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(5)

of unity within the movement. This is undoubtedly true to a large extent, but as the NYO has previously pointed out, the movement is its own worst enemy. There always has been too many individuals in the movement who envision themselves as "The Liberator", the one who, some day, would be Puerto Rico's FIDEL CASTRO. This has led to feelings of jealousy, petty bickerings and a definite lack of cooperation within, not only the movement, but also within the particular organization.

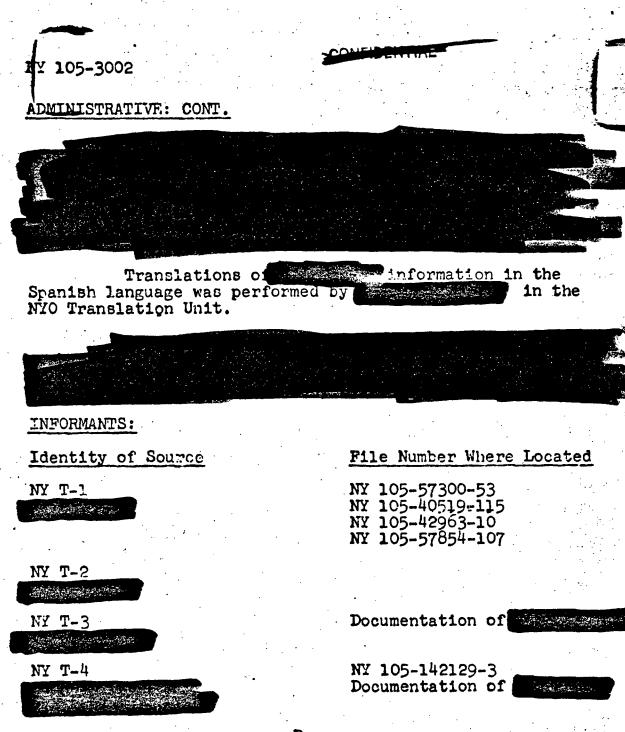
It is felt that the counterintelligence program is constantly being served by the power struggles, the name calling and the unpredictable antics of the members of the various groups. It is doubtful, under present conditions, that any counterintelligence measures could be more disruptive.

In view of the above, this case is being placed in a P% status for the present, in order to maintain a watchful eye, from a counterintelligence standpoint, on the movement so that a counterintelligence measure may be instituted if deemed necessary and appropriate.

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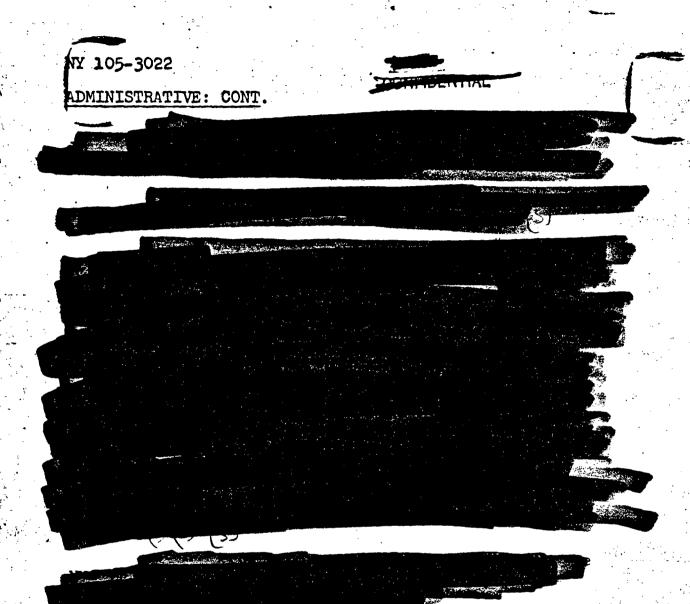
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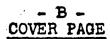


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CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified "Confidential" since it contains information furnished by whose disclosure would be detrimental to the best inderests of the US.

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- Malatana management

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
January 10, 1964

JUAN MARI ERAS SECURITY MATTER - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

the above-captioned subject, inasmuch as he may represent a danger to the President of the United States.

Land the second of the second

I. NAME

JUAN MARI BRAS, no known alias.

II. DESCRIPTIVE DATA

The subject resides at 1502 Calle Tamesis, Urbanizacion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico and is a practicing attorney with an office at 1122 Ponce de Leon Avenue, second floor, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The following physical description was dated April 19, 1961:

Sex
Race
Place of Birth
Date of Birth
Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Characteristics

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
December 2, 1927
5'7"
165 pounds
Flump
Black - thinning
Wears a black mustache and
glasses. Is "baby face"
in appearance

III. PARTY AFFILIATION AND POSITION IN PARTY

The subject is the Secretary General of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR).

2-Secret Service, SJ (By FD/342) 2-San Juan (100-4785) (1-105-6872) RK:vvn (4)

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JUAN MARI BRAS

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

IV. SUCCINCT SUMMARY

On June 20, 1960 the subject advised that the Puerto Rican people have the right to use violence to gain their "freedom" if there is a possibility of success.

It has been reported that the subject might use arms to resist arrest or interviewby the FBI.

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

On June 20, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI that this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention on November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican independence regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the U.S. Government. MARI BRAS stated that he believed 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 efforts.

Headquarters of the MPIPR are located at Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan.

Issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self-described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR headquarters to the various branches, during 1963 have reported that MPIPR branches have been established, at least in name, in almost every town and hamlet in Puerto Rico and in Chicago, Illinois and New York City.

APPENDIX

The Fourth Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 9, 1962, at Hoto Tojas and, according to press reports, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of complete support and solidarity with the Cuban people, the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and FIDEL CASTRO.

Attendance at this assembly was estimated by the Division of Intelligence, Palice of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR) not to exceed 375 parsons.

Total membership of the MPIPR is believed by the DI, POPR to be between 1 000 and 1,300 persons.

Among the members of the 90-man Nettonal Council of the MPIPR are adversaries of other independence-seeking groups; including the Nationalist Pasty of Pasto lico.

The MPPR has been decimated by the Attorney General of the Unived States parametr to Executive Order $10^{6}50$.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Field Office File

105-3002

`Title:

1/10/64

JUAN MARI BRAS

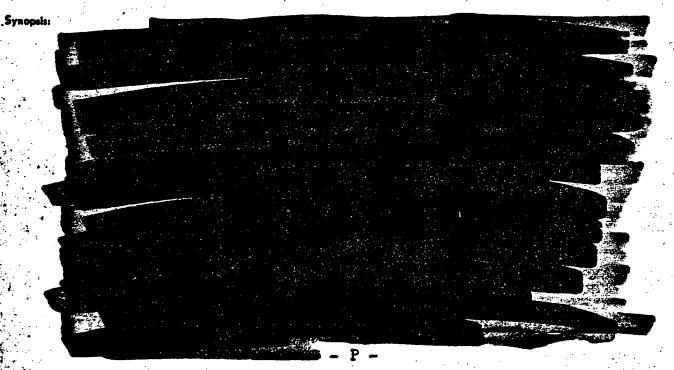
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INTERNAL SECURITY-PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS



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

NY 105-3002 TABLE OF CONTENTS Page 2-14W) 14-45 I. II. 14-25 25 26 26-30 30 C 31-32 32 32-34 34-36 36-38 39-42 43-45 45-47 48-51 (M) Appendix Pages IV.

NY = 105-3002 APPENDIX

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Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the United States Government. MARI BRAS stated that he believed 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.

Headquarters of the MPIFR are located in Ria Piedras, a suburb of San Juan.

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

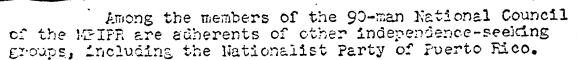
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The Fourth Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 9, 1952, at Hato Tejas and, according to press reports, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of complete support and solidarity with the Cuban people, the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and FIDEL CASTRO.

Attendance at this assembly was estimated

TOU OF EXCESS STO POSTEDIES.

Total membership of the MFIFR is believed by to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.



The NPPR has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1. APPENDI

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR) (NEW YORK MISSION)

A confidential source advised on August 15, 1961, that the New York Mission of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MFIPR) was organized on August 6, 1961, in New York City.

A second confidential source advised on October 24, 1961, that the New York Mission of the MPIPR supports and promotes the airs and principles of the MPIPR as set forth by the headquarters of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico. The announced purpose of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico is to work for the complete independence of Puerto Rico through propaganda and other peaceful means.

JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the Federal Fureau of Investigation on June 20, 1960, that the MPIPR does not advocate violence to gain independence because it would be ineffective against the force of the United States Government. MARI BRAS believes that the Puerto Rican people have a right to use violence to gain their freedom if there was a possibility of success.

On December 14, 1981, the second source advised that the New York Mission of the MPIPR had acopted the name "Mission Central Vito Marcantonio."

The second source advised on March 7, 1963, that the headquarters for the MPIPR in New York City are located at 127 West 106th Street.

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AFPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY; PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT; "IROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Farty in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist Party had not yet been organized on a formal basis but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with proposals of MILTON BOSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

The "Amsterdam News," a daily New York City newspaper, dated July 27, 1963, page 22, set forth that the "Progressive Labor Party is a new political formation based on Progressive Labor Movement, a Socialist organization with groups in all parts of the United States. The organization publishes a monthly magazine called Progressive Labor."

The July-August, 1963, issue of Progressive Labor set forth that it is published monthly by Progressive Labor. Company, G.P.O. Eon 808, Erooklyn 1, New York.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 10,1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title · Juan Mari Bras

Character Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalists

Federage is made to the report of dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication 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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Memorandum DATE: 1214/64 DIRECTOR, FBI , san juan (65-4**19**/9) FROM SUBJECT: JUAN MARI Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning JUAN MARI BRAS. Two copies of this memorandum are enclosed for New York. Re New York radiogram to Bureau dated 12/19/63, IS - CUBA. Copies of instant communication have been prepared for New York in view of the interest of that office in instant matter. Inasmuch as the information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum is of the type which does not require immediate local action, no dissemination has been made of this memorandum locally to ONI, INTC or OSI. The San Juan Office will continue to follow this matter and keep the Bureau and interested offices advised. Read in John De 2-Bureau (Encs. 9)(RM) JUAN MARI BRAS) (RM) 2-New York (Encs. 2)(1 -2-San Juan WGF:fef **REC-19** (6) 292-143 ENCLOSURE 1-RAO, State, CIA !! !! 8 JAN 17 1964 Contradice devices ONT, OSI by routing slip for in j-netion

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To date no other source has reported information concerning the contemplated move set out above; however, we are alert to such a possibility and will follow this closely.

The 1/13/64 issue of the "San Juan Star, a daily English language newspaper published in San Juan, reported the subject speaking to the MPIPR 90 Memeber National Council on 1/12/64 at which time the subject expressed strong sympathy and solidarity with the people of Panama in the current Panama-US dispute.

The Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT



San Juan, Puerto Rico January 14, 1964

Re: Juan Mari Bras

Internal Security - PRN

During the latter part of December, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR), while in New York during that month conducted a number of conferences with regard to his organization in New York. During one of these conferences he advised his listeners that in the event any of them desire to travel to Cuba via Prague and should desire to contact Puerto Rican representatives in Prague, he would facilitate the making of such contact/by furnishing them with a letter of introduction to Narciso Rabell Martinez, Vocelova #3, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia. Mari described Rabell as being a Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI) representative before the International Union of Students. also advised his listeners that those who traveled to Cuba via Prague upon arrival in Paris should call telephone number KLE 5230, which is the number of the office of Jesus/Cruz Gonzalez, the Press Attache of the Cuban Embassy in Paris. Mari stated that he is a close friend of Cruz and that Cruz assists the travelers to Prague to obtain the Czechoslovakian visa in Paris. Mari also advised that members of the group to whom he is speaking who should travel to Prague when they call on Ambassador Armando Florez of the Cuban Embassy, they should extend his greetings (Mari's) to him as he is a close friend of Ambassador Florez.

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

A characterization of the FUPI is contained in the Appendix hereto.

A characterization of the International Union of Students (IUS) is contained in the characterization of the FUPI.

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Attendance at this assembly was estimated by the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR) not to exceed 375 persons.

Total membership of the MPIPR is believed by the DI, POPR to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.

Among the members of the 90-man National Council of the MPIPR are adherents of other independence-seeking groups; including the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

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

APPENDIX

1

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

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 (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

On August 20, 1959, a source advised that LUIS MANUEL O'NETLL, 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, O'NEILL also stated that the youth in the independence movement, such as members of the FUPI, frequently approached NPPR leaders for instructions in the independence movement.

Information received from another source revealed that from 1959 to 1963 FUPI representatives attended various student conferences to foreign countries, including Communist China and Russian Satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico. This source advised on May 28, 1962, that the FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960, and elected to the International Union of Students, Executive Committee, and since June, 1961, had maintained a representative, NARCISO RABELL MARTINEZ, in Prague as a member of the International Union of Students (IUS) Executive Committee, his salary and expenses paid by the IUS. According to the source, the propaganda activities of the FUPI in the international field have followed the "anti-imperialist" theme of the IUS.

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

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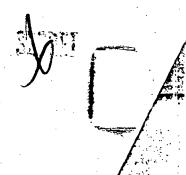
The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the International Union of Students:

"1. The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17 to 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 US, 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.!"

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



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| | FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN | (65-419) |
| .1 | JUAN MARI BRAS | |
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| | 00:SJ | |
| | Set forth belo | w is a summary of the subject's |
| | activities pertinent to | this case during the past |
| | fortnight: | |
| | On 1/17/64, th | e subject moved his law office the MPIPR to a converted residence |
| | at Calle Agueybana 424, | Stop 32, Hato Rey, PR. This |
| | DAVID and SANTIAGO MARI | ntrol of the subject's cousins, who are doing business as the |
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During the past week the subject has devoted much of his energy to a vigorous campaign to dissuade the Puerto Rican people from registering to vote on 1/25-26/64, in keeping with the MPIPR's militant electoral strike program.

"The San Juan Star," a daily English language newspaper published at SJ, reported in its issue of 1/27/64, that the subject had proudly announced that the reported 43,000 reduction in the number of registered voters was in large part due to the MPIPR campaign which he directed.

The Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised.

1/30/64 re in plain text or code) AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (65-68323) ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAN JUAN (66-229-152) JUNE JUAN MARI BRAS AND FIRED OFFICES ALMITTO EXECUTING SLIP(S) CF COA ReBurad 1/29/64./U DATE We note further that the subject recently announced in his weekly newsletter to the MPIPR officers throughout Puerto Rico that he had moved his law offices out of the MPIPR headquarters, however, he would be in his office at MPIPR headquarters for several hours in the later afternoon each day and on Saturdays.(U 🚄 Bureau (RM) - San Juan RLW: mjh 1964 Classified by 6080 Exempt from GDS, Category Special Agent in Char&E

UNITED STATES G. ERNMENT

Memorandum

10 3

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 1/30/64

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872) (PA)

SUBJECT:

GROUPS SKEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
(OO: San Juan)

A review of the files of the NYO, pertaining to the Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Movement, has been made for the purpose of developing Counterintelligence measures concerning this movement. This review has revealed that the movement in NYC is in a chaotic condition.

The principal movements in NYC have been the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), the Accion Patriotica Unitaria (APU) and the Movimiento Fro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR). The APU, for all practical purposes is defunct. The NPPR is presently torn apart, internally, because of a power struggle between two factions.

pointed out that this struggle for power, unless resolved in a manner satisfactory to both sides, could well ring the death toll for the NPPR here.

In regard to the MPIPR, the counterintelligence program is best served through the unsolicited help of of the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico (MLPR), an organization of doubtful importance.

Shouting insults at the MPIPR leaders and, in general, causing dissension within the movement.

ment and is the one that is generally blamed for the lack .

2 - Bureau (105-93124) (RM) REC- 34 \$\(\lambda \) \(\bar{\infty} \)

8 JAN 31 1984

JJT:jt (5)

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Date: 11/12/64

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| Via | J AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority) | |
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| | | 16 |
| | TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124) | 2/0 |
| · | FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 SUB 1) (P) | • |
| | GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION | • |
| | IS - FRN | |
| | The general elections in Duente Piece have b | 202 |
| | The general elections in Puerto Rico have be held and the incumbent PARTIDO POPULAR DEMOCRATICO (PD Democratic Party) (PPD) was returned to office by a substantial majority while the PARTIDO ESTADISTA REPU (Republican Statehood Party of Puerto Rico (PER), its chief opponent, has proclaimed itself reasonably sati with the election results since they increased their of the total votes cast. | opular BLICANO sfied |
| | The PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP) dropped in share of the votes cast to about $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. | its |
| | Election statistics as set forth in the predisplayed a substantial increase in voters over the lelection which, of course, is due to the gradual increase in population, and observers generally agree that the electoral strike urged by the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPEND DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (had virtually no effect on the number of votes cast of the election itself. | ast ease ENCIA MPIPR), |
| | 1 - New York (Info) (RM) 2 - San Juan RLW:djw (6) | |
| | Approved: Sent Sent | |
| 1 | Special Agent in Charge | |

Faced with the dismal failure of his electoral with the dismal failure of his electoral irramatically offered to resign his leadership position in the MPIPR if it was felt that he was impeding the progress of independence. If he did this, he hoped that all independence erous would unite in a national liberation front. No one seriously expects resign and he has proclaimed the electorar strike a victory since the ESTADISTA vote did not increase as much as some persons had predicted.

We propose to mail out another leaflet over the signature of our mythical "GRUPO PRO USO VOTO DEL MPI" man in which attacks and his immediate leadership associates in the mrirk and suggests that, by their action, they have nullified the independentista vote and further, dimmed the opportunities for the future independence of Puerto Rico. At the same time, it suggests that might be using MPIPR funds for his personal use and ribleules two of his assistants, and said and sai

> The text of the proposed leaflet is set forth as follows:

"FAILURE OF THE ELECTORAL STRIKE --- WE TOLD YOU SO!

"Well, it's all over now. We posted posters, we marched and sang, we demonstrated and cheered our leaders, and we poured out our money---all to no avail. The Electoral Strike was the most colossal failure in the political history of our Island. Yes, we told you so, and here's why it failed.

"The Electoral Strike failed because it was the feeble product of a small group of unscrupulous menambitious for power at the expense of the common man. Heading these is our Young Leader who showed commendable energy and dedication to the cause of independence in the campaign. He abandoned his faltering law practice tut still managed to live in his fashionable Rio Piedras home, and he and his devoted wife each continued to drive their new automobiles. We wonder if our nickel and dime contributions, our dollars to the Day of Work campaigns, didn't help pay for these little luxuries.

"Seconding our Young Leader was the Aging Merchant. The Aging Merchant likes to play 'diplomat' and enjoys dabbling in 'foreign relations.' Surely his experience as a furniture peddler is valuable in this specialized field! Our Aging Merchant races dramatically off to New York, Europe, anywhere, to carry out his foreign relations duties --- while his wife wonders why she can't accompany him on these 'diplomatic' junkets. Yes, he helped plan our Electoral Strike!

"And there's the Intellectual. This baldeagle, perched in his palatial hilltop mansion in Rio Fiedras, helped plot the Electoral Strike campaign by writing professorial commentaries that few people even pretended to understand. He bought a high sounding title in our organization with his wife's money and contributed heavily to the dismal failure of the Electoral Strike.

"These 'leaders' were assisted by the 'young lions', newly designated attorneys and university students with little experience or responsibility but a vast willingness to experiment with the destinies of an entire people. We are particularly proud of the activities of these youngsters for they have brought our University a fine reputation in the eyes of the world---due to their efforts the world sees our students as lawless brigands desecrating their University campus, jeering their Chancellor, and finally forcing police action to curb their juvenile antics.

"The results of our Electoral Strike were gratifying---to the Populares! They gained; the Estadistas gained. Who lost? Why, the PIP, of course! Yes, the PIP share of the vote dropped lower than ever before. The spirit of organized independence has never burned lower than it is right now. Now our Young Leader poses proudly while being arrested over a trivial clause in the election law and magnanimously offers to step aside from his leadership position in the interest of National Liberation. He and his cronies should have thought of it before.

SJ 105-3353 SUB 1

"We say, Enough! Now is the time for us to turn from these false prophets and unite again in a legitimate struggle for independence. The road to independence is through the ballot box; not through futile campaigns designed to enhance the ego of a few irresponsible leaders. We repudiate our Young Leader and his friends! We extend the handclasp of brotherhood to sincere independentistas throughout the Island and implore that a new spirit of unity prevail amongst us. Let's make our efforts count for the sake of our fatherland."

As in the past, we propose to mail this leaflet from a Fost Office in an outlying area to those persons on our portion of the MPIPR mailing list and selected independence leaders and sympathizers.

We recognize the need for not overdoing these anonymous leaflets as the Eureau pointed out in its letter of 10/13/64. We feel in this instance, however, that it is an opportunity to strike a near mortal blow at also and the MPIPR since they are still somewhat disorganized and confused after the failure of their electoral strike campaign.

Bureau authority is solicited to immediately put the proposed plan into effect.

JUNE

(Sent Direct)

EX 104

SAC, San Juan (66-229-152) Director, FBI (65=68323)

REC-17

JUAN HARI BRAS

Re San Juan airtel to Bureau 1/30/64.(W)

Biami and Birmingham will notify the Bureau and San Juan when shipment is made and unit numbers involved. offices will submit appropriate acquisition and disposition slips to the Bureau. (U)

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Classified by 6080 Exempt from GDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite red/lig MAILEL 30

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WGS:ssm (14)

Memoranaum

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-68323)

DATE: 2/10/64

SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15568) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

JUAN MARI BRAS ESP-CUBA

00: SAN JUAN

Philadelphia Airtel to Director, dated 1/8/64.

January 16, 1964, at the residence of

was interviewed bis sister

stated that the original information that he received in this matter was furnished to him at Washington, D.C. within a few days after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

stated that his source furnished this information due to the fact that he was fearful that the assassination of the President might have some bearing on the Communist activities and that is the basic reason that source advised him of the information.

continued by stating that his source indicated that the source had received the information approximately one month before "they" revealed it.

advised that he is positive that his source has no additional information concerning the subject of this inquiry and he is almost positive that the source is not in any position to obtain any additional information. states that he considers his source to be "one hundred and ten percent reliable" and added further that his source told him where he had received the information and indicated that he feels likewise that this source is considered to be extremely reliable.

2 - Bureau(RM) - New York (65-22500) (Info)(RM)

1 - Philadelphia (105-9975) (Info) (RM) 2 - San Juan (65-419) (RM)

1 - Los Angeles

TKA/ajs

FEP 131964

At this point

reiterated that he feels that he is not at liberty to disclose the identity of his source but stated that he will recontact his source and ascertain if it is at all possible to have his source be contacted by a representative of this Bureau for further exploration of this information. Stated that this would probably upset his source, somewhat, however, he did indicate that he had told his source that he would furnish the information to the FBI and his source had no objection to this, but did at that time specifically request that his identity not be revealed to the FBI under any circumstances.



stated that he would immediately attempt to recontact his source by mail relative to the source being willing to be contacted by a representative of this Bureau.

In the event furnishes the name of his source, this information will be made available to appropriate offices for any necessary action.

2/26/64

Aires

201

BAC, San Juan (65-419)

Froms

Director, FBI (65-68323)-72

E1,281 REC. 17

Re San Juan airtel 2/18/64 captioned "Juan Mari Bras, Espionage - Cuba."

If checks mentioned paragraph 2, page 4, of realited do not develop any adverse information, you are authorized to initiate coverage requested in realitel. This should be handled with the utmost discretion in view of the nature of the coverage involved and superintendents should not have knowledge of FBI interests

1 = New York (\$5-22500) 1 = Elami (100-11766)

JJD: gew (6)

NOTE:

Gale

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TELETYPE UNIT

FER 2 & 1964

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-68323)

DATE: 3/6/64

AC, SAN JUAN (65-419)

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As the Bureau is aware, U. S. Post Office Department and Customs acting jointly have a program for screening propaganda sent to the United States from foreign countries. This unit in San Juan has repeatedly held up such propaganda addressed to the FUPI. In each instance pursuant to Post Office-Customs regulations, a post card is sent to the addressee, in this case the FUPI, advising that such material is being held, asking whether it was sent at FUPI's request and whether FUPI wants it forwarded.

