

FBI AGENTS

SAN JUAN



PRIOR TO 1960

1948-1954-- ALVIN C. SCHLENKER (HEAD)

1950-1954-- He was seen in the Mayaguez area MARTINEZ.

1954--Agent who carried an unconscious Albizu out of his old San Juan house. DUDLEY OSBORNE

1964--JOSEPH P. BALL

1964--JOHN BISHOP (HEAD)?

1965--JOSEPH P. BALL

1965--JOHN BISHOP (HEAD)

1966--CLARK D. ANDERSON (HEAD)

1966--JOHN BISHOP (HEAD)

1967--CLARK D. ANDERSON (HEAD)

JOHN A. YATTEAU (ASSISTANT)

GLADYS E. HOLST (TRANSLATOR)

THOMAS H. GREEN (AGUADILLA)

HICKS

THOMAS J. STICKNEY

DONALD J. FITZGERALD

NICHOLAS F. STAMES

1968--CLARK D. ANDERSON (HEAD TILL SEPTEMBER)

JOHN A. YATTEAU (ASSISTANT TILL JUNE)

THOMAS H. GREEN (AGUADILLA)

NICHOLAS F. STAMES (ASSISTANT AFTER JUNE THEN HEAD AFTER

SEPT).

RICAHRD GILLETTE
DOC LONG

1969--NICHOLAS F. STAMES (HEAD)
THOMAS H. GREEN (AGUADILLA)
RICHARD GILLETTE
GARY ENSMINGER
GORDON McGINLEY

1970--NICHOLAS F. STAMES (HEAD)
THOMAS H. GREEN (AGUADILLA)
X RICHARD GILLETTE

1971--SIMON FELDMAN
CROOKS
RICHARD GILLETTE

1972--RICHARD GILLETTE

1973--AL SEDDON
L. CARTER CORNICK
RICHARD GILLETTE

1974--WILLIAM BEAME (HEAD SINCE MAY)
JAMES C. McCLAY
AL SEDDON
L. CARTER CORNICK
RICHARD GILLETTE
BERNARD COLLINS

1975--WILLIAM BEAME (HEAD)
RICHARD GILLETTE
JUAN CONZALEZ (MEXICANO)
L. CARTER CORNICK

1976--RICHARD GILLETTE
JUAN GONZALEZ (MEXICANO)
L. CARTER CORNICK (UNTIL AUG.)

1977--RICHARD W. HELD
LYNN SHARP
RICHARD GILLETTE
JOHN J. HINCHCLIFFE (HEAD)

1978--RICHARD W. HELD
JOHN J. HINCHCLIFFE (HEAD)
PETER W. LANTHORN (MARAVILLA)
LYNN SHARP

1979--RICHARD W. HELD
JOHN J. HINCHCLIFFE (HEAD)
BERNARDO M. "MATT" PEREZ (ASSISTANT AND MEXICANO)
PETER W. LANTHORN
LYNN SHARP

1980--RICHARD W. HELD
BERNARDO M. PEREZ (HEAD)
RICHARD STEPHEN HAMR
GABRIEL MALDONADO
PETER W. LANTHORN
LYNN SHARP
JEAN MARTINEZ
WILLIAM WINDLAND

1981--BERNARDO M. PEREZ (HEAD)
DIADER H. ROSARIO (P.R.)
HARRY "SKIP" GLADDEN (HEAD)
LYNN SHARP
WILLIAM WINDLAND (SUPERVISOR OF TERRORISM SECTION)

FORMATION OF A TERRORISM TASK FORCE 45 NEW
AGENTS COME TO PUERTO RICO. ✓

1982--DIADER H. ROSARIO
HARRY "SKIP" GLADDEN (HEAD TILL OCT.)
GEORGE B. CLOW III (STARTS NOV. AS SUPERVISOR OF TERRORISM
SECTION).
LYNN SHARP
WILLIAM A. PEREZ

1983--DIADER H. ROSARIO
JAMES C. ESPOSITO (ASSISTANT HEAD)
JOSE P. RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ (CHICANO--WELLS FARGO CASE
AGENT SINCE JUNE 1983)
RICHARD W. HELD (HEAD)
NELSON BORRERO
WILLIAM A. PEREZ
GEORGE B. CLOW III

1984--JAMES C. ESPOSITO (ASSISTANT HEAD)
DIADER H. ROSARIO
ANIBAL TORRES
JOSE P. RODRIGUEZ
NAVAL ORTIZ OJEDA
RICHARD W. HELD (HEAD)
NELSON BORRERO
GEORGE B. CLOW III
FERNANDO RIVERO
JOSEPH REYES
ELADIO TORRES MORENO

1985-- RICHARD W. HELD (HEAD TILL OCT 27.)
JAMES C. ESPOSITO (HEAD AFTER OCT. 27)
DIADER H. ROSARIO (SPOKESPERSON)
ANIBAL TORRES
JOSE P. RODRIGUEZ (WELLS FARGO CASE AGENT)
MARIA VILLABUEL
JAMES OR JEFFRY HILL
JOHN NAVARRETE (SUPERVISOR)
ANGEL BELINGERI
FERNANDO RIVERO
NAVAL ORTIZ OJEDA
NELSON BORRERO
JOHN DOUGLAS (DID AUG. 30 PSYCO PROFILES--PROBABLY
IS FROM FBI ACADEMY QUANTICO, VIRGINIA)
GEORGE B. CLOW III (CHIEF OF TERRORISM SECTION IN P.R.
UNTIL SEPT.)
RICHARD FARLEY (CAME TO P. R. 8/30 WAS HEAD OF HARTFORD
CONN. OFFICE)
ALONZO (LON) LACY (CAME TO P.R. 8/30 HEAD OF NEW HAVEN
OFFICE)
ROLAND L. IDEN (HEADS WELLS FARGO CASE PROBABLY NEW HAVEN
OFFICE)
GUADALUPE GONZALEZ (MEXICANO)
JUAN G. GONZALEZ (MEXICANO)

LINO DEL CORRAL (MEXICANO)
JIM GARCIA
MARLENE HUNTER (SUPERVISOR TERRORISM UNIT)
LOUIS O LUIS MONSERRATE (IN CHARGE OF THE TAPES)
ROBERTO O ROBERT SALICRUP (HEAD OF ARCHIVES)
HAROLD MEDINA (ARCHIVES)
RITA OLIVO (ARCHIVES)
FRANK FLORES (MEXICANO)
LUIS FERNANDEZ
JAMES DAVIS
GALINDO (PSYCHO PROFILES)
WILLIAM HAGNAIER (PSYCHO PROFILES)
DAVID G. BEDFORD
CLINTON BANZANDT (PSYCHO PROFILES)
JOHN WILLIAMSON
A. RILEY (CAME FOR 8/30)
PETER W. LANTHORN (CAME BACK TO P.R. FOR 8/300)
MARTIN R. REGALADO (MEXICANO LAWYER AGENT)
DAVID ALBA
MADELYN O MARLENE MELENDEZ BRACKMAN
CHARLES SANDEFUR (TAPES)
FERNANDO CANDELARIO (TAPES)
MANUEL APONTE DAVILA (P.R.)
JOSEPH REYES
RICARDO GARCIA (MEXICANO-TAPES)
TYLER MORGAN
ABELARDO ALBA
BERNIZARD
JACK ISLAND
FRANCIS CALLAGHER
CHARLES CALVIN SEIG
MARGOT TALBOY
VILLAR
BEJERANO
PRIMITIVO RIOS
DAVID MILLER
ANGEL APRECIADO
ELADIO TORRES MORENO
EDUARDO PRECIADO

1986--JAMES C. ESPOSITO (HEAD)
ANGEL BELINGERI
DIADER H. ROSARIO
MANUEL APONTE DAVILA
FERNANDO CANDELARIO
MARIO GONZALEZ LOPEZ
JACK ISLAND
GARY PILLÓSKY (GIROD CASE)
JAMES M. BIRD (MIGUEL RIVERA CASE)

HARRY BRANDON (ASSISTANT)
RAFAEL MARTINEZ
GUADALUPE GONZALEZ
FRANCES GALLAGHER
FRANK FLORES

1987--JAMES C. ESPOSITO (HEAD)
HARRY BRANDON (HEAD)
GARRY KIDDER (DUPONT FIRE)
DIADER H. ROSARIO
ARTURO P. VELA
DAVID MAHON
JAMES R. RUMCHAK
JAMES M. BIRD
RAFAEL MARTINEZ
GUADALUPE GONZALEZ
FRANCES GALLAHER
FRANK FLORES

1988--HARRY BRANDON (HEAD)
FRANK FLORES
DIADER H. ROSARIO
JAMES M. BIRD

NEW YORK

1960S

1962--HARRY FOSTER (HEAD)
1964--1972--JOHN F. MALONE (HEAD) WAS CALLED "CEMENT HEAD"
1966-- ROBERT J. HEIBEL (DID REPORT ON PUERTO RICANS)
1965--1968--ROBERT W. SCHERRER (WAS PART OF HISPANIC SQUAD-- KNOWN
AS "TAMALE SQUAD")
1968--LOUIS SALZBERG
1965--1969--GEORGE DEMMERLE

1970S

1970--JAMES INGRAM (HEAD OF INTELLIGENCE SECTION)
1970--JOHN J. KEARNEY (HEAD OF NEW LEFT SQUAD--SQUAD 47)
1970--JAMES VERMEERSCH (PART OF SQUAD 47)

1973--1978--J. WALLACE LA PRADE (HEAD)
1975--1976--GEORGE P. BAXTRAN JR. (PART OF BREAKING AND ENTERING)
1975--1976--ARTHUR J. GREENE
1975--1979--LARRY WACK (PART OF BOMB AND TERRORISM SQUAD)
1976--1977--RONALD CASEDNA (PART OF TRUCK-HIJACKING SQUAD)
1976--GEORGE DYER (FBI ARTIST)
1976--1977--NEIL HERMAN
 CAMERON CRAIG
 DANIEL SCOTT
 JAMES LYONS
1974--1979--JOSEPH C. JOHNSON (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--HUNGARY.
 AFTER 1976 HE WAS SQUAD SUPERVISOR.)

1980S

1982--RALPH W. BREAWLEY (PROBABLY PART OF TAMALE SQUAD)
 BRUCE STEPHENS (PROBABLY PART OF TAMALE SQUAD)
1982--1983--KENNETH M. GEIDE (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--CHECKOSLOVAKIA)
1982--1984--JOSEPH DOWNS (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--SOVIET)
 SUSAN CHYNOWETH (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CHECK AFTER 1984
 BECAME SUPERVISOR)
1983--KENNETH WALTON (ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AND HEAD OF THE NEW YORK
 BASED TERRORISM TASK FORCE)
1984--JAMES K. MURPHY (SUPERVISOR POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS)
1984--1985--PAUL DEMNICKI (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--SOVIET)
1985--RICHARD J. DORN (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--CHECK)

CHICAGO

1953--1955--W. GUY BANESTER (HEAD)

1963--RALPH D. HARMON
1966-1969--MARLIN W. JOHNSON (HEAD)
1969--RICHARD W. HELD
 ROY MARTIN MITCHELL (REGIONAL COORDINATOR OF COINTELPRO)
 ROBERT PIPER
 L. TREIRANOS
 HUGH MALLET
 ROBERT B. GLENDON
 PAUL L. TIMMERBERG

1972--J. STEPHEN RAMEY (DRAFT CASES)

1981--JAMES INGRAM (HEAD)

WASHINGTON D.C. FIELD OFFICE

1960S

1963--L.W.P. CHERNDORF (SECURITY COORDINATING SUPERVISOR)
1967--1970--ROBERT N. WALL
1969--COURTLAND JONES (ASSISTANT)
 ERNEST BELTER
 JAMES J. GAFFNEY

1970S

1970-1971--COURTLAND JONES (ASSISTANT)
 DANIEL C. MAHAN
1971--ROBERT G. KUNKEL (HEAD--CALLED "THE KUNKEL")
 W. DONALD STEWART
 TERRY O'CONNOR
 WILLIAM TUCKER
1973--ROBERT TITTLE
1973--1984--J. STEPHEN RAMEY (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SOVIET)
1974--1986--MICHAEL D. GROGAN (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--SOVIET
 MILITARY)
 WILLIAM P. O'KEEFE (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SOVIET
 MILITARY AFTER 1984 BECAME SUPERVISOR SQUAD CI-3)
1975--1979--NICHOLAS F. STAMES (HEAD)
 AL SEDDON (BOMB SQUAD)
1976--1979--L. CARTER CORNICK (BOMB SQUAD)
 NEIL SULLIVAN (ASSISTANT)
1976--1977 (OCT.)--ROBERT SATKOWSKI (SUPERVISOR BOMB SQUAD)
1976--PERRY SPEEVACK
 EDWARD TALBERT
 TIM MAHONEY
 STUART CASE (BOMB LAB MAN)

1980S

1982--1985--DONALD YOUNG (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--SOVIET)
1982--1986--AL ZUPAN (YUGOSLAV) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--SOVIET)
1982--1983--THEODORE M. GARDNERR (HEAD)
1983--NICHOLAS J. WALSH (SUPERVISOR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SOVIET)
 WILLIAM WARFIELD (ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENT FOR
 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)
 NATALIE GORE (SIX FOOT FEMALE FBI AGENT)
 DIXIE KEITH (FEMALE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--SOVIET)
1985--A. JACKSON LOWE (SUPERVISOR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SOVIET)
 FRANK MCKENZIE
 BRUCE K. BRAHE III
 WILLIAM WANG (COORDINATOR FOR G- PEOPLE EVERYDAY FOLK WHICH
 THE FBI USES FOR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SURVALIENCE AND WHO ARE

PAID LESS THAN FBI AGENTS)

JAMES L. KOLOUCH

JOSEPH C. JOHNSON (ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FOR EVERYTHING OTHER THAN SOVIET)

MARK R. JOHNSON (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE-CHINA)

MICHAEL GIGLIA (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE-SOVIET)

MICHAEL D. SCOTT (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE-SOVIET)

1986--DANA E. CARO (HEAD)

1988--JOHN KERR

MIAMI

1960S

1963--JAMES O'CONNOR

1965--ROBERT N. WALL

1970S

1972--CLARK D. ANDERSON (HEAD)

1976--1977--GEORGE KISZYNSKI

CONNELLY

1976--1978--OVIDIO CERVANTES

DONALD DUMFORD

1978--BILL D. WILLIAMS (HEAD)

1980S

1983-1984--DANIEL MITRIONE JR.

1985--JOE MIRANDA

PAUL PHILLIPS (SUPERVISOR)

JOE DEL CAMPO

LOS ANGELES

1963--JOSEPH P. McMAHON

1965--1969--WILLIAM TULIO DIVALE

1968--1970--WESLEY G. GRAPP (HEAD)

1970--

KARIS

1983--OCT. 1984--RICHARD W. MILLER (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE HE WAS
COUGHT SPYING AND CHARGED)

1984--DAVID A. SILVA (MEXICANO WHO SPEAKS
RUSSIAN--COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SOVIET)

DANIEL P. McLAUGHLIN (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE--SOVIET)

PUERTO RICO/FBI FILES AND INFORMATION

FBI---SAN JUAN

ESPIONAGE; ATTORNEY GENERAL GUIDELINES ON FOREIGN
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE: INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950;
EXECUTIVE ORDER 11905

65-405 (same as Bureau File 65-67456 title has
something to with Russian Espionage)
CARMEN MIRANDA?
✓ 65-419 same as Bureau file 65-68323 this is the file
of either Juan Antonio Corretjer or Alberto
Perez Perez.
65-437 CUBAN ESPIONAGE CONTROL

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS. THIS CLASSIFICATION COVERS SUCH ITEMS
AS SUPPLIES, AUTOMOVILES, SALARY MATTERS AND VOUCHERS.
(FREQUENTLY USED AS AN INFORMER FILE).

66-238 SECURITY INDEX
66-697 SUPERVISION OF WORK

DOMESTIC SECURITY. THIS CLASSIFICATION COVERS INVESTIGATIONS BY
THE FBI IN THE DOMESTIC SECURITY FIELD, E.G. SMITH ACT
VIOLATIONS. (THE MOST COMMON CLASSIFICATION BY FAR FOR
"SUBVERSIVE" INVESTIGATIONS. UP TO 1978 LISTED AS "SUBVERSIVE
MATTER (INDIVIDUALS); INTERNAL SECURITY (ORGANIZATIONS);
DOMESTIC SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS."

100-3 NPPR (PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST PARTY)
100-346 RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA?
100-388 probably goes with Bureau file 105-27253 it is
a person file.
100-4014 PIP (PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY)
100-4149 PCP (PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO)
100-4494 probably goes with Bureau file 100-124757 it is
a person file.
100-4708
100-4712 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS-PRN VIDEM, INFORMATION CONCERNING INTERNAL
SECURITY. VIETNAM DEMONSTRATIONS. AN FBI
NEW-LEFT INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM. EACH FIELD
OFFICE WAS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT WEEKLY MEMOS TO
HQ REPORTING ON DEMONSTRATIONS DURING THE
PREVIOUS WEEK.
✓ 100-4785 JUAN MARI BRAS
100-5258 ANA LIVIA CORDERO
100-5623 SUB 1
100-6329 JUAN ANGEL SILEN ACEVEDO

100-6713

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS. ATTORNEY GENERAL
GUIDELINES ON FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. EXECUTIVE ORDER
11905. (FREQUENTLY USED AS A "SUBVERSIVE MATTER" FILE.
SIMILAR TO "100"; FOR INVESTIGATIONS PROPORTING TO DETERMINE
WHETHER A PERSON OR GROUP IS SUBJECT TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE,
CONTROL OR FINANCING.

105-292 JUAN MARI BRAS?
105-346
105-375 JOSE GIL DE LAMADRID?
105-467 IRVING FLORES?
105-700 CARLOS PADILLA PEREZ
105-1025 PRIP (PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY)
105-1997 LOLITA LEBRON?
105-2229 JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ
105-2699 JESUS RODRIGUEZ BENITEZ?
105-2763 ANDRES FIGUEROA CORDERO?
105-2828 probably Bureau file 101-6470 it is a
person file.
105-3207 LUIS MUNOZ SULLIVAN
105-3079 FUPI (FEDERACION UNIVERSITARIA PRO INDEPENDENCIA)
105-3318 NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON
105-3353 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS-PRN (INTERNAL SECURITY PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST)
105-3353 SUB 1 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
105-3353 SUB 2 INTENSIFICATION PROGRAM
105-3353 SUB 3
105-3353 SUB 4 UNIVERSITY STUDENT MATTERS?
105-3353 SUB 5 PRESS?
105-3401 MPIPR (MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA)
105-3480 JUAN FRANCISCO RENE MARQUES GARCIA
105-3577 JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ
105-3657 MARTA SANCHEZ OLMEDA
105-3733 CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S. IS-CUBA
105-3753
105-3906 CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
105-3993 RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ SANTIAGO
105-4709 NARCISO RABELL MARTINEZ
105-4767 MPIPR-BAYAMON MISSION (MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA)
105-4785
105-5161 MPPIPR-NEW YORK MISSION (MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA)

105-6329
105-6498 ARMS FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN
105-6639 FEPI (FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL PRO INDEPENDENCIA)
105-6817 JOSE RAFAEL VARONA BERRIOS
105-6932
105-6937 probably Bureau file 105-134365 it is a
person file.
105-7469 same as Bureau file 105-137772 (Had something
to do with the OTTAWA LEGAT.)
105-7559 EFRAIN NEGRON

105-9054 same as NY file 105-82943 and Bureau file
105-158569 it is a person file.
105-9062 JUAN SANTOS RIVERA
105-9113 UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE PLEBISCITE
(CONCENTRACION SOBERANISTA ANTI-PLIBICITARIA)
105-9295 FEPI MEMBER WHO LEAD DEMONSTRATION 4/8/67
AGAINST THE PONCE MINING COMPANY IN UTUADO.
105-9394
105-9608 MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN EVENT OF MAJOR VIOLENCE
IN CONNECTION WITH PUERTO RICAN PLEBISCITE IS-PRN
105-10822
105-12412 CARLOS AUGUSTO GALLISA BISBAL

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ASSETS. THIS CLASSIFICATION CONCERNS
INDIVIDUALS WHO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE FBI CONCERNING
FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS. (UP TO 1978 LISTED AS
"SECURITY INFORMANTS").

134-1013
134-1025 PRIP (PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY)
134-1039 SECURITY INFORMANTS-PRN SM-PRN.

FBI---HEADQUARTERS BUREAU

MISCELLANEOUS: SOMETIMES USED FOR SECURITY CASES
62-7721 NPPR (PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST PARTY)
62-109276
62-110985 NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS
AUG. 9 TO SEPT. 4 1967 CHICAGO

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS. THIS CLASSIFICATION IS A CONTROL FILE
UTILIZED AS A REPOSITORY FOR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION OF
VALUE IDENTIFIED BY COUNTRY.

64-25441
64-47532 CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN PUERTO RICO

ESPIONAGE

65-67456 CARMEN MIRANDA?
65-68323 same as SJ file 65-419
65-69260 COINTELPRO ESPIONAGE
65-71070 JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ
65-71094 CARLOS PADILLA PEREZ
65-71530 NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON

DOMESTIC SECURITY

100-3-104 COINTELPRO COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
100-124757 probably is the same as SJ file 100-4494
it is a person file.
100-358086 SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS
100-361642 MANUEL RABAGO TORRES
100-436291 COINTELPRO-SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY--

	DISRUPTION PROGRAM
100-447368	TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER
100-448006	COINTELPRO--BLACK EXTREMISTS
100-449698	COINTELPRO--NEW LEFT

HATCH ACT. (OBSOLETE 1941) SEEMS TO BE A CATCH-ALL CLASSIFICATION USED FOR INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

101-6470 something to do with the Nationalist Party in Chicago.