It appears that FUPI is taking advantage of this procedure by utilizing it as a basis for further propaganda and apparently has communicated with various foreign groups and encouraged them to send such protests to the Post Office Department.

22 - Bureau 52 - Miami (Personal Attention) REC-21 (5-6/32) 3-52 - New York (65-22500) (Personal Attention) 11 - San Juan

(7)

8 MAR 11 1964

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emorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE:

3/11/64

FROM

SAC. SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub I)

SUBJECT:

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

In connection with the captioned program we propose the issuance of a leaflet which will contain the following text in the Spanish language:

WHAT ARE OUR LEADERS DOING?

In the past few weeks disturbing rumors have been reaching us from Rio Piedras. We have seen in Carta Semanal after Carta Semanal that funds are urgently needed at the Casa Nacional to carry on our struggle for national liberation and we have responded with money that we can. ill-afford in the form of the "day's work" campaign and various other projects.

Nowwe wonder where that money is going and what our leaders are doing with it. We wonder because we see that our youthful maximum leader lives in expensive Urbanizacion El Paraiso although he complains that his law practice brings him little income; the sage university professor pontificates to us weekly in his comentarios from his mountain-top mansion in Guadalcanal; our merchant turned foreign relations expert pleads for more funds for the United Nations campaign from his luxurious estate beside the Caguas highway. We hope that our pennies are not being used to maintain these leaders in the grand style which they seem to enjoy.

Are these leaders leading us in the proper way? Our tiny contributions, if not being spent on high living are being used to promote a useless program of electoral strike which can accomplish little other than to bankrupt the independentist spirit and forever kill the independence

2-Bureau (RM) 1-New York (RM) 1-San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1) RLW:zhc

REC 11 105-9312 11-11



ideal. To vote for independence is to show the North American government how we feel and in that way we will rid ourselves of the colonial taint that has so long plagued us. A vote cast for independence is a step on the way to national liberation that we all desire so much.

Let us make our voices heard, not in a passive no-vote strike, but rather in the press, radio, and television. Let us train our youth to follow in our footsteps and believe in the independence ideal. We hear instead of the FUPI and how in a recent meeting at Rio Piedras its officers squabbled amongst themselves and finally ended up by rolling on the floor like dogs fighting over a bone. Is this our youth? Where have our leaders failed?

Wake up Puerto Rican; see that your leaders maislead you not.

GRUPO PRO-USO VOTO DEL MPI

This leaflet, after translation into Spanish, will be mimeographed on inexpensive paper and mailed to the agroximately 300 persons on the portion of the MPIPR mailing list we have, as well as other selected MPIPR personnel. The paper and envelopes would, of course, be purchased locally and the mailing would be made from an area other than San Juan.

The Bureau should understand that in recent weeks the MPIPR has been in financial trouble and has reported a hint in MPIPR circles that there might be funds being slightly misappropriated.

In addition, recently reported that at a FUPI meeting violent disagreement broke out among the assembled FUPI officers and the meeting finally broke up into a series of fist fights.

The MPIPR is working hard to promote its electoral strike program and we feel that the above leaflet, if disseminated to the MPIPR faithful, will serve to partially disrupt their extivities.

SJ 105-3353 Sub I

The laders referred to in the leaflet are Secretary aparal of MPIPP HUAN MARI BRAS, who resides in El Paraiso, who has a palaa wealthy jurniture store owner.

Bureau authority is requested to put the above plan into effect.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | 1. A. C. | 3/18/64 | | | |
|------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|
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| JUAN MARI BRAS | | CHARACTER OF C | | | |
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REFERENCE

San Juan report of SA

8/30/63.

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LEADS

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK DIVISIONS (INFO)

Information copies of this report are designated for the Chicago and New York Divisions since the subject has visited there and may do so in the future.

SAN JUAN DIVISION

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.

| PPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | | | | | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|----------|------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| COPIES MADE: | | | | | | | | 1. | | SEC- 24 |
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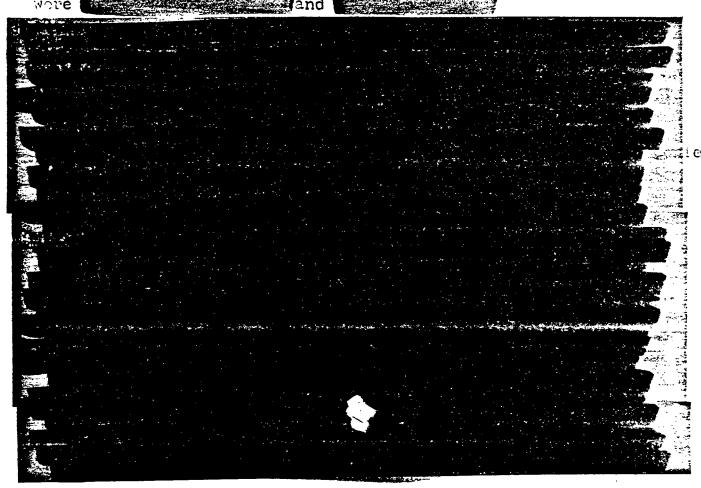
SA who observed the subject's departure from San Juan 9/25/63 was SA

SA who observed the subject's departure at New York 12/7/63 was

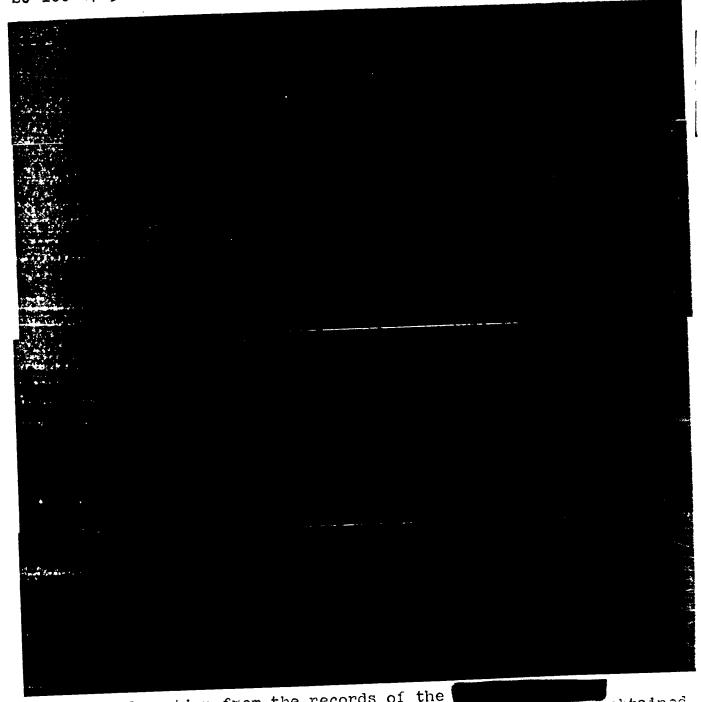
SAs observing subjectly arrival from New York 2/16/64

SA who observed subject's home and employment 2/27/64 was

SAs who observed subject's departure to New York 3/12/64



- C - COVER PAGE



Information from the records of the set forth in the details of this report was obtained by SA

- D -COVER PAGE

| SJ | 10 | 0-4785 | |
|----|----------------|---|--|
| • | 1. 2. 3. | Subject's name is included in the Security Index. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau. | |
| | | A suitable photograph X is is not available. Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are | |
| | 6. | This report is classified S (ET because (state reason) | |
| | | reneralise de la companya de la comp La companya de la companya dela companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya della companya de la companya de la companya de la companya della companya del | |
| | | | |
| | 7. | Subject previously interviewed (dates) 1060 Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) the subject has consistently displayed a violent anti-United States attitude and would without doubt make unfavorable propaganda of any interview with him. | |
| | | | |
| | 8. | 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. | |
| | 9• | 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) | |
| | | the subject continues to display a theroughly anti- U.S. and pro-CASTRO attitude. | |
| | | | |
| | 10. | Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom. Subject's activities do do not warrant Detcom tabbing. | |
| | | Subject's SI card is tabled "pro-Cuban" and his activities warrant his continued "pro-Cuban" tabbing. | |

F# COVER - PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EDERAL BUREAU ON NVESTIGATION

1-CNI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand) 1-Wast INTC Det., SJ (By Hand) 1 COT. RAFB (RM)

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

Field Office File #:

Office:

SAN JUAN

100-4785

Bureau File #:

105-292

Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

Synopsis:

Subject resides Calle Tamesis 1502, Urbanizacion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and is self-employed as an attorney with law offices at Calle Agueybana "424, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. Subject reelected as Secretary General of MPIPR; carried on anti-United States poster campaign; is currently directing electoral abstinence program. Subject travelled to Czchoslovakia and Algeria and has also travelled frequently to New York. Subject has displayed pronounced pro-Cuban and anti-United States attitude. Subject has shown some interest and knowledge in use of violence in behalf of Puerto Rican independence.

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOUNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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.

I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

On January 17, 1964 advised that the subject was moving his law office from the headquarters of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR), located at Avenida Ponce de Leon 1122, altos, to Calle Agueybana 4424, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

On February 27, 1964 a Special Agent of the FBI observed the subject to reside at Calle Tamesis #1502, Urbanizacion El Faraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. On this same date the Agent observed the subject to maintain his law office at Calle Agueybana #424, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

II. ACTIVITIES WITH THE MPIPR AND ON BEHALF OF PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

A. Positions Held

MPIPR "Carta Semanal" #136 dated December 31, 1963, reported the subject was elected to the 90-member MPIPR National Council.

The MPIPR "Carta Semanal" is self-described as a weekly newsletter from MPIPR headquarters to the officers of its various branch missions.

"Carta Semanal" #138 dated January 17, 1964, reported the subject was reelected Secretary General of the MPIPR at a meeting of the National Council on January 12, 1964.

The September 22, 1963 issue of "Claridad," self-described as the official organ of the MPIPR, carries the subject's name on its masthead as a member of its editorial staff.

B. Poster Campaign

During the summer of 1963 the press of Puerto Rico gave considerable publicity to the activities of members of the MPIPR who posted various types of anti-United States posters on trees, utility poles.

and walls, in a spirited campaign to urge Americans to leave Puerto Rico. A number of persons who posted these placards were arrested by the police.

1963 the subject reported that in connection with the arrests of MPIPR members for posting anti-United States placards, he had gone to a District Judge and stated he desired to plead guilty to placard posting. The subject reported, however, that the Judge refused to hear the case. The subject told the meeting that he had read up on the law on this matter and had found legal precedents favorable to the MPIPR in the State of California.

The September 10, 1963 issue of "El Mundo," a daily Spanish-language newspaper published at San Juan, reported that trials of a number of MPIPR placard posters would begin that day. The article stated that the subject had requested the Commonwealth Secretary of Justice to review the files of all of these persons under trial so that when the court found error in the arrests these persons would not have to stand trial.

The September 20, 1963 issue of the "San Juan Star," a daily English-language newspaper published at San Juan, reported that more than 30 MPIPR members arrested for placard posting had been acquitted by local courts. The article quoted the trial judges as stating that the law against placard posting did not apply to political posters.

C. Electoral Strike Campaign

The October 21, 1963 issue of the "San Juan Star" reported in an article that the National Council of the MPIPR had voted to boycott the 1964 elections in Puerto Rico. The subject is quoted as stating that the purpose of the strike would be to convince the people of Puerto Rico of the true issues involved in the election campaign and persuade them to join and support the cause of the MPIPR.

The October 25, 1963 issue of "El Imparcial," a daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, in an article reported that the subject directed a telegram to Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA

PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico)(PIP), in which he attacked him for plans to register the PIP for the upcoming 1964 elections. The subject criticized the action of CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and claimed that he was doing the sacred cause of independence considerable harm. He urged him to change his mind and not injure the country's independence campaign by registering.

A characterization of the PIP appears in the appendix.

The October 26, 1963 issue of "El Mundo" advised that the National Council of the MPIPR over the signature of the subject, on October 18, 1963 directed a letter to the U. S. House of Representatives, stating that the formation of a status commission for Puerto Rico would serve only to increase the militancy of the MPIPR's independence struggle. The letter claimed violation of the United Nations (UN) resolution which had meviously ordered all nations to take immediate steps to liberate all of their colonies. It cited the plan of the MPIPR to avoid voting in the "colonial elections."

The November 6, 1963 issue of "El Dia," a daily Spanish-language newspaper published at Ponce, quoted the subject as referring to recent transfer of electoral registrations, which showed a drop of 25% from 1959. This transfer of electoral registrations referred to persons moving from one community to another and subject took this to mean that less and less people were interested in voting since they recognized the futility of such activity in the face of Federal power in Puerto Rico.

The subject declared that the PARTIDO POPULAR DEMOCRATICO (Popular Democratic Party)(PPD), would once again win the colonial elections and he predicted that the vote of the PARTIDO ESTADISTA REPUBLICANO (Republican Statehood Party)(PER), would be even more lessened.

· Characterizations of the PPD and the PER appear in the appendix.

On November 13, 1963 advised that the big brain behind the subject's electoral abstinence program is CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, a member of the MPIPR 20-member National Mission.

SJ T-2 said that it was felt the subject would have great difficulty in promoting his electoral abstinence program as many persons do not like him. The source noted particularly that members of the PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Communist Party of Puerto Rico) (PCP) who were also members of the MPIPR, did not sanction voting abstention.

A characterization of the PCP appears in the appendix.

The November 21, 1963 issue of "El Imparcial" in an article stated that the subject had recently made a speech at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico in which he lashed out at the PIP's plan to re-register itself as a political party. The MPIPR leader stated it was his intention to go to the people to tell them the truth about the MPIPR and that he had faith in the Puerto Rican people and their adherence to the principles of Puerto Rican democracy.

The December 3, 1963 issue of "El Imparcial" reported that the subject spoke on December 1, 1963 at the 5th Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR in Ponce, Puerto Rico, and declared that it was essential that all Puerto Ricans who love their country and desire its freedom should not attend the polls and vote in the forthcoming elections, because if they did they would be supporting colonialism.

"Carta Semanal" #138 dated January 17, 1964 carries instructions for MPIPR members in the picketing of electoral registration sites. The various branch missions were instructed by the subject to appoint committees for the distribution of electoral abstinence literature on the two registration days, January 25 and 26, 1964. They were instructed by the subject to stay at the proper distance from the polling place, as prescribed by law, and to distribute the MPIPR leaflets in silence and to avoid all oral arguments. He instructed the membership to cooperate with the police in maintaining order but to allow no one to take advantage of it, and he emphasized that MPIPR members had as much right to preach electoral abstinence as the members of other parties have to solicit votes for their respective groups. Subject ordered the members participating in activities at polling places to completely abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages and added that all of their automobiles should be operated within the requirements of the vehicle laws.

SJ 100-4785

on January 20, 1964 stated it was the subject's intention to post MPIPR members at all registration places and to arrange it so that as many MPIPR members as possible might be arrested for minor disturbances in order to create an incident. Subject reportedly had a staff of eight attorneys standing by to defend any of those arrested.

"Carta Semanal" #140 dated January 30, 1964 carried a note by the subject that registration strength had dropped considerably since the last registration. He noted that the MPIPR could not claim credit for this decrease; however, he felt that the overall decrease was a result of MPIPR campaigning, as well as a realization by the people of the corrupt colonial dectoral process prevalent in Puerto Rico.

The February 1, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" in an article stated that the subject had declared 80,000 persons less had registered for voting than had been anticipated. The subject stated that these electoral abstainers must be considered because their failure to register disclosed indifference, disillusionment and repudiation of an electoral system that solves nothing. He declared that the other political groups should accept the invitation of the MPIPR to indulge in fraternal debate on the realities of the Puerto Rican political scene.

General Activities

on August 12, 1963 stated that earlier that month the subject declared that he had a good friend in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Government who had informed him that the Government was preparing a case against the MPIPR and its leaders in an effort to suppress them. Subject said he had discussed this matter with the Paraguayan delegate to the United Nations, who was also a member of the UN Colonialism Committee.

On September 6, 1963 PRENSA LATINA from Cuba directed a broadcast in the Spanish language to Latin America. This radio broadcast reported that the subject was then in Algeria in an effort to promote a world-wide campaign for solidarity with the Puerto Rican independence movement. According to the radio broadcast, the subject had granted PRENSA LATINA an interview in which he said his organization would protest the

activity of the UN Colonialism Committee to all the peoples of Iatin America, Asia and Africa. MARI BRAS charged that this committee had yielded to the pressure of Yankee imperialism in refusing to examine the most brutal form of colonialism prevailing in the western hemisphere.

The subject stated that the MPIPR, which he headed, had set up a patriotic vanguard which represented a rebirth of the heroic struggle once led by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. He declared that the U. S. Government maintains 12 military bases in Puerto Rico covering 13% of the island's arable areas. He said these bases were being used as centers to launch pirate attacks against the revolutionary people of Cuba and that some of the bases were being used to train Cuban mercenaries. MARI BRAS, according to the broadcast, stated that 18,000 Cuban counter-revolutionaries and 75,000 Yankees live in Puerto Rico off of the sweat of the Puerto Rican workers.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the titular head of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR), presently incarcerated and confined to the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, due to his past revolutionary activities.

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

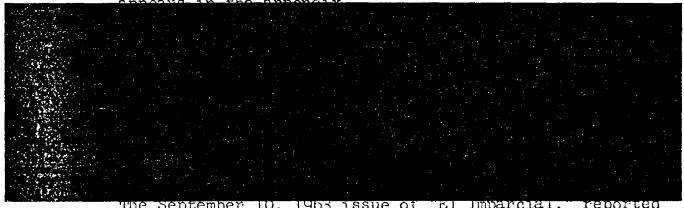
PRENSA LATINA is the official news agency of the Government of Cuba.

The September 9, 1963 issue of "El Mundo" stated that the subject spoke at the MPIPR Youth Conference held September 8, 1963 at Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. The subject advised the youth that soon they would have to carry the load of the independence struggle and that the youth would bring Socialism to Puerto Rico through national liberation.

On September 9, 1963

San Juan, advised that the subject was one of nine Puerto Ricans who received a total of 450 posters from the International Union of Students (IUS) at Prague, Czechoslovakia. He said the posters demanded independence for Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the TUS



the above-mentioned MPIPR youth conference and noted that the principal speaker at this conference was University of Puerto Rico (UPR) professor JOSE MARIA LIMA. The article stated that the subject spoke on this same program and declared that the conference was dedicated to ALBIZU CAMPOS and that during the week of September 23 they hoped for a world march for Puerto Rican independence.

According to the article the youth conference approved a declaration describing the history of the American occupation of Puerto Rico and noting that the enslaving regime which was born at that time is still in effect, keeping Puerto Rico from the exercise of its national sovereignty. The declaration declared that independence and the establishment of a free Republic are the main tasks confronting MPIPR youths. The declaration complained that colonial economic policies of the United States should be condemned and noted that the Puerto Rican culture and the spiritual expression of Puerto Rican life have been the constant targets of imperialist aggression.

During the late summer of 1963, the press of Puerto Rico reported that JOSE MARIA LIMA, a UPR Mathematics Professor had travelled with a group of other American citizens to Cuba, in defiance of regulations of the U.S. State Department.

at the FFIPR Youth Conference referred to above and in part he brought greetings from fraternal groups in Switzerland, Algeria and

and other countries, to the MPIPR. In his address the subject stated that the military had penetrated Puerto Rican society and had even confused many groups of workers. He stated that the Puerto Rico Bar Association is in a retrogressive mental state and he hoped that the attorneys of the Bar Association would follow the lead of the MPIPR Youth Conference. He declared the youth to be the determining factor in the future history of Puerto Rico.

The September 16, 1963 issue of "El Imparcial," reported that the MPIPR observed the birthday of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at Ponce, Puerto Rico on September 12, 1963 and in connection with this the subject spoke and eulogized ALBIZU CAMPOS.

advised the subject spoke at the MPIPR observance of ALBIZU CAMPOS' birthday at Ponce, September 12, 1963 and gave a history of the independence movement and of the role played by ALBIZU CAMPOS in it. He declared that the Algerians had offered the MPIPR aid in the struggle for independence.

On September 11, 1963 Special Agents of the FBI observed the subject and his wife PAQUITA PESQUERA de MARI attend a public rally of the FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI) on the Rio Piedras plaza. Attendance at this rally was about 50 persons. The rally commemorated the 72nd birthday of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and speakers declared the FUPI had been accused of being communist for sending delegates to iron curtain countries and they declared they would continue to send delegates to Russia, Cuba, or any other country which would assist in the independence struggle.

A characterization of the FUPI appears in the appendix.

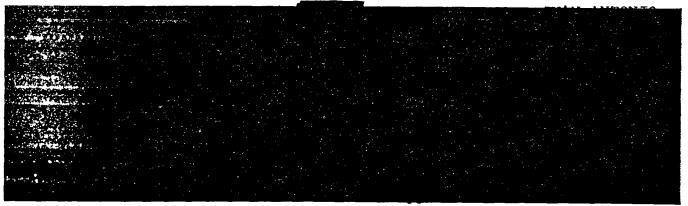
The September 23, 1963 issue of "El Mundo" reported that the subject was among speakers at Grito de Lares ceremonies at Lares, Puerto Rico on September 22, 1963. At this time the subject was among those who supported the declaration of Lares, which in essence stated that within five years the Grito de Lares ceremonies would be held in a free and independent Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the Grito de Lares appears in the appendix.

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advised on September 25, 1963 that the subject spoke at the above-mentioned Grito de Iares observances and in part declared that Puerto Rico could not accept peaceful coexistence with U. S. imperialism as long as the United States refuses to recognize Puerto Rico's independence.

on October 24, 1963 reported the subject in attendance at a FUPI meeting October 7, 1963, at which time the featured speaker was UPR professor RICHARD LEVINS, who discussed the difference between a rebel and a revolutionary.



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in the appendix.

On October 21, 1963 advised that the subject on October 20, 1963 spoke at an MPIPR meeting at the Puerto Rican Atheneum in San Juan. The subject complained that the MPIPR was under constant surveillance by the Commonwealth secret police and the FBI. He said the MPIPR can no longer announce special events and observances in an effort to avoid harassment.

"Carta Semanal" #128 dated October 24, 1963 contained a statement by the subject in referring to progress of the MPIPR since its inception. He stated that the MPIPR took over the independence banner when everything else had been ruined and noted that currently the MPIPR was a quality patriotic vanguard led by a collective leadership. He said the MPIPR has a complete program of liberation and is a flexible and effective guide for the path to independence which Puerto Ricans must follow.

advised on October 31, 1963 that the subject spoke at a recent meeting of the MPIPR National Council and declared that the case of Puerto Rican independence was being pushed at the UN. He complained, however, that U.S. Government pressure on the

UN Colonialism Committee was strong and they were not getting much results. At this time he also announced that there was a traitor within the meeting selling information to the Government, and he knew that traitor's identity.

The November 27, 1963 issue of "El Mundo" quoted an official of the PIP as stating that the subject has been attempting to bring division and confusion into the independentist struggle and has been associating the patriotic ideal with elements foreign to Puerto Rico life.



The November 27, 1963 issue of "El Dia" in an article quoted JUAN MARI BRAS as stating that the only militant independentist group in Puerto Rico was the MPIPR. The article quoted MARI BRAS as stating that when the Republic of Puerto Rico is achieved, all property must belong to Puerto Ricans and foreigners who desire to retain their property must renounce their citizenship and become Puerto Rican citizens. The owners of property who do not adapt themselves to the orders of the Republic must sell their property to the Republic, and any credits that they have may be frozen. The subject, according to the article, stated that the first treaty of the new Republic will be signed with the United States and the course that Puerto Rico will then follow will depend on how well they are able to economically penetrate the United States.

The December 2, 1963 issue of the "San Juan Star" reported the subject addressed the 5th Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR on December 1, 1963 at Ponce, Puerto Rico. The article quoted the subject as advocating a boycott of the 1964 colonial elections and further declared that there was no ideological difference between Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico and his political opponent, Ponce industrialist LUIS FERRE.

The subject, according to the article, cited American industrialists and monopolists as trying to milk the economy of Puerto Rico, claiming that American businessmen take two hundred million dollars worth of personal profits from the island each year and that the rate of investment in Puerto Rico is twice

as high as in the United States. MARI BRAS charged that U.S. capital is obliterating the ancient patrimony of the people of Puerto Rico and that no real economic progress has been made in Puerto Rico since agriculture has been left behind. He complained that Commonwealth police has been spying on committee meetings of his group and noted that the police made fools of themselves because the MPIPR has nothing to hide.

The December 3, 1963 issue of the "San Juan Star" contained a column by political columnist A. W. MALDONADO, in which he commented on the subject's speech on December 1, 1963, set forth above. MALDONADO commented that the subject's message was far more anti-American than pro-independence and that he gave evidence of his deep hatred for the United States in every sentence. MALDONADO quoted the subject as stating that the real governors of Puerto Rico are U. S. cannons, which rule the island under brute force and further that the subject declared the United States to be a half-barbaric country filled with prejudice, and that the United States wants nothing from Puerto Rico except to exploit it economically and to retain it under its cannons. MALDONADO stated that MARI BRAS is publicly an avid admirer of FIDEL CASTRO and his CASTRO revolution and that independence for Puerto Rico, according to MARI BRAS, is not enough, since it is merely the first step toward national liberation, which would eventually mean eliminating from Puerto Rico all U. S. investment and holdings. According to MALDONADO, MARI BRAS denies being Marxist-Leninist and stated that his movement is only Christian.

"Carta Semanal" #134, dated December 13, 1963, stated that the MPIPR had received a resolution of congratulations from the APU on the speech of JUAN MARI BRAS at the 5th General Assembly, referred to above.

disclosed that MARI BRAS in his speech at the 5th Annual General Assembly called Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN a lackey of the U.S. empire in Puerto Rico and blamed him for all the imperialist wrongs in Puerto Rico.

The subject complained of U. S. monopolies in Puerto Rico and in particular the possession by the Borden Company of 35% of the milk industry in the metropolitan area.

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517.5 On December 16, 1963 reported that the subject devoted much of his speech at the 5th Annual General Assembly to comparisons on life in Puerto Rico and the United States and drew a hard line showing the miserable living conditions in Puerto Rico.

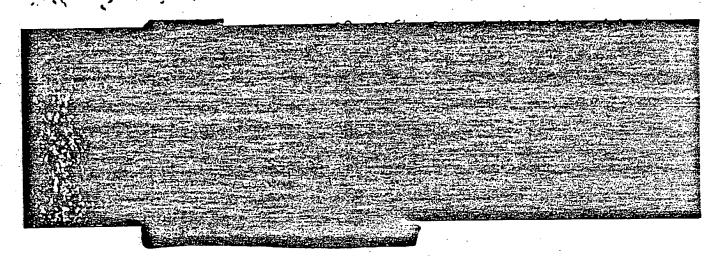
received information that on December 3, 1963 a meeting of the MPIR leaders was held at Rio Piedras, at which time the subject emphasized he was frustrated because of the poor attendance at the MPIPR's 5th Annual General Assembly. He said he felt that he was the greatest failure in history as a political leader and he would resign his position as Secretary General of the MPIPR. Persons present at this meeting encouraged him to continue in this position since the group would be dissolved if he resigned.

The "San Juan Star" of January 13, 1964 stated the subject addressed a meeting of the MPIPR National Council January 12, 1964 and expressed strong sympathy and solidarity for the people of Panama in their dispute with the United States. 5-1-8

On December 13, 1963 said the subject on December 6, 1963 addressed a meeting at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City. He spoke in English to a group of about 100 persons and this gathering was sponsored by the MPIPR. The subject said he was in New York to present the Puerto Rican case at the UN and predicted that Puerto Rico would be independent within three to five years. He told the group that there are nine military bases in Puerto Rico and that 82% of the invested capital is the property of U.S. interests.

On December 7, 1963 a Special Agent of the FBI observed the subject participating in a street meeting at the corner of 105th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City, which meeting was protesting the shooting of two Puerto Ricans by the New York Police Department. The subject spoke and urged his listeners to fight for the independence of Puerto Rico.

On December 13, 1963 reported that on December 12, 1963 the subject spoke at a meeting of the Student Club of Progressive Labor at City College in New York. He discussed for his audience the relative merits of statehood, commonwealth or independence for Puerto Rico.



A characterization of the CPC appears in the appendix.

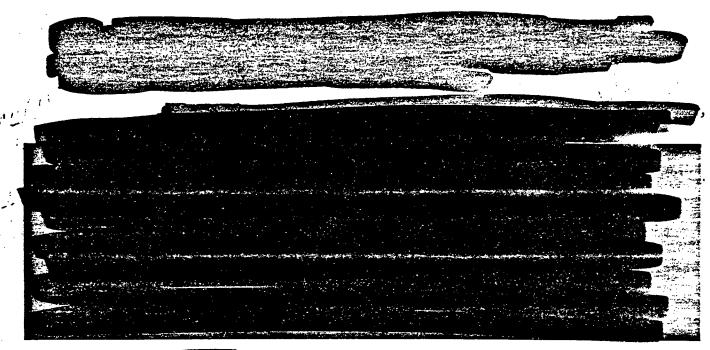
"Carta Semanal" "141, dated February 6, 1964 contained a statement by the subject complaining of the abuses of Father MARGARITO by the Commonwealth police and the FBI. He demanded that a protest be made to the authorities and stated, "All Catholics should fulfill their Christian obligation to defend independence."



"Carta Semanal" #141 dated February 6, 1964 quoted JUAN MARI BRAS as recently pointing out to newspapermen a highly confidential study prepared by the U. S. Secretary of Commerce concerning the impact of tariff reduction that the U. S. was negotiating with the European common market. The result of this projected tariff reduction would mean that outside industry established in Puerto Rico would decrease by 50% and would result in a figure of 50% or more unemployment in Puerto Rico. He complained that this information should have been in the headlines of the newspapers in Puerto Rico but he noted that the Puerto Rican press is allied to the great foreign interests and thus ignored the matter.

E. Pro-Cuban Activities





on December 2, 1963 advised that the subject at the 5th Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR spoke and said that he was greatful for the defense of Puerto Rican independentists provided by FIDEL CASTRO.

while in New York earlier that month had informed a number of people in conferences he held that should they desire to travel to Cuba via Prague, he would facilitate their effort by furnishing them with a letter of introduction to a FUPI representative in Czechoslovakia named NARCIŞO RABELL MARTINEZ. He said that RABELL represents the FUPI at the IUS and that for those who were travelling to Cuba, upon arrival in Paris they should call telephone number KLE 5230, which is the number of JESUS CRUZ GONZALEZ, press attache of the Cuban Embassy in Paris. MARI BRAS said he is a close friend of CRUZ and that CRUZ assists travellers to Prague to obtain the necessary Czechoslovakian visa in Paris. MARI BRAS recommended that MPIPR sympathizers travelling to Prague should call on Cuban Ambassador ARMANDO FLORES and should extend MARI BRAS greetings to him since they are close friends.

F. Dominican Activities



A characterization of the MOVIMIENTO 14 DE JUNIO appears in the appendix.

"Carta Semanal" #136 dated December 31, 1963 contains over the signature of the subject an expression of sympathy by the MPIPR for the death of MANUEL TAVAREZ JUSTO in the Dominican Republic. He commented that the MPIPR and the MOVIMIENTO 14 DE JUNIO had common objectives which had united them in a fraternal friendship. He said the National Mission of the MPIPR planned to organize a posthumous homage to TAVAREZ and the other heroes of democracy in the Dominican Republic.

disclose that on January 31, 1964 the subject spoke at an MPIPR-sponsored homage to MANUEL TAVAREZ JUSTO at the Puerto Rican Atheneum. The subject discussed revolutionary activities in the Dominican Republic, criticized Yankee imperialism, and charged the United Sates with being responsible for the continuation of the TRUJILLO regime in the Dominican Republic.

MARI BRAS at the MPIPR homage to TAVAREZ JUSTO in which he described their personal friendship. The subject stated that the Central Intelligence Agency had ordered the killing of the top Movimiento 14 de Junio leaders and when the Dominican Government obeyed their orders, the prize was recognition by the United States. In this same address he decked that U.S. imperialism is weak and that Cuba had shown just how weak it really is.

G. Contact with Communist Party, U. S. A. (CP, USA)





II. Subject's Travel

It has been previously reported that the subject departed San Juan en route New York on July 31, 1963 and that on August 8, 1963 he left New York en route to France.

in September, 1963 reported that the subject arrived at Paris, France, August 9, 1963 and stayed overnight at the Hotel Normandie.

In September, 1963 advised the subject arrived at Paris by air from Algeria on September 4, 1963.

On September 6, 1963
San Juan, advised subject arrived at San Juan from Lisbon, Portugal, via Pan American Flight 255 that date.

advised that the subject departed San Juan en route New York via Eastern Airlines Flight 800 on September 25, 1963. On this trip he was accompanied by CABRIEL VICENTE MAURA, Foreign Relations Secretary of the MPIPR.

The New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised that the subject left New York en route San Juan on October 1, 1963 via Pan American Airlines Flight 295. On this trip he was accompanied by CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ, President of the Mesa de Lares.

A characterization of the Mesa de Lares appears in the appendix.

On December 5, 1963 a Special Agent of the FBI observed the subject to depart San Juan en route New York via Pan American Flight 292, accompanied by GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA.

On December 16, 1963 the subject was observed by Special Agents of the FBI to arrive at San Juan from New York via Pan American Flight 293. On this trip he was

accompanied by ANGEL AGUDO, a member of the MPIPR National Council.

On March 12, 1963 Special Agents of the FBI observed the subject to depart San Juan en route New York City, via Pan American Airlines Flight 212.

<u>On October</u> 24, 1963, , San Juan, Puerto Rico, furnished the following information.

stated the following teletype was received by Iberia Airlines, San Juan, from KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines), Moscow Office, on afternoon of October 23, 1963:

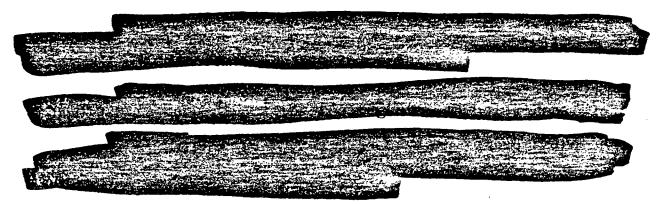
"From KLM, Moscow - Urgent - \$494.70 U. S. Dollars paid for one-way economy passage from San Juan-Guadeloupe-Paris-Moscow, via Air France for JUAN MARI BRAS, President, MPIPR, 1122 Altos, Rio Piedras. Passenger should travel Air France Flight 991, 10/25/63, from San Juan to Guadeloupe; Air France Flight 112, October 26, 1963 from Guadeloupe to Paris; Aeroflot (Russian Airlines) Flight 050, 10/28/63, from Paris to Moscow. Visa at U.S.S.R. Embassy, Paris. For your info., passenger must arrive Moscow by Aeroflot. Prepaid ticket advise 8735 980 follows. Contact and confirm travel dates."

stated that attempts to contact MARI BRAS by telephone to advise him of above on afternoon and evening of October 23, 1963 had been unsuccessful inasmuch as MARI BRAS was reportedly in Ponce. A message was left for subject to contact at Theria upon his return.

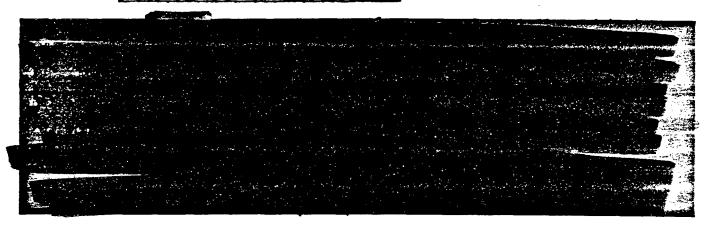
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Contact with Air France, San Juan, revealed that no previous reservation had been made by MARI BRAS for departure on Flight 991 and that MARI BRAS had not been in contact with Air France. It was determined that a reservation had been made in the name of MARI BRAS on Flight 991 by of Iberia Airlines in response to a teletype which had received from Moscow but this reservation was subsequently cancelled by Moscow's request.

III. FUNDS



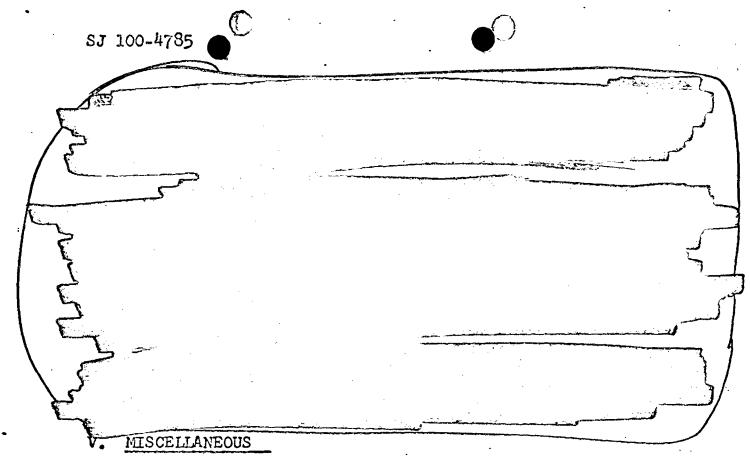
IV. SUBJECT'S COMMENTS CONCERNING USE OF VIOLENCE



A characterization of the MLPR appears in the appendix.

The September 14, 1963 issue of the "San Juan Star" reported that the subject spoke at an MPIPR meeting September 12, 1963 at Ponce commemorating the birthdate of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and stated, "Soon we will explode like the Algerians - the longer we wait the bigger the explosion will be."

On September 29, 1963 a confidential informant reported the subject as stating that during the 1964 election year, 3,000 people should be arrested. He said it was the MPIPR's intention to commit various disruptive acts, such as tacks thrown in the highway and the posting of anti-United States placards. It was his plan to use anything to disrupt the elections and thus cause the arrest of independentists and create a problem for the Commonwealth Government.



The September 10, 1963 issue of "El Mundo" in an article stated the subject had expressed publicly objections to Customs seizure of his luggage for inspection on his arrival in Puerto Rico from Europe on September 6, 1963.

"Carta Semanal" #138 dated January 17, 1964 contains the comments of the subject regarding the resignation of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Juan and his transfer to a charge in the United States. The subject stated that the resignation of the Archbishop, who had been a continental American, was encouraging since it was in compliance with the directive of the Holy See that encouragement should be given to the development of a national hierarchy in each country. He stated it was a triumph of pro-Puerto Rican forces within the Church and a corresponding failure of forces which advocated assimilation.



ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

A 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. According to this source, MEDINA stated that the APU would be presented to the public as a pro-independence group favoring peaceful methods for obtaining Puerto Rico's independence.

A second source advised on November 15, 1963, that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER became affiliated with the organization during 1960 and held the position of Secretary General until his resignation on October 15, 1963. During this period RAMON MEDENA was the President of the organization but CORRETJER was the driving force, and controlled all policy and organizational activities. CORRETJER's socialistic and communistic ideas greatly influenced the organizational policy and on August 27, 1962, he instituted classes in Marxism for the APU main mission in the San Juan metropolitan area.

On April 20, 1962, a third source advised that during the recent months CORRETJER had organized a group of young men, the majority located in rural areas of the island. These youths, described as being militant and Marxist oriented, were members of various APU missions. Activities of this group were generally unknown to other APU leaders and CORRETJER's purpose was to eventually utilize their services to conduct sabotage and revolutionary activities.

According to this source, CORRETJER used the main APU organization as a tool for overt public activities whereas the smaller select group was to conduct covert illegal activities. CORRETJER's ultimate goal was and is the establishment of an independent-socialist type government.

According to the second and third sources, CORRETJER in his private and public statements stressed that it was the

APPENDIX

2

duty of the APU to support the Cuban revolutionary government in its struggle against United States imperialism.

The third source advised on October 16, 1963, that CORRETJER resigned from the APU on October 15, 1963. At the time of his resignation the majority of the officers of the Central Committee (Board of Directors) also resigned inasmuch as they were followers of CORRETJER. The resignation of CORRETJER was due to the internal conflict that had arisen in the organization between RAMON MEDINA, President, and CORRETJER, Secretary General.

On November 15, 1963, the second source advised that the majority of the members of APU throughout the island also resigned from the organization following the lead of CORRETJER. On November 10, 1963, a meeting of APU was held at which time RAMON MEDINA was continued as President. Other officers were named to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of CORRETJER and his associates. At this meeting they reaffirmed the original purpose of the organization as a group favoring peaceful methods for obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER is a self-admitted former member of the NPPR and the Communist Party, USA, and a violent independentist whose adult life has been devoted to the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence.

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

CRUZADA PATRIOTICA CRISTIANA (CPC)

size, headed by Catholic Roman Priest Father MARGARITO SANTIAGO ARCE, which strongly advocates independence for Puerto Rico. The group is centered on a communal farm operated by Father MARGARITO in the vicinity of Quebradillas, Puerto Rico.

APPENDIX

1

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

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 (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

On August 20, 1939, a source advised that IUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, 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, O'NEILL also stated that the youth in the independence movement, such as members of the FUPI, frequently approached NPPR leaders for instructions in the independence movement.

Information received from another source revealed that from 1959 to 1963 FUPI representatives attended various student conferences to foreign countries, including Communist China and Russian Satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico. This source advised on May 28, 1962, that the FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960, and elected to the International Union of Students, Executive Committee, and since June, 1961, had maintained a representative, NARCISO RAFELL MARTINEZ, in Prague as a member of the International Union of Students (IUS) Executive Committee, his salary and expenses paid by the IUS. According to the source, the propaganda activities of the FUPI in the international field have followed the "anti-imperialist" theme of the IUS.

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, US House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the International Union of Students:

'The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17 to 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 US, 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."

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

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 Rian revolutionists. On this date the Puerto Rico 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.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

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., contained 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.)"

MESA DE LARES (Lares Board)

San Juan, Puerto Rico, reveal the idea for forming the lares Board was originated by leaders of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) in 1960 and its first meeting was held on November 20, 1960, at Lares, Puerto Rico. This meeting was presided over by Attorney CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ and was attended by representatives of all major Puerto Rican independence This meeting established "the Presidential organizations. Board of Iares," vested with the power to call the next meeting and adopted a resolution entitled, "Declaration of Lares" proclaiming that the time had come for Puerto Rico to join the free countries of the world, urging the Puerto Rican people to resist the advance of anti-Puerto Rican forces in the fields of culture and economy, proclaiming their faith in the destiny of the Puerto Rican people and vowing to redouble their efforts to gain Puerto Rico's independence in the shortest possible time.

A confidential source advised in August, 1962 that a reorganizational meeting of the Lares Board was called by independentist attorney CARLOS CARPERA BENIMEZ and was held on August 22, 1962, at the Darlington Hotel in Rio Piedwas, Puerto Rico, with the six major pro-independence organizations, including the PANTIPO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Communist Party of Puerto Rico)(PCP) and the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR), in attendance. At this meeting the Lares Board was actually established as a permanent body to coordinate the efforts of the independence groups, its immediate purpose to begin a program of adivities opposing the pleuscite recently proposed by Puerto Rico Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN to establish a permanent political status for Puerto Rico.

According to the source, the Iares Board is composed of a President, a Secretary General, two delegates from each of the member groups, and seven delegates at large. Each member group is to retain its own organizational identity and the Iares Board is to function as a coordinating body in matters of mutual agreement. No headquarters was established.

The above source advised on April 8, 1963 that the Lares Board continued to hold weekly meetings at various localities in the San Juan metropolitan area.

MOVIMIENTO LIBERTADOR DE PUERTO RICO (MLPR)

A confidential source on February 27, 1961, furnished the following information concerning the MLPR:

The MLPR was organized during the early part of 1959. The MLPR, for the most part, has confined its activities to New York City.

The MLPR maintains no regular headquarters or office. MLPR business is conducted from the residence of one of the MLPR officers.

The MLPR has one goal, that is, to achieve for the island of Puerto Rico the status of a nation; completely free, independent, and sovereign. The MLPR does not publicly advocate the use of force and violence to achieve independence for Puerto Rico because it is felt that force and violence cannot bring independence to Puerto Rico and that such action would cause considerable harm to the Puerto Rican independence movement. However, should the time come when force and violence could successfully achieve the status of a free and independent nation for Puerto Rico, the MLPR would not hesitate to advocate and to use force and violence to achieve that status for Puerto Rico.

The MLPR has cooperated closely with leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) and other Puerto Rican independence groups.

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

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

On June 20, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention on November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican independence regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIER does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Public Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the U. S. Government. MARI BRAS stated that he believed 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 efforts.

Headquarters of the MPIPR are located at Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan.

Issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self-described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR headquarters to the various branches, during 1963 have reported that MPIPR branches have been established, at least in name, in almost every town and hamlet in Puerto Rico and in Chicago, Illinois and New York City.

The Fourth Annual Coneral Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 9, 1962, at Hato Tejas and, according to press reports, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of complete support and solidarity with the Cuban people, the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and FIDEL CASTRO.

Attendance at this assembly was estimated by the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR) not to exceed 375 persons.

Total membership of the MPIPR is believed by the DI, POPR to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.

Among the members of the 90-man National Council of the MPIPR are adherents of other independence-seeking groups, 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.

SJ 100-4785

APPENDIX.

MOVIMIENTO 14 DE JUNIO (14th of June Movement)

The MOVIMIENTO 14 DE JUNIO is a Dominican group which is leftist-oriented and is opposed to the present Dominican regime.

<u>1</u>

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

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 scurces, 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.

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

A former 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. In the November, 1960 general elections in Puerto Rico, the PIP failed to obtain the ten per cent of the popular vote required to maintain its status as a political party.

PARTIDO ESTADISTA REPUBLICANO (Republican Statehood Party of Puerto Rico) (PER)

A legally constituted political party which advocates continued union with the United States in the form of statehood.

PARTIDO POPULAR DEMOCRATICO (Popular Democratic Party)(PPD)

The PPD is the incumbent political party of Puerto Rico.



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PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

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REGISTERED MAIL (3)

UNLIED STATES GO morandum

W.C. Sulliva

FROM

SUBJECT GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

DATE: March 20, 1964 1-Mr. Belmont 1-Mr.Sullivan

San Juan proposes a counterintelligence action, a leaflet to be prepared in the Spanish language attacking leaders of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) and implying that organizational funds are being misappropriated. This leaflet will be mailed to approximately 300 persons affiliated with the MPIPR and will capitalize upon present criticisms of the MPIPR. San Juan anticipates the leaflet will materially disrupt the organization and fund-raising activities of the MPIPR.

The MPIPR is described as the largest of the Puerto Rican independence groups advocating independence by violence.

We concur with this recommendation. It is a part of our continuing program to disrupt and neutralize organizations of this type. The one ling will be recomplished within

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent authorizing the San Juan Office to prepare in the Spanish language and mail to the approximate 300 individuals the leaflet referred to which is calculated to disrupt and neutralize the MPIPR.

MERCHIANNE LINE FEE,

Enc. 105-93124 e MAR 24

WHF: pag(7)

68 MATS 1.1964

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 4/16/64

FROM

SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

SUBJECT:

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

ReBulet, 3/23/64.

Approximately 300 copies of the leaflet critical of the MPIPR authorized by reBulet, were distributed by mail on 4/13/64 and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent results.

2-Bureau (RM) 1-San Juan RLW:vvn (3)

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DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE1/23/64

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SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353, Sub 1) (P)

SUBJECT:

CHUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION) (00: SJ)

In connection with the above captioned program the SJO proposes the preparation and distribution of a flier which will contain the following text in the Spanish language:

"Has Our Leader Conceded Defeat?"

"It was with considerable dismay and disbelief that we recently read of our youthful Messiah's message, in which he stated that if statehood should come to our beloved nation, then blood would flow in the streets as in Algeria.

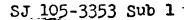
"We, the members of the Grupo Pro-Uso Voto del MPI, question the wisdom of such a statement by our legality trained champion of the independence cause. It is inconceivable that our Secretary General should make such an unwise and controversial statement.