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

✓ 105-262	JUAN MARI BRAS? mentioned in correspondence from Legate Mexico City.
✓ 105-292	JUAN MARI BRAS
105-10822	
105-11754	
105-15128	LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENA?
105-16667	JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ
105-19347	ALFREDO O ALEJANDRO FIGUEROA?
105-27253	
105-66754	GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN
105-67456	
105-73159	RAMON NENADICH DEGLANS
105-75686	
105-75715	INFO. FROM MPIPR--PUERTO RICO MISSION (MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA)
105-76456	JUAN ANGEL SILEN ACEVEDO
105-80787	CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S. IS-CUBA
105-83048	This is probably a person file.
105-83053	NARCISO RABELL MARTINEZ
105-88932	OCLAE (LATIN AMERICAN CONTINENTAL STUDENTS ORGANIZATION)
105-93124	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM--SUBSERVISE CONTROL SECTION GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-97459-307	NATIONALITY GROUPS COVERAGE--LATIN AMERICA
105-97752	JUAN FRANCISCO RENE MARQUES GARCIA
105-99938	CUBAN MATTERS--COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM IS-CUBA
105-117157	RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ SANTIAGO?
105-117657	GOMEZ (probably lived in Vega Baja in 1967)
105-118366	ARMS FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN
105-120367	INFO. FROM MPI CHICAGO MISSION
105-120776	INFO. FROM MPI NEW YORK CITY MISSION
105-127367	
105-127636	JOSE RAFAEL VARONA BERRIOS
105-132167	This is probably a person file.
105-134365	
105-136403	INFO. FROM MPI BUFFALO MISSION
105-137773	
105-137815	SDTO (related to FUPI at UPR and to 105-3353-3P).
105-138315	VIDEM. (VIETNAM DEMONSTRATIONS) AN FBI NEW-LEFT INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM. ECAH FIELD OFFICE WAS

REQUIRED TO SUBMIT WEEKLY MEMOS TO HQ REPORTING
ON DEMONSTRATIONS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

105-146828
105-158569
105-159431
105-169648
105-169649
105-174254
105-175281
105-182734
105-188321
105-203810

ROBERTO TODD PAGAN
same as NY file 105-82943 and SJ file 105-9054
PRIP (PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS

CARLOS AUGUSTO GALLISA BISBAL

FBI---NEW YORK

ESPIONAGE

65-22498
65-22500

JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ
JUAN MARI BRAS

DOMESTIC SECURITY

100-7689
100-7689 #44
100-86723
100-146817
100-147963
100-148047
100-154786

NPPR (NATIONALIST PARTY PUERTO RICO)
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

SNCC (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE)
SDS (STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY)
VIDEM. (VIETNAM DEMONSTRATIONS) AN FBI NEW-LEFT
PROGRAM. EACH FIELD OFFICE WAS REQUIRED TO
SUBMIT WEEKLY MEMOS TO HQ REPORTING ON
DEMONSTRATIONS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

100-158917-577
100-160016
100-160245

TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER
INFO. MOTHERS DAY LOBBY IN WASHINGTON D.C.

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

105-1923
105-29129
105-32872
105-32872 SUB 2
105-33822
105-39129
105-39139
105-47061

JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ
CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN

CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S. IS-CUBA
MPIPR (MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA)
GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
--COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

105-47175
105-48580
105-60467
105-76015
105-82943
105-83966

CUBAN MATTERS--COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM IS-CUBA
ARMS FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN
PEDRO JUAN RUA
same as SJ file 105-9054 and Bureau file 105-158569
UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE PLEBISCITE

105-86029 MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN EVENT OF MAJOR VIOLENCE
IN CONNECTION WITH PUERTO RICAN PLEBISCITE
105-93072 Has something to do with Cuban Matters--Counter
intelligence Program.

FBI---BUFFALO

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-4825 MPI BUFFALO MISSION
105-6604 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS-PRN

FBI---CHICAGO

DOMESTIC SECURITY
100-43253 NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS
AUG. 29 TO SEPT. 4 1967 CHICAGO

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-498 NPPR-PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST PARTY
105-5509 JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ
105-5581 INFO AMRM GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO- IS PRN
105-6950 MPI CHICAGO MISSION

FBI---NEWARK

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-7962 MPI NEW YORK MISSION

FBI---PHILADELPHIA

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-14052 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS-PRN

FBI---WASHINGTON D.C. FIELD OFFICE

DOMESTIC SECURITY
100-36893 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO
RICO-INTENSIFICATION PROGRAM
100-37090 MPIPR (MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA)
100-39566

100-44061
100-46284

VIDEM (VIETNAM DEMONSTRATIONS FILE)

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ASSETS. THIS CLASSIFICATION
CONCERNS INDIVIDUALS WHO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE FBI
CONCERNING FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS. UP TO 1978
LISTED AS "SECURITY INFORMANTS".
134-6363 NATIONALITY GROUP INTENSIFICATION PROGRAM

FBI---NEW HAVEN

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-7794 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN

FBI---MIAMI

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-5086 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN
105-11220 OCLAE (LATIN AMERICAN CONTINENTAL STUDENT
ORGANIZATION)

FBI---JACKSONVILLE

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-1357 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN

FBI---TAMPA

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-3344 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS-PRN

FBI---LEGATE BUENOS AIRES

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-468 JUAN MARI BRAS
105-469 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS-PRN

FBI---LEGATE MEXICO CITY

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE MISCELLANEOUS
64-2713 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS-PRN

✓ FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-3661 JUAN MARI BRAS

FBI---LEGATE PARIS

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE MATTERS.
105-4839 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO IS-PRN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN JUAN	Office of Origin SAN JUAN	Date JAN 27 1960	Investigative Period 12/22/59 - 1/15/60
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Typed By: gjk
		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - N	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [REDACTED] at San Juan, 6/30/59.
San Juan letter to Bureau, 12/22/59.

P*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of the letterhead memorandum evaluating sources used in this report, has been disseminated along with each copy of the report.

All translations from Spanish to English were made by San Juan translator, [REDACTED]

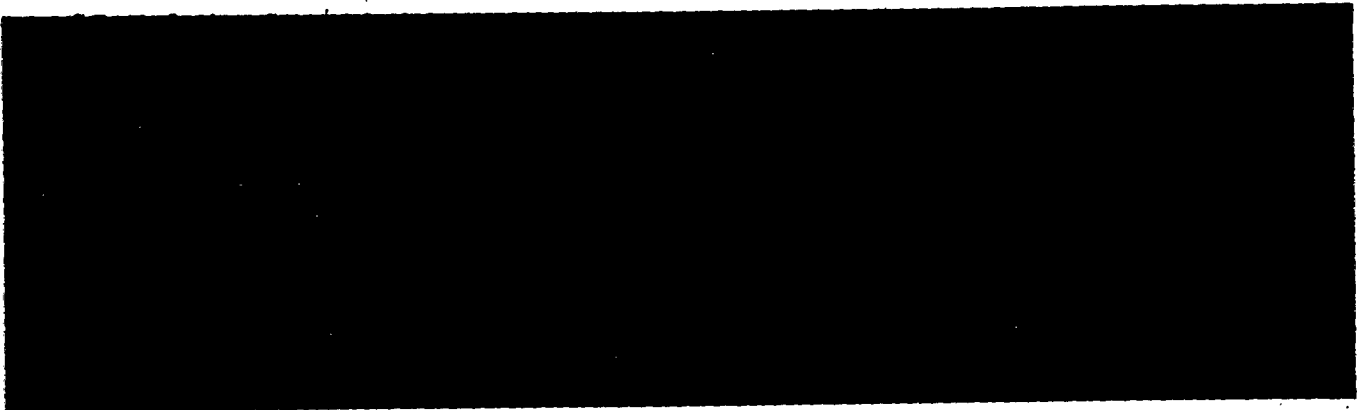
Approved _____ Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 5 - Bureau (105-292) (RM) 1 - ONI, 10th. ND, San Juan (By Hand) 1 - 471st. CIC Detachment, San Juan (By Hand) 1 - OSI, Ramey AFB (RM) 1 - San Juan (100-4785)		REC-8
	5 JAN 29 1960	
	SUBV. CONTROL	
	Copy to <u>State, Tellerio</u> by routing slip for ☒ info ☐ action date <u>1-12-60</u> by <u>TC-LP</u>	

SJ 100-4785

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location



Informants used to characterize the organizations listed in the appendix are as follows:

APU - [REDACTED]

MPIPR [REDACTED]

LEAD:

SAN JUAN OFFICE

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

Will await Bureau's decision regarding recommendation for subject's inclusion on Security Index.

SJ 100-4785

1. ☐ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☐ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
7. ☒ This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because (state reason)

Information attributed to SJ T-3 could reasonably result in the disclosure of this informant and compromise his future effectiveness.

8. ☐ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
Subject being recommended for inclusion in Security Index.
11. X Subject's activities do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

C*
COVER PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - ONI, 10th. ND, San Juan (By Hand)
1 - 471st. CIC Detachment, San Juan (By Hand)
1 - OSI, Ramey AFB (RM)

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: SAN JUAN

Date:

JAN 7 1960

Field Office File No.:

SJ 100-4785

Bureau File No.: 105-292

Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

Character:

SECURITY MATTER - N

Synopsis:

Subject resides Block C, Urbanizacion San Gerardo, Rio Piedras, P. R., and is engaged in private law practice at 156 De Diego Street, Rio Piedras, which office is also headquarters of MPIPR. Subject elected to MPIPR Secretariat on 11/22/59 and later re-elected as Secretary General of MPIPR. MPIPR article by subject set out regarding U. S. Senate Committee hearings relative to FERNOS-MURRAY Bill. In message printed in local newspaper on 11/16/59, subject alleged POPR and FBI trying to create climate of hysteria among citizens in order to intimidate Independentists, and warned these authorities that Independentists would not be frightened by their "persecutions and threats." He said that Independentist campaign would continue and intensify, and that they would persevere in their struggle for independence, employing every method within their reach. He stated they would answer every situation with adequate action, and if legal roads were closed to them, they would "answer aggression with aggression, and violence with violence." Other speeches and activities of subject on behalf of independence, set out. Informant advised on 12/16/59, that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

P*

SJ 100-4785

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On January 7, 1960, SJ T-1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SJ T-1 also advised that JUAN MARI BRAS maintains [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH PRO INDEPENDENCE GROUPS AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

MPIPR

An article in the June 8, 1959 issue of "El Mundo", a San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, reflected that JUAN MARI BRAS and GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA, Secretary General and Organizing Secretary respectively, of the MPIPR, left Puerto Rico on the previous Saturday, June 6, 1959, for Washington, D. C. They planned to ask for a hearing before the United States Senate Committee on Territories and Public Lands, in connection with the FERNOS-MURRAY Bill, which proposes amendments to the Federal Relations Law in Puerto Rico. The article stated that if MARI and MAURA were not received by this Committee, they would leave a memorandum at the Committee Office, containing the views of the MPIPR regarding this Bill.

Articles in the June 15 and June 16, 1959, editions of "El Mundo", entitled "MURRAY Project Hearings", contained in two parts, the declaration of the MPIPR, submitted in writing

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by JUAN MARI BRAS to the Senate Committee On Interior Affairs, during the Washington hearings on the MURRAY Project. This declaration in general condemns the FERNOS-MURRAY Bill, stating that it is mainly a "ratification of the essentially anti-democratic regime, with certain hints of democratic tolerance." It labels the MURRAY Project as "a transitory measure, a mere reform of a colonial regime," and calls attention to the long standing anti-imperialistic policy of the United States, which it states was marred in 1898 by the acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. It sets out arguments intending to prove that Puerto Rico is a "subjugated country", stating that Puerto Rico has no representation in the United States Congress; that Puerto Rico is completely controlled by laws of the United States; and that Puerto Ricans are required to serve in the United States Armed Forces, thereby constituting "taxation without representation." The declaration finally urges the Senators to remember that the only solution to the problem of Puerto Rico is the recognition of the sovereignty of the people of Puerto Rico.

An article in the June 18, 1959 edition of "El Mundo" by the subject is quoted as follows:

Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS
SAYS THAT MUÑOZ AND FERNOS PLAYED
A "VERY SAD" ROLE AT THE MURRAY
COMMITTEE HEARINGS
By JUAN MARI BRAS

The experience of having witnessed the Senate Territorial Committee hearings, in connection with the MURRAY project has been very useful to us. We verified a series of truths: 1) that the American Senators who are in charge of the territorial legislation maintain an imperialistic and hollow attitude. They give the impression that they are owners and lords of the future of Puerto Rico and they do not blush over exercising taxes on our destiny under the sole authority of brutal force. 2) Consequently, they renounce the legal fantasy of the Commonwealth and the deceitful theory of the agreement which Governor MUÑOZ MARIN has been laboriously studying during the past few years. 3) LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN has appeared as an unconditional servant of the United States, with trimmings of "pitiyanguí" (trans. note: can be loosely translated as "Yankee-lover") and he openly and positively has shown to be an enemy of the independence of the country.

The Press dispatches published in the newspapers do not reflect the complete picture of what went on at the hearings in all its crudeness. The truth is that Governor MUÑOZ MARIN, as well as Dr. FERNOS, played a very sad role. They were both ready to report to the Senators the good sense of their fantasy, as far as the meaning of the Commonwealth. It was pitiful to see them fall from their clouds when they faced the blast of questions asked by Senator JACKSON.

In the first place, it must be known that the Committee members showed very little consideration towards the Resident Commissioner and the Governor. The president of the Committee, Mr. MURRAY, excused himself at the beginning of the hearing and left. The rest of the Senators followed him one by one, with the sole exception of Mr. GRUENING who was the only one who listened to MUÑOZ MARIN's complete testimony.

When the Governor finished the reading of his message, Senator JACKSON arrived at the audience room and started his questioning which finished with the categorical affirmation that the United States Congress does not have the Constitutional power to enter into an agreement with Puerto Rico.

JACKSON's questions led to the root of the problem: Can Congress constitutionally renounce any part of its powers over Puerto Rico, without renouncing all of its authority, by entering into an international pact which would in effect recognize Puerto Rico's independence. MUÑOZ answers lacked legal logic. It did not help him at all to have his Secretary of Justice at his side. He did not even have a valid argument to support his theory. He wanted to digress from the matter with philosophical arguments. And this was worse. Because while he insisted on a dignified bilateral argument on the free right to enter into an agreement under the present status, the Senators went on affirming with their questions and comments, the unilateral, arbitrary and subordinated nature of our political situation. And MUÑOZ abided by those impositions like the most unconditional servant of the regime.

He was asked if the project would provide Puerto Rico with any advantage in its commercial development, from the point of view of the Island sources, to govern its own economic development. He answered negatively that the project left the situation the same as the present. He went further. He affirmed, almost on his knees, that the United States has never economically exploited Puerto Rico. A Yankee voice, that of Senator GRUENING, commented: "We could not say the same thing about Alaska".

Another Senator indicated to Dr. FERNOS that the United States Secretary of Agriculture was opposed to the project if it was not made clear that he, himself, did not in the least influence the powers of the Federal Government to continue unilaterally fixing the sugar quota of Puerto Rico. The Resident Commissioner, without blushing, accepted that it would be thus clarified.

GRUENING asked MUÑOZ if he objected to the compulsory military service law in Puerto Rico, since the Island has no representation in Congress and the Governor freshly answered that we, the Puerto Ricans, willingly agree to the imposition of this blood tribute without representation on us.

Another Senator asked if the project intended to separate Puerto Rico from the United States. MUÑOZ MARIN was not embarrassed to say that, on the contrary, he thought that the project would tend to prevent the separation of the

Island and that to his knowledge, such legislation might preclude the possibility of independence, since the title of the law is "Articles of a Permanent Association". Then, he devoted several minutes to try to convince the Senators that he is the worst enemy of Puerto Rico's independence. And he dared to affirm that the ideal for independence is disappearing, because the Independentist Party will be wiped out in the 1960 elections. As if our country's independence, as a principal ideal of our people, depended on the existence or non-existence of the PIP or on any of the instruments which we have created in our long struggle to defend it! How near-sighted is his historical vision!

There are still in Puerto Rico millions of people who believe that it is possible that MUNOZ MARIN will change his policy back to independence. Everyday we meet up with somebody who will state this theory. And there are so many of these people in the high ranks of the Popular Party. We give a note of warning to those.

In Washington, MUNOZ has just stated to be openly and positively an irreconcilable enemy of Independence. Those, inside the Popular Party, who say that they are independentists, the GAZTAMBIDE ARRILLAGA, FERRAS, SANTALIZ CAPESTANY, RAMOS ANTONINI and all the millions of leaders and Popular Party affiliates who, together with RAMON ANTONINI, have observed "the sacrifice of silence" with the hope that their chief will someday return to his old independentist position, do not have the minimum justification to keep on deceiving themselves. If what they say in their intimate meetings - when the Bard is not present - is true, it is time that they make their affirmation of faith on independence.

The Puerto Ricans should benefit from the other lesson, even more important, which the hearings on the MURRAY project have given us. When the legitimate rights are claimed, like our country's right to its full sovereignty, they should be demanded completely from their roots and in the virile and decisive way in which, throughout history, people have done. This is the only way that Puerto Rico would be respected. If not - if we persist on begging on our knees, showing fear of independence and being satisfied with asking for insubstantial reforms, the result is that they will lose respect for us - as they have lost it for the Governor and the Resident Commissioner - and they will even bargain over these reforms, no matter how small and weak these are.

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On September 25, 1959, SJ T-2 advised that the MPIPR, headed by JUAN MARI BRAS, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] According to the informant, [REDACTED]

The November 16, 1959, edition of "El Mundo", contained an article which is quoted as follows:

"ATTORNEY JUAN MARI BRAS SAID THAT THEY ARE TRYING 'TO INTIMIDATE' THE INDEPENDENTISTS"

Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS, the executive Secretary of the MPIPR, sent a message to El Mundo, in which he stated that they are trying to arouse in the Island "a climate of hysteria" among the citizens "in order to intimidate" the independentists, "giving public opinion the impression that to make propaganda in favor of the liberation of Puerto Rico is a crime."

Attorney MARI BRAS maintained that "the Police of Puerto Rico does not have the legal authority to investigate the activities of the independentists" and that "such action constitutes an intolerable provocation to the Puerto Ricans who fight for liberty."

Attorney MARI BRAS' statements were as follows:

"The series of reports which El Mundo has been fully covering during the last few days about the supposed activities of 'separatist groups,' in which it is assured that the Police, as well as the FBI, have been conducting investigations, tend to arouse a climate of such hysteria among the citizens that it can have no other purpose than to prepare the grounds for a new wave of terror like the one we endured in 1936 and 1938 under WINSHIP's administration."

"On the eve of the celebration of the great constituent assembly of the MPIPR - for which all the emancipating forces of the country are being mobilized - , they are trying to intimidate the independentists, giving public opinion the impression that to make propaganda in favor of the liberation of Puerto Rico is a crime. The existence in our country of worst police regime, similar to the one in the Dominican Republic under the tyrant TRUJILLO, is being revealed publicly.

"It is announced that the 'Intelligence' Division of the Police has been acquainted with all the activities of the separatist groups in and outside the Island. The Superintendent of Police and the Governor of Puerto Rico owe an immediate explanation to the people about this. The Police of Puerto Rico has no legal authority to investigate the activities of the independentists. Such action constitutes an intolerable provocation to the Puerto Ricans who struggle for liberty.

"Let the Puerto Rican and North American authorities know that they are not going to frighten the independentists with their persecutions and threats. The independentist campaign is going to continue and it will intensify, here in the Island and in foreign countries, even if the Police and the FBI or anyone like it or not. Precisely, in the Ponce Assembly on November 22, agreements will be made to announce to all the countries in our America the hypocritical policies which the United States has put into effect in Puerto Rico. The United States will not be able to prevent with all their power, and all the brutality of their repressive agencies, free Puerto Ricans from making protests to the whole world and from obtaining aid from our sister republics in our effort to liberate Puerto Rico.

"We warn everyone that we will persevere in the decisive struggle for the independence of our country. And we will employ every method within our reach for this. We will answer every situation with adequate action. If legal roads are guaranteed fully, we will resort to them to achieve our liberating goal. If violence and terror are used against us, we will appeal to all legal sources to prevent it. But, if these are all closed, we will answer aggression with aggression and violence with violence.