"This radical statement by our leader only demonstrates, more urgently, the necessity to cast our vote against statehood, and the present degrading commonwealth status. This statement by our Secretary General is defeatist in nature, and can only invite the most serious consequences.

"How the Agents of Yankee imperialism must have smiled when they read the words of our impetuous attorney!!!

21-Bureau (RM)
4-San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1) REC-34
(1-105-3401) (MFIPR)
(1-100-4785 (JUAN MARI BRAS)
RMS:zhc
(6)

10 APR-21-1964



His words were an open admission that statehood is invitable and that the only alternative is bloodshed.

"In our time we have seen enough war, misery and bloodshed. For our intemperate Secretary General to fancy himself as another Ben Bella is foolhardy and pure idiocy. Let him remember we are Puerto Ricans, and not miserable scavengers and murderers as the Algerians!!!

"Perhaps our idealistic youthful leader has been dreaming and listening to too many words of Ben Bella. "Example results well, fellow independentists, that we are in no position to count on the economic and military support of Russia or China, as did the Algerians.

"Remember well the futile acts of 1950, which ravaged our independence movement. It is obvious that the Yankee imperialists have the power and will to crush any new insurrection, and probably await such a foolhardy move by our organization in order to forever silence us.

"We will always remain convinced that the only possible solution to our plight is through the vote. Now is the time for rational men to take inventory of the situation. United, let us go to the polls, and remove once and for all any doubts about our numerical strength. The ballot is the only solution!!! To the polls!!!

"Grupo Pro-Uso Voto del MPI"

/ For the information of the Bureau, Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPIPR) Secretary General, JUAN MARI ERAS, recently made a statement to the effect that if Puerto Rico were made a state, then blood would flow in the streets as in Algeria, as set forth above in the English text.

If approval is extended by the Bureau, the flier, after being translated into Spanish, will be mimeographed on inexpensive paper and mailed to approximately 300



SJ 105-3353 sub 1

persons on a portion of the MPIPR mailing list available to the SJO, as well as to other selected MPIPR personnel. The paper and envelopes utilized to distribute the flier would be purchased locally, and would be of a type which in no way could be traced to the Bureau. The mailing of the flier would be made from a location removed from the Metropolitan San Juan area.

As the Bureau has been previously advised, the MPIPR and its Secretary General, JUAN MARI BRAS, have committed themselves to promote an electoral strike. It is the opinion of the SJO that the proposed flier, if furnished to the MPIPR rank and file, could well tend to discredit the electoral strike program of the MPIPR, and disrupt the program to a great extent.

Bureau authority is, therefore, solicited to put the above-described project into action.

4/28/64 (Priority or Method of Mailing) Classified by 6080 Exempt from GDS, Category 3 Date of Declassification Indefinite o vibr

Transmit the following in _ AIRMAIL (Type in plain text or code) AIRTEL DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292) TO: SAC. SAN JUAN (100-4785) FROM: JUAN MARI BRAS SUBJECT: IS - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Copies of the letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to ONT. THIC and OST The letterhead memorandum is classified "Cop Adential" since the information furnished by the two sources, if improperly disclosed, might tend to reveal their identity. 4-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM) (1-65-68323) 2-New York (Enc. 2) (Ed.) (105-3002) (1-65-22500) (S) 1-Miami (100-1170b) (Enc. 1) (RM) 2-san Juan (100-4785) (1-65-419) RLW:zhc EX 104 Approved: Line Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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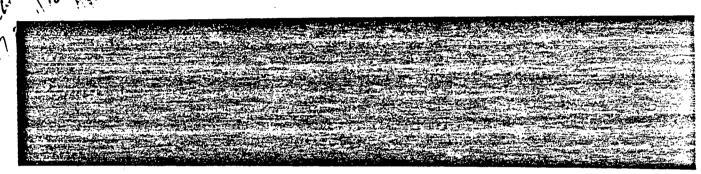
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312 San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

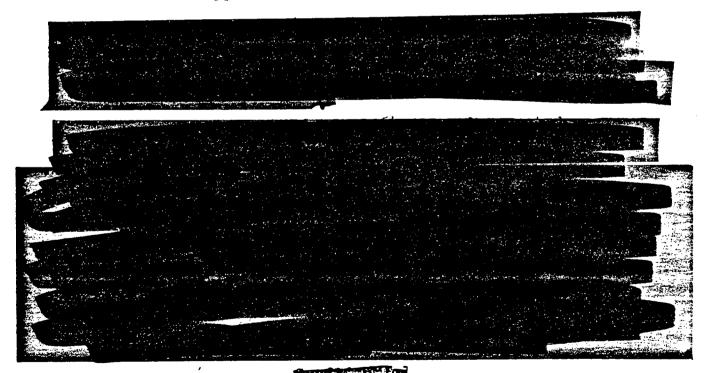
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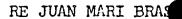
JUAN MARI BRAS INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST



A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.



Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.



This document contains neither recommendations mor 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.





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

On June 20, 1930, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPA, advised Special Agents of the FBI this organization was formed January 21, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPA Constitutent Convention on November 22, 1983, at Ponce, Fuerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indectrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

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Headquarters of the MPIPR are located at Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan.

Issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self-described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR headquarters to the various branches, during 1963 have reported that MPIPR branches have been established, at least in name, in almost every town and hamlet in Puerto Rico and in Chicago, Illinois, and New York City.

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The Fourth Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 9, 1962, at Hato Tejas and, according to press reports, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of complete support and solidarity with the Cuban people, the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and FIDEL CASTRO.

Attendance at this assembly was estimated by the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR) not to exceed 375 persons.

Total membership of the MPIPR is believed by the DI, POPR to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.

Among the members of the 90-man National Council of the MPIPR are adherents of other independence-seeking groups, including the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (MPPR).

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





In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UI. TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF USTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312 San Juan 21, Puerto Rico April 28, 1964

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Sources mentioned in instant communication 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.

SAC. SAN JUAN (100-4785) *

FROM

JUAN MARI BRAS IS-PRN

SUBJECT:

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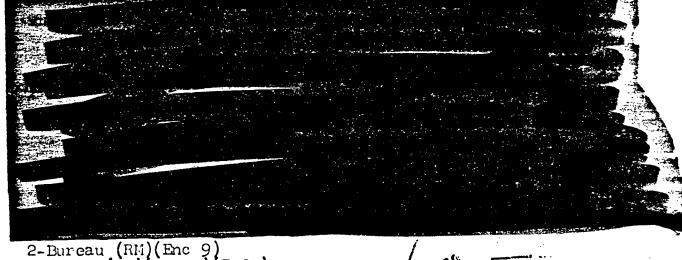
Re Bureau airtel to San Juan, 4/14/64 captioned IS-Cuba"



Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy being furnished to Miami and New York for information in view of the interest of these offices in instant matter.

The source referred to in attached Lift is

Insumuch as the information set forth in the LHM is not of a nature requiring immediate action, no local dissemination is being made.



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2-Bureau (RM)(Enc 9) 1-Miami (RM)(Enc 1)(Info) 1-New York (RM)(Enc 1)(Info) 2-San Juan (100-4785) (1-65-403)

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

On June 20, 1830, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MRIPA, advised Special Agents of the FBI this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MRIPA Constitutent Convention on November 22, 1959, at Ponce, Fuerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indectrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

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

SAC. San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

May 5. 1964.

REC- 34 Director, FBI (105-93124) -

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

Reurlet 4-23-64.

Dureau authority is granted you to mail 300 fliers to persons on the mailing list of Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico. The flier will be in the Spanish language consisting of material contained in English translation in referenced letter.

The flier should be prepared on plain cheap stationery purchased locally and mailed in envelopes also purchased locally so that the material can in no way be traced to the Bureau or Bureau employees. The flier is to be mailed from a location removed from the metropolitan San Juan area and in such a manner as to preclude any Bureau employee from being identified with the mailing.

Advise the Bureau when this counterintelligence measure has been completed and remain alert to advise the Bureau of any results obtained.

NOTE:

San Juan has proposed mailing approximately 300 fliers to those on the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) mailing list taking its leader of MPIPR, Juan Mari Bras, to task for a statement made in a public speech that if statehood came to Puerto Rico. then blood would flow in the streets as in Algeria. flier points out the futility of the policy of Mari Bras and the MPIPR of abstaining in voting in the forthcoming elections and encourages the individual receiving flier to vote. It is believed that this technique suggested by San Juan will tend to cause dissension and disorganization within the ranks of MPIPR.

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Evans Gale Rosen Sullivan

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MAIL ROOM

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SJ 105-3353 Sub, 1

His words were an open admission that statehood is invitable and that the only alternative is bloodshed.

bloodshed. For our intemperate Secretary General to fancy himself as another Een Bella is foolhardy and pure idiocy. Let him remember we are Puerto Ricans, and not miserable scavengers and murderers as the Algerians!!!

"Perhaps our idealistic youthful leader has been dreaming and listening to too many words of Een Bella. Remember well, fellow independentists, that we are in no rosition to count on the economic and military support of Russia or China, as did the Algerians.

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"We will always remain convinced that the only possible solution to our plight is through the vote. Now is the time for rational men to take inventory of the situation. United, let us go to the polls, and remove once and for all any doubts about our numerical strength. The ballot is the only solution!!! To the polls!!!

"Grupo Pro-Uso Voto del MPI"

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SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

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Bureau authority is, therefore, solicited to put the above-described project into action.

UNITED STATES GC RNMENT

Memoran dum

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 5/7/6

-IROM JULY

SAC, San Juan (100-4785)

subject:

JUAN MARI BRAS IS- PRN

ReBuairtel to all offices dated 4/13/64 and captioned, "Travel of the President in the United States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above suitable for dissemination. Two copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to Secret Service.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)

1 - San Juan RK/enm

(3)

A 5

6 4 MAY 181364



UNIT. STATES DEPARTMENT OF J. FICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 4312 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00905 May 7, 1964

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

Reference is made to our memorandum dated January 10, 1964, and captioned as above.

This is to advise you the subject has since changed the place of his practice of law to 422 Calle Agupybana, Altos, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

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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| | TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124) | |
| | FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1) | |
| | GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION) | • |
| | Ramin Medina Raming Within the past week | ent |
| | of ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (Patriotic Unitarian Actio former NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) chief, an long fighter for independence, died of a combination of ailments in Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico His funeral was attended by all independentists, no matt | n)(APU), d life- physical er |
| ley. | The Control of the Light Socialists Puerton Iquena | dence |
| | In view of the sentiment against and hi followers in LSP, it would appear appropriate at this ti to send an anonymous leaflet bearing the text set forth to the estimated 40 members of APU whose addresses we had to another selected 40 or 50 independentists. We feel to the ressage in the leaflet would serve to further discretional in subversive circles in Puerto Rico. | me / / / below / ve and hat |
| and the second s | 3-Bureau (RM) F-San Juan FILW: vvn / 101 101 16 MAY 1 1964 CC NICK CONT | 13/1/20 |
| | Approved: Special Agent in Charge | |

(99)

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

The Bureau is requested to immediately authorize the proposal set forth above, since in a situation like this its effectiveness will be increased if it is promptly carried out.

5/13/64 Date: Transmit te following in _ (Type in plain text or code) AIR MAIL AIRTEL Via. (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124) TO: FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1) GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION) Within the past week of ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (Patriotic Unitarian Action)(APU), former NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) chief, and lifelong fighter for independence, died of a combination of physical ailments in Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico. His funeral was attended by all independentists, no matter what their affiliation, with the obvious exception of nnd his LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORE ICUE!
(Puerto Rican Socialist League)(LSP) followers. discussion among the independence faithful of sending a delegation to and to verbally and physically chastise him. In view of the sentiment against followers in LSP, it would appear appropriate at this time to send an anonymous leaflet bearing the text set forth below to the estimated 40 members of APU whose addresses we have and to another selected 40 or 50 independentists. We feel that the pessage in the leaflet would serve to further discredit in subversive circles in Puerto Rico. 3∠Bureau (RM) Y-San Juan Approved: _ Special Agent in Charge

THE STATE OF THE S

FINAL TRIBUTE TO A GRAND OLD FIGHTER

Don Ramon Medina Ramirez, that tireless independence fighter, is dead. His fearless heart, undaunted by debilitating illness and imprisonment, gave out finally in Presbyterian Hospital close to the prison of his friend and mentor PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Don Mon is gone now and we have nothing but a memory and his example to spur us on.

Don Mon was not struck down by disease alone, however; he was taken from us by a broken heart. His great spirit was crushed when he saw his followers desert him and his lifelong struggle for independence in favor of the mad leadership of an international adventurer. Don Mon never swerved in his struggle for a free Puerto Rico; not so his betrayers who change their allegiances with each new breath of the political winds.

All loyal independentists gathered with full hearts at Don Mon's bier to render him final homage. But where was the Poet of Guaynabo and his craven followers? They mourned not at the graveside but rather sulked in their isolation from the true independentist spirit.

Unity of independence action will never be achieved by ignoring leaders like Don Mon; let us unite in the glow of his memory and forever expel the Guaynabo Bard from our midst.

Viva Puerto Rico Libre!

This leaflet would be mimeographed on cheap mimeograph stock and mailed from a site outside the San Juan Metropolitan area, with all care being taken that it ∞ uld not be traced back to the FBI.

- SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

May 19, 1964=

Director, FBI (105-93124)

125

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

Reurairtel dated 5-13-64.

Bureau authority is granted to mail an anonymous leaflet in the Spanish language as proposed in referenced airtel. This leaflet should be prepared on cheap paper which is purchased locally and mailed in locally purchased envelopes in such a manner so that the mailings cannot be traced to the Bureau or any Bureau employee.

These leaflets are to be mailed to approximately 80 or 90 known independentists.

Advise the Bureau of any tangible results obtained from this counterintelligence measure.

NOTE:

The President of Accion Patriotica Unitaria (APU), Ramon Medina Ramirez died last week and representatives from all independence organizations attended his funeral with the exception of new organization, socialist League of Puerto Rico. Formed this new organization from a nucleus of members which he took with him in October, 1963, The proposed list will call attention to the rift in the independence movement in Puerto Rico and should tend to widen the breach.

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- SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

May 19, 1964

11/ REC 98

Director, FBI (105-93124)-

123

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

Reurairtel dated 5-13-64.

Bureau authority is granted to mail an anonymous leaflet in the Spanish language as proposed in referenced airtel. This leaflet should be prepared on cheap paper which is purchased locally and mailed in locally purchased envelopes in such a manner so that the mailings cannot be traced to the Bureau or any Bureau employee.

These leaflets are to be mailed to approximately 80 or 90 known independentists.

Advise the Bureau of any tangible results obtained from this counterintelligence measure.

NOTE:

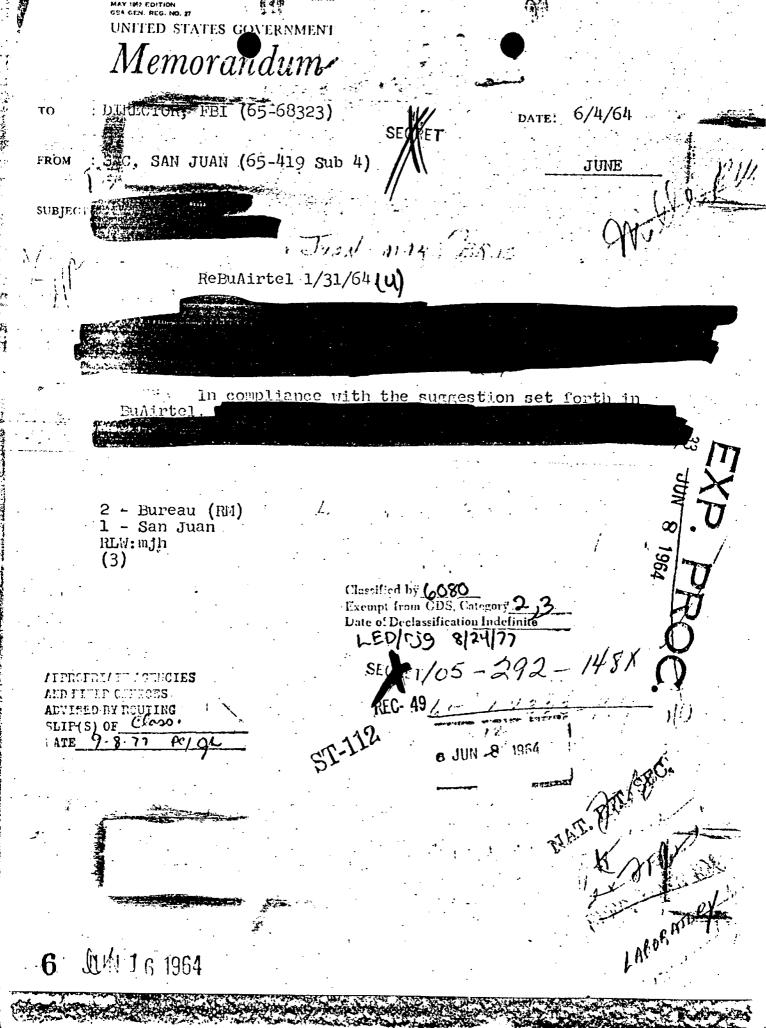
The President of Accion Patriotica Unitaria (APU), Ramon Medina Ramirez died last week and representatives from all independence organizations attended his funeral with the exception of new organization, Socialist League of Puerto Rico. formed this new organization from a nucleus of members which he took with him in October, 1963, The proposed list will call attention to the rift in the independence movement in Puerto Rico and should tend to widen the breach.

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SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

The Bureau is requested to immediately authorize the proposal set forth above, since in a situation like this its effectiveness will be increased if it is promptly carried out.



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The Laboratory is interested, from a technical standpoint only, in the results obtained from the above-listed suggestions.(U)

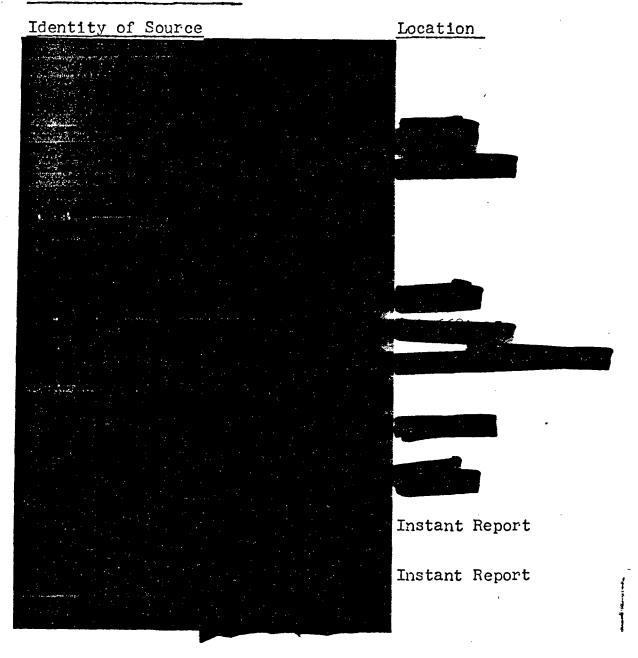
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| 1 1 1 1 | OpBureau (105-292)(H (1-65-68323)(-ONI, 10th ND, SJ (1-471st INTC Det., S. -OSI, RAFB (RM) -Chicago (RM)(Info) -Miami (100-11766)(H -New York (105-3002) (1-65-22500)(Dissemination Record of Att | RM)(Info))(RM)(Info) AGE B) | Notations | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 4 JUN 10: 1964 | REC-6 EX- 117 |
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5-San Juan (100-4785) (2-65-419-4-4-65) (1-65-437)

INFORMANTS CONTINUED



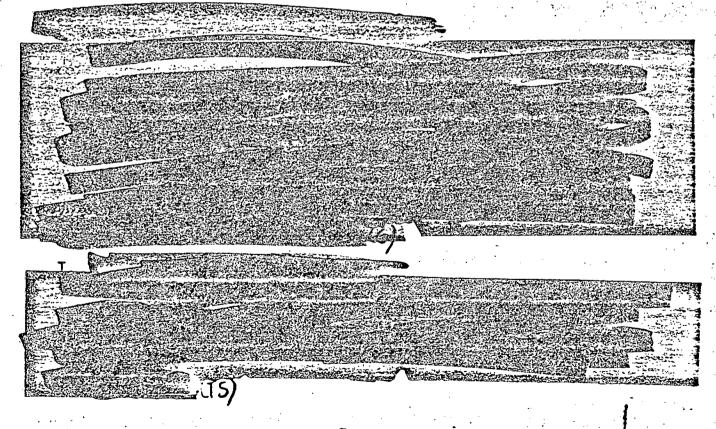
- B - COVER PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE

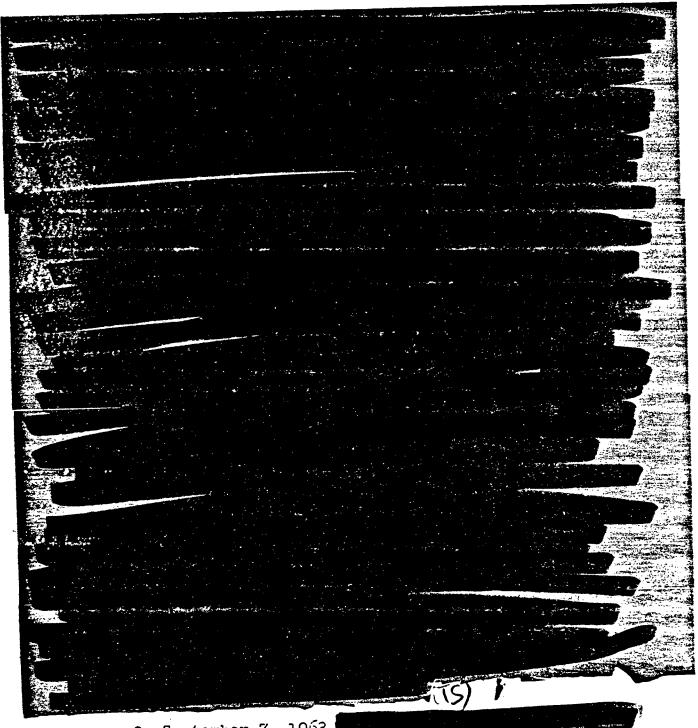
The Special Agents who observed the subject depart San Juan March 12. 1964 were SAs

The Special Agents who observed the subject's residence and employment on May 14, 1964 were SAs and

which are being reported as outlined in Buair tel 3/19/64 and San Juan airtel 3/26/64, captioned "Cuban Intelligence Activities in the United States."



- C -COVER PAGE

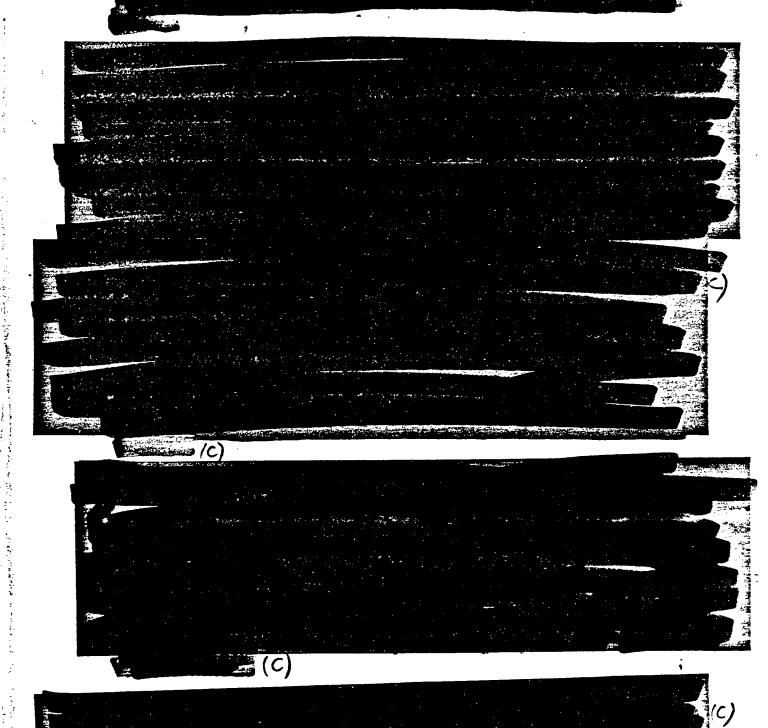


On September 7, 1963
San Juan, advised that the subject arrived in

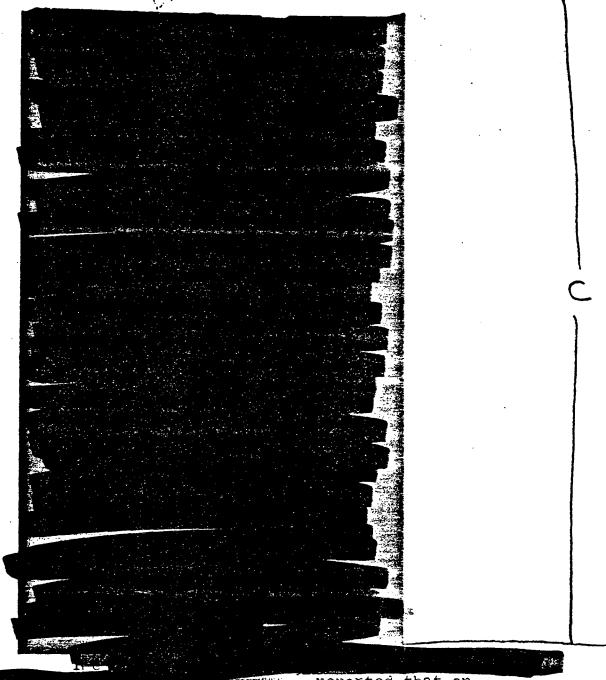
- P - PAGE

SJ 100-4785

San Juan September 6, 1963 via Pan American World Airways from Lisbon. Portugal



SJ 100-4785

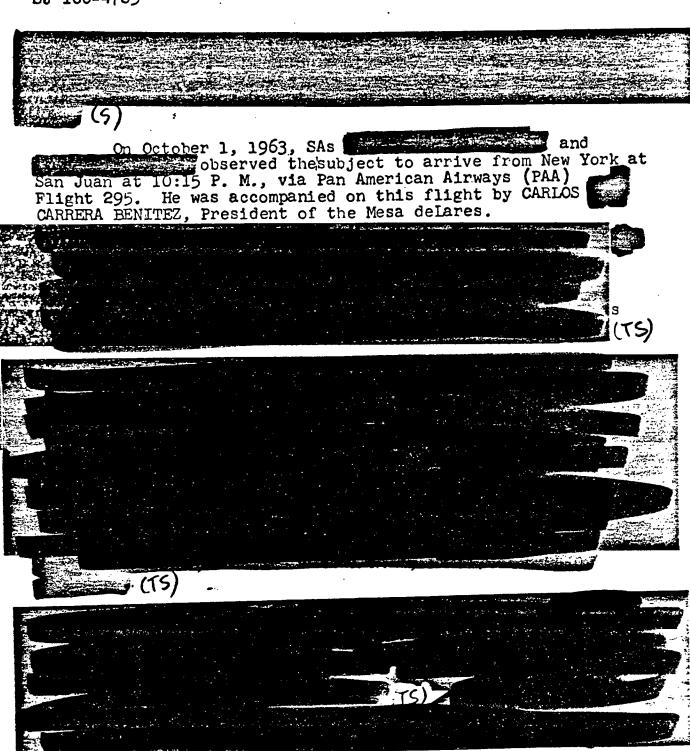


September 25, 1963 the subject travelled from SanJuan to New York via EAL Flight, 801. He was accompanied on this trip by GABRIEL VICENTE MAUNA, MPIPR Secretary of Foreign Relations.

William Wall to the March

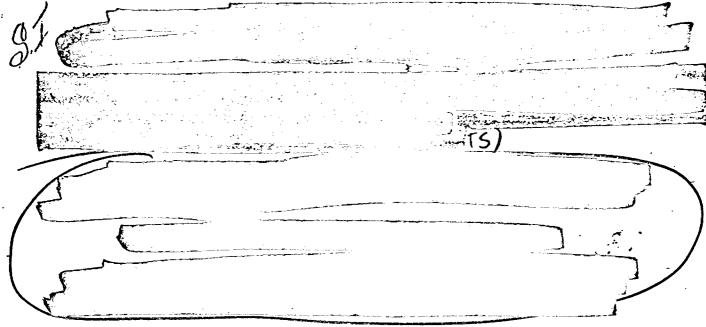
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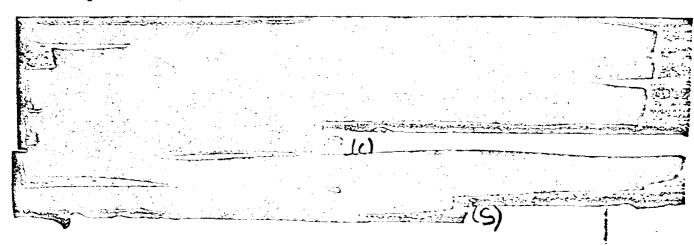


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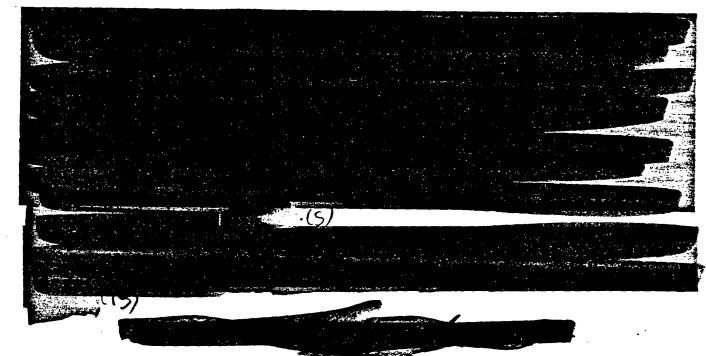
MOLINE left San Juan 1/8/64 en route New York and on 1/22/64 returned to Santo Domingo. He was killed in an airplane crash May 12, 1964 in Santo Domingo.



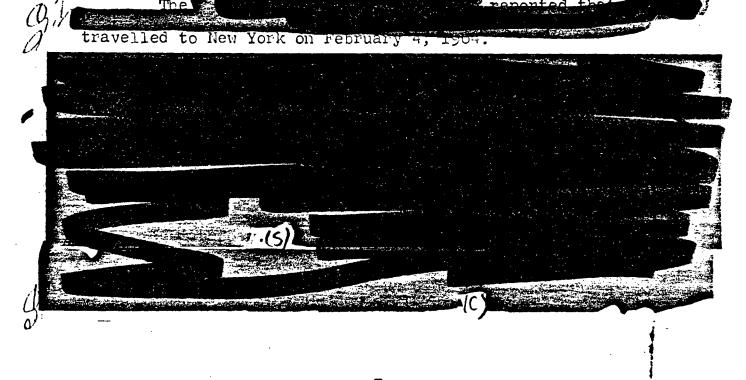
On 12/16/63 the subject was observed to arrive at San Juan via PAA Flight 293 from NY. He was accompanied at this time by Frank The subject was met at San Juan International Airport by his wife, PAQUITA, and they departed in their personal car, while AGUDO later left by public transportation.



- X -COVER PAGE

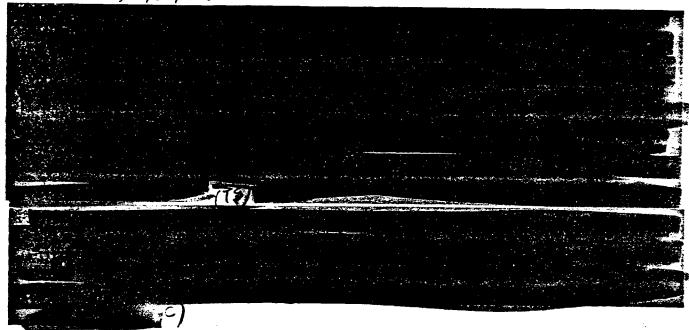


No information indicating subject responded to the request for information has been developed.



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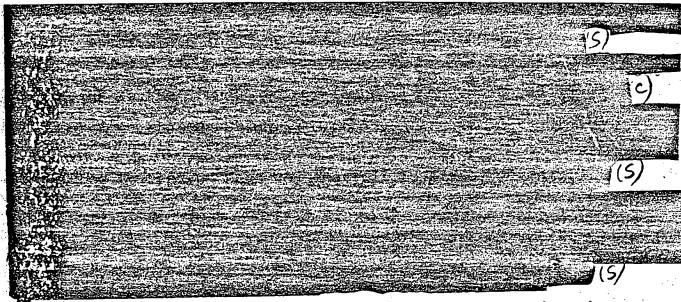
The New York Office reported that BAIGES CHAPEL arrived in New York, 2/14/64.



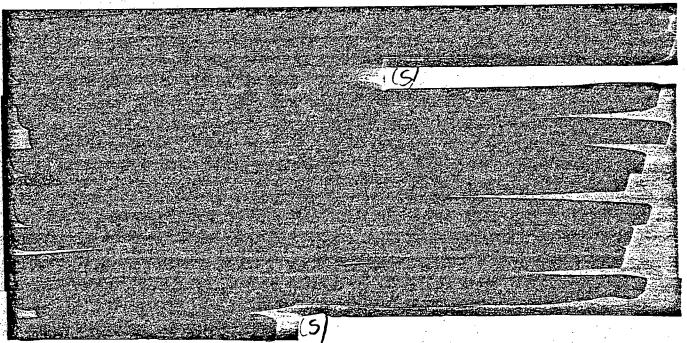
On February 27, 1964 SJO Agents observed that shortly after noon the subject and GONZALEZ GONZALEZ walked from the subject's law office in Hato Rey to Rio Piedras, where they lunched. Then then proceeded to the Rio Piedras plaza and GONZALEZ GONZALEZ entered MPIPR headquarters while the subject proceeded to the Rio Piedras Branch of Banco Credito y Ahorro Ponceno



- AA -COVER PAGE



On 3/12/64 the subject was observed to depart San Juan en route New York via PAA Flight 212.



The subject returned to San Juan from New York via PAA Flight 211, 3/17/64.

SJ 100-4785

The information from the following sources should be classified SACET:



The information from the following informants should be classified CONF DENTIAL:



| 134 | |
|------------------|--|
| 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. |
| ١. | |
| 4. | A suitable photograph is is not available. |
| 5• | Subject is employed in & key facility and is |
| • | charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies |
| _ | are |
| 6. | This report is classified because |
| | s (state reason) |
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| 7. | Subject previously interviewed (dates) |
| | Subject was not reinterviewed because (statel reason) |
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| 8. | 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. |
| 9. | 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) |
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| | be continues to display a strong enti-15 and |
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE

SERET

Copy to:

1-ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand)
1-471st INTC Det., SJ (By Hand)

1-OSI, RAFB (RM)

Report of:

Date:

Office: SAN JUAN

6/4/641

Field Office File #:

100-4785

Bureau File #: 105-292

Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Synopsis:

Subject resides Calle Tamesis 1502, Urbanizacion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico and is self-employed as an attorney at Calle Agueybana 422, altos, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. Subject is Secretary General of MPIPR. Subject has promoted MPIPR strike against participation in "colonial" Puerto Rico elections and has conducted various pro-CASTRO activities. Subject sustained heart attack in April, 1964 and possibly second heart attack in May, 1964. Not hospitalized.

- P* -

DETAILS

S E C R E T GROUP I EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLARSIFICATION

Classified by 6080

Exempt from CDS, Category 2, 3

Date of Declassification Indefinite

LEO(1)9 4/15/17

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

SJ 100-4785

I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

On May 14, 1964 Special Agents of the FBI observed the subject to reside at Calle Tamesis 1502, Urbanizacion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and to be self-employed as an attorney at Calle Agueybana #422, altos, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

II. ACTIVITIES WITH THE MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)
AND ON BEHALF OF PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

A. Positions Held

"Carta Semanal" "136, dated December 31, 1963, reported the subject was elected to the 90-member National Council of the MPIPR.

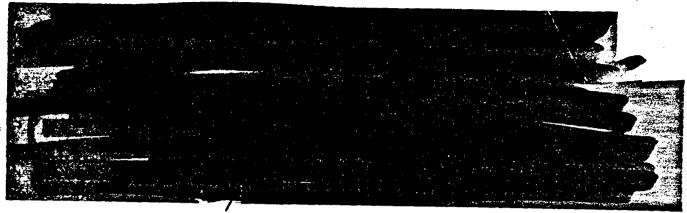
"Carta Semanal" #138, dated January 17, 1964, reported the subject was reelected Secretary General of the MPIPR on January 12, 1964.

The MPIPR "Carta Semanal" is self-described as the weekly newsletter from MPIPR headquarters to the officials of its various branch missions.

B. General Activities 57 7-1

On February 19, 1964 advised the subject reported the MPIPR was making good progress in its electoral strike program. He said that the people must forcefully show their desire for independence to the newly-formed Status Commission and made a plea for funds to finance the electoral strike.





The March 3, 1964 issue of "El Imparcial," a daily Spanish-language newspaper published in San Juan, contained a statement by the subject against the anti-MPIPR campaign that he claimed was being waged by imperialists and members of the Statehood Republican Party. He stated that MPIPR members fear nothing nor anyone and that they would continue to fulfill their duties as Puerto Ricans, regardless of persecutions. The subject was quoted as saying that the most reactionary forces of Puerto Rico were conducting an infamous campaign against Puerto Rican independentists. He said he wanted to show Puerto Rico and the world this imperialist conspiracy.

A characterization of the Statehood Republican Party (PER) appears in the appendix.

on March 23, 1964 reported that the subject spoke at the observances of the Ponce Massacre at Ponce, Puerto Rico on March 21, 1964. The subject said that the MPIPR would accept aid from Socialist countries and pointed out that they had asked help of these nations at the UN and they were willing to assist. He declared that if it was necessary to main independence, he would enlist the aid of the Chinese Reds.

A characterization of the Ponce Massacre appears in the appendix.

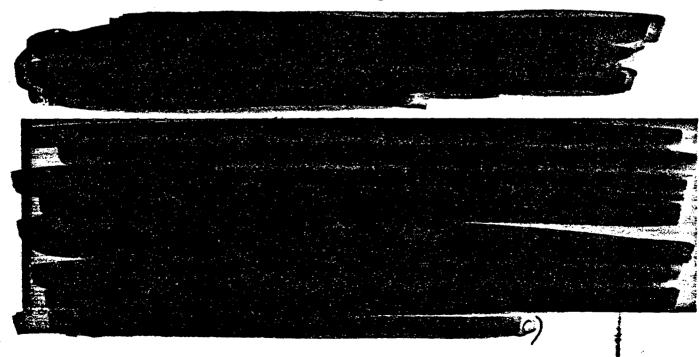


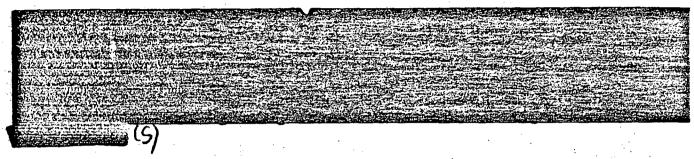
SJ 100-4785

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

"Carta Semanal" #147 dated March 19, 1964 contains a report by the subject to the MPIPR faithful in which he stated that he and MPIPR Foreign Relations Secretary, GAERIEL VICENTE MAURA and UN delegate JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ, had conferred with officials of the UN Committee on Colonialism in an effort to have the question of Puerto Rico put on the UN agenda. The subject felt that to convince the UN of the situation in Puerto Rico, it would be necessary to unmask the imperialist objectives in the Status Commission program, and that the best way to accomplish this was for the independence community to refuse to participate in any of the programs.

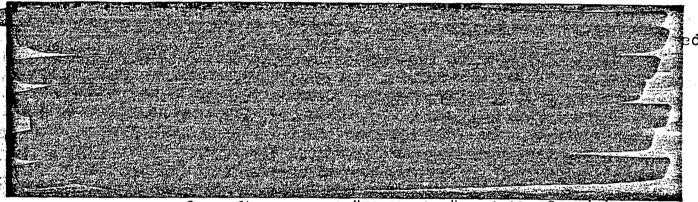
The March ,1964 issue of "Claridad," self-described as the official organ of the MPIPR, contained an article by the subject in which he stated that the United States was attempting to stop UN examination of the Puerto Rico situation by creating the Status Commission. He said that the electoral strike is one way of dramatizing the colonial plight of Puerto Rico. He pointed out that the opponents of the independentists are hysterical with fear and are trying to claim that Peking and Moscow ar sending agents to infiltrate our high schools.





C. New York Activities

"Carta Semanal" "146, dated March 12, 1964, stated that the subject was at the UN carrying out negotiations concerning the issue of the status of Puerto Rico.

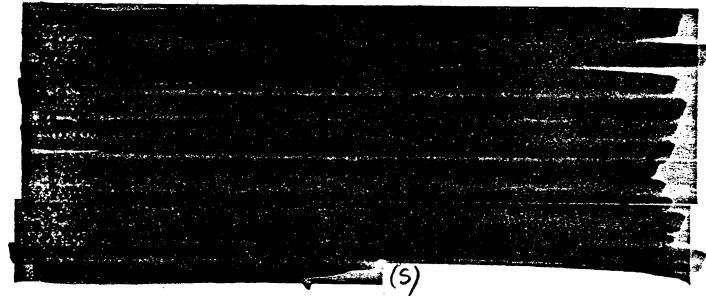


The March 18, 1964 issue of "El Mundo," a daily-Spanish language newspaper published at San Juan, reported that the subject, GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA and JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ, the previous day contacted the Ambassador of Mali, who was President of the UN Colonialism Committee, and described to him how urgent it was that Puerto Rico be placed on the UN agenda. They maintained to the Mali Ambassador that the Status Commission had been formed by the United States to conceal Puerto Rico's true colonial situation and that the MPIPR was abstaining from the colonial elections.

D. Involvement with the FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA (Federation of University Students for Independence)(FUPI)

A characterization of the FUPI appears in the appendix.

Stated the subject was the only true hero of the Puerto Rico independence movement.



E. Involvement in ANA MERCEDES PALES DE MENDEZ Case

The press of Puerto Rico during early 1964 gave extensive coverage to the case of public high school teacher ANA MERCEDES PAIES de MENDEZ, an admitted member of the MPIPR, who was suspended from her teaching post by the Secretary of Education after she reportedly sold MPIPR literature to a student on school premises.

The March 21, 1954 issue of "El Mundo" stated the subject was representing Mrs. MENDEZ in her struggle with the Department of Public Instruction. The article said that Mrs. MENDEZ was an MPIPR member and that the subject planned to file a civil rights complaint with the Bar Association.

SJ 100-4785

The subject discussed the legal aspects of her case and indicated the Secretary of Education had no right to suspend her, and branded his action as irresponsible and unconstitutional. He said the Bar Association supported her case and that he would take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

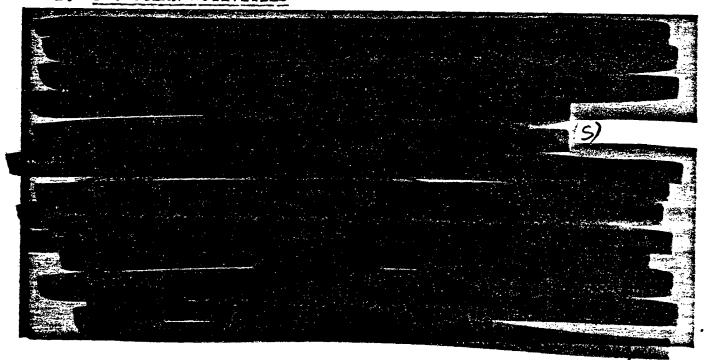
On March 21, 1964, "El Mundo" reported the subject participated in a picket supporting the reinstatement of Mrs. MENDEZ on March 20, 1964.

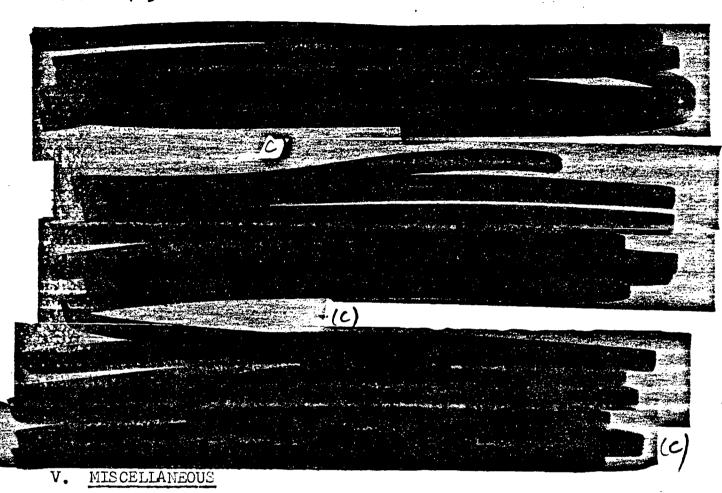
F. Subject's Travel Outside of Puerto Rico

On March 12, 1964 the subject was observed by Special Agents of the FBI to depart San Juan en route New York via Pan American World Airways (PAA) Flight 212.

of the on March 17, 1964 reported subject returned to Puerto Rico from New York via PAA Flight 211. He was met at the airport by his wife, PAQUITA PESQUERA de MARI.

III. PRO-CUBAN ACTIVITIES





A. Violent Statement

The March 22, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star, a daily English language newspaper published at San Juan, noted that the subject at Ponce Massacre observances March 21, 1964 declared that if Puerto Rico became a state, violence would break out as in Algeria.

B. Personal Affairs 557.15

On May 6, 1964 addised that the subject resides in an upper middle class neighborhood, peopled primarily by professional type persons, and noted that the subject and his wife avoid contact with all of their neighbors.

51716

On April 14, 1964 advised that the MARI BRAS family has no contact whatsoever with any of their neighbors and conduct themselves well, except for playing speeches of FIDEL CASTRO at a high volume on their radio.

(c)

C. Funds

APPENDIX

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

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 Patrio Rico (UPE), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

On August 20, 1953, a source advised that LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL, then President of the Nationalist Porty of Puerto Rico (NPPR) National Board, had stated that FUFI members were generally considered among NPPR leaders to be Nationalists at heart and that it was felt when an emergency arose under an FPPR plan for independence, the FUPI would join the MPPR. According to the source, Civille also stated that the youth in the independence movement, such as members of the FUPI, funquently approached NPPR leaders for instructions in the independence movement.

Information received from another source revealed that from 1959 to 1953 FUPI representatives attended various student conferences to foreign countries, including Communist Chira and Eussian Satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico. This source advised on May 28, 1962 that the FUDI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUD), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1950, and elected to the 195, Executive Committee, and since Jupe, 1961, had maintained a representative, MARCISO RABBIL MARCINES, in Prague as a member of the TUS Executive Committee, his calary and expenses paid by the IUS. According to the source, the propaganda activities of the FUPI in the international field have followed the "anti-imperialist" theme of the IUS.

The PPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10400.

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 IUS:

'I. 'The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17 to 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 US, 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.'"

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

APPENDIX

1

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

Cn June 20, 1960, JUAN MARÍ BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention on November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican independence regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the U.S. Government. MARI BRAS stated that he believed 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 efforts.

Headquarters of the MPIPR are located at Rio Piedras, a suburb of Ean Juan.

Issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self-described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR headquarters to the various branches, during 1963 have reported that MPIPR branches have been established, at least in name, in almost every town and hamlet in Puerto Rico and in Chicago, Illinois and New York City.

The Fourth Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 9, 1962, at Hato Tejas and, according to press reports, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of complete support and solidarity with the Cuban people, the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and FIDEL CASTRO.

Attendance at this assembly was estimated by the Division of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (DI, POPR) not to exceed 375 persons.

Total membership of the MPIPR is believed by the DI, POPR to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.

Among the members of the 90-man National Council of the MFTPR are adherents of other independence-seeking groups, 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.