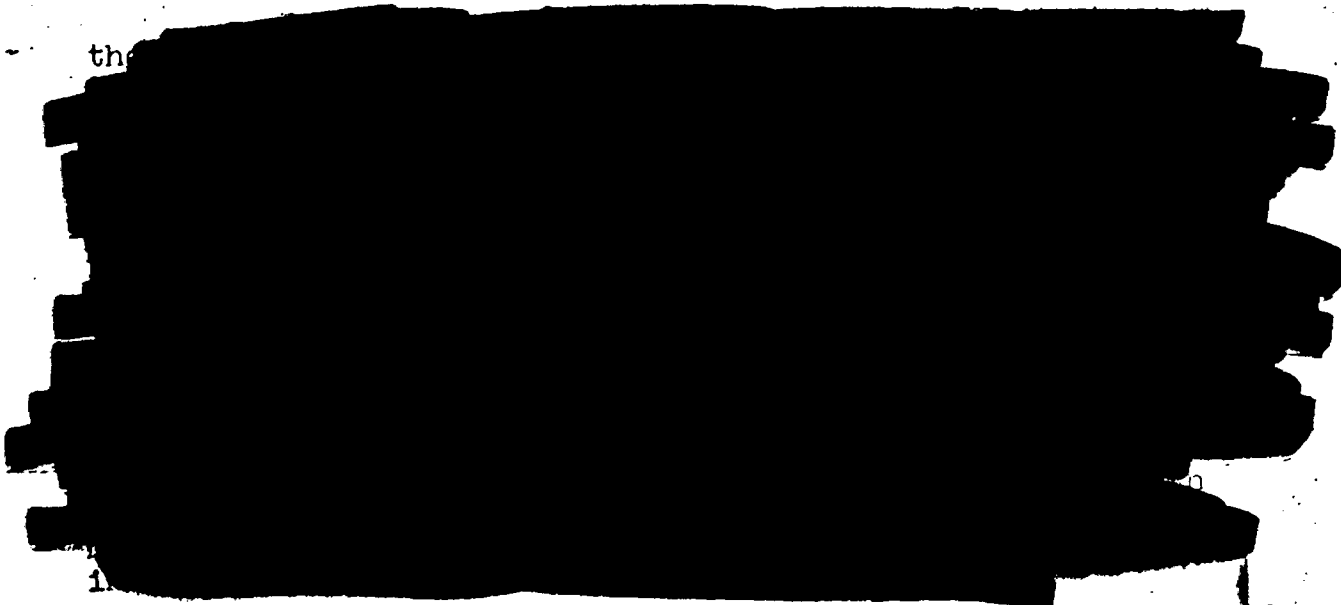
SJ 100-4785

"Finally, we ask all our struggling colleagues not to answer even one question from any meddler who tries to question them about their patriotic ideas or activities; be it the Police of Puerto Rico, the FBI or any other repressive agency. Whoever tramples your rights by questioning you about matters which they have no authority to do, answer them that they should question me and that I will answer their questions, if they are in order."

The November 23, 1959 edition of "El Mundo", contained an article entitled, "1323 ATTEND PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE EVENT." This article reflected that a constituent convention of the MPIPR was held on November 22, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and was attended by representatives of 11 separate Puerto Rican independence groups, including the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR). At this convention, it was decided that the future activities of the MPIPR would be directed by a "directive mission or board of directors" which was to be selected by the MPIPR Secretariat, composed of 90 individuals selected from the various organizations which attended the MPIPR Convention.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

the



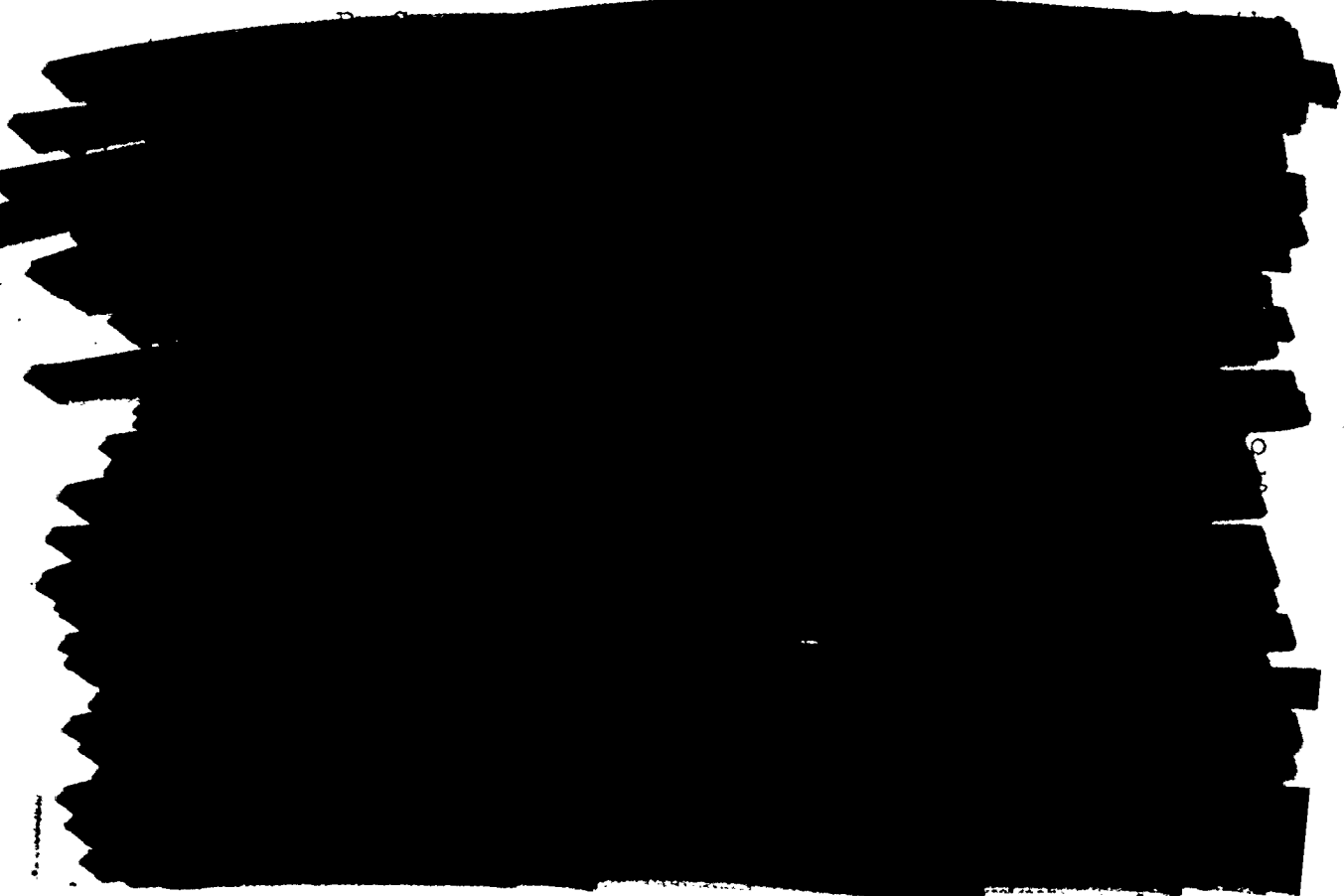
A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

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The December 7, 1959, issue of "Claridad", self described as the official organ of the MPIPR, contained an article reflecting that JUAN MARI BRAS had been elected to the MPIPR Secretariat at the MPIPR Constituent Convention at Ponce, on November 22, 1959.

The December 10, 1959 edition of "El Imparcial", a San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, contained an article entitled "MPI Names. Its Board of Directors for 1960". According to this article, JUAN MARI BRAS had been elected by the MPIPR Secretariat to the position of Secretary General of the MPIPR. This information also appeared in the December 21, 1959 edition of "Claridad".

Guanica Demonstration, July 25, 1959



Grito de Lares Celebration
September 23, 1959

The September 26, 1959 edition of "El Imparcial", contained a photograph of JUAN MARI BRAS, at the time he deposited a floral offering on the obelisk dedicated to the patriots of the GRITO DE LARES, at the celebration held in Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1959. An accompanying article reflected that one of the speakers at this event was JUAN MARI BRAS, who represented the MPIPR. MARI BRAS pointed out that this is the decisive moment when all Puerto Ricans struggling for national independence should cast aside their personal differences to join in their efforts for the acquisition of the total political, social and cultural liberation of Puerto Rico. He asked for the launching of a big campaign throughout America to obtain the moral support and help of all Latin American countries for the cause of Puerto Rican independence. He stressed the necessity of unity in Puerto Rico and of the integration of the country to the cause of the Antillean Federation, which was predicated by MARTI.

A characterization of the GRITO DE LARES CELEBRATION appears in the appendix.

SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS DE LA NUEVA CUBA (Society
of Friends of New Cuba) (SANC)

An article in the August 27, 1959 issue of "El Imparcial", was entitled, "Try to Tighten Ties With New Cuba." This article reflected that the new organization called

SJ 100-4785

SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS DE LA NUEVA CUBA, had been organized in San Juan, and would hold its first public meeting at the Bar Association Building, on August 30, 1959. According to the article, at the constituent meeting of this group, held in Santurce, Puerto Rico, a working committee was designated for the purpose of organizing the group's activities, and a Declaration of Principles was approved. The Declaration of Principles stated the SANC desires to unite all Puerto Ricans who sympathize with the fundamental principles of the Cuban Revolution and stated that the SANC, "by penetrating the plots of enemy propaganda, will try to bring to light the facts, so that the Puerto Rican people will have a better awareness and a more precise knowledge of the profound revolutionary-democratic process which Cuba is putting into effect." The article stated the new organization supports the revolutionary government in the devotion of the Cubans to an ethical ideal, the development of agrarian reforms and international orientation founded on anti-imperialism. According to the article, the Declaration of Principles was signed, among others, by JUAN MARI BRAS.

On September 3, 1959, SJ T- [REDACTED] ng

FUPI

The November 13, 1959 edition of "El Imparcial", contained an article regarding the annual General Assembly of the FUPI, held at the old Rio Piedras City Hall, on November 11, 1959. According to the article, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, attended this event as a representative of the MPIPR.

ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA
(Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

SJ 100-4785

SJ T-3

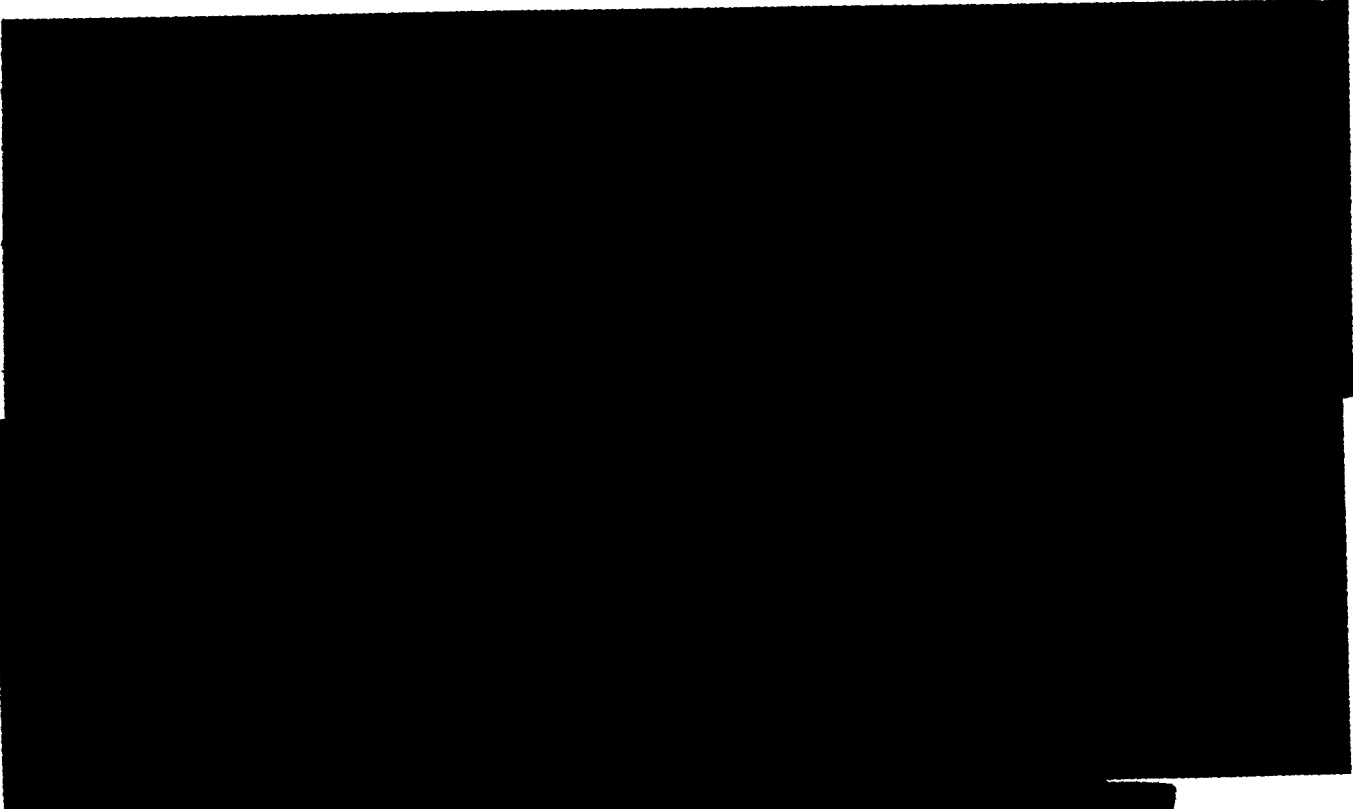
8, 1950

A characterization of the APU appears
in the appendix.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Alleged Plan for Violence During 1960 Elections

s,

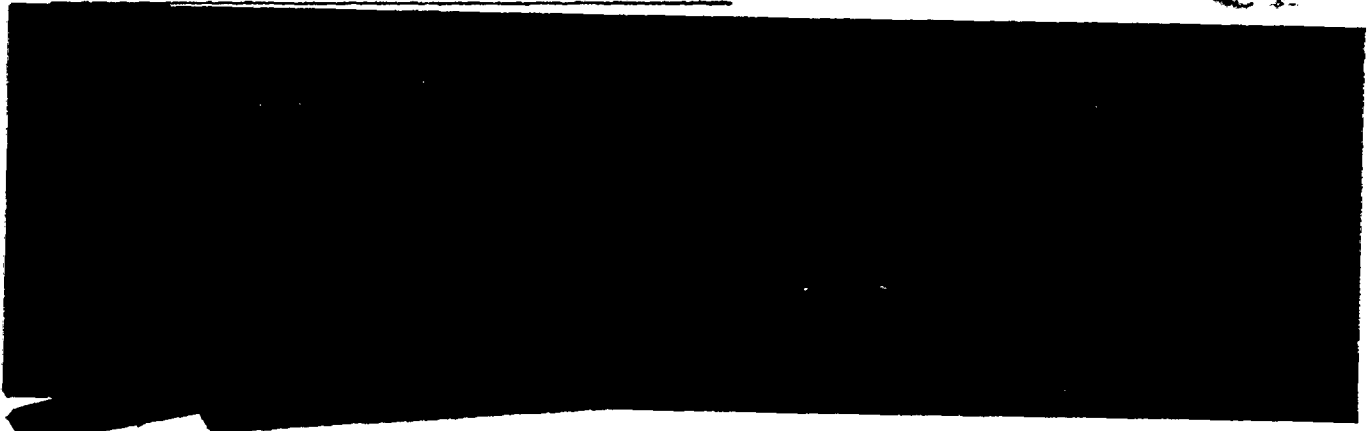


SJ T-6, who is familiar with certain aspects of NPPR activity in Puerto Rico, advised on December 17, 1959, that he new of no plans for violence during the 1960 elections in Puerto Rico.

SJ 100-4785

APPENDIX

ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA
(Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)



The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the policies, activities and members of this organization.

SJ 100-4785

APPENDIX

FEDERACION UNIVERSITARIA PRO INDEPENDENCIA
(University Pro Independence Federation) (FUPI)

The FUPI is a student organization which, according to its own declarations, advocates independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means and is not connected with any political party.

APPENDIX

GRITO DE LARES
September 23, 1868

The NPPR celebrates this date as the anniversary of the brief rebellion at Lares, Puerto Rico, against the Spanish regime, staged by a group of Puerto Rican revolutionists. On this date the Puerto Rican group established momentary control in the mountain town of Lares and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico. This date has a special significance for the NPPR inasmuch as a main thesis of NPPR doctrine is the claim that Puerto Rican sovereignty was actually established on September 23, 1868, with the rebellion at Lares. The large NPPR celebration on September 23 of each year is concentrated at Lares.

APPENDIX

July 25, 1898 -
Landing of United States
Troops at Guanica, Puerto Rico

On July 25, 1898, a contingent of United States troops under the command of General NELSON A. MILES landed at Guanica, Puerto Rico, during the Spanish American War. U.S. troops met some resistance at Guanica and the NPPR attributes this resistance to a body of armed Puerto Ricans rather than to the Spanish Army. The annual celebration of this day is held at Guanica.

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPIPR))

A confidential source advised on January 31, 1959, that the MPIPR was formed at a meeting of former leaders of the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (PIP), a legally constituted political party, which meeting was held in Mayaguez, P. R., on January 11, 1959, under the leadership of JUAN MARI BRAS. This meeting came about as a result of discussions by various PIP members who were dissatisfied with the PIP and who desired to form a more active organization. The purpose of the organization is to work for the complete independence of Puerto Rico through peaceful means and through propaganda. The source advised that no information has come to his attention indicating that this organization advocates the use of violence as a means of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the principles, activities and membership of this organization.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-4785

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

JAN 27 1960

JUAN MARI BRAS
SECURITY MATTER - N

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated and captioned as above.

All confidential informants mentioned in referenced report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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SJ 100-4785

APPENDIX

PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP)

A legally constituted political party which, according to its published platform and the public statements of its officers, advocates independence for Puerto Rico, through legal and peaceful means.

CONFIDENTIAL

60
1/2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
SM - N

DATE: January 27, 1960

Place on SF
11/1/60 2/1/60

Card filed
Comp sent OO
2/11/60

☒ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☐ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name JUAN MARI BRAS		
Aliases <i>Covered by...</i>		
☒ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☐ Miscellaneous (specify) PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT		
☐ Tab for Detcom	Race WHITE	Sex ☒ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth 12/2/27	Place of Birth Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) Self-employed attorney, 156 Jose De Diego Street, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico		
Key Facility Data Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____ Interested Agencies _____		
Residence Address Block C, Urbanizacion San Gerardo, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico		

(2) - Bureau
(1) - San Juan
JCB:gjk
REGISTERED MAIL

5712 399

7 JAN 29 1960

NOTED

E. Roy

SJ 100-4785

SUCCINCT SUMMARY

[REDACTED] reflect that subject has been active on behalf of Puerto Rico's independence since 1943, when he was only 16 years old, at which time he participated in and delivered speeches at NPPR gatherings. During succeeding years, he conducted radio programs advocating independence, was active and held official positions in several independentist youth organizations. He was one of the leaders of a group of students who lowered the American flag at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in December, 1947, in protest to the denial by University authorities of the right of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, to speak at the UPR upon his return to Puerto Rico. This action led to his expulsion from the UPR and to his conviction for "inciting to riot", for which he served a jail sentence in 1950. From 1950 until 1953, he was one of the leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independencia Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP), a legally constituted political party which advocates independence through peaceful means. In January, 1954, the MOVIMIENTO DE INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MEIPR), was formed under the leadership of the subject, and he has served as Secretary General of this organization since its inception.

[REDACTED]

On April 8, 1959, MARI participated in the commemoration of RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES, a revolutionary leader closely identified with both Cuban and Puerto Rican revolutionary movements. During his speech, MARI stated that he was sending a telegram to FIDEL CASTRO to advise CASTRO of the commemorative activities and to request CASTRO's support for the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

An article in the November 16, 1959 edition of "El Mundo", a San Juan daily Spanish language newspaper, reflects that MARI sent a message to "El Mundo" in which he stated that the Police of Puerto Rico and the FBI were trying to arouse a climate of hysteria among the citizens in order to intimidate the independentists. In his message, MARI stated, "Let the Puerto Rican and North American authorities know that they are not going to frighten the independentists with their persecutions and threats. The independentist campaign is going to continue and it will intensify here in the Island and in foreign countries, whether the Police and the FBI like it or not." Later in his message, MARI stated, "We warn everyone that we will persevere in the decisive struggle for the independence of our country, and we will employ every method within our reach for this. We will answer every situation with adequate action. If legal roads are guaranteed fully, we will resort to them to achieve our liberating goal. If violence and terror are used against us, we will appeal to all legal sources to prevent it. But, if these are all closed, we will answer aggression with aggression and violence with violence."

DEPOSITED BY

ESCRIBA FIRME
PLEASE WRITE FIRMLY

DATE _____ 19____

DEPOSITS ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS
STIPULATED IN THE AGREEMENT AT THE
OPENING OF THE ACCOUNT

CHECKS
(List
Separately)

Check
Count

CASH	DOLLARS		CENTS
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
TOTAL			

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT

Converitic
an "Key Figure"

3/1/60

of 20

50

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 3/1/60

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-4785)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - ~~M~~ MISCMake Key Figure 3/1/60
TC 3/10/60Rerep SA [REDACTED] ^{b7C} at San Juan, 1/27/60.

Subject is the Secretary General of the MPIPR (Bufile 105-75715), an organization which is attempting, with some degree of success, to unite all independence groups in Puerto Rico, including the NPPR, under its leadership.

It is believed that due to his position and his increased activities in the independence movement, MARI BRAS should be considered a key figure. The next report will be submitted in six months from the date of rerep.

Handwriting specimens and photograph will be forwarded to the Bureau by separate letter when obtained.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan
(1 - 100-4970)

JCB:lmh
(4)

REC-50 105-292-31

4 MAR 4 1960

EX-128

SUBV. CONTROL

4 MAR 16 1960

Designado "Key Figure"
en 1 Marzo/60

D

H

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 3/1/60

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-4785)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - W - MISC*Make Key Figure 3/1/60
TE 3/1/60*

Rerep SA [REDACTED] at San Juan, 1/27/60.

Subject is the Secretary General of the MPIPR (Bufile 105-75715), an organization which is attempting, with some degree of success, to unite all independence groups in Puerto Rico, including the NPPR, under its leadership.

It is believed that due to his position and his increased activities in the independence movement, MARI BRAS should be considered a key figure. The next report will be submitted in six months from the date of rerep.

[REDACTED] will be forwarded to the Bureau by separate letter when obtained.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan
(1 - 100-4970)

JCB:lmn
(4)

4 MAR 4 1960

SUBV. CONTROL

M. E. ROW

MAR 16 1960

SAC, San Juan (100-4785)

March 26, -

Director, FBI (105-292)

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Reurlet 3-1-60, and urlet 3-17-60, which
set forth the San Juan key figure list.