UNITED STATES GO MemorandumDIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124) June 8, 1961 SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 sub 1) (P) FROM GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES SUBJECT: AND FIELD OFFICES (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) ADVISED BY FOUTING SLIP(S) CH ReSanJuanlet 3/11/64 and Bulet 3/23/64. DATE The anonymous leaflet proposed in reSJlet and authorized by reBulet was mailed April 13, 1964. The leaflet, printed on cheap stock and enclosed in inexpensive envelopes, was mailed to about 300 persons, most of them taken from our portion of the MPIPR mailing list, and to a few selected independentistas. Reaction to its distribution was immediate and most gratifying. ... The MPIPR Carta Semanal (Weekly Letter) of April 16, 1964, issued only three days after our mailing, devoted almost a full page to a denunciation of our leaflet under the caption "In Order That Nobody Is Deceived." The Carta Semanal shrilled that cowardly anonymous writers had impugned the integrity of the MPIPR leaders and that no true independentista would believe such a pack of lies. One of the repressive agencies such as CIA, FBI, the secret political police, or the Cuban exile groups were clearly responsible, declared the MPIPR organ, and the faithful were sxhorted not to believe such lies about the leaders of the movement., - Buzau (105-93124)

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UNITED STATES CONNENT Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 sub 1) (P)

SUBJECT

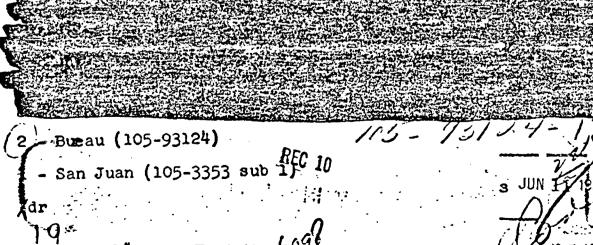
GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO APPROPRIATE AGENCIE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

AND PIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY EQUITING SLIP(S) OF

ReSanJuanlet 3/11/64 and Bulet 3/23/64.

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declared that many members of the MPIPR had received the leaflet and there was great speculation concerning the identity of the Grupo Pro Uso Voto. MPIPR leaders were disturbed by the obvious questions raised by the leaflet and National Mission member went out of his way to speak out at an MPIPR meeting in Santurce and point out that the leadership is made up of only the most moral of men who would not think of touching a penny of the movement's funds for their personal use. Inoted further that the MPIPR leaders have actually contributed vast sums from their own pockets to further the independentista cause. He pointed out to his hearers that the anonymous leaflet was clearly a disruptive activity on the part of the OI, POPR to break up the MPIPR.

said that the concensus among the MPIPR rank and file was that the letter originated in the PIP with which the MPIPR has been fighting a running battle for some time over the electoral strike question. The source recalled that not too long ago MPIPR leaders levelled accusations against some of the PIP leadership for dipping into the PIP coffers for their personal profit. The source said that the letter had shaken some of the confidence that has been reposed in the MPIPR leaders by the masses and it will be some time before it is restored.

angry and upset over the letter and did not know where to turn to vent their rage. They were theorizing amongst themselves that the letter emanated from the PIP, the various "imperialist" investigative agencies, while some subscribed to the theory that the letter actually was sent out by a group within the MPIPR that desired to chage the purpose of the organization. Many of the middle rank leaders were viewing each other with a good measure of distrust.

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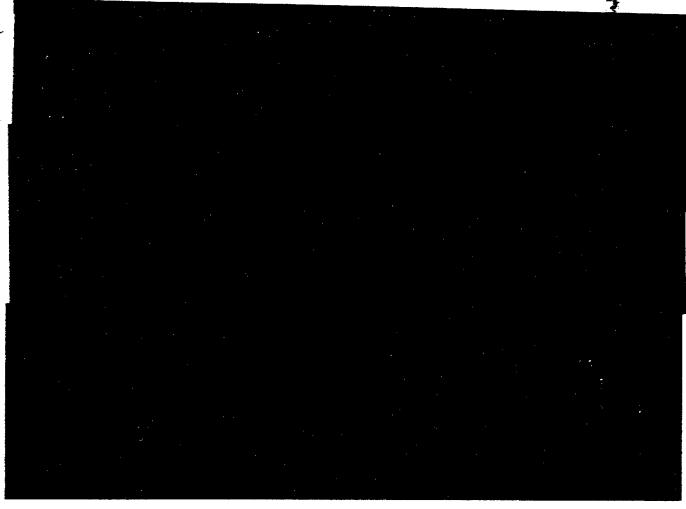
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April 21, 1964, was obviously brought on by strain and over-work and opinioned that the anonymous letter certainly did nothing to ease his tensions for he felt the effects of the letter deeply. The source pointed out that with MARI BRAS' illness and effects of the letter on the MPIPR leaders, that the organization's activities had come to a near halt.

It is clear from the above that our anonymous letter has seriously disrupted the MPIPR ranks and created a climate of distrust and dissension from which it will take them some time to recover. This particular technique has been outstandingly successful and we shall be on the lookout to further exploit out achievements in this field. The Bureau will be promptly advised of other positive results of this program that may come to our attention.

6/9/64

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE HOP. PUERTO RICO



Jose Antonio Gonzalez Gonzalez distributed a "Radio Television, Press Release" which read as follows:

"PUERTO RICO PRO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT (M.P.I.)

"(Puerto Rican Patriotic Vanguard)

"Delegation to the United Nations of the Puerto Rico Pro Independence Movement -- P.O. Box 274 -- New York 24, New York

"A score of leaders from all patriotic sectors of uerto Rico have come to Washington directly from the island of express the Puerto Rican people's protest for the fraud that is being attempted against world public opinion by the

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOI. PUERTO RICO

Congressionally created so-called Commission for the Study of the Political Status of Puerto Rico, which meets for the first time today.

"As legitimate representatives of the Puerto Rican people, we repudiate this fraudulent Commission on the following grounds:

- "(1) This Commission has been constituted to purposely evade the unavoidable duty the United States has to grant Puerto Rico total sovereignty and independence, without reservations or conditions of any nature.
- "(2) This Commission will carry out a superflous and academic study, since it is clear that the 'Commonwealth Status' (Associated Free State) has no meaningful sovereign dimension within the constitutional framework of the United States Constitution, and statehood is rejected by our people since it would mean the extermination of Puerto Rico as a nation. For the only possible solution, dignified and convenient, for the political status of Puerto Rico is independence.
- "(3) The mere composition of this Commission reveals it as another bureaucratic entity of the United States, favoring United States colonial interests in Puerto Rico: Seven (7) North Americans and six (6) representatives of the subsidized political parties of the colonial regime in Puerto Rico. Undoubtedly, this Commission cannot even remotely dream of being a bipartisan Commission to discuss the future of our Country.
- "(4) A futile attempt is being made to prove to the world that independentist voices are represented in this mock Commission. The truth is that Puerto Rican independentists vigorously reject this Commission.

"The group of delegates that have come to Washington to protest are led by the Puerto Rico Pro Independence Movement (MPI) -Puerto Rican Patriotic Vanguard-, and three other patriotic organizations. Among these delegates are Attorned Lian Mari-Bras, Secretary-General of the MPI; Rev. Father Margarito Santiago, Spiritual Adviser of the Patriotic

OROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

Christian Crusade; Jose N. Rodriguez, President of Unitary
Patriotic Action (APU); and student leader Benjamin Ortiz
Belaval, President of the Student Federation Pro Independence
(FUPI). Also represented in the delegation are labor, student,
and women leaders, and businessmen, professionals and artists
from Puerto Rico.

"The delegation will travel tomorrow, Wednesday, to the United Nations to present a document to the President of the Anti-Colonial Committee (Committee of 24) that is studying all cases of colonialism in the world. In this document we denounce the delaying tactics of the United States by creating the so-called Commission to Study the Status of Puerto Rico, and demand the prompt intervention of the United Nations in solving the colonial situation of Puerto Rico.

"Washington, D.C. - Tuesday, June 9, 1964"

The demonstrators carried placards which read as follows:

"Cruzada Patriotica Cristiana

"True Representatives of the Puerto Rican

People Are Here

"MPI's Youth Present
"Puerto Ricans of New York Join the Protest

"Puerto Rican Status Commission is a Fraud

"MPI Labor Affairs Unit is on the March

"Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI)

"Accion Patriotica Unitaria

"U.S.A. Violates UN Anti-Colonial Resolution

"MPI's Womens Action Group - Here

"Puerto Rico Demands Full Sovereignty

"Patriotic Organizations of Puerto Rico Protest

the Dilatory Manuever

"The Proposition is simple enough. Give us independence or you will have great trouble

"MPI's N. Y. Mission - Vito Marcantonio"

APPENDIX

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

On June 20, 1960, Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI that this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention on November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (PIP), a former legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puertó Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican Independence regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, Mari Bras said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the United States Government. Mari Bras stated he believed 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 they could possibly be successful in their effort.

Headquarters of the MPIPR are located at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, a suburb of San Juan. During 1962, issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self-described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR Headquarters to its various branches, repeatedly stated that the goal for 1962 was to establish an effective branchin every municipality in Puerto Rico and also in New lork City.

POVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Prerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

estimated 500 persons attended the MPIPK General Assembly held in November, 1961, at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

Among the members of the MPIPR General Secretariat and National Mission are adherents of other groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico, including the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR).

The NPPR has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

MEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI)

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 (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

On August 20, 1959, a source advised that Luis Manuel O'Neill, 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, O'Neill also stated that the youth in the independence movement, such as members of the FUPI, frequently approached NPPR leaders for instructions in the independence movement.

Information received from another source revealed that from 1959 to 1963, FUPI representatives attended various student conferences to foreign countries, including Communist China and Russian Satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico. This source advised on May 28, 1962, that the FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960, and elected to the International Union of Students, Executive Committee, and since June, 1961, had maintained a representative, Narciso Rabell Martinez, in Prague as a member of the International Union of Students (IUS) Executive Committee, his salary and expenses paid by the IUS. According to the source, the propaganda activities of the FUPI in the international field have followed the "anti-imperialist" theme of the IUS.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General 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, US 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 to 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 US, 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.'"

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

APPENDIX

CCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

A 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. According to this source, Medina stated that the APU would be presented to the public as a pro-independence group favoring peaceful methods for obtaining Puerto Rico's independence.

A second source advised on November 23, 1962, that Juan Antonio Corretjer became affiliated with the organization during 1960 and holds the position of Secretary General. While Ramon Medina is President, Corretjer is the driving force behind the APU and controls all policy and organizational activities. Under Corretjer's leadership membership has been continuously on the rise and a number of APU missions established throughout the island. Corretjer's socialistic and communistic ideas have greatly influenced organization policy and on August 27, 1962, he instituted classes in Marxism for the APU main mission in the San Juan metropolitan area.

This same source informed that Corretjer prepared the APU policy program approved at the organization's assembly in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on January 21, 1962. In brief, this policy states that the APU considers Puerto Rico a U.S. colony, lacking sovereignty, and pledges to support the establishment of an independent republic. This is to be achieved by electoral abstention following which passive resistance in the form of a general strike will paralyze public activities and allow the formation of a liberating constituent. This constituent for the people's government will expropriate all U.S. properties; establish people's cooperatives and state ownership of all large business enterprises.

On April 20, 1962, a third source advised that during recent months Corretjer had organized a group of young men, the majority located in rural areas of the island. These youths, described as being militant and Marxist-oriented, are

members of various APU missions. Activities of this group are generally unknown to other APU leaders and Corretjer's purpose as to eventually utilize their services to conduct sabotage and revolutionary activities.

According to this source, Corretjer uses the main APU organization as a tool for overt public activities whereas the smaller select group is to conduct covert illegal activities. His ultimate goal is the establishment of an independent-socialist type government.

On August 13, 1962, this third source informed Corretjer recently stated he had received a promise of backing in the struggle to liberate Puerto Rico in the form of future delivery of arms and explosives to come from government representatives of Cuba and Poland. This same source informed on August 24, 1962, that Corretjer was continuing his efforts to obtain military supplies. He has stated that eventual revolutionary activity in Puerto Rico will be part of a larger international operation directed against the United States Government.

Information was received from this third source on October 26, 1962, that Corretjer planned for himself and a select group of his APU followers to proceed to the mountainous interior of the island where they would conduct guerrilla warfare activities in the event of hostilities between the United States and Cuba or Russia.

According to the second and third sources, Corretjer in his public and private statements has stressed that it is the duty of the APU to support the Cuban Revolutionary Government in its struggle against United States imperialism.

Juan Antonio Corretjer is a self-admitted former member of the NPPR and the Communist Party, USA and a violent independentist whose adult life has been devoted to the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence.

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

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the life. It is the purporty of the life of the

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FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND NEW YORK, U.S. NAVY IS PRESENTLY ATTEMPTING TO EXPROPRIATE 1400 ACRES OF LAND ON VIEQUES ISLAND, LOCATED OFF NORTHERN COAST OF PUERTO RICO, FOR MILITARY USE BY U.S. NAVY. THIS ACTION HAS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY IN PUERTO RICO.

DETAILS FOLLOW IN AIRTEL.

RECEIVED: 5:23 PM JD

Mari Bras Reports On U.N. Meeting

By JULIO ROSADO

Juan Mari Bras, secretary gen- la, Australia, and Italy.
eral of the Pro Independence "However there are a great Movement (P.I.M.), said he is many countries outside of the com-"satisfied with the interest shown mittee that favors Puerto Rican inin the case for Puerto Rican in-dependence. dependence by the Colonial Affairs Committee of the United the U.N. decides that Puerto Rico Nations."

Sunday from New York, said that ed, however, it will represent a he met with the president of the great moral victory for our cause. committee, U. N. Representative for Mali, Sori Coulibali last Mari Bras also said that during Wednesday and received the his talks with Coulibali, they promise that "the case of Puerto discussed the present political Rico would be discussed by the situation in Puerto Rico. agenda committee."

fident that the U.N. will now take the committee will be made this up the case of Puerto Rico, because week at a closed session of the the island falls in the category of committee," Mari Bras said. a territory according to U. N. "If the case of Puerto Rico is resolution 1514-XV of 1960 in taken up by the U.N. it will be which the U. N. specifies that all big blow for Gov. Muñoz and the countries that have not yet achiev-Commonwealth formula, which we ed ìt."

Sympathetic Members

Asked if he knew how many countries favored independence for Puerto Rico within the Colonial Affairs Committee, Mari Bras said that he could not determine but that in the past "Cambodia, India, Republic of Mali, Sierra Leone, the Soviet Union, Poland and Bulgaria have expressed sympathy with the independence cause."

"Countries which will probably object to the committee hearing

on Puerto Rico" Mari Bras said. are "the United States, Venezue-

should attain sovereignty, it does Mari Bras who returned here not mean that it has to be grant-

Present Situation

Mari Bras also said that during

"The decision on whether or not Mari Bras said that he is "con-Puerto Rico will be discussed by

ed independence should be grant-consider totally unreal and in-ed it." effective."

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| New York Post |
| The New York Times |
| The Worker |
| The New Leader |
| The Wall Street Journal |
| The National Observer |
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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES COVERNMENT Memorandum 10K, 191 (65-68323) DATE: 8/17/64 , SAN JUAN (65-419 Sub 4) FROM JUNE SUBJECT Till MIR Day Re San Juan letters 4/16 and 4/22/64 (4) A justification letter will be submitted 9/13/64 and each 3 months thereafter.(u) 2 - Eureau (RH) 1 - San Juan RLW: min Classified by 6080 Enempt from CDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite LEALIS 8/24/22 105-092-148XL APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND THILD-CIPICES Approprint in incuring STIP(S) OF Class DATE 9-8-77 8 AUG 18 1964 EX-108 AUC 27 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO 18
MAY 1857 EDITION
GSA GDI. REG. NO. 27
UNITED STATES
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Memorandum

o : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 8/27/64

FRON EDICA

SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1) (P)

SUBJECT:

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
IS - PRN
(OO: SJ)

Re San Juan letter 4/23/64; Bureau letter 5/5/64.

The flyer proposed in referenced SJ letter and approved in referenced Bureau letter was anonymously mailed from Caguas, Puerto Rico to various Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) members on May 20, 1964.

The Bureau should note that the distribution of the flyer was held in abeyance by the SJO in view of the recent serious illness of MPIPR Secretary General, JUAN MART BRAS.

The SJO felt that the premature distribution of the flyer during MARI BRAS' ilness would lessen the effect of the flyer, inasmuch as undoubtedly MARI BRAS would charge that he was being attacked while confined to a sick bed and attempt to create the impression of being a martyr.

Additionally the SJO feels that the most opportune time for the distribution of the flyer was at the present time, since MPIPR electoral boycott campaign is building to its peak and undoubtedly would force the MPIPR to go on the defensive.

The Bureau will be advised of the results of this counterintelligence measure.

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🖘 SAC. San Juan (105-3353)

Director, FBI (105-93124)



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

ReBulet 8/5/64 which outlined a suggested counterintelligence move against the Federation of University Students for Independence (FUPI).

Your report of 8/7/64 concerning the organization and activities of the Federation of Students for Independence (FEPI) has been reviewed with interest. It is believed that a counterintelligence program against FEPI can be initiated along with the suggested activity against FUPI. It is believed that copies of the flyer which will be prepared showing FUPI's connection with international communism can be effectively used along with an attached flyer in the Spanish language showing FUPI's connection with FEPI.

These documents could be distributed anonymously to some of the school officials and parents and might tend to reduce the influence of this budding youth organization.

Carefully review this matter with Agents of your office handling investigations of FUPI and FEPI submitting your recommendations to the Bureau regarding proposed counterintelligence procedures.

NOTE:

FEPI is a new independence organization presently existing in eight high schools in Puerto Rico. It is the child of FUPI, college age independence group at the University of Puerto Rico which has connected ties with international communism as well as Puerto Rican independence groups.

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SJ-105-3353

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UNITED STATES DEPAREMENT OF JUSTICE



File No.

In Reply, Please Refer to

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312 San Juan, Puerto Rico

JUN 6 1964

, JUAN MARÍ BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA; REGISTRATION ACT-CUBA

Reference is made to report of SA dated and captioned as above.



is a source with whom insufficient contact to form an estimate of his reliability.

and

are persons in a position to be familiar with subject's All other sources have furnished refract information in the past.

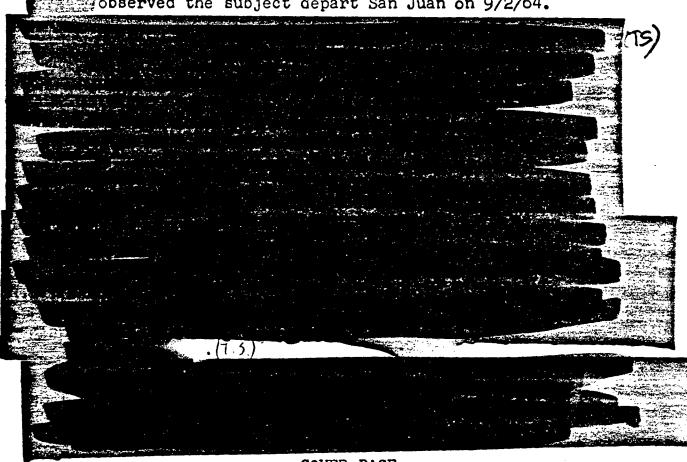
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAS and observed the subject in the MPIPR picket at the UN on 6/10/64.

SAS observed the subject in the NY street meeting on 6/13/64.

SA observed the subject's home and place of employment on 9/1/64.

SAS and observed the subject depart San Juan on 9/2/64.



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| | 3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and |
| | Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau. |
| | 4. X A suitable photograph X is is not available. |
| | 5. Subject is employed in a key facility and is |
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1- ONI, Tenth Naval District, San Juan (By Hand)
1- 471st INTC Detachment, San Juan (By Hand)

1- OSI, Ramey Air Force Base (RM)

Report of:

Date:

9/4/64

Office:

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Field Office File #:

100-4785

Burequ File #:

Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

all paragraphs ar unddseified unlin otherwise merked.

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST;

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA: REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Synopsis:

Subject resides at Calle Tamesis #1502, Urbanizacion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and is self employed as an attorney at Calle Agueybana #422, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. In June, 1964, the subject picketed the White House, Washington, D.C., protesting Puerto Rico Status Commission meeting and later picketed the UN protesting colonialism of Puerto Rico.

subject is Secretary General of the MPIPR and is strongly promoting an electoral strike for November, 1964 elections as demonstration against Puerto Rican colonialism.

DETAILS:

HITEHUS UP COSTFIED EXCEFT WERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

On September 1, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that the subject resides at Calle Tamesis #1502, Urbanizacion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and is self employed as an attorney with offices at Calle Agueybana #422, Hato Rey.

1 11/7 Links Group 1 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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.

II. ACTIVITIES WITH THE MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence
Movement) (MPIPR) AND ON BEHALF OF PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

A. Positions Held

MPIPR "Carta Semanal" #136 dated December 31, 1963, reported that the subject was elected to the 90 Member National Council of the MPIPR.

"Carta Semanal" #138 dated January 17, 1964, reported the subject was re-elected Secretary General of the MPIPR on January 12, 1964.

The MPIPR "Carta Semanal" is self described as the official weekly letter from MPIFR headquarters to the officials of its various branch missions.

On September 1, 1964, advised than the subject is Secretary General of the MPIPR.

The June, 1964 issue of "Claridad" on ivs masthead identified the subject as the Director of "Claridad."

"Claridad" is self described as the official organ of the MFIPR.

B. Travel Outside Puerto Rico

On June 8, 1964, Special Agents of the FPI observed the subject, accompanied by FRAN CERVOWI, JOSE NEFTALL RODRIGUEZ; Father VICTORIANO MARGARITO SANTIAGO ARCE and BENJAMIN ORTIZ BELAVAL, leave San Juan en Poute Baltimore, Maryland, via Pan American World Airways (FAA) flight 214.

FRAN CERVONI is the self admitted Fine Arts Secretary of the MPIPR.

JOSE NEFTALI RODRIGUEZ is the self admitted President of the ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (United Patriotic Action)(APU)

A characterization of the APU appears in the appendix.

Father VICTORIANO MARGARITO SANTIAGO ARCE is the self admitted leader of CRUZADA PATRIOTICA CRISTIANA (Christian Patriotic Crusade)(CPC) and is a priest who has publicly displayed a violently anti-United States and pro-independence attitude.

A characterization of the CPC appears in the appendix.

BENJAMIN ORTIZ BELAVAL is self admitted President of the FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI) and an official of the MPIPR.

A characterization of the FUPI appears in the appendix.

On June 15, 1964, the

reported that the subject arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from New York, New York, that date via PAA flight 293. He was accompanied by FRAN CERVONI and GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA.

GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA is the self admitted Foreign Relations Secretary of the MPIPR.

Puerto Rico, on September 1, 1904, advised the subject had reservations on PAA flight 212, September 2, 1964, to New York with return reservation on September 5, 1964, on PAA flight 297. (A)

On September 3, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed the subject depart San Juan at 4:15 P.M. via PAA flight 212 to New York. (1)

C. White House Picket

On June 8, 1964, the subject, accompanied by FRAN CERVONI, Father MARGARITO SANTIAGO ARCE, BENJAMIN ORTIZ BELAVAL and JOSE NEFTALI RODRIGUEZ, was observed by Special Agents of the FBI to arrive in Washington, D.C., where they were greeted by an individual later identified as JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ.

JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ is the self admitted MPIPR delegate to the United Nations (UN) at New York.

On June 9, 1964, these individuals were observed to stage a demonstration in front of the White House at Washington, D.C., in which they carried posters repudiating the Puerto Rico Status Commission which was that day meeting at the White House and conferring with the President.

During this picket of the White House, the subject was observed to carry a poster which stated "The proposition is simple enough: Give us independence or you will have great trouble."

The "San Juan Star," an English language daily newspaper published at San Juan, Puerto Rico, reported on June 10, 1964, that the subject headed a picket of the MPIPR which staged a demonstration in front of the White House while the Puerto Rico Status Commission was conferring with President JOHNSON. The "Star" quoted the subject as declaring that the Status Commission was little more than an attempt to block discussion of Puerto Rican colonialism in the UN.

MPIPR "Carta Semanal" #159 dated June 10, 1964, reported that the subject and other independentists had picketed the White House to denounce before the world the farce of the Status Commission. According to "Carta Semanal," the status of Puerto Rico was being juggled before the Anti-Colonialism Commission of the UN and it was noted that this was the first time that Puerto Ricans had left their country to make their protest right in the "monster's mouth."