Urlet 3-17-60 shows that subject is president
of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR).

Urlet 3-1-60, which advised that the subject
was being considered a key figure, shows him to be the
secretary general of the MPIPR.

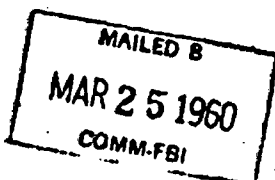
Advise Bureau of subject's current title.

TC:djw
(4)

REC-75

105-292-33

6 MAR 26 1960



Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

62 MAR 30 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 4/11/60

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-4785)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
Internal Security - N

ReBulet to San Juan, 3/28/60.

Correct title of subject's position in the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) is Secretary General.

In view of subject's designation as a key figure, one photograph is being enclosed. This photograph was taken by SA [REDACTED] at the "Grito de Lares" commemoration, Lares, Puerto Rico, on 9/23/59.

- ② - Bureau (Encl. - 1)(RM)
1 - San Juan

JCB:aro
(3)

REC- 61

105-292-34

5 APR 18 1960

ENCLOSURE

SUBV. CONTROL
SPW

58 APR 18 1960



Enclosure for Bureau
One photo of JUAN MARI BRAS
Bufile 105-292
SJ 100-4785

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

XX

Radio

Teletype

URGENT 4-14-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN 142119

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (MPIPR), IS - N,
 BUFILE 105-75715. [REDACTED]

(BUFILE 105-292, [REDACTED])

(100-335202),

(105-85183), AND

(105-85171).

[REDACTED] NATURE OF CONFERENCE UNKNOWN TO INFORMANT BUT
 IT IS ASSUMED CONFERENCE PERTAINS TO PUERTO RICO'S INDEPENDENCE
 INASMUCH AS ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ARE OFFICERS OF MPIPR AND DEEPLY
 INVOLVED IN PRO INDEPENDENCE ACTIVITIES. POPR ADVISED AND
 LETTERHEAD MEMO BEING DISSEMINATED TO BUREAU AND LOCAL
 INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

RECEIVED: 5:20 PM RADIO
 6:00 PM CODING UNIT HL

105-292-
 NOT RECORDED
 17 APR 20 1960

63 APR 22 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-75715-142119

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

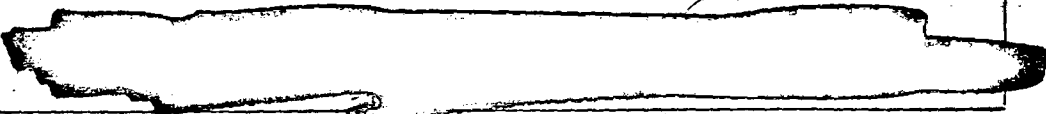
DATE: 4/19/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
SM-MIS
JS

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
☐ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☐ Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
☐ Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)		
105-292 NOT RECORDED		
Key Facility Data		
APR 21 1960		
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility
Interested Agencies		
Residence Address		
		

2 - Bureau (105-292)
1 - San Juan (100-4785)
(3) 1-100

REGISTERED MAIL
JCB:jfd

M. E. ROW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 6/9/60

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-4785)

SUBJECT: Juan Mari Bras

SM-108
JS

RECEIVED
6/15/60

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
☐ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☐ Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
☐ Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) 		
Key Family Data		
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____
Interested Agencies _____		
Residence Address _____		

2- Bureau (105-292)
1- San Juan (100-4785)

REGISTERED MAIL

105-292-100
JUN 17 1960

M. F. R.

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio

☐ Teletype

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

PAGE TWO FROM SAN JUAN 211744

INDEPENDENCE. HE DENIED CONTACT WITH NPPR SINCE 1943 EXCEPT AT PUBLIC COMMEMORATORY EVENTS. MARI BRAS ADMITTED LEADERSHIP MPIPR. (BUFILE 105-75715) AND SAID HE COULD DEFINITELY SAY THAT SHIPMENT OF ARMS OR PLANS FOR VIOLENCE HAD NOT BEEN DISCUSSED AT OFFICIAL MEETINGS, MPIPR. HE ADMITTED POSSIBILITY THAT SUBVERSIVE GROUPS MAY USE MPIPR TO CLOAK CLANDESTINE MEETINGS WHERE VIOLENCE COULD BE DISCUSSED. HE BELIEVES PUERTO RICANS HAVE RIGHT TO USE VIOLENCE AS A MEANS TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE, AND HAS GREAT PERSONAL ADMIRATION FOR NPPR MEMBERS, WHO HAVE "GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY," I.E. PUERTO RICO. HE DOES NOT CURRENTLY ADVOCATE USE OF VIOLENCE ONLY BECUASE IT WOULD NOT BE EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE FORCES OF THE U.S. MARI BRAS INVITES COMMUNISTS, NATIONALISTS, OR MEMBERS OF OTHER SUBVERSIVE GROUPS TO MEMBERSHIP IN MPIPR PROVIDED THEY SHARE DESIRE FOR PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE AND AGREE TO MPIPR DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. MARI BRAS DOES NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR MPIPR MEMBERS ACTING OUTSIDE SCOPE OF MPIPR. SJ IS ALERT TO EFFECT PRODUCED BY INTERVIEWS, AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED:

3:30 PM RADIO

3:55 PM CODING UNIT MJC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN JUAN	Office of Origin SAN JUAN	Date <i>July 1, 1960</i>	Investigative Period 6/1-21/60
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		Report made by S. [REDACTED]	Typed By: VV
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] at San Juan dated 1/27/60.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of the letterhead memorandum evaluating sources used in this report has been disseminated along with each copy of the report.

Translations of material from Spanish to English were made by San Juan Translator [REDACTED].

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Approved

Special Agent
In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

- 5-Bureau (105-292) (RM)
- 1-ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand)
- 1-471st CIC Detachment/SJ (By Hand)
- 1-OSI, RAFB (RM)
- 1-San Juan (100-4785)

105-292-35

REC- 90

REC- 19

Copy to: *Tele. Teller*
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date: *6-1-60*

Copy to: *SAB-DIV*
by routing slip for
☐ info ☐ action
date: *7-13-60*
by: *WINK- [REDACTED]*

SJ 100-4785

Identity of Source

File Where Located

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following sources were used to characterize
the organizations listed in the appendix:

APU [REDACTED]

FUPI [REDACTED]

MPIPR [REDACTED]

La Voz de Puerto Rico [REDACTED]

PCP [REDACTED]

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
7. ☒ This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because (state reason)
unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to T-symbol informants could reasonably result in their disclosure and compromise their future effectiveness.
8. ☐ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
subject advised during interview on 6/20/60 he believed in the right of the Puerto Rican people to use violence to free themselves but that he did not advocate violence at the present time because it would be ineffective against United States power. Subject is Secretary General of MPIPR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1-ONI, 10th MD, SJ (By Hand)
1-471st CIC Detachment, SJ (By Hand)
1-OSI, RAFB (RM)Report of:
Date:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: SAN JUAN

JUN 30 1960

File Number:

SJ 100-4785

Bufile 105-292

Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

Synopsis:

Declassified by 447 PNH 1/13/77

Subject resides 1502 Calle Temesis, Urb. El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico and is employed as Public Defender, Legal Aid Society, Bayamon, Puerto Rico. Subject is Secretary General of the MPIPR and conducts weekly meetings of this organization at Rio Piedras.

[REDACTED]

Article in local newspaper on 2/12/60 reflected subject had been in contact with PIP President and other PIP leaders in effort to unite pro independence groups in Puerto Rico. POPR reported subject attended meeting of independence leaders on 5/14/60 at San Juan International Hotel conducted by PIP President and attended by leaders of PIP, MPIPR, FUPI, APU and SANC. Subject advised in interview by FBI Agents on 6/20/60 that he did not currently advocate use of violence as a method of obtaining independence because he felt it would be ineffective against the forces of the U. S. Government; however, that he believed in the right of the Puerto Rican people to use violence to obtain their independence if and when the circumstances are such that they could possibly be successful. Other activities of subject on behalf of Puerto Rico's independence set out.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 100-4785

DETAILS

Residence and Employment

In an interview by FBI Agents on June 20, 1960, set out in detail in a later section of this report, MARI BRAS advised that he is employed as the Public Defender, Bayamon Office, Legal Aid Society of Puerto Rico, Degetau Street, Bayamon, Puerto Rico.

1949. **Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico**
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix attached hereto.

SJ 100-4785

[REDACTED]

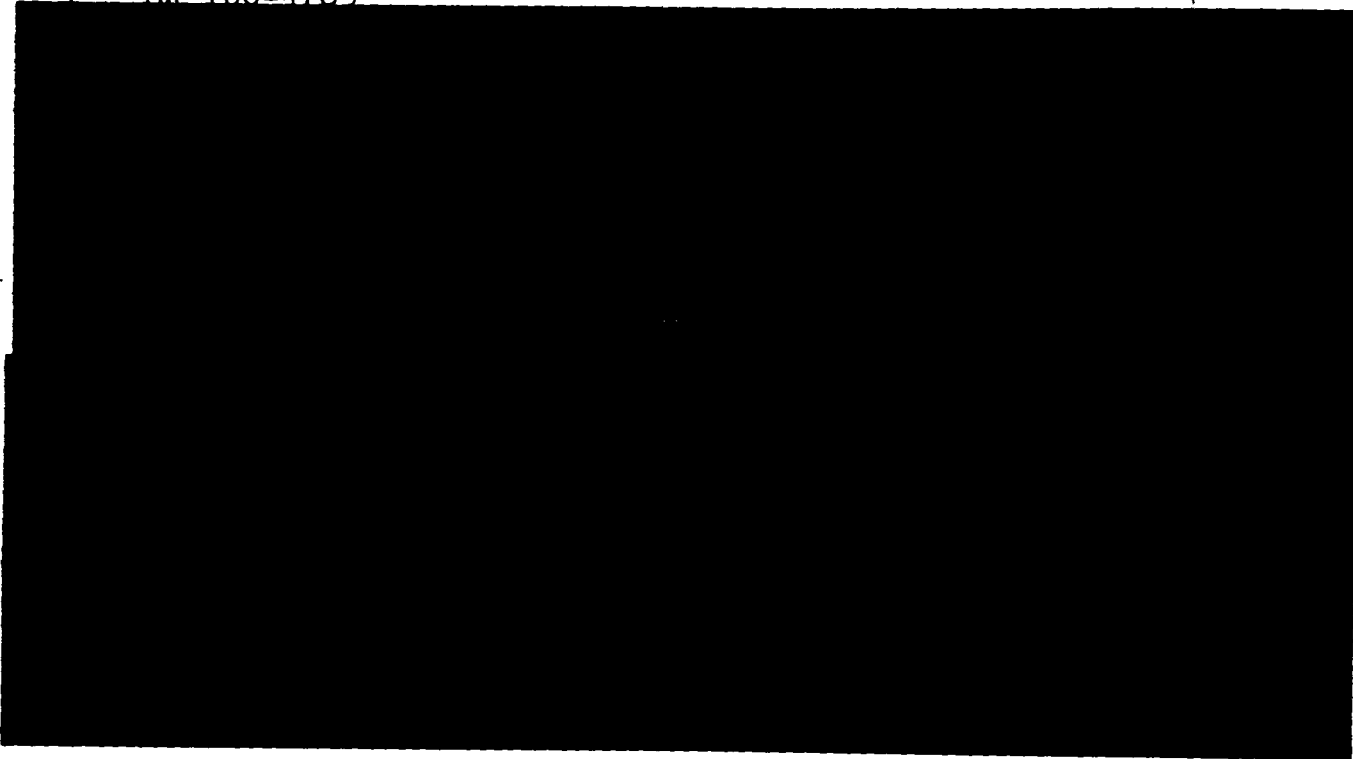
In his speech he made a historical resume of the independence-seeking movements of the island, ending with the split in the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP), from which the MPIPR was formed. He consistently attacked the United States for its military, political and economic intervention in Puerto Rico and drew a picture of the advantages of independence for Puerto Rico. He stressed the fact that the MPIPR was not a political group and that independence could be obtained through methods other than force and ~~direct~~ suffrage. He added that the MPIPR is a dogmatic, non-political movement, in which there is room for all independence-seeking parties, groups and individuals.

A characterization of the PIP appears in the appendix attached hereto.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SI 100-4785



Miscellaneous

An article in the February 12, 1960 edition of the San Juan Star, a daily English language newspaper, was entitled, "Independence Movement Trying to Heal its Wounds". This article is quoted as follows:

SJ 100-4785

"Unity talks aimed at welding the fractured Independence movement are underway.

"Key to a desired patching task is the creation of a proposed joint directorio, which would replace Sen. GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA as president of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (PIP).

"CONCEPCION yesterday dismissed as 'foolishness', reports he might step aside in favor of the suggested directorio. He also denied holding any recent conversations with rival leaders of the Independence movement.

"Nevertheless, reliable sources insist that CONCEPCION met on Tuesday, February 2, with attorney JORGE LUIS LANDIN for an extended discussion of a possible independentist merger.

"LANDIN broke with the independence party in 1958, and formed a rival party, 'La Voz de Puerto Rico.'

"It is also reported that CONCEPCION has met recently with lawyer JUAN MARI BRAS, head of the newest independence splinter group, Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico. MARI BRAS has also held talks with Independence Party legislators ARCHILLA LAUGIER and BALTASAR QUINONES, the latter the Independence Party floor-leader in the House of Representatives.

"Proposed Directorio

"The proposed directorio would be composed of a delegate from each of the several Independence factions, presumably the respective presidents. Or, as an alternative, the directorio might be composed of persons representing the diverse groups but not personally antagonistic.

"Several of the Independence groups are now drafting unity programs for submission to CONCEPCION.

SJ 100-4785

"Most of these plans reportedly call for creation of a directorio, but some would limit it to a 60-day trial period. Others advocate the Independence Party be placed under control of a directorio at least until the November elections."

A characterization of La Voz de Puerto Rico appears in the appendix attached hereto.

Characterizations of the APU and FUPI appear in the appendix attached hereto.

III. GENERAL ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF PUERTO RICO'S INDEPENDENCE

Picket of President Eisenhower

On February 23, 1960 SJ T-4 advised that pickets were conducted by various pro-independence groups, including the

SJ 100-4785

MPIPR, at the San Juan International Airport and at the entrance to Ramey Air Force Base (RAFB), Aguadilla, Puerto Rico on February 22, 1960, on the occasion of the arrival of President EISENHOWER in Puerto Rico on the first lap of his 1960 Latin American Tour. The informant stated that the members of these pickets carried signs calling for Puerto Rico's independence. According to the informant the subject participated in the picket at the San Juan International Airport and later traveled to Aguadilla to participate in the picket being held at RAFB.

[REDACTED]

advised that when JUAN MARI BRAS arrived at the entrance to RAFB where the picket was being conducted on February 22, 1960, MARI BRAS delivered a brief speech before the members of the picket regarding the significance of the picket. In his speech he exhorted everyone to continue the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence.

Betances Day

SJ T-4 advised on April 9, 1960 that the MPIPR was one of the groups represented at the Betances Day commemoration held at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico on April 8, 1960. According to the informant, the MPIPR delegation was led by the subject who was also one of the speakers at the event.

A characterization of Betances Day commemoration appears in the appendix attached hereto.

Jose De Diego Day

SJ T-4 advised on April 19, 1960 that a commemoration of Jose De Diego Day, sponsored by the APU, was held at the plaza in Santurce, Puerto Rico on April 16, 1960. The source stated that one of the most violent speeches

SJ 100-4785

in favor of Puerto Rico's independence was made by the subject who ended his speech with the words, "We want liberty or death."

JOSE DE DIEGO Day appears in the appendix attached hereto.

Inter-American Congress For Democracy and Freedom

An article in the April 19, 1960 edition of "El Mundo", a San Juan daily Spanish language newspaper, reflected that JUAN MARI BRAS was among the MPIPR representatives who left Puerto Rico on April 18, 1960 en route to Caracas, Venezuela to attend the Inter-American Congress for Democracy and Freedom which was to be held at Maracay, Venezuela from April 21 to April 27, 1960. According to the article the subject stated that although the MPIPR delegates had not received invitations to this congress they expected to obtain invitations after they arrived in Caracas. MARI BRAS explained that they were going to Caracas as the guests of the Union Republicana Democratica (Democratic Republican Union) (URD), the second most important political party in Venezuela, to attend a series of functions sponsored by the URD regarding independence for Puerto Rico. According to MARI BRAS the URD had manifested itself in the past in favor of Puerto Rico's independence.

An article in the April 27, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" reflected that "El Mundo" had received a telegram from JUAN MARI BRAS in Venezuela reporting that four Latin-American ex-Presidents had authorized a declaration in favor of independence for Puerto Rico, at the Inter-American Congress for Democracy and Freedom. According to the article Rear Admiral WOLFGANG LARRAZABAL, Venezuelan Ambassador to Chile who was one of the above ex-Presidents named by JUAN

SJ 100-4785

MARI BRAS, denied that he had signed a declaration in favor of Puerto Rico's independence, stating that he knew nothing about it and that he had signed nothing.

May Day Commemoration

SJ T-5 advised on May 3, 1960 that the May Day commemoration, sponsored jointly by the FUPI and the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno (Communist Party of Puerto Rico) (PCP), was held at the public plaza at Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico on May 1, 1960. According to the source, one of the speakers at this meeting was JUAN MARI BRAS, who represented the MPIPR. The source stated that MARI BRAS' speech concerned the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence.

A characterization of PCP appears in appendix attached hereto.

IV. INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORTDate 6/27/60

JUAN MARI BRAS was contacted on June 20, 1960 and furnished the following information:

MARI BRAS is employed as the Public Defender, Bayamon Office, Legal Aid Society of Puerto Rico, Degetau Street, Bayamon, Puerto Rico, with offices on the third floor of the building opposite the Bayamon Courthouse.

MARI BRAS is the Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR), a position he has held since the inception of this organization on January 11, 1959.

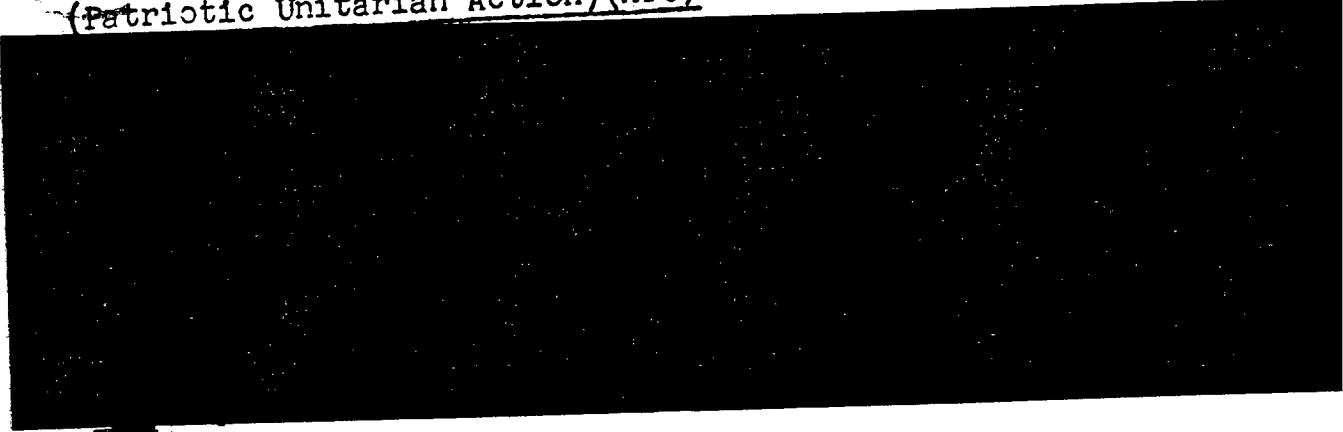
MARI BRAS, speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, does not currently advocate violence as a method of obtaining Puerto Rico's independence only because he feels violence would be ineffective against the forces of the United States Government. However, MARI BRAS believes in the right of a people, specifically the Puerto Rican people, to use violence to obtain their freedom if and when the circumstances are such that they could possibly be successful in their effort. MARI BRAS stated this position when last interviewed by the FBI in March, 1954 after the Nationalist shooting in U. S. Congress and continues to maintain this position. He feels great pride and admiration for those Nationalists who have given their lives for their country in the past.

MARI BRAS feels the present connection of Puerto Rico with the United States is not a free and voluntary association as implied in the name "Estado Libre Asociado" (Free Associated State) but that this name is a convenient cover for continued subjugation of Puerto Rico by the United States. He feels the majority of the Puerto Rican people voted for this association because they were given only two choices, the present system or continued colonial domination of Puerto Rico by the United States. They therefore had no opportunity to vote for complete independence and cannot be considered a free nation. MARI BRAS feels that once the majority of the Puerto Rican people are educated in this light, they will be in favor of complete independence and the breaking of all ties with the United States.

Interview with JUAN MARI BRAS File # 100-4785
on 6/20/60 at Bayamon, Puerto Rico Date dictated 6/22/60
by Special Agent RICHARD W. KAISER and J. CORTEZ BALL/vv

APPENDIX

ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA
(Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)



The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the policies, activities and members of this organization.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

BETANCES DAY - April 8, 1830

This is the birth date of Dr. RAMON EMETERIO BETANCES (1830 - 1898), who was a physician, writer and revolutionary leader closely identified with both the Cuban and Puerto Rican revolutionary movements. A public celebration on this date is held each year at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, the birthplace of BETANCES.

APPENDIX

DE DIEGO DAY April 16, 1866

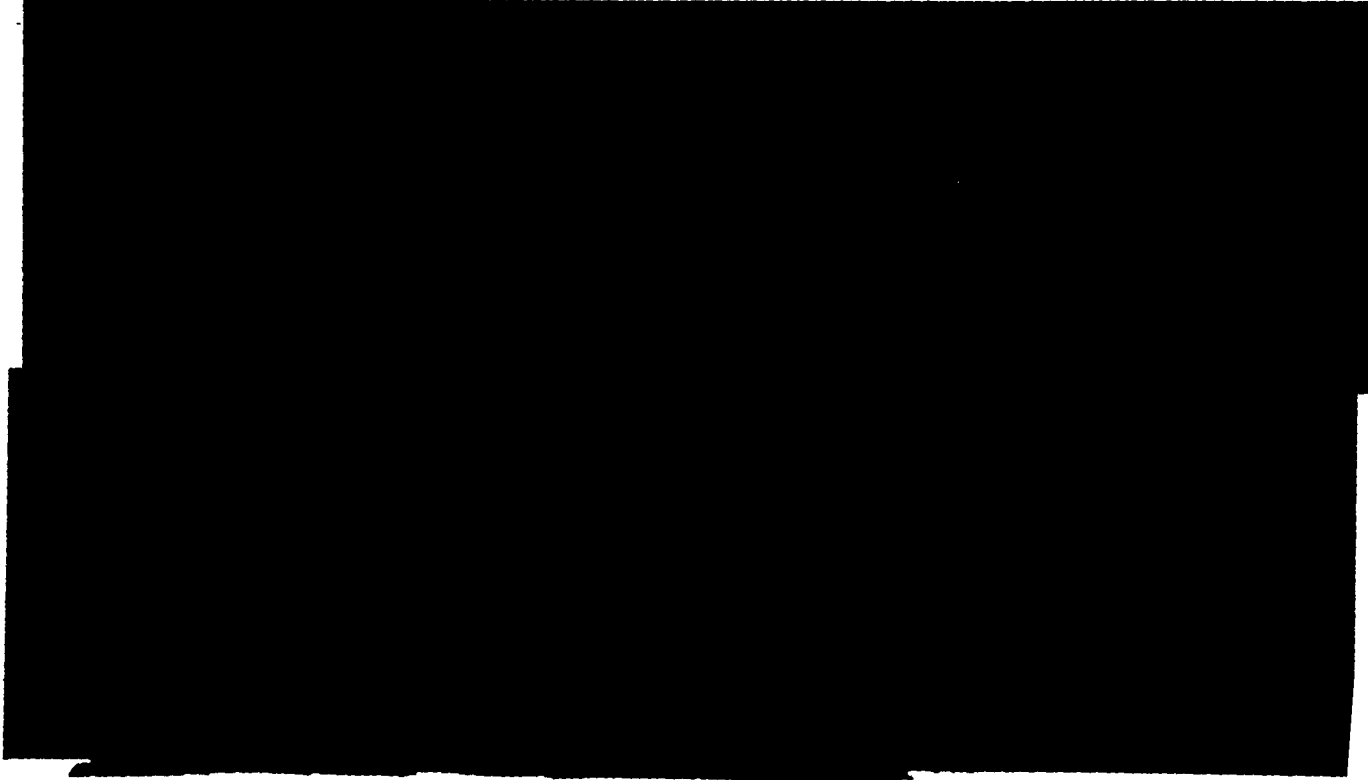
JOSE DE DIEGO was born on April 16, 1866. He was a Speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives and was one of the most outstanding leaders in the Puerto Rican independence movement. The NPPR claims DE DIEGO was one of its pioneers, despite the fact that DE DIEGO died several years prior to the organization of the NPPR. NPPR public celebrations are held on this date in San Juan and its suburb, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

April 16th is not exclusively an NPPR celebration, but is a Puerto Rican official holiday.

APPENDIX

FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA
(Federation of University Students For Independence) (FUPI)

According to information appearing in the "Patria", self-described as the official organ of the FUPI, the FUPI was formed as a student organization at the University of Puerto Rico in October, 1956. The "Patria" reflects that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.



The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above sources were in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the FUPI.

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

According to public statements, the MPIPR is a non-partisan organization which will accept into membership any individual who believes in independence for Puerto Rico, regardless of the group or party with which he is affiliated, and will accept as an affiliate any pro-independence organization which agrees to abide by the MPIPR Declaration of Principles.

The MPIPR General Secretariat and the MPIPR Directive Mission are composed of leaders of the independence movement in Puerto Rico and include leaders of other independence seeking organizations, including the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the organization, aims and purposes of the MPIPR.

APPENDIX

PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP)

A legally constituted political party which, according to its published platform and the public statements of its officers, advocates independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

APPENDIX

PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Communist Party of Puerto Rico) (PCP)

According to the publication "Puerto Rico, Ayer, Hoy y Manana" (Puerto Rico, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow), by JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, President of the PCP, the Communist Party of Puerto Rico was founded in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1934. According to sources, the PCP is a Communist Party in its own right and not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA, although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles of the Communist Party, USA.

Sources are in a position to know of the activities and membership of the above organization.

APPENDIX

SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS DE LA NUEVA CUBA
(Society of Friends of New Cuba) (SANC)

An article in the August 27, 1959 edition of "El Imparcial", a daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflects that the Sociedad de Amigos de la Nueva Cuba (Society of Friends of New Cuba) (SANC) has been organized in San Juan, Puerto Rico, for the purpose of organizing and uniting Puerto Ricans who sympathize with the fundamental principles of the Cuban Revolution and to promote Cuban-Puerto Rican fraternalism.

APPENDIX

LA VOZ DE PUERTO RICO
(The Voice of Puerto Rico) (VPR),
formerly known as PARTIDO LABORISTA
(Labor Party) (PL)

According to a report of G-2, United States Army Forces Antilles, San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated April 3, 1958, this political party was formed in the early months of 1958 under the name Partido Laborista. It was renamed La Voz de Puerto Rico at a Constituent Assembly held on October 12, 1958.

On October 14, 1958, a source advised that the "Manifesto in Favor of the Creation of a New Political Party" was adopted at the Assembly, except for minor changes, and states,

"The political purpose of this new group shall be to achieve our national independence in peace and friendship with the United States and with all the nations of the world. Aware of the colonial limitations existing in our country, this new movement shall use all the power and authority at its disposal in the colony, and their utilization shall not be interpreted as agreement with the present situation . . . We understand that the only form of government compatible with human dignity and the right of all is democracy."

On October 15, 1958, another source advised that speakers at the Assembly on October 12, 1958, advocated the independence of Puerto Rico but none talked in favor of the use of force and violence to obtain this independence.

Sources are in a position to know of the activities of the above organization.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 6/27/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI RIVERA
IS-MIS

Cards UTD
Cards Sent, 00
7/15/69
JAC

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
☐ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☐ Miscellaneous (specify) _____		
☐ Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) 		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____
Interested Agencies _____		105-292
Residence Address		NOT RECORDED 14 JUN 29 1960

2 - Bureau (105-292)
1 - SAN JUAN (100-4785)
(3) 5-2-100-19-0
REGISTERED MAIL

SENT

10-78

F B I

Date: 7/19/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - N

Re San Juan radiogram to Bureau and NYO, dated 7/15/60.

On 7/15/60, [REDACTED]

The subject is included on the Security Index of the SJO. N.Y. and WFO are requested to alert appropriate sources and advise S. J. any activities.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - WFO (100-22989)
- 2 - New York
- 1 - San Juan

REC-89

RWK:mtl

(8)

JUL 21 1960

59 JUL 26 1960

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

SUB CONTROL

DECODED COPY

XXX

Radio

☐

Teletype

DEFERRED

7-25-60

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC-S NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN

252148

BC JUAN MARI BRAS, IS-N. BUFILE 105-292. ARTICLE IN EL MUNDO JULY 25, 1960, REFLECTS SUBJECT AND PELEGRIN GARCIA PRESENTLY IN CUBA AS DELEGATES TO LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH CONFERENCE. NYO AND WFO REQUESTED TO CONTACT SOURCES IN ATTEMPT TO VERIFY ABOVE INFORMATION AND DETERMINE SUBJECT'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.

RECEIVED:

10:06 PM RADIO

10:33 PM CODING UNIT

RN

2 CC: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.

EX 109

REC-28 105-292-37

RELAYED TO: NEW YORK

18 JUL 26 1960

Mr. Belmont

50 JUL 29 1960

FBI

Date: 7/26/60

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-22989)

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - N
(OO: SJ)

BLAND

ReSJrad 7/15/60 and SJairtel 7/19/60 advising that subject was to be in NYC and Washington.

On 7/21/60, SA [redacted] at the Office of the Registrar, at George Washington University, and at American University Law School.

The reservations at Hartnett Hall, 1426 21st St. N.W., which is within a block of where the subject formerly resided and which is utilized by foreign students, were checked on 7/21/60 but no info about the subject was found.

The subject's files at the Registrar's Office, American University Law School, and at George Washington University, contained no new pertinent info.

RUC

- ③ - Bureau
- 1 - New York (RM)
- 2 - San Juan (100-4785) (RM) (AM)
- 1 - WFO

REC-56

CEG:jmm

(7)

AIRTEL

12 JUL 28 1960

C C - WFO

Approved: _____

James H. Lee
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

WFO 100-22989

A letter from the subject to American University Law School reflected that the subject advised the University that he passed the Bar Examination in San Juan in August, 1954. He advised them that four of eight passed the test, and that two of the four were American University graduates, himself and JORGE LANDING MIRANDA. The subject on 6/13/54 received his Law Degree at American University.



Since reairtel 7/19/60 indicates that the subject planned to return to NY by July 25 and apparently is not going to school in Washington, as indicated in rerad, WFO has no active investigation to conduct and we consider this matter RUC.

NYC and SJ requested to advise WFO on the event any change of plans are learned for the subject indicating he plans to visit Washington, D.C.

F B I

Date: 7/27/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)
JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - N

Re Ny rads 7/25 and 7/26/60.

Information regarding the subject's proposed travel to Cuba has been disseminated to local intelligence agencies by Weekly Intelligence Summary dated 7/27/60.

UACB, no letterhead memorandum is being submitted until the subject returns to Puerto Rico and information is developed regarding his participation in the Latin American Youth Congress.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)
1 - Miami (Info)
1 - San Juan

JCB:aro
(6)

EX-105

REC-63

105-292-42

JUL 30 1960

51 AUG 3 1960

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 12 Per [Signature]

SUBV. CONTROL

F B I

8/2/60

Date:

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - N

Re New York Rad 7/25/60.

POPR advised 7/30/60 subject returned to
Puerto Rico from Cuba via Delta Airlines Flight 41,
9:10 P.M. 7/30/60. Also on this flight were [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- 18 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
7 - San Juan

EX 109

REC-27

25 AUG 5 1960

JCB:ajv
(16)

* Records

Place cc in

100-335202

105-85183

105-69724

100-404472

105-85159

59 AUG 10 1960

SUBV. CONTROL
T. Col/H. Col
1260

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-404472

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1
Nov / 1904

SAC, San Juan

1 - ~~REDACTED~~
August 16, 1960

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-358086)

SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS

ReBulet August 15, 1960, and Bulet captioned
"Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico," dated
August 4, 1960. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

Bulet August 15, 1960, instructed that
specific emphasis be given security matter investi-
gations of your subjects who reside in or frequently
travel to Cuba. Because of the problem which may
result in the routing of communications at the
Bureau, the character "Internal Security - Cuba"
should not be added to the "Security Matter" character.

The Bureau appreciates that the situation
in Puerto Rico is unique because of conditions in
Cuba, its accessibility to Puerto Rico, and the
seemingly unrestricted travel of some of your subjects
to Cuba. Despite the obstacles present in this
situation, our responsibilities are even greater. In
line with the instructions in Bulet 8-4-60, you
should seriously consider highly placed Puerto Rican
subjects who have access to Cuba for development as
security informants. No action in this regard should
be undertaken without prior Bureau authority.

1 - New York (For information)

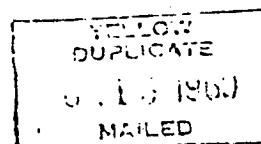
1 - 62-7721 (NPPR)

1 - 105-66754 (GSIPR)

NOTE ON YELLOW: Puerto Rican subjects who have frequently
traveled to Cuba are primarily concerned with seeking
independence for Puerto Rico. Bulet August 4, 1960,
advised that the more positive effort must be made not
only to curtail but to disrupt the activities of
Puerto Rican nationalists. San Juan and New York were
requested to furnish their observations, suggestions and
recommendations concerning this.

TC:djw
(7)

62 AUG 18 1960



NOT RECORDED
55 AUG 16 1960

Handwritten notes:
visiting de
Tito
cuba
fugitive y
no se le
visita a
personas
reclusas
de JMB

1 - mont (Field
Supervision)
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

November 14, 1960

Director, FBI (105-66754) 47

REC-52

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

Reurep 10-26-60.

After careful review of the proposed article, it is believed that it would not achieve the results desired; namely, to cause animosity between Juan Mari Bras and Juan Antonio Corretjer, nor would it convey to the readers of the article the dangerousness of the Puerto Rican independence groups. The question of voting or not voting in the general elections in Puerto Rico is not now the type of issue which is sufficiently divisive to accomplish the purpose of this program.

As an alternative, it is suggested San Juan prepare a brief article which would be in the nature of alerting Puerto Ricans to the dangerousness of the various segments of the independence movement in Puerto Rico. Such an article would, of course, have to be interesting enough to interest a newspaper contact to utilize the same and sufficiently informative to develop hostility in the minds of readers towards the elements engaged in the independence movement. The article should be self-sustaining in interest and informative without using confidential information received from our sources, and it should not embarrass the Bureau.

With regard to your request for information relating to counterintelligence tactics and techniques employed against the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) for possible use against the Puerto Rican independence groups, it appears that the exact same tactics would not be applicable.

Some varied forms of the same tactics may undoubtedly be applied; for example:

1 - New York

MAILED 27

NOV 14 1960

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

TC:djw

(6)

NOV 16 1960

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

(3) 2

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

9/13 (1) Security informants operating inside the groups could, under certain circumstances, raise controversial issues at meetings, raise justifiable criticisms against leaders and take other steps which would weaken the organization. In the proposed article you furnished, the question of voting or abstaining from voting, as it was related by two of the top leaders of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), appears to be an issue which would be controversial within the MPIPR.

Communist Party USA (p. 4) In connection with our counterintelligence program, any informant operating thereunder must be first approved by the Bureau for such operation and then carefully briefed by the Agent handling him before he engages in controversial discussions or criticisms inside the particular group. If you desire to initiate this type of action through selected informants, you should furnish the identities of informants selected, basis for selection and the proposed manner you plan to use them. Our informants operating in the CPUSA have caused disruption without jeopardizing their informant status and, in fact, some have advanced inside the Party primarily because of their forceful acts in criticizing poor leaders and other weaknesses in the Party organization.

(2) The San Juan Office should be constantly alert for articles extolling the virtues of Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States as opposed to complete separation from the United States, for use in anonymous mailings to selected subjects in the independence movement who may be psychologically affected by such information.

(3) It appears the nationalist elements could be pitted against the communist elements to effectively disrupt some of the organizations, particularly the MPIPR and the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI), where we have determined there is communist influence. The nationalist elements in Puerto Rico prior to the time Castro obtained power in Cuba have indicated they were anticommunist. The CP in Puerto Rico has never been strong, and today it appears that the influence of international communism has a greater influence

(4) B
Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

on the radical elements within Puerto Rico. In regard to the MPIPR and FUPI, it is noted that these two organizations apparently have the largest membership of any of the independence groups in Puerto Rico.] gmb

In the future, San Juan and New York should furnish the identity of the newspaper contact to whom you desire to furnish such articles at the time of the submission of the articles to the Bureau.

Because of the large number of Puerto Ricans residing in New York, and the fact that a number of Puerto Rican independence organizations are active in New York, New York and San Juan should exchange ideas relative to tactics and techniques which may be effective in your divisions.

The nationalists in Puerto Rico within themselves are a threat to the internal security of the United States, and nationalists influenced by international communism can be an even greater threat. The Bureau believes this program can be effective, and continuous attention must be given to it.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 9/7/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-3002)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS-N
(OO: SAN JUAN)Re San Juan airtels, 7/15/60, 7/19/60 and 8/2/60;
NYtels, 7/25/60 and 7/26/60.

[REDACTED]

"El Diario de Nueva York", a NY daily Spanish language newspaper, in its issue of 7/24/60, page 30, column 5, contained an item reflecting that the newspaper man, JUAN MARI BRAS, would speak on Sunday, 7/24/60, at the Hunts Point Palace at a public assembly sponsored by the Committee for the Conservation of Puerto Rican Culture. (u)

On 7/26/60, [REDACTED] advised that a commemorative meeting was held 7/24/60, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, sponsored by an organization called the Committee for the Preservation of Puerto Rican Culture. Approximately 100 persons attended this meeting. (u)

The principle speaker at the meeting was the subject, who spoke for about two hours. MARI BRAS' speech was concerned with the history of Puerto Rico which he reviewed from its beginning. He spoke of the struggles of Puerto Rico and of its patriots as well as of the interests of the United States in Puerto Rico since the landing of American troops in 1898. He made no remarks concerning independence. According to [REDACTED] the strongest statement made by MARI BRAS was that the Puerto Rican people are peaceful, but should not be abused as even peaceful nature can turn if abused to excess. (u)

RUC

- 2 Bureau (105-292) (RM)
- 2 San Juan (100-4785) (RM)
- 1 New York (105-3002)

RKS:mez
(5)

2 SEP 14 1960

Place cc
105-76715 (MPIAR)

TE

REC-33

105-292

25 SEP 8 1960

FBI NEW YORK

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-76715

NY 105-3002

CONFIDENTIAL

The original information from [REDACTED] is located in NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] N.Y.C., NY

[REDACTED] Mari

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The above information received from [REDACTED] is located in NY file [REDACTED] (u)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that the affair held at Hunts Point Palace on 7/24/60, was very disappointing. A press conference had been called prior to the meeting, but not one newspaper had been interested enough to send a representative to the conference. [REDACTED] was disappointed

NY 105-3002

in that only 50 people had attended the meeting and this after a great deal of effort had gone into preparing the affair. (u)

[REDACTED] JUAN
MARI BRAS wanted to obtain independence for Puerto Rico by peaceful means and not through the use of force and violence. (u)

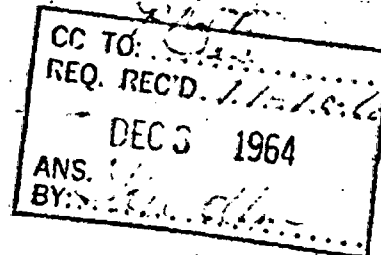
See Weekly Intelligence
Summary Puerto Rico
dated 9/6/60, pg
3. Bufile
100-393971

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 9/16/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS (100-4785)
IS - N
(OO: SAN JUAN)

Transmitted herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum together with nine copies of the memorandum evaluating sources utilized therein.

No dissemination is being made to local intelligence agencies inasmuch as information was obtained from public source and already available to them.

In view of current Cuban-U.S. relations and the importance of MARI BRAS, as well as the MPIPR, in the Puerto Rican independence picture, it is felt that the Bureau may desire to effect dissemination of information contained in letterhead memo.

Translation of newspaper article by San Juan Translator [redacted]

[redacted]

-P*-

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 18)
 - 5 - San Juan
 - 1 - 105-3401 (MPI)
 - 1 - 100-6281 (VPR)
- [redacted]

ECP:am
(7)

REC-19

Copy to Mr. Sullivan, SA
by routing slip for Mr. Sullivan, SA
☒ info ☐ action
date SEP 21 1960
by [signature]

51 SEP 23 1960

SEP 21 1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312,
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
September 16, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-4785

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

JUAN MARI BRAS is the self-admitted Secretary General of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR), a characterization of which appears in the appendix hereto.

The following article appeared in the September 6, 1960, edition of "El Mundo," daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"ON CUBAN AFFAIR

"DEBATE CAME UP AT ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF BAR ASSOCIATION
By Hector J. Mejias

"The speech made by Mr. JOHN DAVID MERWIN, Governor of the Virgin Islands and guest of Honor at the Annual Convention of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, as well as several resolutions brought up to be considered at the convention, caused strong debates among the audience. The speaker's attack on FIDEL CASTRO's regime and a resolution ratifying a recent resolution of the Government Junta condemning the Cuban Revolution caused Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS, president of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPI), to intervene in the work of the assembly.

"Attorney JORGE LUIS LANDING, who also intervened in the debates that came up in the administrative session of the Assembly, requested that those present be told that 'for lack of quorum,' the Special Committee on Civil Rights had not considered the recent complaint made by a group of the members of the Association denouncing a supposed violation of their freedom of speech and thought on the part of the officials of the United States Customs."

46

JUAN MARI BRAS

"The investigation and solution to the complaint were delegated to the Committee which has to render a report within 60 days to the Government Junta which will act accordingly.

"In his speech before the assembly, Governor MERWIN spoke on 'the importance of effective judicial procedure to guarantee the civil rights of the individual and the preservation of a free democratic society.'

"He said that said procedures could be judged better in view of the recent 'tragic events' in Cuba, which was the main topic discussed at the Conference of the Organization of American States a few days ago.

"The speaker condemned the subordination of the concept of administering independent justice and of providing equal justice in Cuba. 'Any lawyer can be immediately subjected to intimidation and possible imprisonment if a citizen is allowed to enter into a controversy with the Cuban revolutionary government.' 'We know, for example, that there is absolutely no justice for the citizen in Cuba,' the Governor of the Virgin Islands said.

"The speaker described 'the present Cuban situation' giving details of some of the events which justified his attitude towards Doctor CASTRO's regime, whom he used as an example to point out the situations which occur when the leaders become impotent in defending the rights of the individual.