D. New York Activities

The June 9, 1964 issue of "El Mundo," a Spanish language daily newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, reported that the subject, accompanied by representatives of the CPC, FUPI and the APU, had traveled to New York to lead demonstrations at the UN against the Puerto Rico Status Commission. The subject claimed that he had secured an appointment to discuss the Puerto Rican situation with the Chairman of the UN Anti-Colonialism Committee.

On June 10, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed a picket demonstration which was sponsored by the New York Mission of the MPIPR and held opposite the UN, New York City, from 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Approximately 12 to 14 people, led by JUAN MARI BRAS, demonstrated before the United States Mission to the UN, First Avenue at East 45th Street, New York City. Another group of approximately 40 demonstrators picketed at the UN Plaza, First Avenue between East 42nd and 43rd Streets, New York City. The demonstrators in both groups carried placards calling the Status Commission for Puerto Rico a fraud and demanding independence for Puerto Rico. The demonstrators shouted slogans for United States troops to be withdrawn from Puerto Rico. No unusual incidents occurred.

MPIPH had an audience with Ambassador SORI COULIBALY of Mali, Chairman of the UN Committee of 24, at about 4:00 P.M. on June 10, 1964.

551.2

on June 11, 1964, advised that the subject participated in a press conference held in the New York apartment of JOSE ANTONIO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ at 25 West 83rd Street. Also in attendance was GONZALEZ GONZALEZ and Father MARGARITO SANTIAGO. One of the other participants in the conference, JOSE NEFTALI RODRIGUEZ, President of APU, declared that independence should be gained by the use of firearms and the subject on hearing this, quickly pointed out that RODRIGUEZ was speaking strictly for the APU and not the MPIPR.

The June 11, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star" reported that the subject has stated that he had been assured that he and his independentist associates would have a hearing from the UN Anti-Colonialism Committee. The "Star" also reported that the subject and some of his associates picketed the United States Mission to the UN carrying placards reading "Yankees get out of Puerto Rico and stay out" and "Get American troops out of Puerto Rico."

on June 11, 1964, reported that the subject had participated in the MPIPR picket of the UN on June 10, 1964.

on June 15, 1964, advised that the subject participated in an MPIPR sponsored party held on June 14, 1964, at Casa de las Americas, 17 East 17th Street, New York, New York, and members of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (NPPR) were also in attendance. Among the topics discussed at this party were plans for the care of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS upon his release from confinement.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the titular head of the NPPR presently incarcerated at Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, for his revolutionary activities.

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

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on June 15, 1964, reported that the subject spoke at an MPIPR rally held June 13, 1964, at the corner of 115th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York. The source reported that although the subject spoke he could not be heard due to the noise of the crowd and hecklers.

on June 29, 1964, stated that the subject spoke at an MPIPR corner meeting at 115th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. The subject stated that the electoral strike in Puerto Rico, sponsored by the MPIPR, would force the UN to consider the issue of colonialism in Puerto Rico. He declared that Yankee imperialism was strangling the Puerto Rican economy and that Puerto Rican workers were being so exploited that they were forced to emigrate to New York because they could not earn a living in Puerto Rico. He charged the United States Government was attempting to make Puerto Rico a tourist paradise rather than an economically self sufficient island.

on June 18, 1964, reported that the subject on June 13, 1964, spoke at an MPIPR street corner meeting in New York on the economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico.

On June 13, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed a street meeting held at the intersection of East 115th Street and Lexington Avenue in New York by the MPIPR. Approximately 200 persons heard the principal speaker, who was the subject, charge that Puerto Ricans were being exploited economically by the United States and that this exploitation by the imperialists explained why Puerto Ricans came to New York. The subject declared that the only solution was independence so that Puerto Rico could choose and decide its own destiny.

on June 14, 1964, advised the subject participated in an MPIPR party a few days previous at the Casa de las Americas.

on June 15, 1964, reported that the subject participated in a celebration sponsored by the Workers World Party (WWP) and Progressive Labor held June 14, 1964, at 17 East 17th Street, New York, New York.

Characterizations of the WWP and Progressive Labor appear in the appendix.

The subject spoke at this gathering and requested all MPIPR members and supporters to write letters to their friends and relatives concerning the independence of Puerto Rico, the electoral strike and the Puerto Rico Status Commission. He appealed for financial aid to the MPIPR.

E. UN Activities

The June 18, 1964 issue of "San Juan Star" quoted JUAN MARI BRAS as stating that he had met with the Chairman of the UN Anti-Colonialism Committee and had been assured that the case of Puerto Rico would be discussed by the Agenda Committee. MARI declared that he was confident that the UN would now take up the case of Puerto Rico since it falls in the category of a territory, according to a UN resolution of 1960 in which the UN specified that all countries that have not yet achieved their independence should be granted it.

The June 26, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star" reported that the subject had received information from the UN that the UN Anti-Colonialism Committee would be discussed specifically and in detail at the next meeting in September. The subject, according to the newspaper article, hailed this as a victory and stated that it was the culmination of four years hard work by the MPIPR in the UN and noted that many countries of the world had been visited in order to secure this recognition. MARI BRAS declared that the United States' reason for setting up the Status Commission was to prevent the case of Puerto Rico from being heard at the UN.

F. Electoral Strike



"Carta Semanal" #157 dated May 27, 1964, contained a statement by the subject in which he declared that the "colonial legislature" had recently altered the election laws in Puerto Rico in such a way as to decrease the power of the independentist campaign for an electoral strike. The subject declared in his statement that the indifference of the people of Puerto Rico to the forthcoming general elections was so evident that the Commonwealth Government had been forced to increase the election subsidy granted by the government to establishmolitical parties. The subject declared that this activity would not in any way stop the MPIPR strike campaign and he said it simply raised the question of integrity or money.

"Carta Semanal" #158 dated June 3, 1964, contained the subject's outline for the electoral strike campaign. He indicated that propaganda would be an important factor in the campaign and that monthly island-wide radio broadcasts supporting the strike would be made. In addition, he cited visual aids as a powerful factor and urged that island-wide meetings be held to explain the campaign. He urged that the various branch missions of the MPIPR organize themselves in a strong manner.

The "San Juan Star" of July 6, 1964, quoted MARI BRAS as declaring that recent subsidies granted the established political parties for the election activities were a robbery upon the people. He said that money was being granted from public funds so that these political parties could spread colonialist lies.



"Carta Semanal" #163 dated July 8, 1964, stated that the subject was visiting all parts of the Island and was carrying on a highly effective campaign for support of the MPIPR electoral strike.

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on July 13, 1964, advised that the subject and BENJAMIN ORTIZ BELAVAL were conducting a strong electoral strike campaign in the south coast.

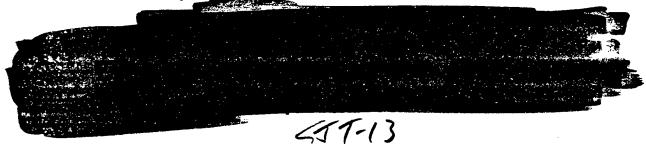
on August 5, 1964, reported that the subject was the principal speaker at a large MPIPR rally held in the plaza at Rio Piedras on July 24, 1964. The source stated that the subject spoke out strongly for the electoral strike and declared "the election of Goldwater would bring about the demoralization of the American Government." In addition, the subject lashed out at the much publicized plans of the Phillips Petroleum Company to establish a huge petrochemical complex in Puerto Rico. The subject declared that the Phillips Petroleum Company and all of the Yankee corporations who might be considering coming to Puerto Rico should be warned that they will eventually be nationalized by the Puerto Ricans.

The August 8, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star" quoted JUAN MARI BRAS as charging that the Commonwealth Government had received orders from the United States Government to put an immediate supto the MPIPR electoral strike campaign. The subject declared he had received this information from an unimpeachable source and accused the Commonwealth Government of planning a campaign of repression by legal means in order to comply with the order from Washington. The subject declared that the move was prompted by reports from local agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that not many people would vote in the November elections because of the MPIPR campaign.

"El Mundo" of August 22, 1964, in an article stated that the subject announced he would soon have a series of four major addresses to analyze the electoral strike for all of Puerto Rico.

General Activities

on May 15, 1964, advised that the subject spoke at funeral ceremonies for RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, deceased President of APU, on May 9, 1964.



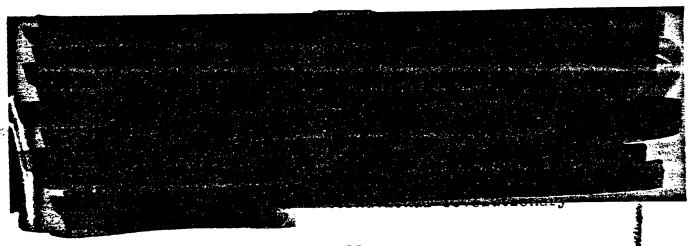
On June 1, 1964, advised the subject appeared at a training session for MPIPR speakers on May 23, 1964. The subject advised his listeners that they should not conceal their belief in Communism and Castroism since these are MPIPR principles. He told his followers to be prepared to handle any question and instructed that they

have "shills" in the audience to ask prepared questions to which they would have detailed answers. He begged them to push the electoral strike with all their energy.

isclosed that the subject participated in a public MPIPR meeting at Caguas, May 30, 1964, in which the subject blamed the poor state of Puerto Rico's

economy on United States imperialism. He criticized compulsory military service and urged his hearers to participate in the

electoral strike.



The June 10, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" quoted the subject as stating that Puerto Rico Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN secretly wanted independence for Puerto Rico but was afraid to push too hard for it. The subject declared that MUNOZ MARIN speaks out privately for independence but has put his ideals aside after yielding to the pressure of reactionaries.

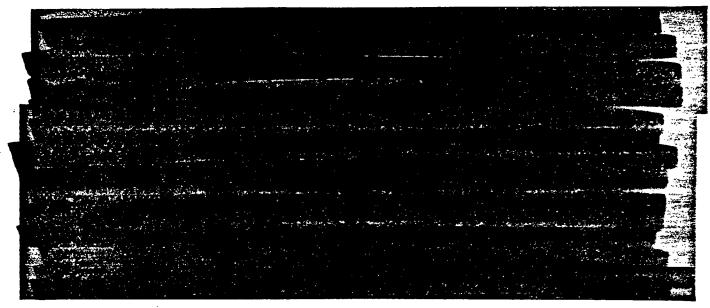
on June 17, 1964, stated that the subject, while in New York during June, 1964, discussed with several independence leaders his recommendation that APU be dissolved so that the independence struggle might be carried on more properly be one major organization.

"Carta Semanal" #161 dated June 24, 1964 quoted the subject as declaring the MPIPR to be the leading independence organization which was militantly leading the way. He said they were constantly exposing the farce of the Status Commission and that their strength was gradually

killing off the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (PIP).

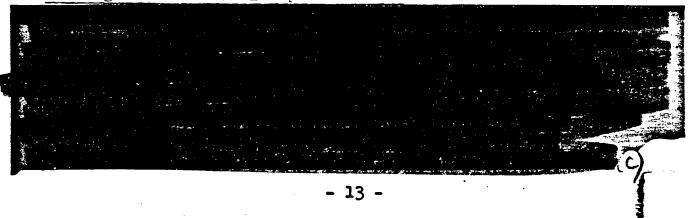
A characterization of the PIP appears in the appendix.

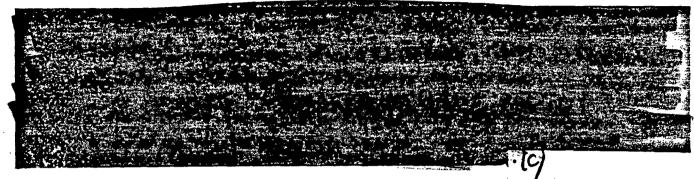




The July 25, 1964 issue of "El Imparcial," a Spanish language daily newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, reported that the subject had directed a telegram to the Prime Minister of Trinidad-Tobago inviting him to attend an MPIPR anti-colonialism rally. He expressed surprise in the telegram that the Prime Minister of Trinidad-Tobago would accept the invitation of the Commonwealth Government to participate in Puerto Rico's Constitution Day ceremonies on July 25, 1964, since Puerto Rico was still a colony and Trinidad-Tobago had recently achieved its own independence.

H. Legal Defense of Independentistas





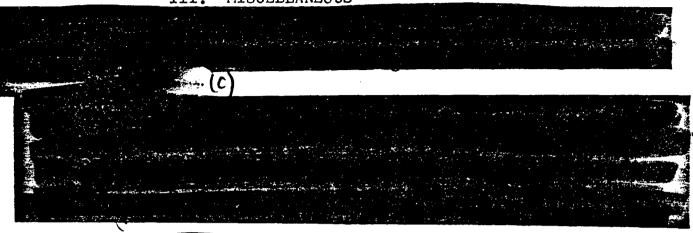
The July 7, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" reported that the subject, described as an attorney for ANA MERCEDES—PALES DE-MENDEZ, had declared that he did not agree with the decision of the Secretary of Public Education to reinstate Mrs. MENDEZ in her schoolteaching job with a reprimand. The subject declared that this was typical of the hysteria of government in that it had embarrased Mrs. MENDEZ and he intended to fight the decision and see that she was completely exonerated.

The press of Puerto Rico, during the spring and summer of 1964, gave extensive coverage to the case of MPIPR member ANA MERCEDES BLES DE MANDEZ, a public schoolteacher who was suspended from her job for distributing MPIPR material to students at her school. The Secretary of Public Education subsequently reinstated her and paid her back salary after issuing her a severe reprimand for her political activities in the school.

on July 21, 1964, reported the subject was representing two or three MPIPR members who had recently been arrested by the police for publicly burning flags of the United States.

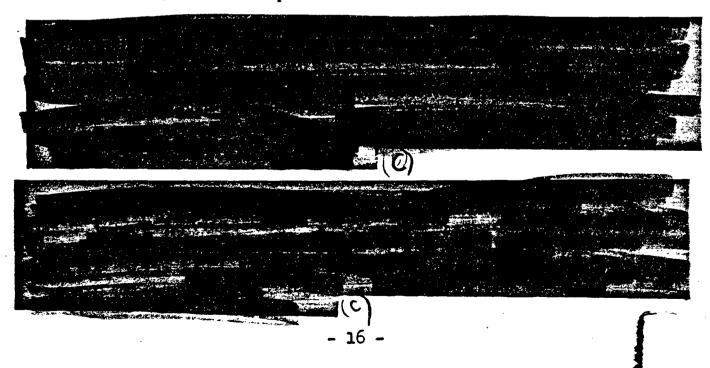
on July 22, 1964, reported the subject had been in night court until 3:00 A.M. that day representing some young men who had been arrested for publicly burning flags of the United States and stamping on them in the streets.

III. MISCELLANEOUS



on June 18, 1964, stated that the subject was considered to be a very good friend of the 14th of June Movement.

The 14th of June Movement is a Communist dominated political organization in the Dominican Republic.



SJ-100 475

APPENDIX

1 ACCION PATRIOTICA UNITARIA (Patriotic Unitarian Action) (APU)

A 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. According to this source, MEDINA stated that the APU would be presented to the public as a pro-independence group favoring peaceful methods for obtaining Puerto Rico's independence.

A second source advised on November 15, 1963, that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER became affiliated with the organization during 1960 and held the position of Secretary General until his resignation on October 15, 1963. During this period, RAMON MEDINA was the President of the organization, but CORRETJER was the driving force, and controlled all policy and organizational activities. CORRETJER's socialistic and communistic ideas greatly influenced the organizational policy and on August 27, 1962, he instituted classes in Marxism for the APU main mission in the San Juan metropolitan area.

On April 20, 1962, a third source advised that during the recent months CORRETJER had organized a group of young men, the majority located in rural areas of the island. These youths, described as being militant and Marxist oriented, were members of various APU missions. Activities of this group were generally unknown to other APU leaders and CORRETJER's purpose was to eventually utilize their services to conduct sabotage and revolutionary activities.

According to this source, CORRETJER used the main APU organization as a tool for overt public activities whereas the smaller select group was to conduct covert illegal activities. CORRETJER's ultimate goal was and is the establishment of an independent socialist type government.

According to the second and third sources, CORRETJER in his private and public statements stressed that it was the duty of the APU to support the Cuban revolutionary government in its struggle against United States imperialism.

The third source advised on October 16, 1963, that CORRETJER resigned from the APU on October 15, 1963. At the time of his resignation, the majority of the officers of the Central Committee (Board of Directors) also resigned inasmuch as they were followers of CORRETJER. The resignation of CORRETJER was due to the internal conflict that had arisen in the organization between RAMON MEDINA, President, and CORRETJER, Secretary General.

On November 15, 1963, the second source advised that the majority of the members of the APU throughout the island also resigned from the organization following the lead of CORRETJER. On November 10, 1963, a meeting of APU was held at which time RAMON MEDINA was continued as President. Other officers were named to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of CORRETJER and his associates. At this meeting they reaffirmed the original purpose of the organization as a group favoring peaceful methods for obtaining independence for Puerto Rico.

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER is a self-admitted former member of the NPPR and the Communist Party, USA, and a violent independentist whose adult life has been devoted to the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence.

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

reflect that on May 7, 1964, KAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, President of APU, died of natural causes, and that as a result, the organization was in a state of confusion as to their future course of action.

CRUZADA PATRIOTICA CRISTIANA (Christian Patriotic Crusade) (CPC)

San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflect that the CPC was organized in April, 1958, at Cidra, Puerto Rico under the guidance of VICTORIANO MARGARITO SANTIAGO ARCE, a Roman Catholic priest then assigned to the Las Piedras Parish. These records reflect that according to statements made by the Directors of the CPC, although the organization is presented to the public as a religious group, it is purely political in character and its sole objective is the obtaining of independence for Puerto Rico through peaceful means. POPR records further reflect that the CPC is in no way connected with the Roman Catholic Church and that the Church has publicly rejected the CPC as a church entity.

According to in August, 1960, Father SANTIAGO stated from the pulpit that he would not rest until he saw the Governor of Puerto Rico, LUIS MUNOZ MATIN, dead. In early 1964 the liscovered him to be implicated in a plot to plant incendiary devices in United States owned business establishments. This plot was thwarted by police action.

In March, 1964 a confidential source advised that the other CPC leaders and members almost unanimously disapprove of the decisions and actions of Father SANTIAGO taken in the name of the CPC. The source described Father SANTIAGO as a radical, subversive individual.

In February, 1964, reflected that at present the CPC is a highly localized organization existing mainly in the town of Utuado, Puerto Rico and having a hard core membership of about 25 persons. These are drawn mainly from the towns surrounding the area in which Father SANTIAGO is stationed. Recent meetings of the CPC have been attended largely by students, teachers and intellectuals. CPC membership in the San Juan area is small and composed of the latter categories of individuals according

does not believe the CPC to have island-wide significance in its own right in the independence field.

APPÉNDIX

1

83-10

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

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 (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.

Information received from a confidential source revealed that from 1959 to 1964 FUPI representatives attended various student conferences in foreign countries, including Communist Cuba, Communist China and Russian satellite countries, to promote the cause of independence for Puerto Rico. This source advised on May 28, 1962 that the FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960, and elected to the IUS, Executive Committee, and since June, 1961, had maintained a representative, NARCISO RABELL MARTINEZ, in Prague as a member of the IUS Executive Committee, his salary and expenses paid by the IUS. According to the source, the propaganda activities of the FUPI in the international field have followed the "anti-imperialist" theme of the IUS.

Information received from this source on January 24, 1964, indicates that the FUPI follows and supports the principles of the MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) Secretary General JUAN MARI BRAS. The source added that the MPIPR has constantly dominated and guided the FUPI in its activities.

A characterization of the MPIPR is attached hereto.

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S.

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House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the IUS:

"1. 'The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17 to 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 US, 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.'"

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

1.

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

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On June 20, 1960, Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention on November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico)(PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican independence, regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence, provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the U.S. Government. MARI BRAS stated that he believed 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 efforts.

Headquarters of the MPIPR is located at Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan.

Issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self-described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR headquarters to the various branches, during 1963 have reported that MPIPR branches have been established, at least in name, in almost every town and hamlet in Puerto Rico and in Chicago, Illinois and New York City.

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The Fifth Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 1, 1963, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, according to reports by the press and from two confidential sources, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of support and thanks sent to the Cuban UN Delegation for refusing to sign a denuclearization of Latin America proposal until Puerto Rico was included. Press reports also stated that JUAN MARI BRAS made a speech which denounced U.S. economic penetration of Puer to Rico and announced a program of electoral abstinence The MPIPR intends to boycott in the November, 1964 elections. the election and to attempt to influence others to do the same through a program of meetings, propaganda and picketing of polling places. This is viewed by the MPIPR as the most effective method of repudiating the "colonial" status of Puerto Rico.

Attendance at this assembly was estimated by the abovementioned confidential sources to be between 600 and 750 persons. POPR sources also reported later that MARI was so discouraged by the attendance that he threatened to resign as Secretary General.

Total membership of the MPIPR is believed by the OI, POPR to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.

Among the members of the 90 member National Council of the MPIPR are adherents of other independence-seeking groups, 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.

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

A former 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. In the November, 1960 general elections in Puerto Rico, the PIP failed to obtain the ten per cent of the mopular vote required to maintain its status as a political party.

APPĖNDIX

1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY; PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT; "PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

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The second second A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as Chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States. stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker", an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist Party had not yet been organized on a formal basis but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

The "Amsterdam News", a daily New York City newspaper, dated July 27, 1963, page 22, set forth that the "Progressive Labor Party is a new political formation based on Progressive Labor Movement, a Socialist organization with groups in all parts of the United States. The organization publishes a monthly magazine called Progressive Labor."

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APPENDIX

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The July-August, 1963 issue of "Progressive Labor" set forth that it is published monthly by Progressive Labor Company, G. P. O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.



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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1950, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of national committee member SAM BALLAN, known in the SWP as SAM MARCY, split from the SWP.

The source stated that his minority group referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates the unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party with headquarters located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

U. fed states department of ustice

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT Post Office Box 4312 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00905

September-4, 1964

Title Juan Mari Bras

Character

Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalist Internal Security - Cuba Registration Act - Cuba

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent dated and captioned as above at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication 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.

ENVELOPI 9/14/64 (65-419 Sub 4)/ San Juan Reurlet (FD-143) 8/28/64.(4) While you have been authorized to continue for an additional 90 days; operation of you are reminded that continuing operation of this source depends on productivity and such operation cannot be justified where the source provides no information relative to this investigation. instructed to watch the productivity of this source closely and make appropriate recommendations based on information developed by the source during the next 90 days.(ህ) 12 cm of hv 6080 Entagt from GDS, Category 3 FOB:wlg:bed Late of Declassification Indefinite LED/NJ9 NOTE: tilardified by 6080 Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3, 1 ate of Déclassification Indefinite LEDICIO MOOM TELETYPE UNIT

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4:53 PM EST OURGENT 9-17-64 GP TO DIRECTOR AND SAN JUAN 1884 FROM MIAMI 🙈

JUAN MARI BRAS. IS - PRN; IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA.

RE SAN JUAN TELETYPE SEPTEMBER 14 LAST AND NEW YORK TELETYPE SEPTEMBER 15 LAST.

, MIAMI, ELA., ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE ISSUED TICKETS DESCRIBED IN RE NEW ON SEPTEMBER 14 LAST IN YORK TEL TO SAN JUAN, P.R. IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUAL OR AGENCY FINANCING TRIP OR PURPOSE OF TRIP UNKNOWN TO

MIAMI, ADVISED THIS DATE ---THAT THEIR BRUSSELS OFFICE INSTRUCTED THAT PASSENGERS SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT TICKETS FOR FURTHER TRAVEL WERE AT THEIR DISPOSAL AT BRUSSELS AIRPORT UPON ARRIVAL. AIRTEL FOLLOWS

6:03 PM IJH RECEIVED:

REC- 43

ue SEP 21 1964

RELAYED TO SAN JUAN

contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably

FBI

Date:

| | the following in PLAIN TEXT (Type in plain text or code) |
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| /ia AIR | |
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| . O: | DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292) |
| FROM: | SAC, NEW YORK (105-3002)(RUC) |
| SUBJECT: | JUAN MARI BRAS IS-PRN; IS CUPA |
| 4 | IS-CUBA RA-CUBA |
| | ReMMairtel to Bureau, 9/18/64. |
| ne had at the ticke from San | On 10/1/64, Mr. advised SA that tempted to ascertain further information concerning ets used by to fly to Brussels Juan, via New York on 9/15/64. |
| for the t | He stated he had learned that further transportation three travelers would be awaiting them at Brussels but |
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he knew mothing else, nor could he ascertain the name or names of the purchasers of the three tickets at Brussels, without revealing the reason to the Brussels Office by correspondence directed to the Brussels Office by himself. He said that if inquiry could be made at the auditing department of Sabena at Brussels, Belgium, he felt that this information would probably be readily available.