"Immediately after Governor MERWIN finished his speech, Attorney MARI BRAS asked that he be allowed to answer Mr. MERWIN's statements, pointing out that the Bar Association could not lend itself to allow a speaker to give 'a propaganda speech against CASTRO's Government.'

"Attorney MANUEL ABREU CASTILLO, the president of the Bar Association, said MARI BRAS was out of order and appointed a group of lawyers to escort the Governor of the Virgin Islands, who left the room without saying one word.

"Attorney MARI BRAS told the press that Mr. MERWIN's speech was propaganda. He told this reporter that he did not expect this to occur. He did not expect that the

JUAN MARI BRAS

speaker would 'use his privilege to give us a propaganda speech,' he said.

"Another time when the atmosphere became heated was when the President of the Resolutions Committee, Attorney MANUEL GARCIA MENDEZ, informed the assembly that he ratified the resolution made by the Committee of the Government Junta, approved on August 10, in order 'to repudiate especially the insinuations and disturbing propaganda against the good and fraternal relations which exist between our people and government and the people and government of the United States.' In a portion of the resolution he mentioned 'the introduction of a confiscating, un-democratic and, what's more, communistic regime...has been adopted...by the Government of FIDEL CASTRO.'

"This ratification of the above-mentioned resolution came up when the Committee was studying another resolution which would revoke 'the Resolution adopted by the Government Junta condemning the Cuban Revolution' and instructing the Board of Directors to abstain from making any statements on the national and international policy without previous authorization of the majority of the members obtained by means of a referendum.

"The resolution Committee, which had unanimously approved all of them, informed their opposition to this resolution.

"As for the power and authority of the Government Junta to conduct the type of function which would have been limited by the discarded resolution, it was said that they are guaranteed in Chapter 6, Article 23 of the Rules of the Puerto Rican Bar Association.

"Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS requested the floor to give his point of view in the limiting of the rights of the Government Junta. He said that said body should enter into agreements and acts, functioning as the directive organ of the Association.

"The President of the Association granted the floor to those for and against the decision of the Resolutions Committee to give their points of view.

JUAN MARI BRAS

"The first one to speak was Attorney MARI BRAS who pointed out that the Government Junta is not acquainted with the Cuban situation and cannot give an opinion on it, since in order to know the truth of what is happening there, one must go to the sister republic. He accused United and Associated Press of introducing information against the Cuban situation. He asked how anyone could be acquainted with 'the biggest historical event,' if the Cuban press is not allowed in the Island. He urged his companions not to give out 'hurried opinions.'

"He added that there is no right to interrupt the cry 'of those who are setting down their rights for the first time.' He called the Cuban Revolution 'the clearest example of the application of Christ's doctrines.'

"Attorney JORGE LUIS LANDING who spoke in favor of his cause pointed out that matters like these should not be discussed since they brought differences of opinion among the colleagues; that they should not adopt positions that may create conflict among the members of the Association.

"Another one who defended the favorable position in the Cuban issue was Attorney FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, who asked that an agreement should not be ratified without any documentation in spite of the fact that the Government Junta has the authority to adopt agreements.

"He said that the present Cuban regime needs support to solve its problem. 'Cuba's problem is that of a country which is on a development plan,' he added. 'Point out the causes creating this problem,' he suggested.

"Attornies FELIZ OCHOTECO, HECTOR GONZALEZ BLANES and LAGARDE GARCES, who defended the position of the Resolutions Committee, set as an example the case of JOSE MIRO CARDONA, the ex-president of the Bar Association of Havana, who is at the present time 'a prisoner of the Government he defended.'

"Attorney JOSE MIRO CARDONA also pointed out that 'FIDEL has done a good job in Cuba, but his government and norms have been the deprivation of liberty, rights and democracy.'

JUAN MARI BRAS

"The resolution, just as it was presented by the Resolutions Committee was approved by the majority of the Assembly in spite of the votes against it."

JORGE LUIS/LANDING/MIRANDA is the self-admitted President of LA VOZ DE PUERTO RICO (The Voice of Puerto Rico) (VPR), a characterization of which appears in the appendix hereto.

An article in the February 16, 1959, edition of 'El Imparcial', daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflects that FRANCISCO M. SUSONI ABREU is a PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO (Puerto Rican Independence Party) (PIP) Senator in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Legislature who is a member of the MPIPR.

A characterization of the PIP appears in the appendix hereto.

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

A confidential source advised on January 31, 1959, that the MPIPR was formed at a meeting of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP), a legally constituted political party, in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on January 11, 1959, as a result of discussions by various PIP members who were dissatisfied with the PIP and who desired to form a more active organization. The announced purpose of the MPIPR was to work for the complete independence of Puerto Rico through propaganda and other peaceful means. The source advised that no information had come to his attention indicating that the MPIPR advocated the use of violence as a means of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

According to public statements, the MPIPR is a non-partisan organization which will accept into membership any individual who believes in independence for Puerto Rico, regardless of the group or party with which he is affiliated, and will accept as an affiliate any pro-independence organization which agrees to abide by the MPIPR Declaration of Principles.

The MPIPR General Secretariat and the MPIPR Directive Mission are composed of leaders of the independence movement in Puerto Rico and include leaders of other independence-seeking organizations, including the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the organization, aims and purposes of the MPIPR.

LA VOZ DE PUERTO RICO
(The Voice of Puerto Rico) (VPR)
Formerly known as PARTIDO LABORISTA
(Labor Party) (PL)

According to a report of G-2, United States Army Forces Antilles, San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated April 3, 1958, this political party was formed in the early months of 1958 under the name PARTIDO LABORISTA. It was re-named LA VOZ DE PUERTO RICO at a Constituent Assembly held on October 12, 1958.

On October 14, 1958, a source advised that the "Manifesto in Favor of the Creation of a New Political Party" was adopted at the Assembly, except for minor changes, and states:

"The political purpose of this new group shall be to achieve our national independence in peace and friendship with the United States and with all the nations of the world. Aware of the colonial limitations existing in our country, this new movement shall use all the power and authority at its disposal in the colony, and their utilization shall not be interpreted as agreement with the present situation ... We understand that the only form of government compatible with human dignity and the right of all is democracy."

On October 15, 1958, another source advised that speakers at the Assembly on October 12, 1958, advocated the independence of Puerto Rico, but none talked in favor of the use of force and violence to obtain this independence.

The first source mentioned above on May 3, 1960 advised that LA VOZ DE PUERTO RICO did not advocate force and violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rico's independence and, to his knowledge, none of the members of this organization has ever been associated with groups advocating violence.

Sources are in a position to know of the activities of the above organization.

APPENDIX

PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP)

A legally constituted political party which, according to its published platform and the public statements of its officers, advocates independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
September 16, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-4785

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALIST

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at San Juan.

Sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECODED COPY

XX

Radio

Teletype

DEFERRED

9-27-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 272035

JUAN MARI BRAS, IS-N. 00:SJ. BUFILE 105-292. ARTICLE IN SEPTEMBER 27, 1960 EDITION OF "THE SAN JUAN STAR," LOCAL DAILY ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER CAPTIONED "MPI OFFICIAL AGREES WITH K'S 'COLONIAL' LABEL OF PR," REFLECTS THAT IN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY SUBJECT AGREED WITH KHRUSHCHEV THAT PR BE INCLUDED AMONG THOSE AREAS STILL LABELED COLONIAL. UNDERSCORING HIS OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM AS A PHILOSOPHY, MARI BRAS NOTED THAT "IT ISN'T ENOUGH THAT THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UN AND THE GOVERNOR OF PR CLAIM THAT PR IS NOT A COLONY." BRAS URGED THAT THE US SUBMIT ITSELF TO THE JUDGEMENT OF "ALL THE NATIONS" OF THE EARTH AND MORE SPECIFICALLY URGED THAT THE CASE OF PR BE ANALYZED IN THE LIGHT OF THE "FACTORS ESTABLISHED BY THE UN FOR MEASURING THE EXISTENCE OF SOVEREIGNTY OR COLONIALISM." ARTICLE GOES ON TO ATTRIBUTE COMMENT TO SUBJECT THAT AGREEMENT BY US TO REOPEN CASE OF PR IN THE UN IS THE ONLY SENSIBLE REPLY TO THE KHRUSHCHEV CRITICISM. ABOVE FOR INFO OF BUREAU. NOT BEING DISSEMINATED LOCALLY IN VIEW OF SOURCE.

RECEIVED:

7:03 PM RADIO

7:11 PM CODING UNIT

ECO

Mr. Belmont

BIA/D
CC--MR. BELMONT

50 OCT 3 1960

EX 105

REC-35

4 SEP 29 1960

CF
9/28

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

AHB
TC

T. Colton

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ARA/RPA

DATE: Oct. 5, 1960

FROM : Emery J. Adams, For the
Director, Office of Security

EJA/7m

SUBJECT: BRAS, Juan Mari

Ref :

There are transmitted for your consideration the attached documents and/or reports relating to the subject. Should additional data be required, the basic document, when not attached, or the SY file, can be made available upon request.

The information transmitted herewith is for your confidential use only and not for dissemination outside the Department.

Please handle the attached material as indicated:

- A. RETURN TO SY.
 x B. RETAIN OR DESTROY.

cc: RAR/P

Attachment:

FBI memo dated 9/16/60 at San Juan.

SY file

SCA:SY:EJMaguire:er

29	10	11
OFFICE OF SECURITY		
OCT 12 1960		
RESEARCH & FILE SECTION		

In reply please refer to SY/IRB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754)

DATE: 10/26/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

OO: SAN JUAN

ReBulet to San Juan 9/13/60.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau and New York Office are two copies of a proposed article, prepared in accordance with instructions in relet.

The Bureau is requested to furnish the San Juan Office with material already available to the New York Office which deals with techniques and tactics employed in a similar program against the CP, USA.

Continued attention is being given to this matter to develop additional articles along the lines set forth in relet.

-P-

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)

2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)

1-San Juan

ECP:vv

(5)

ENCLOSURE

DEC 59

105-93124-4

10 OCT 31 1960

TO: CH

(1)

JUAN MARI BRAS; Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPI), speaking to newsmen in New York City during July, 1960, on the subject of electoral abstinence in connection with the struggle to secure independence for Puerto Rico: *CC*

To abstain from voting is equivalent to electoral suicide and "it is unjust to subject independence to this suicide."

(2)

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER MONTES; Member of the MPI Board of Directors, speaking at an MPI meeting in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, on September 13, 1960 on the topic "A New Era, A New Strategy": *CC*

"Now is the time to assume an offensive position which will hinder the elections", (electoral abstinence).

MARI BRAS has apparently allowed himself to be influenced by CORRETJER, former member of the Communist Party, United States of America and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) who has served a prison term for his connections with NPPR acts of violence, or by his observations of the ^{(3) 105-93124-4} Revolutionary Government

(Sources)

- 1-"El Mundo", San Juan, P.R., 7/27/60.
2-"El Mundo", San Juan, P.R., 9/17/60.
3-"El Mundo", San Juan, P. R., 8/2/60.

ENCLOSURE *105-93124-4* *117*

during MARI's July, 1960 visit to Cuba; a country where the group which overthrew a government alleged by them to be tyrannical has, itself, refused to allow free elections after over a year and a half in power.

(2)

After CORRETJER completed his speech, in which he justified his proposal relative to electoral abstinence as the only method of forming an efficient offensive "against the decadent Yankee imperialism", MARI BRAS pointed out that the MPI General Assembly to be held in November, 1960, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, would consider CORRETJER's "new strategy"; a pseudo name for electoral abstinence during the November, 1960, General Elections in Puerto Rico.

(3)

Coincidentally, CORRETJER was with MARI BRAS in Cuba during July, 1960, where both attended festivities commemorating the anniversary of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement and meetings of the Latin American Youth Congress,

(4)

which RAUL CASTRO characterized on June 19, 1960 as a meeting which would show that "Cuban youth have destroyed the myth of the invincibility of Yankee imperialism."

(3)

P.R.

JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, President of the Puerto Rican

Communist Party, who recently authored a pamphlet entitled "People's Forces Toward Unity" wherein SANTOS sets forth his beliefs that unity of the various forces advocating independence for Puerto Rico is a matter of prime importance and that unity can only be achieved through mass voting by independentists, questioned CORRETJER about his "new strategy". SANTOS, who was present at the September 13, 1960 meeting of the MPI, asked CORRETJER if it would be possible to join the tactics of abstention with those of electoral participation to which CORRETJER replied he was unable to conceive of such a union.

The world is well aware of the electoral procedures imposed upon people living under a communist form of government, the type of election to which SANTOS undoubtedly referred in his pamphlet and in his question to CORRETJER.

Although operating under the cloak of securing independence for Puerto Rico as a matter of patriotism and espousing the advantages which would accrue to the

Puerto Rican people under such a status, both MARI BRAS and CORRETJER, as evidenced by their statements, create the suspicion that they are really clandestine despots who desire a new form of government for their own personal gain; a government where the citizens would be denied the right to express their desires by reason of the fact that the right to elect officials of their government would be denied them.

1 - Belmont (Field
Supervision)
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

November 14, 1960

Director, FBI (105-66754) 47
105-93124-4
EX-115 REC-52

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

Reurep 10-26-60.

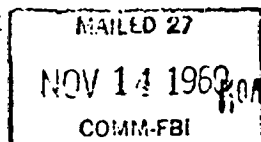
After careful review of the proposed article, it is believed that it would not achieve the results desired; namely, to cause animosity between Juan Mari Bras and Juan Antonio Corretjer, nor would it convey to the readers of the article the dangerousness of the Puerto Rican independence groups. The question of voting or not voting in the general elections in Puerto Rico is not now the type of issue which is sufficiently divisive to accomplish the purpose of this program.

As an alternative, it is suggested San Juan prepare a brief article which would be in the nature of alerting Puerto Ricans to the dangerousness of the various segments of the independence movement in Puerto Rico. Such an article would, of course, have to be interesting enough to interest a newspaper contact to utilize the same and sufficiently informative to develop hostility in the minds of readers towards the elements engaged in the independence movement. The article should be self-sustaining in interest and informative without using confidential information received from our sources, and it should not embarrass the Bureau.

With regard to your request for information relating to counterintelligence tactics and techniques employed against the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) for possible use against the Puerto Rican independence groups, it appears that the exact same tactics would not be applicable.

Some varied forms of the same tactics may undoubtedly be applied; for example:

1 - New York



Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

TC:djw

(6)

NOV 16 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22/3

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

(1) Security informants operating inside the groups could, under certain circumstances, raise controversial issues at meetings, raise justifiable criticisms against leaders and take other steps which would weaken the organization. In the proposed article you furnished, the question of voting or abstaining from voting, as it was related by two of the top leaders of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), appears to be an issue which would be controversial within the MPIPR.

In connection with our counterintelligence program, any informant operating thereunder must be first approved by the Bureau for such operation and then carefully briefed by the Agent handling him before he engages in controversial discussions or criticisms inside the particular group. If you desire to initiate this type of action through selected informants, you should furnish the identities of informants selected, basis for selection and the proposed manner you plan to use them. Our informants operating in the CPUSA have caused disruption without jeopardizing their informant status and, in fact, some have advanced inside the Party primarily because of their forceful acts in criticizing poor leaders and other weaknesses in the Party organization.

(2) The San Juan Office should be constantly alert for articles extolling the virtues of Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States as opposed to complete separation from the United States, for use in anonymous mailings to selected subjects in the independence movement who may be psychologically affected by such information.

(3) It appears the nationalist elements could be pitted against the communist elements to effectively disrupt some of the organizations, particularly the MPIPR and the Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI), where we have determined there is communist influence. The nationalist elements in Puerto Rico prior to the time Castro obtained power in Cuba have indicated they were anticommunist. The CP in Puerto Rico has never been strong, and today it appears that the influence of international communism has a greater influence

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

on the radical elements within Puerto Rico. In regard to the MPIPR and FUPI, it is noted that these two organizations apparently have the largest membership of any of the independence groups in Puerto Rico.

In the future, San Juan and New York should furnish the identity of the newspaper contact to whom you desire to furnish such articles at the time of the submission of the articles to the Bureau.

Because of the large number of Puerto Ricans residing in New York, and the fact that a number of Puerto Rican independence organizations are active in New York, New York and San Juan should exchange ideas relative to tactics and techniques which may be effective in your divisions.

The nationalists in Puerto Rico within themselves are a threat to the internal security of the United States, and nationalists influenced by international communism can be an even greater threat. The Bureau believes this program can be effective, and continuous attention must be given to it.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 12/21/60

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-4785)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - N
OO: San Juan

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
☐ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☒ Miscellaneous (specify) <u>Pro-Cuban</u>		
☐ Tab for Delcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____		
Interested Agencies _____		
Residence Address		

(2 - Bureau (RM))
1 - San Juan
ECP:aro

REGISTERED MAIL
(2)

H. F. Row

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN JUAN	Office of Origin SAN JUAN	Date 12/30/60	Investigative Period 12/12 - 12/22/60
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		Report made by 	Typed By: aro
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - N	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Report SA  6/30/60 at San Juan.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of the letterhead memorandum evaluating informants mentioned in this report have been disseminated locally to ONI, CIC, and OSI.

Translation of material appearing in this report from Spanish to English was done by San Juan Office Translator ESTHER LAFONT.

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		REC- 90
Copies made: (5) - Bureau (105-292) (RM) 1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand) 1 - 471st CIC Detachment, SJ (By Hand) 1 - OSI, RAFB (RM) 2 - San Juan (100-4785) CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED		105-999-419	DEC 139	
		20 JUL 5 1961		

Copy to ROB, ONE, STATE, INTERIOR
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 1-12-61
by TC L.P.

SJ 100-4785

[REDACTED] (Cont'd)

<u>Identit</u>	<u>File Location</u>
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SJ T-9 is additional symbol number to protect identity of [REDACTED]	
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SJ T-10 is [REDACTED]	100- [REDACTED]
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SJ T-11 is [REDACTED]	134- [REDACTED]
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SJ T-12 is [REDACTED]	NY [REDACTED]
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Sources used in characterizations were as follows:

APU - Former [REDACTED]

FUPI [REDACTED]

MPIPR - [REDACTED]

SANC [REDACTED]

LEADS:

SAN JUAN DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

Will continue to follow and report activities of
the subject.

SJ 100-4785

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☒ Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are
7. 
8. ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) during interview on 6/20/60 subject appeared to be cooperative with Bureau Agents; however, informants have subsequently reported that MARI BRAS has made statements alleging FBI harrasment and persecution of MPIPR members. Therefore, it is not believed that an interview at this time would be desirable.
9. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) during interview on 6/20/60 subject stated he believed in the right of the Puerto Rican people to use violence to free themselves if necessary, but that he did not at that time believe in the use of violence, inasmuch as it would not be effective against United States power. Subject continues as Secretary General of the MPIPR.
11. ☒ Subject's SI card ☒ is ☐ is not tabbed Detcom.
☒ Subject's activities ☒ do ☐ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

-D*-

Cover Page

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand)
1 - 471st CIC Detachment, SJ (By Hand)
1 - OSI, RAFB (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: 12/30/60

Office: SAN JUAN

Field Office File #: 100-4785

Bureau File #: 105-292

Title: JUAN MARI BRAS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY 4417 on 1/13/77 by [signature] P*-
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2,3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On December 20, 1960, SJ T-1 advised that subject continues to reside at [REDACTED] *address*
Urbanizacion El Paraíso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and to be employed as a Public Defender by the Legal Aid Society, Degetau Street, Bayamon, Puerto Rico. (u)

II. CONNECTIONS WITH GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

A. MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE
PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican
Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

A characterization of the MPIPR is contained in the appendix hereto.

1. Position Held

On December 20, 1960, SJ T-1 advised that the subject would undoubtedly be elected to succeed himself as Secretary General of the MPIPR. SJ T-1 recalled that MARI BRAS had been elected to the ninety-member General Secretariat of the MPIPR during the Second Annual Assembly of this group held on November 26-27, 1960, at Caguas, Puerto Rico.

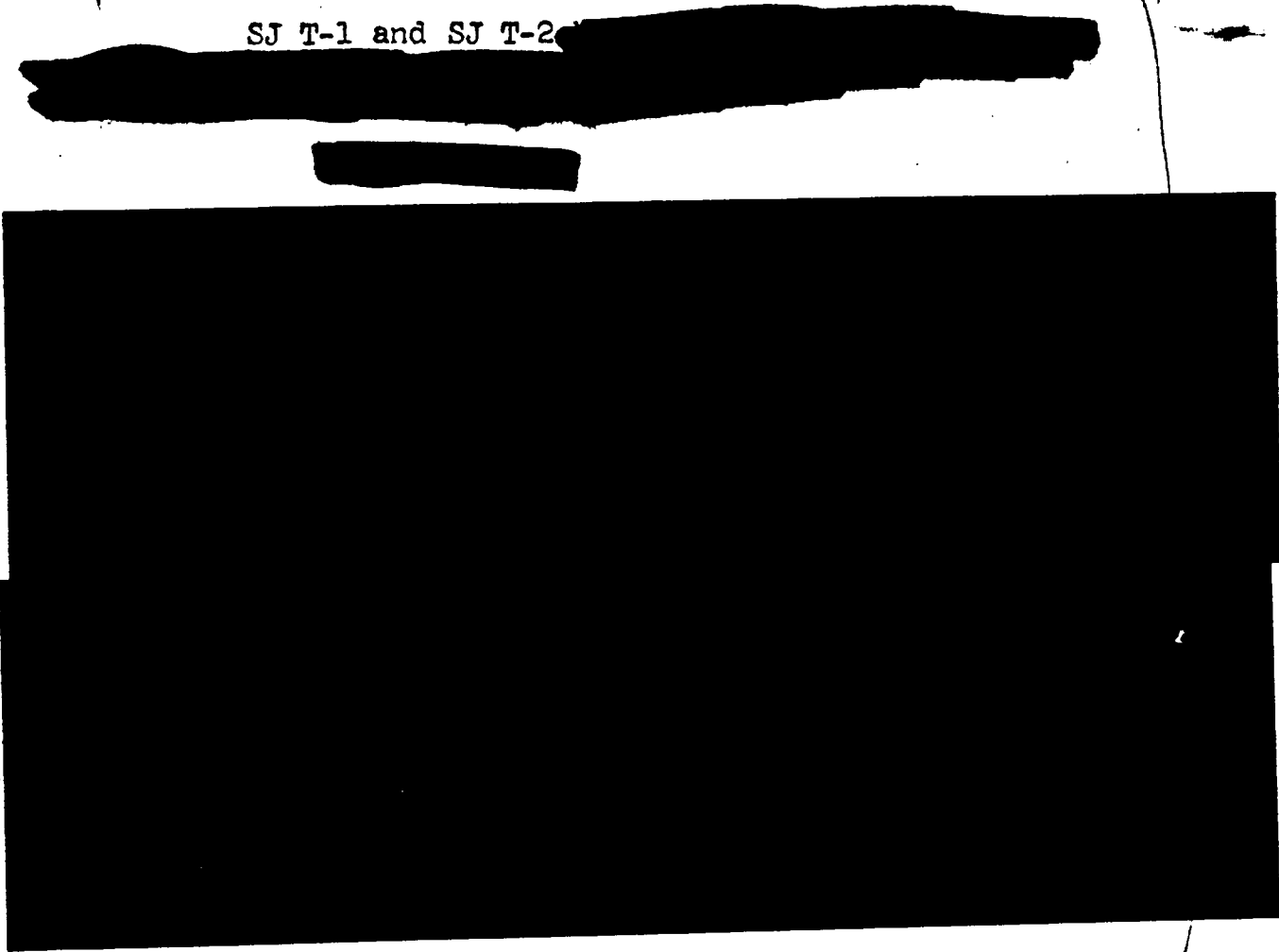
An article in the December 15, 1960 edition of "El Mundo," a daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, shows that JUAN MARI BRAS was elected to the General Secretariat of the MPIPR based on ballots cast at the Second Annual Assembly of this organization held in Caguas, Puerto Rico, November 26-27, 1960.

An article in the December 22, 1960 edition of "The San Juan Star," a daily English language newspaper published in San Juan, shows that JUAN MARI BRAS was re-elected to the position of Secretary General of the MPIPR for the year 1961.

SJ 100-4785

2. Meetings Attended

SJ T-1 and SJ T-2

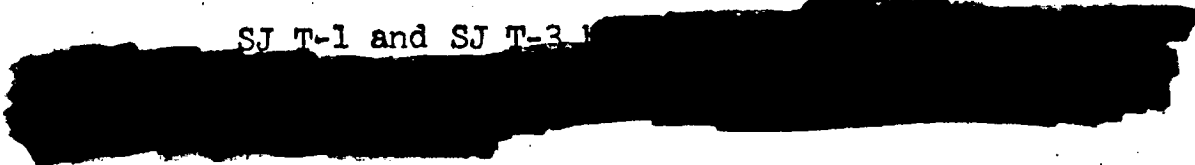


B. SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS DE LA NUEVA
CUBA (Society of Friends of New
Cuba) (SANC)

A characterization of the SANC is
contained in the appendix hereto.

1. Position Held

SJ T-1 and SJ T-3



An article in the July 11, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that MARI BRAS was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the SANC at a meeting of this group held during the previous month in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

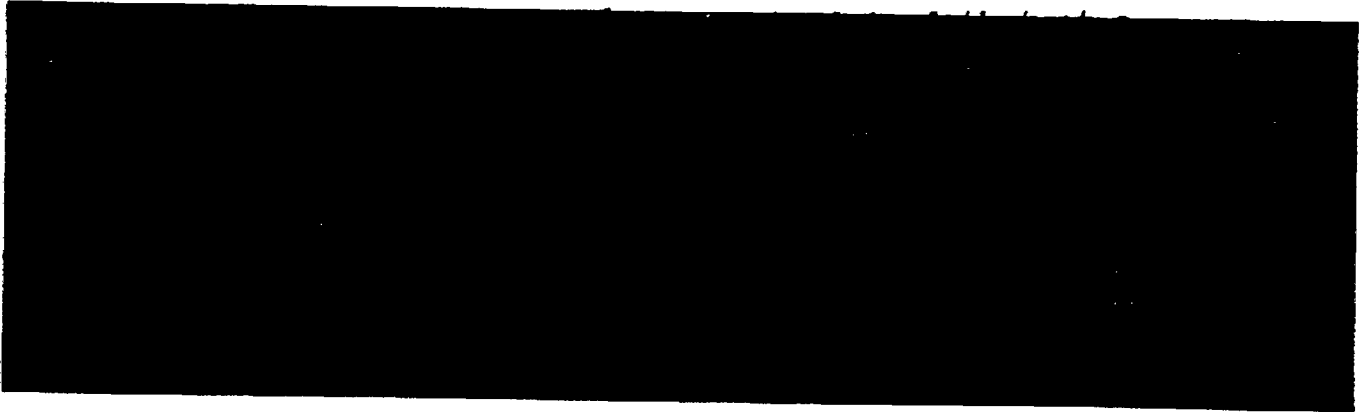
2. Meetings Attended

SJ T-1, SJ T-3 and SJ T-4 have advised that the subject attended three meetings of the SANC at San Juan, Puerto Rico, in June, 1960.

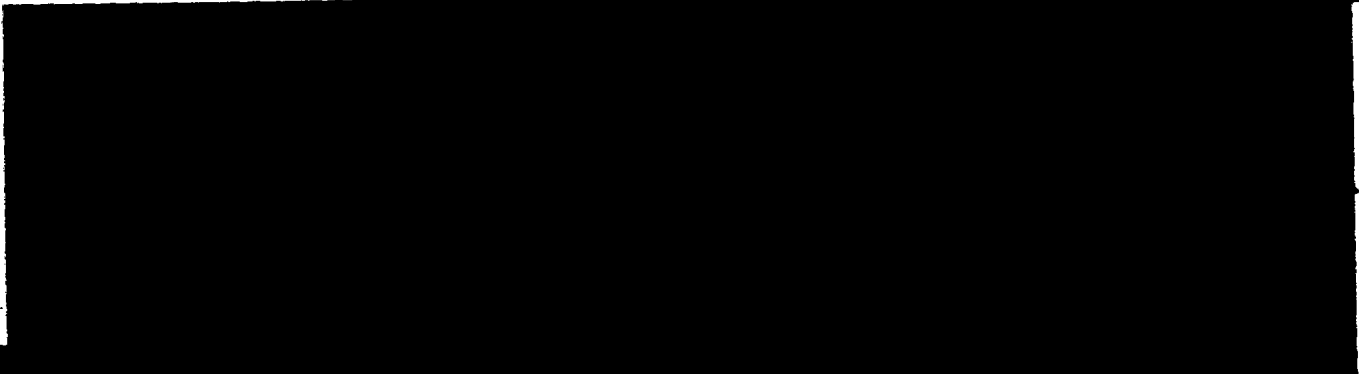
III. GENERAL ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF PUERTO RICO'S INDEPENDENCE

A. MPIPR

On August 29, 1960, SJ T-5 advised that a public meeting of the MPIPR was held in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, on August 27, 1960. According to the source, JUAN MARI BRAS spoke at this meeting and stated that the United States was trying to conspire against Cuba and utilizing Puerto Rico as a base for "Yankee imperialist aggression" against her sister Latin American republic.



SJ 100-4785



The November 12, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" contained an article which showed that JUAN MARI BRAS, as spokesman of the MPIPR, had called a meeting of the nine groups which seek independence for Puerto Rico to be held at Lares, Puerto Rico, on November 20, 1960, for the purpose of unifying these groups in their struggle for independence.

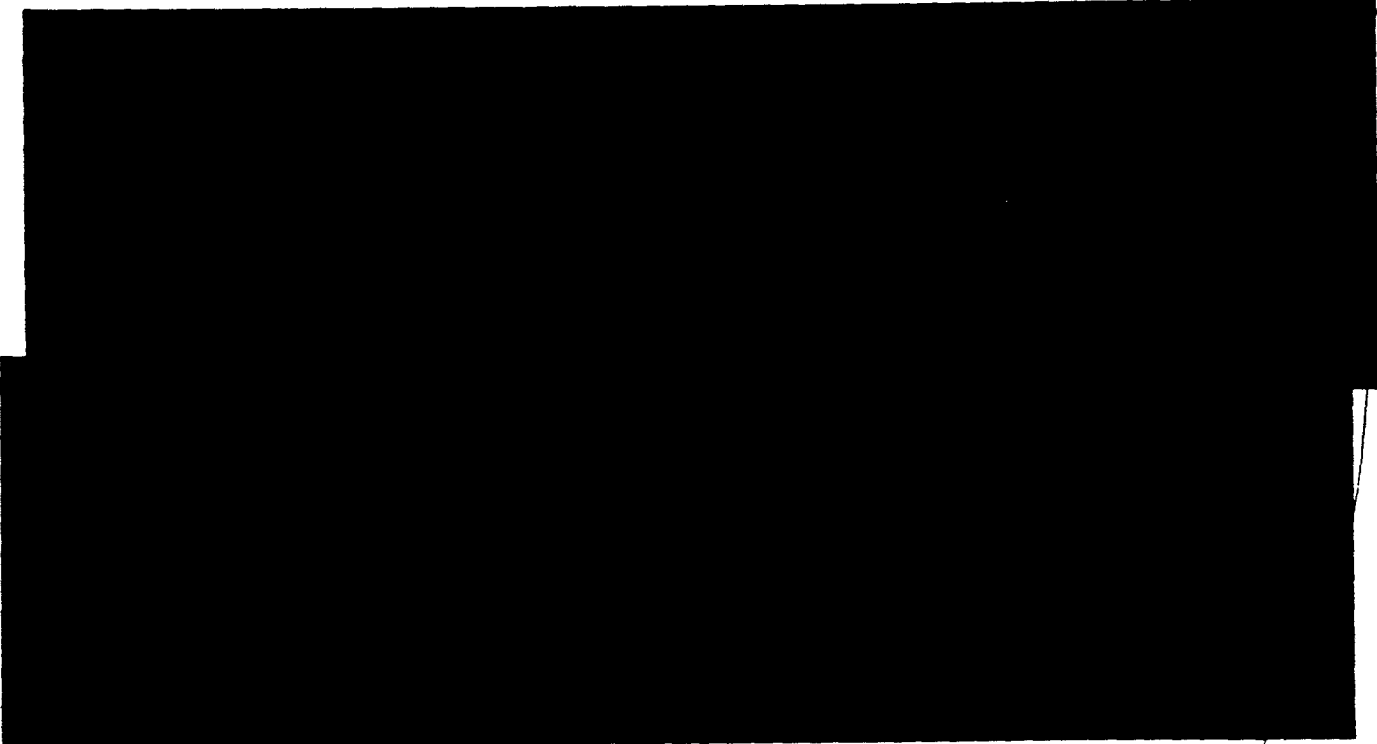
SJ 100-4785

On November 1, 1960, SJ T-6 advised that JUAN MARI BRAS participated in an MPIPR-sponsored picket held on the San Juan waterfront on October 31, 1960, for the purpose of protesting against a proposed increase in ocean freight rates between the continental United States and Puerto Rico.

SJ T-1, SJ T-7 and SJ T-8 have advised that in his speech at the MPIPR Second Annual Assembly in Caguas, Puerto Rico, on November 27, 1960, MARI BRAS stated that he was definitely not in favor of having the MPIPR Constitution changed to provide for electoral abstention by its members.

According to SJ T-1, the original MPIPR Constitution approved at the First Annual Assembly of this group in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on November 21 - 22, 1959, provides that each individual member would have the prerogative of deciding whether or not he would participate in elections.

(a)



An article in the July 11, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" which dealt with the election of officers of the SANC, attributed a statement to MARI BRAS to the effect that the SANC would intensify its propaganda in Puerto Rico in defense of the Cuban Revolutionary Government. (u)

C. JULY 26TH REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

A characterization of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement is contained in the appendix hereto. (u)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

According to SJ T-11 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SJ 100-4785

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the titular head of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR), who is presently incarcerated because of his activities on behalf of that Party.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

D. FUPI

On July 18, 1960, SJ T-9 advised that JUAN MARI BRAS participated in a picket at the Cuban Consulate in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on July 16, 1960, which was jointly sponsored by the FUPI and the MPIP for the purpose of exhibiting the solidarity which existed between organizations advocating independence for Puerto Rico and the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

In October, 1960, SJ T-4, SJ T-6 and SJ T-9 each advised that at the Annual Convention of the FUPI held in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, on October 12, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS stated that it would be a good idea for the FUPI to attempt to unify the various organizations seeking independence for Puerto Rico, and that subsequent to the November, 1960 elections, it was hoped that the FUPI would participate in a meeting for this purpose.

(12)



An article in the August 2, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" attributes statements to MARI BRAS to the effect that the action by Customs constitutes a violation of his civil rights. He characterized the actions of the Customs agents as "typical of United States hypocrisy" and an effort to destroy the faith of Puerto Ricans in the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

An article in the July 25, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that JUAN MARI BRAS traveled to Cuba from New York City for the purpose of attending the Latin American Youth Congress as a representative of the MPIPR.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

X 66

F. ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA
(Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

A characterization of the APU is contained in the appendix hereto.

[REDACTED]

Puerto Rico, the APU formally affiliated itself with the MPIPR, and two APU leaders were named to the Board of Directors of the MPIPR.

G. GRITO DE LARES

Was one of the speakers
A characterization of Grito de Lares is contained in the appendix.

[REDACTED] shows that JUAN MARI BRAS was one of the speakers at the Grito de Lares ceremonies held at Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1960. This report shows that MARI BRAS gave a history of Puerto Rico and then urged all independence organizations to support the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

MARI BRAS also announced that a meeting of the organizations advocating independence for Puerto Rico would be held at Lares on the Sunday following the November 3, 1960 elections in Puerto Rico for the purpose of discussing plans for unifying these groups. (C)

[REDACTED] have advised that JUAN MARI BRAS was one of the main speakers at the Grito de Lares celebration at Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1960

According to these sources, MARI BRAS eulogized the Cuban Revolutionary Government and urged all groups advocating independence for Puerto Rico to give their support to the Cuban Government while at the same time attempting to unify themselves for continuation of the struggle for independence.

An article in the November 21, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that MARI BRAS attended the "unification meeting" held at Lares, Puerto Rico on November 20, 1960, as a representative of the MPIPR.

H. GENERAL STATEMENTS

An article in the July 27, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" under dateline of New York, July 26, 1960, shows that during an interview MARI BRAS accused North American syndicalism of trying to stifle the Puerto Rican labor movement with hopes of subsequently destroying all industry on the island.

An article in the August 17, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" captioned, "United States Trying to Use Puerto Rico for Aggression Against Cuba" attributes statements to MARI BRAS wherein he ridiculed statements previously released by the United States State Department to the effect that Cuba was attempting to agitate among independence organizations in Puerto Rico. MARI BRAS stated that the United States was actually trying to use Puerto Rico as a base for aggression against the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and that this was the reason they had made the statements relative to alleged Cuban support for groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico.

An article in the September 6, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" contains information relative to a speech made by Governor JOHN DAVID MERWIN, of the Virgin Islands, at the Annual Convention of the Puerto Rico Bar Association. In his speech Governor MERWIN attacked the Government of FIDEL CASTRO, to which JUAN MARI BRAS replied that it was unjust that MERWIN should be using his speech for propaganda purposes. He went on to say that for anyone to fully understand the Cuban Revolutionary Government it would be necessary for them to travel to Cuba and observe activity there firsthand. MARI BRAS also accused United States News Services of manufacturing false information regarding the Cuban Government in an attempt to turn public opinion against Cuba.

An article in the November 4, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" indicated that JUAN MARI BRAS would vote for the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP) in the November 8, 1960 elections.

A characterization of the PIP is contained in the appendix hereto.



An article in the October 5, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that JUAN MARI BRAS protested the fact that the MPIPR radio program over Station WAEL in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, had been discontinued. MARI BRAS characterized this action as a violation of the right of free speech which had been instituted by the North American Government and threatened to file a complaint before the United Nations if some action were not taken to restore the program to its original schedule on Station WAEL.

I. UNITED NATIONS

An article in the September 27, 1960 edition of "The San Juan Star" attributes statements to JUAN MARI BRAS that he was in complete agreement with the speech made by NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV in a speech before the United Nations wherein KHRUSHCHEV stated that Puerto Rico should be included among those areas still labeled as colonial.

An article in the October 12, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that JUAN MARI BRAS stated that MPIPR delegates in New York City had talked with representatives of the delegations to the United Nations from Indonesia, Cuba, Ghana, and Czechoslovakia, and that several of these delegations were in favor of reconsidering the "colonial status" of Puerto Rico.

An article in the October 13, 1960 edition of "The San Juan Star" shows that newspapermen contacted representatives of the delegations from Cuba and Indonesia, who denied having any knowledge of the statement previously made by JUAN MARI BRAS.

An article in the November 22, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that at the November 20, 1960 "unity conference" at Lares, Puerto Rico, JUAN MARI BRAS said that the President of Ecuador had agreed to recommend to the Ecuadorian delegation that they give support to the MPIPR-sponsored resolution on independence for Puerto Rico.

An article in the December 1, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that JUAN MARI BRAS was one of the MPIPR leaders in New York who was petitioning the United Nations General Assembly to have the position of Puerto Rico as an independent territory included in the debate on colonialism then in progress before the United Nations General Assembly.

An article in the December 3, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" attributes statements to MARI BRAS that he had been in contact with RAUL ROA, Cuban Foreign Minister, for support in having the MPIPR-sponsored resolution on Puerto Rico included in the general debate on colonial territories then in progress before the United Nations General Assembly.

The December 2, 1960 edition of "El Mundo" shows that members of the MPIPR representation in New York, including MARI BRAS, had submitted a memorandum to all delegations at the United Nations General Assembly which stated that Puerto Rico continues to be a colonial possession of the United States of America.

"El Mundo" issue of December 12, 1960, attributes statements to MARI BRAS that the case of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and forty other imprisoned Puerto Rican Nationalists would be considered by the United Nations General Assembly.

"El Mundo" edition of December 14, 1960, contains an article wherein MARI BRAS reports that a petition had been filed with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations requesting that the MPIPR be recognized as a non-governmental organization with a right to a permanent observer before the United Nations General Assembly and related commissions of this world organization.

"El Mundo" issue of December 16, 1960, contains an article which publishes the text of a telegram directed to RAUL ROA, Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations, by the MPIPR and signed by JUAN MARI BRAS, wherein ROA is "warmly congratulated" for his "brilliant statements to the United Nations on the problem of colonialism" and points out that the reply of the United States delegation to the statement of the Cuban Foreign Minister to the effect that Puerto Ricans have reiterated their endorsement of their present political status is not valid inasmuch as elections in Puerto Rico are "conditioned upon the interlocking judicial, economic and military power imposed upon the people of Puerto Rico by United States brute force." Article goes on to quote the telegram to the effect that "Puerto Rico appreciates the valiant statement of the revolutionary government and the Cuban people," and asserts that "no responsible people can accept the results of an election held on a gigantic United States military base where United States control is absolute as a desideration of the people of Puerto Rico."

"The San Juan Star" issue of December 16, 1960, contains an article showing the results of an interview with MARI BRAS when he arrived in Puerto Rico on December 15, 1960. In the article MARI BRAS stated that the anti-colonial motion passed during that week by the United Nations automatically opens the door "for reconsideration of Puerto Rico's status." MARI expressed that the United Nations resolution calls for the independence of all areas not now fully sovereign. He also stated that the Afro-Asian missions recently admitted to membership in the United Nations are "all in favor of Puerto Rican independence." MARI BRAS went on to state that the Latin American block, which supported the 1953 United States-sponsored resolution allowing it to cease reports to the United Nations on Puerto Rico as a dependent area, now has moved over to a pro-independence stand for Puerto Rico.

MARI BRAS terminated the interview by stating that the United States may soon urge the present government of Puerto Rico to abandon its commonwealth status, inasmuch as this status is causing great embarrassment to the Government of the United States.

*Declaración
por la
aprobación
Res. 1514
(XIV)*

An article in "El Mundo" edition of December 16, 1960, contained a statement by MARI to the effect that the United States should take immediate steps to grant independence to Puerto Rico, and that if this action were not instituted immediately resolutions would be presented to the next United Nations General Assembly session demanding independence for Puerto Rico.

MARI BRAS based his statements on a resolution unanimously approved by the United Nations General Assembly on the previous day which calls for the abolition of colonialism throughout the world.

This article quotes MARI BRAS as stating that the resolution refers "not only to the countries classified as independent, but to all the countries that have not yet achieved independence."

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

APPENDIX

ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA
(Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

A confidential source advised on January 26, 1959, that the APU was formed at a meeting held in Santurce, Puerto Rico, on January 25, 1959, under the direction of RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, who later resigned as President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), on May 3, 1959. This source advised on February 19, 1959, that MEDINA recently stated he plans for the APU to be backed by the NPPR and controlled by him, MEDINA, and the NPPR. He said the APU will be presented to the public as a pro-independence group which favors peaceful methods for obtaining independence for Puerto Rico. 461

The above source was in a position to furnish accurate information regarding the policies, activities and members of this organization.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA
(Federation of University Students for Independence)
(FUPI)
Subversive Organization Characterization
Internal Security - Nationalist

According to information appearing in "Patria", self-described official organ of the FUPI, the FUPI was formed as a student organization at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in October, 1956. "Patria" stated the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

On September 22, 1958 a source advised that although the FUPI still did not advocate violence, its leaders were advocating independence for Puerto Rico in stronger terms and were cooperating with leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) in commemorating events connected with Puerto Rico's independence.

On August 20, 1959 a second source advised that [REDACTED] then President of the NPPR National Board, had stated that FUPI members were generally considered among NPPR leaders to be Nationalists at heart, and that it was felt when an emergency arose under an NPPR plan for independence, the FUPI would join the NPPR. According to the source, [REDACTED] also stated that the youth in the independence movement, such as members of the FUPI, frequently approach NPPR leaders for instructions in the independence movement.

Information received from a third source revealed that during 1959 and 1960 FUPI representatives attended various student conferences in foreign countries, including Communist China and Russian satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico.

The latter source advised on August 18, 1960 that at the August 17, 1960 meeting of the FUPI in Rio Piedras, it was announced that the International Union of Students, an international

student organization with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, had agreed to aid the FUPI and would send typewriters, office equipment and any money necessary for the FUPI to continue its fight against "United States imperialism". When a FUPI officer objected to receiving aid from a communist organization, [REDACTED] then FUPI President, stated the FUPI would accept aid from Russia or from any other source in its struggle for Puerto Rico's independence. This source later advised on October 20, 1960 that the FUPI had been accepted by the International Union of Students (IUS) as a member of that organization.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the International Union of Students:

- "1. 'The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17-31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists.' Also cited as one of the 'long-established Soviet-controlled international organizations' which speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy and which has 'affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the "peace" campaign.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p.13; and House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.)

" 2. Cited as being among 'international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time.'

" (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans
S Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)"

The above sources were in a position to furnish accurate information concerning the organization, aims and purposes of the FUPI.

APPENDIX

GRITO DE LARES
September 23, 1868

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) celebrates this date as the anniversary of the brief rebellion at Lares, Puerto Rico, against the Spanish regime, staged by a group of Puerto Rican revolutionists. On this date the Puerto Rican group established momentary control in the mountain town of Lares and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico. This date has a special significance for the NPPR, inasmuch as a main thesis of NPPR doctrine is the claim that Puerto Rican sovereignty was actually established on September 23, 1868, with the rebellion at Lares. The large NPPR celebration on September 23 of each year is concentrated at Lares.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SJ/100-4785

JULY 26TH REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

The July 26th Revolutionary Movement was organized by FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, Cuban revolutionary leader, now Prime Minister of Cuba. This movement was successful, through guerrilla warfare, in bringing about the down-
fall of the government of FULGENCIO BATISTA in Cuba. (2)

APPENDIX

SJ 100-4785

LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS
(LAYC)

The June 21, 1960 edition of "El Mundo," daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, contained an article indicating that the LAYC would be a meeting of Latin American youth to be held in Cuba during the period July 26 to August 4, 1960, sponsored by the Cuban Revolutionary Government. According to this article, RAUL CASTRO, Minister of the Cuban Armed Forces, stated in a speech during a preparatory meeting for this Congress held in Havana, Cuba, on June 19, 1960, that "Cuban youth have destroyed the myth of the invincibility of Yankee imperialism." (u)

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS DE LA NUEVA CUBA
(Society of Friends of New Cuba) (SANC)

An article in the August 27, 1959 edition of "El Imparcial," a Spanish-language newspaper published daily at San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflected that the SANC had just been organized in San Juan for the purpose of uniting all Puerto Ricans who sympathize with the fundamental principles of the Cuban revolution and to promote Cuban-Puerto Rican fraternalism.

A confidential source advised on September 3, 1959, that the SANC had no elected officers and no apparent direction, but that the moving forces of the SANC appeared to be leaders of various organizations advocating independence for Puerto Rico. The source further advised that according to statements made by ranking members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) the SANC would serve to provide a respectable cloak to cover public meetings of the NPPR and other pro-independence organizations and thereby avoid police surveillance. (u)

On February 2, 1960, another confidential source advised that speakers at meetings of the SANC stress cooperation between Puerto Rico and Cuba in the Movement for independence of Puerto Rico.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The above sources were in a position to furnish accurate information concerning the activities and membership of the SANC.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 12/21/60

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (97-New)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - N; RA - CUBA
OO: San Juan

[REDACTED]

b1

Subject is a Key Figure of the San Juan Office who has traveled to Cuba in July, 1960, has attended meetings of the SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS DE LA NUEVA CUBA (SANC), and the July 26th Revolutionary Movement in Puerto Rico during the past year.

He has been outspokenly in favor of the Cuban Revolutionary Government in speeches made at public meetings in Puerto Rico as well as in articles prepared by him which have appeared in the local press.

[REDACTED]

b1

It appears that there is sufficient material in San Juan files to warrant preparation of a report incorporating subject's activities on behalf of the Cuban Government so that an opinion may be secured from the Department as to whether he should be registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

UACB, the San Juan Office will prepare a report as described above under the title and character as indicated.

2 - Bureau (RM)
3 - San Juan
(1 - 100-4785)
ECP:aro
(5)

REC-108

105-292-48

19 DEC 23 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SUB CONTROL
NAT. SEC.

57 JAN 3 1961

CLASSIFIED BY 2952 RDS/AG
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2,3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (66-2542-3-33)

DATE: 12/27/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (134-3199-Sub 1)

SUBJECT: SECURITY INFORMANTS
NEW YORK DIVISION
NATIONALITY FIELD - CUBA

REC-105

Re New York letter dated 10/20/60.

Since 10/20/60, the NYO, in its investigation into activities connected with Cuban matters, has maintained contact with individuals connected with both pro and anti-CASTRO groups in the New York area and also with individuals who have sources in Miami, Florida, and Havana, Cuba. Contact has also been maintained by the NYO with individuals [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

with JUAN BRAS, who is associated with the Frente Revolucionario Democrático (FRD) and with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REC-30

- 2 - Bureau (66-2542-3-33) (RM)
- 1 - New York (134-3199-Sub 1)

FJO:mfw
(3)

EX-113

JAN 3 1961

63 JAN 17 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.

Handwritten notes:
 Este se refiere a Juan Angel Bras, un cubano que vive en New York y es un informante de la NYO. El informante es un cubano que vive en New York y es un informante de la NYO. El informante es un cubano que vive en New York y es un informante de la NYO.
 12/27/60
 66-2542-3-34-519

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2/7/67

CODE

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-15-80 BY SP-1 GSK/SA

URGENT

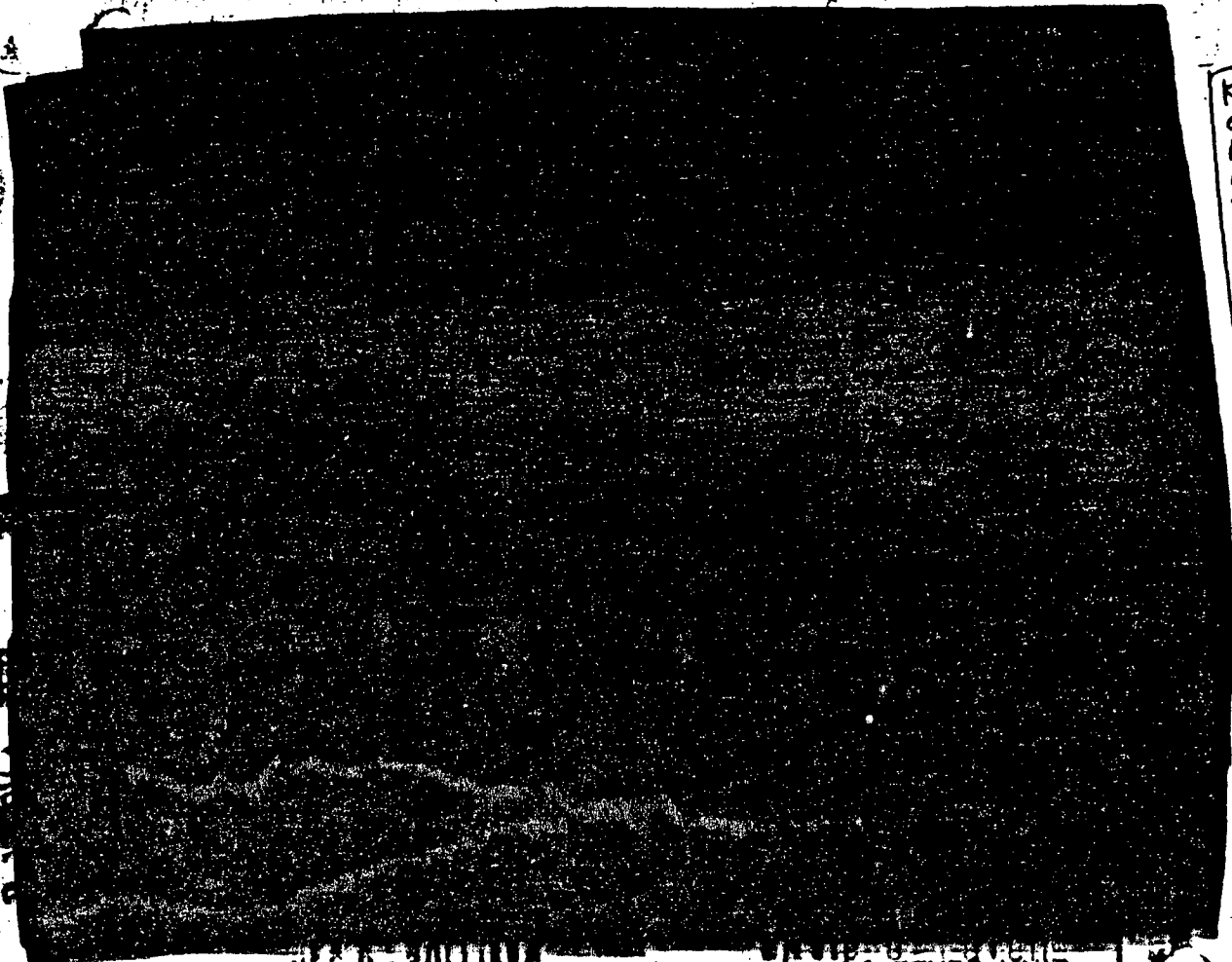
SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353)

1 - Mr. Kitchens
1 - Mr. Floyd

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO, IS - FEN



COPIES DESTROYED

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

NEW YORK (105-3353)
send a
mess
105-66754
WLF
59 MAR 2 1967
MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 1 1967
2:53PM
ENCODED MESSAGE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

11 FEB 23 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED
TO
DIA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : MR. D. J. BRENNAN, JR. *dm*

DATE: February 6, 1967

FROM : R. H. *NAH* JONES

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - PRM

4-1
B7D

On February 1, 1967, Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Grohgan, Office of Counterintelligence and Security, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), advised that Colonel William H. Crosson, Jr., Joint Chiefs of Staff, had obtained information from [REDACTED] that there was recently a meeting attended by top-level people in Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and Partido Independentista Puertoriqueno. At this meeting plans were discussed concerning sabotage of efforts to establish Puerto Rico as either a state or as a commonwealth with very close ties to the United States. The leadership intends that actions shall be attributable to the rank and file and not to the leadership. It was alleged that the plotters have cached a large supply of phosphorus for use in sabotage of U.S. based industries located in Puerto Rico.

ACTION:

For information of the Subversive Control Section.

RHH:hke
(4)

- 1-Mr. Bland (Attn.: Mr. Kitchens)
- 1-Liaison
- 1-Mr. Haynes

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-14-80 BY SP-1 GSK

56 FEB 24 1967

REC-49

105-66754

FEB 8 1967

FEB 2 1967

105-66754

Agent
of France

SC-3-20
12/21/60

DEPOSITED BY

DATE _____ 19 _____

DEPOSITS ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS
STIPULATED IN THE AGREEMENT AT THE OPENING OF
THE ACCOUNT.

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

HARLAND VII

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CHECKS	1		
(List			
SEPARATELY)	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
CHECK COUNT	7		
	8		
	9		
TO			

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT

2/7/67

CODE

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-15-80 BY SP-1

URGENT

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353)
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754)

1 - Mr. Kitchens
1 - Mr. Floyd

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO, IS - FEM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRED A. GREGGAN, OFFICE OF COUNTERIN-
TELLIGENCE AND SECURITY, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, HAS
ADVISED BY LIAISON THAT COLONEL WILLIAM H. GROSSON, JR.,
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, HAD OBTAINED INFORMATION FROM A

THAT AT A RECENT MEETING ATTENDED BY TOP-LEVEL PEOPLE IN
MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO, NATIONALIST
PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, AND PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTO RIQUEÑO,
PLANS WERE DISCUSSED ABOUT SABOTAGE OF EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH
PUERTO RICO AS A STATE OR AS A COMMONWEALTH WITH VERY CLOSE
TIES TO THE UNITED STATES. LEADERSHIP REPORTEDLY INTENDS THAT
ACTIONS SHALL BE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE RANK AND FILE AND NOT TO
THE LEADERSHIP. IT WAS ALLEGED THAT THE PLANNERS HAVE CACHED

COPIES DESTROYED
NOV 1 1972

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NEW YORK (105-32120)

TELETYPE UNIT

1 FEB 7 1967
2:53PM
ENCODED MESSAGE

59 MAR 2 1967

11 FEB 23 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

105-66754-117

TELETYPE TO SAC, SAN JUAN
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

A LARGE SUPPLY OF PHOSPHORUS FOR USE IN SABOTAGE OF UNITED STATES
BASED INDUSTRIES LOCATED IN PUERTO RICO.

SAN JUAN IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFY [REDACTED] AND CONTACT HIM
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION OF THE ABOVE. PROMPTLY ADVISE THE
BUREAU CONCERNING RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW AND INSURE THAT
APPROPRIATE DISSEMINATION OF PERTINENT INFORMATION IS MADE
LOCALLY. ADVISE THE BUREAU AS TO WHAT STEPS YOU ARE TAKING
TO VERIFY THE ABOVE INFORMATION. NEW YORK FURNISH THE BUREAU
ANY INFORMATION TENDING TO VERIFY ABOVE AND THEREAFTER REMAIN
ALERT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION IN THIS CONNECTION. COPIES BEING

MAILED NEW YORK.

NOTE:

Above information set out in memorandum R.H. Haynes to
Mr. D.J. Brennan, Jr., dated 2/6/67 and captioned as above. We
have no information concerning the above supply of phosphorus.
However, the above meeting is in line with plans of Puerto Rican
nationalists to disrupt plans for the plebiscite to be held in
July in Puerto Rico to determine whether Puerto Rican preference
for independence, statehood, or to continue the present commonwealth
form of government.

105-66754-174
CODING UNIT

TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 7 - 1967
2:53 PM ABC
ENCODED MESSAGE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 14, 1960

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise concerning a technique San Juan desires to utilize in connection with the captioned program.

Attached San Juan airtel 12-8-60 shows a proposed editorial San Juan desires to furnish to SAC contact [REDACTED] of "El Mundo," San Juan's leading Spanish-language newspaper.

The proposed editorial points out the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) affiliation with and direction by the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, followed by a characterization of the IUS as obtained from the House Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

OBSERVATIONS:

FUPI is a pro-Puerto Rican independence student group at the University of Puerto Rico which has both nationalist and communist influences. In October, 1960, FUPI became a member of IUS, an "international communist front" controlled by the Soviet Union.

"El Mundo" has previously carried articles showing FUPI is a member of IUS.

Enc.

105-93124

- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - 105-55366 (FUPI)

TC:skw/bgc (9)

63 DEC 20 1960

REC-71

13 DEC 15 1960

SUBV. CONTROL

of the identities of other cell members. A substantial number of these cell members have been trained in Cuba in sabotage and guerrilla warfare and have thereafter returned to Puerto Rico to resume their daily routines, quietly waiting to receive the word from Cuba through their leader to initiate their campaign of killing and terrorism. This campaign will be conducted under the guise of the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence but will have as its actual purpose the furthering of the aims of communism in Latin America. Through this campaign of violence and terrorism, assisted and abetted by the communist government of Cuba, this group will be, in effect, attempting to impose its will upon the Puerto Rican people without their consent. Not content with legal and peaceful means to further their aims, this secretive group hopes to create sufficient clamor and confusion on the political scene through violence and terrorism to leave the false impression with the United Nations that the vast majority of the people of Puerto Rico are being subjugated by the United States Government. In this way, they hope to create a favorable climate for the submission of their pro-independence proposals to the United Nations.

The FBI is well aware of the extent and purpose of this underground group, the identities of its officers and individual "cell" members, as well as their targets and overall plan of operation. Proper authorities stand ready to take swift, appropriate action upon the first sign of violence and sufficient measures will be employed to halt this terrorist campaign and protect the people of Puerto Rico from the irresponsible actions of this fanatic group.

The honorable people of Puerto Rico, regardless of their political affiliations and desires concerning the future status of this great island, should be wary

of blindly following the policies of those who, under the guise of seeking independence, advocate violence, and should carefully consider the issues at stake and consequences which would result from such action. Above all, the people of Puerto Rico should avoid being duped into unconscionably furthering the aims of international communism in Latin America.

Issuance of the above press release would serve a dual purpose - that of informing this violence-prone group that proper authorities are alert to their activities and plans and stand ready to summarily deal with any attempt at violence, and that of alerting those in the independence camp to the Cuban communist direction of an organized plan of violence and possibly sway them to oppose any violent action which otherwise they may have supported. In this connection, it is noted that the MPIPR has an estimated active membership of 1300, while it is believed fully twice this number can be mobilized from among active members, inactive members and sympathizers, a large percentage of which may oppose any violent course initiated and directed by Cuba.

While issuance of the above message by the Director may never become necessary, it could be prepared in advance and released if necessary at a time believed appropriate by the Bureau. It may well be that issuance of such a message at the proper time could serve as a severe deterrent to any action by MARI BRAS' underground group.

Bureau's comments regarding above plan would be appreciated.

SJ 105-3353

[redacted] has no personally owned automobile, and depends on friends for transportation. [redacted] (Bufile 105-75686; San Juan file 105-3518) generally provides [redacted] transportation to and from the MPIPR meetings held on Thursday nights.

[redacted] who drives a 1963 Chevrolet 4 door Sedan Motor Number [redacted] Puerto Rico plates [redacted] JUAN MARI BRAS (Bufile 105-292, San Juan file 100-4785).

The San Juan Office proposes an informant report be drawn up containing information known to [redacted] in his handwriting, or typewritten with a sufficiently lengthy postscript to eliminate doubt as to the source of the information. This report would then be placed in [redacted] car later on a night [redacted] has been in the car.

[redacted] encountering this informant report would almost assuredly bring the matter to the immediate attention of [redacted] JUAN MARI BRAS.

An additional bonus of this proposal would be the counter charges brought by [redacted] and his close followers against [redacted].

If the Bureau is in accord with the San Juan Office on the desirability of implementing this plan, it is requested the Laboratory advise if they have sufficient handwriting samples to prepare a report or lengthy postscript in [redacted] handwriting.

Upon favorable reply by the Bureau, the San Juan Office will forward the desired informant report, and will request the Detroit Office to obtain master keys to [redacted] car.

The Bureau is requested to give this matter expeditious attention in view of the short time available before the July 23, 1967, plebiscite, and the desirability of creating a complete split in the MPIPR prior to the plebiscite.

The letter is made up containing indirect referrals to the NPPR and the San Juan Office is of the belief that, inasmuch as the MPIPR has made referrals of this kind, that the NPPR was inactive and did not have any members, the members of the NPPR who will receive this letter will be convinced that the letter emanated from one of the leaders of the MPIPR.

The enclosed letter, as previously noted in referenced letter, was of a confidential nature and "this lends itself to be more readily accepted inasmuch as this letter is not supposed to have been exhibited to other than the two parties concerned."

The following is a translation of the communication which the Bureau's Document Section is requested to prepare:

"Brothers:

"During this hour of our great struggle, we must wage war against the plebiscite completely unified. We must accept the assistance of all parties, no matter how small or inactive they may have been in the past.

"To assist in this unity, I am publishing a letter from JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ, President of the NPPR, to JUAN MARI BRAS as follows: (The letter of 9/14/66 will be inserted at this time).

"In order that the MPIPR can present a unified front against the plebiscite, we must have a big heart and be willing to forgive past indiscretions made by other parties.

"Remember that everyone may help, if for no other purpose than to increase our number, during this war."

The Document Section is requested to prepare this letter using as many similarities as possible as to paper and mimeograph, as the enclosed "Carta Semanal."

If the Bureau approves this tactic, the Bureau should request the Document Section to immediately prepare 150 copies of the proposed letter and forward same to the San Juan Office for secure mailing. If tactic is approved, New York should furnish the San Juan Office with limited mailing list of both MPIPR and NPPR members in New York City

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-03124

FUPI is a perfect medium through which the IUS can operate in Puerto Rico to undermine the prestige of the United States in Latin America. In this regard, San Juan has been previously instructed to make every effort to evolve some plan under this program to combat communist influences in FUPI.

Several FUPI officers are anticommunist. They, as well as the general public in Puerto Rico, may not be aware of the extent of communist domination of the IUS. The proposed editorial would serve the double purpose of creating disruption in the FUPI board of directors and discourage public support of FUPI activities.

The proposed editorial should be prepared on plain, unwatermarked bond and confidentially furnished to [redacted], who is an SAC contact, with the suggestion that he utilize the information for publication in "El Mundo." [redacted] should be advised that the source of the information must be held in complete confidence.

ACTION:

If you agree, an airtel is attached which contains instructions in accord with the above observations.

ic

gm

OK
P
[signature]