Any leads by Legat, Paris, for contact of Sabena at Brussels in this regard are being left to the discretion of the San Juan Office.

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 9/24/64

FROM

TO

SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)(P)

SUBJECT:

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION IS - PRN (00: SJ)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FITTIN OFFICES

ReSJlet to the Bureau, 4/23/64, Bulet, 5/5/64. and SJlet, 8/27/64.

As indicated in reSJlet, 8/27/64, the flyer proposed in reSJlet, 4/23/64, and approved in reBulet, 5/5/64, was mailed from Caguas, Puerto Rico, to various MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) members on 8/20/64.

The flyer was printed on cheap stock and mailed to approximately 300 members of the MPIPR. The reaction of these MPIPR members, as well as ranking MPIPR officers, was immediate and most gratifying.

The following are examples of the disruptive effects of the flyer: ...

The 8/15/64 edition of the MPIPR official publication "Claridad" contains an article entitled "Government is Preparing Repression Against MPI Directed from Washington by CIA. article indicates MPIPR Secretary General JUAN MART BRAS had received "inside information" to the effect that the CIA would attempt to harass and impede the MPIPR electoral strike campaign

While the above described article preceded distribution of the flyer, it definitely establishes the concern of MARI BRAS over the effects of the past flyers and future flyers attacking

2- Bureau (RM) 1- San Juan RWS: pr 69 oct 5 138

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SJ 105-3353 Sub 1: the MPIPR electoral strike. The article, as described above, is a clear attempt by MARI BRAS to lessen the effect and take away from the credence of the flyers by insinuating that they are being prepared by the CIA and not by an actual group within the MPIPR.

DOMINICAN AUTION STIRS PUERTO RICO

Use of U.S. Troops Revives Pro-Independence Move

> By HOMER BIGART. Special to The New York Times

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 11 -United States military inter-l vention in the Dominican Republic has been a windfall for the small Puerto Rican elements that clamor for independence.

Exploiting the anger and dismay prevalent among intellec-tuals affronted by President Johnson's unilateral action, several pro-independence groups. are busily recruiting members. Riven since 1960, there factions are discussing the possibility of a common front.

They range from the Puerto Rico Pro-Independence Move-ment, headed by the lawyer Juan Mari Bras, who contends that the Johnson Administration has moved so far to the right that there can be no col-laboration between Washington and democratic elements in Latin America, and the Christion Patriotic Crusade, which wants to maintain "complete friendship with the United States."

Fort Brooke Picketed

American tourists thronging the beach-front hotels are gokerally oblivious of the revived agitation by the nationalists.
The only surface manifestation has been some picketing of the Fort Brooke Military Reservation, in the old city, by the Pro-Independence Movement.

Few Puerto Ricans seriously believed reports last week that President Johnson might federalize the Puerto Rican National Guard and offer it to the Organization Organization of American States as part of the proposed peace-keeping force for the Dominican Republic.

But the mere suggestion of such a step brought vehement protests from the nationalists. Gilberto Concepción de Gracia. president of the Independence party, vowed in an interview today that he himself would go to the Dominican Republic and offer his services to the rebels Washington tried to force

Puerto Rican troops to serve "No seif respecting Puerto Rican would go to fight the Dominican people under the hag of the United States or any other flag," he said.

Soldier Should Refuse

. asked, the Puerto Rican soldier should refuse to no to Santo Domingo," Mr. Concepción de Gracia declared. "Our people look upon the National Guard as a police force, not a military force. And don't forget—the najority of national guardsmen favor independence for Puerto Rico.

He said the proposed peace-keeping force was doomed to failure because it was only a "cloak to maintain and confirn the interventionist position o the United States."

"The O.A.S. is practically fin-ished." he continued. "The only international body that can take any positive action is the United

An immediate effect of what he called the American "in-vasion" of the Dominican Republic was to promote a coalition among the pro-independence groups in Puerto Rico, Mr. Concepción de Gracia said.

"The executive board of the Independence party appointed on May 2 a committee headed by Francisco M. Susuni, vice president of the party and for-mer president of the Bar As-sociation of Puerto Rico, This unit is to "communicate with, various (nationalist) groups and study the possibility of unifica-tion on the basis of ideological and tactiscal conensus.

"If coalition can't be achieved," Mr. Conception de Gracia said. "then the committee is instructed to discuss a common appeal to the United Nations on Puerto Rican independence. Already the Pro-Independence Movement has deciided to join us in the appeal."

Group Boycotted Election

The Pro-Independence Movement, somewhat to the left of the Independence party, boy-cotted the 1964 elections. According to its leader, Mr. Mari Bras, "about 100.000" of its followers stayel away from the

Mr. Mari Bras condemned the United States as "imperialistic and said the Dominican episode and "stripped away the illusion that supporters of democracy in Latin America can expect any help from Washington."

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105-9312-4

9/29/64 Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) JUNE (65-68323)DIRECTOR, FBI SAC, SAN JUAN (65-419-Súb 4) WBJECT: JUAN MARI REAS The subject resides with his family at Calle Tamesis # 1502, Urb. El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. El Paraiso is an upper middle class residential area, peopled in the most part by successful professional people and businessmen. It is located about eight miles from Old San Juan. (U) Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM) 21 001 San Juan RBW:saa Special Agent in Charge

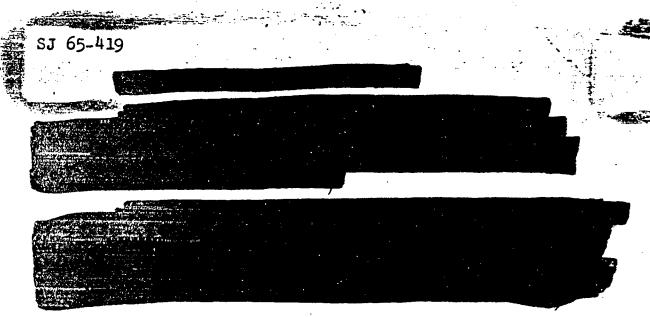
3J. 65-419-Sub 4 The house is ofry modern concrete construction and consists of three bedrooms; two baths, living room dining area, modern kitchen and a carport; (U) SJ 65-419

Source advised on 4/26/65 that the subject planned to hold a press conference at 3:00 P.M. on that date at his office, at which time he would announce his resignation as Secretary General of the PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT (MPIPR).(U)



Source advised on 5/5/65 that the subject was trying to organize a conference at the Ateneo Puertorriqueno in San Juan, Puerto Rico in connection with his efforts to unify the various pro-independence groups in Puerto Rico. Source advised on 5/6/65 that the subject planned to meet with a representative of "The New York Times" newspaper on that date to give him his opinions on the situation in the Dominican Republic (DR). (U)

Source advised on 5/12/65 that the subject planned to attend a meeting of the MPIPR Political Commission on that date. (U)



On 6/4/65, the source advised that the subject planned to leave for New York City on 6/11/65. The source furnished details concerning flight number and time of departure for the subject.(W)



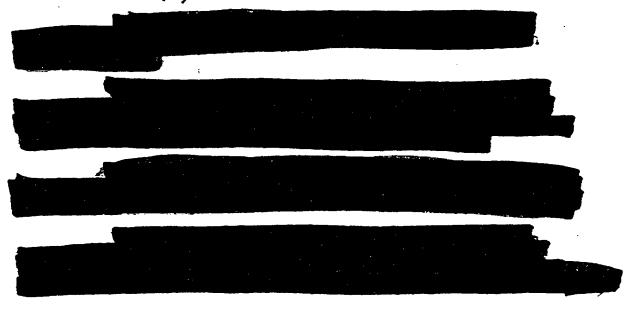
On 7/20/65, the source advised that the MPIPR would hold a press conference on 7/22/65 at which the MPIPR position in regard to the Status Commission would be (U)

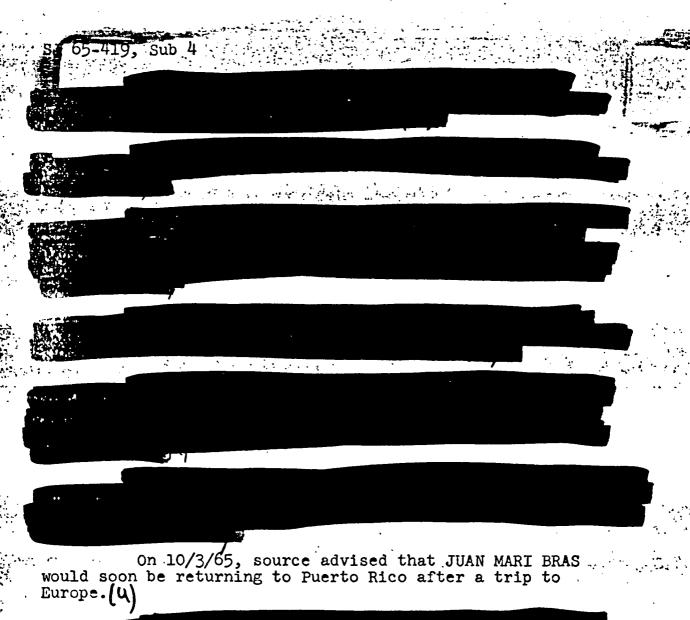
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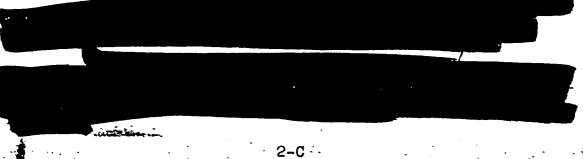
set forth. The source stated that subject, as chairman of the Unity Committee of the MPIPR, would be in attendance at the press conference. (U)



On 8/11/65, the source advised that the subject planned to leave Puerto Rico on 8/16/65 for New York City on MPIPR business at the United Nations. He then planned to proceed to Europe on MPIPR business and would be gone about a month. (U)

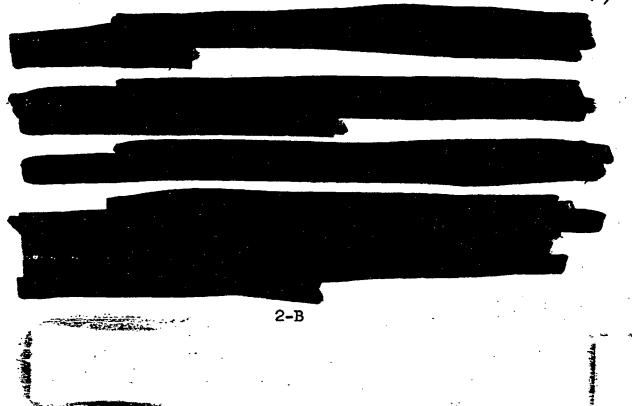






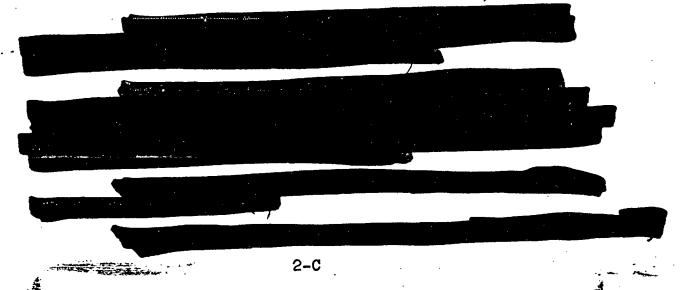
65-419, Sub 6

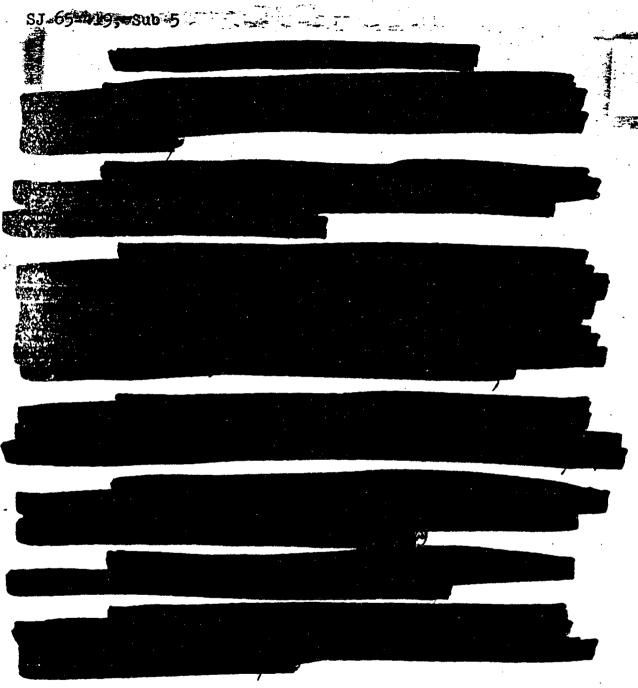
On 1/14/66, the source stated that the subject planned to travel to Mayaguez on 1/16/66 on MPPPR business (u)



65-419, sub 6

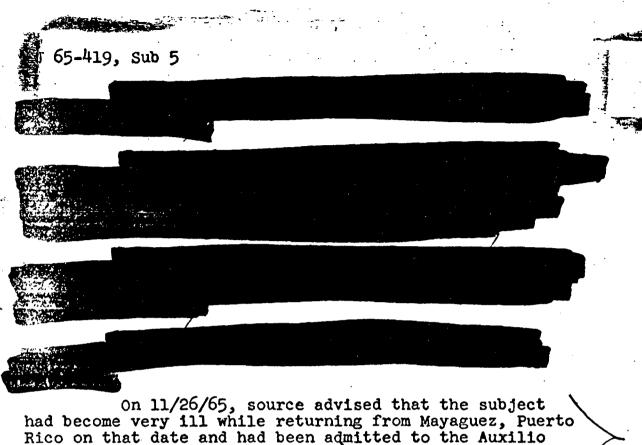
On 2/1/66, source advised that the subject planned to travel to Mayaguez, Puerto Rico on 2/7/66. (U)



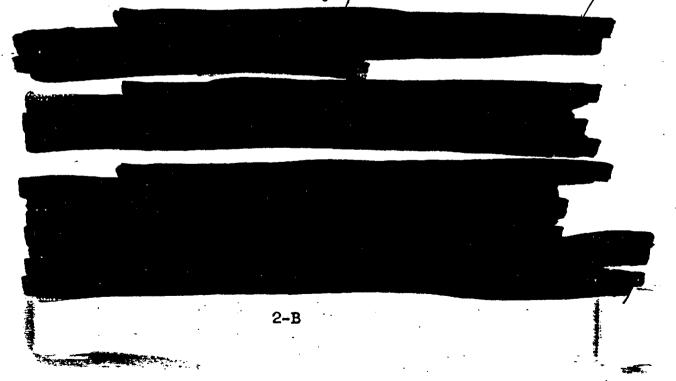


Source further advised on 11/19/65 that the subject planned to travel to Mayaguez on 11/20/65.(W)

Recluido en Auxilio Mustro



On 11/26/65, source advised that the subject had become very ill while returning from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico on that date and had been admitted to the Auxilio Mutuo Hospital in Rio Piedras. (U)



Date: 9/29/64

| | | June. 9/ 23/ C4 |
|------------|--------------------|--|
| Transmi | t the following in | (Type in plain text or code) |
| Via | AIRTEL | (Priority) |
| | | |
| | TO: | DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124) |
| | FROM: | SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353, SUB I) |
| | g.v. | GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION IS-PRN GG:SJ |
| | blis and | For the information of the Bureau, MPIPR General JUAN MARI BRAS recently stated in a ech that when PR gains independence, all companies would be nationalized. |
| | | |
| 13/10 | Burea 2 - San J | |
| | RWS:mar (5) | OCT / 1964 |
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| | • | Exempt from GDS, Category Oute of Declassification Indefinite 2-18-25-470 |

SJ 105-3353, Sub I

Bearing the above situations in mind, the SJO proposes for the Bureau's consideration and approval the following text of a flyer which would be typed in the Spanish language on cheap grade paper and mailed to selected individuals on the MPIPR mailing list available to the SJO. The flyer would be mailed from an area removed from the Metropolitan SJ District in a manner that would insure it could not be traced to a Bureau employee.

The proposed text of the flyer is as follows:

"DOES OUR ILLUSTRIOUS LEADER FANCY HIMSELF TO BE ANOTHER COMMUNIST PUPPET AS FIDEL CASTRO?

"We were shocked to again hear our gallant" leader, in a recent oration, state that when Puerto Rico becomes independent, all yankee companies would immediately be nationalized. This footage and imprudent statement is but another example of the growing cancer and degeneration of our leader's thinking process and philosophy.

"Fellow MPI member, do you for one minute believe that the yankee imperialist masters on Wall Street would ever allow Puerto Rico to become independent in any manner, be it by the ballot or otherwise, if they believed the millions of yankee dollars which they have invested in Puerto Rican industry, to reap huge profits from the Puerto Rican people, would be nationalized as in Cuba. Of course not. In our opinion, our impetuous revolutionary leader has committed another serious misjudgement by issuing such a statement.

"Surely our Secretary General must have conferred with our fellow MPI: member, the youthful aspiring writer, who recently saw conditions in Cuba for himself. This talented young man, although still a high school student, had the forth sight to recognize conditions in Cuba as they really are.



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.SJ 105-3353, Sub I

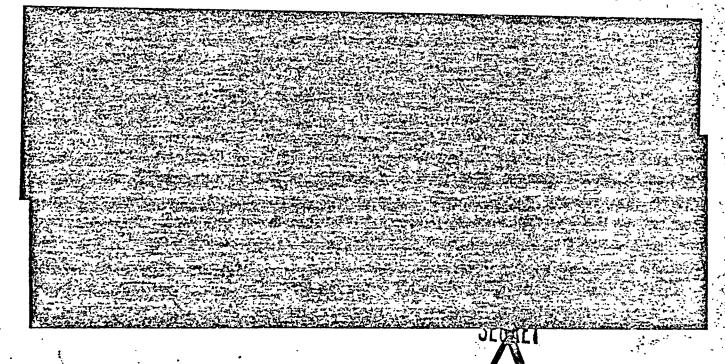
"He has informed us and all who care to listen with an open mind of the misgary, poverty, unemployment, and horrible living conditions in Cuba, caused to a great extent by the complete nationalization of yankee industries and the subsequent failure to effectively run these industries.

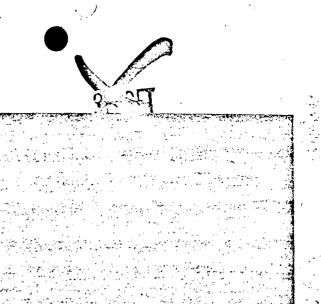
"We, the Grupo Pro Uso Voto Del MPI, are more firmly convinced than ever that the only solution to our degrading status is through the use of the vote. Enough idle, pompous threats of nationalization and murder of yankee imperialists.

"Our youthful leader should recognize his electoral strike campaign is doomed to miserable failure. Within the past week alone two prominent members of our group asserted themselves and formally resigned from the MPI. We speak of course of

"To the Polls! The ballot is the only answer.

"/s/ Grupo Pro Uso 🚧 Voto Del MPI" 🖟





and recently defected from Hirr in order to support the Lartido Independentista Puertorriqueno, a legally constituted political party in PR. This information has, for the most part, been maintained in secrecy by MARI BRAS and the MPIPR. Our claim that they were members of the fictitious Grup Pro Uso ** Voto Del MPI should further confuse MARI BRAS and the MPIPR rank and file as to the actual identity of the author of the flyer as well as cause dissension in the MPIPR.

The Bureau is requested to review and authorize the preparation and distribution of the above described flyer. The SJO notes that elections in PR will be held 11/7/64, and we desire to have the flyer in the hands of the MPIPR faithful by 10/14/64 in order to allow a sufficient amount of time for the flyer to carry out its disruptive effects.

Date: 10/5/64

| Transmi | it the following in | (Type in | n plain text or code) | | |
|---------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Via | AIRTEL | AIRMAII, | | <i>'</i> | |
| | | | (Priority) | | |
| | | | • | | |
| ļ | TO: | DIRECTOR, FBI (105 | - 93124) | | |
| | FROM: | SAC, SAN JUAN (105 | -3353 Sub 1) | (P) | |
| . • | SUBJECT: | GROUPS SEEKING IND (COUNTERINTELLIGEN SUBVERSIVE CONTROL IS - PRN | ICE PROGRAM) | R PUERTO RICO | |
| 1 | General should h independ ientista ascertai reference toral st newspape to regre | For the information mendencia de Puerto, rece neid anong the medence movement, especial Puertorriqueno (PI na whether an elector stated he is certain would disclose a rike campaign. Varers have predicted to the MPIPR with the ted party. | Rico (MPIPR ently stated embers of the cially among IP) and MPIPR oral boycott tain that the an unanimous cious correct that | that a reference Puerto Rican the Partido In order to is actually decreased of the partors in local is maneuver | endum ndepen- csired. he he elec- l ing |
| | which ware graded a | The SJO, therefore ration and approval all be typed in the paper and mailed to list available to the state of | the followir Spanish lang select indiv | ng text of afl guage on cheap | yer, |
| | from the | The flyer would be Metropolitan San 3 | Juan district | m an area remotion a manner | that |
| , , , , | 3-Burea 1-New Y 1-San J RWS:zhc (5) | ork (Ínfo) (RM) | 101/2 | P5 OCI 7 1954 | 1 |
| , | Approved:Sp | -ξβ ecial Agentin Charge | Sent | M Per | |
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it could not be traced to any Bureau employee.

The proposed text of the flyer is as follows:

"OUR PREDICTION HAS COME TRUE"

"Fellow MPI'we recently have heard our aspring dictator irrevocably conceed the overwhelming defeat of the ridiculous, costly electoral strike campaign of our organization.

"When our intemperate Messiah proposed that a referendum be held to ascertain whether we independentiats actually desire the electoral strike, he clearly demonstrated the defeat of his insane program. We view our champion's move for a referendum as a cowardly attempt to attach the MPIPR onto the successful platform of our brother independentists, the PIP. Whey does our Secretary General not admit the foolishness and failure of his electoral strike program as a trule leader of principle would. We fail to see why our leader is attempting to conceal his intentions in such a cowardly fashion.

"We have always maintained as have various members of our group such as that the electoral strike is a sterife, useless and cowardly maneuver to a true independentist.

"Once again, we ask, what has become of the hard earned money we contribute to our patriot leader for the futile and useless electoral strike.

"We are advised that our leader, in surprisingly Yankee imperialistic and capitalistic fashion has three privately-owned automobiles of considerable value. How can our leader afford his luxurious home and fleet of cars? Has our leader deceived us? We demand an immediate accounting of all expenditures for our contributions to the electoral strike. We have seen our leader come and go to the great playfland of the north, New York City, on numerous occasions, spending our money. What correte results can he show us for his trips other than a veiled promise of consideration by the United Nations of our degrading status. We ask our leader to give an accounting of our contributions and his

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

actions in order to still the suspicion and restore our confidence.

"We urge you fellow MPI member to fight to restore the MPI to the rightful position of leadership in the independence cause. Let us join with other independentists in formulating an unbeatable independence party.

"We are certain that when our combined party is formed that you remember well the treachery, hypocrisy and deceit of our present leader. Never again will he ever be allowed to reach a dictatorial position of power as he now holds.

"Onward towards independence through a new, legal party with dignity.

"/s/ GRUPO PRO USO VOTO DEL MPIPR"

text of the proposed flyer was a moderate MPIPR member who recently defected from the MPIPR to the PIP and denounced the MPIPR electoral boycott program.

Bureau has been previously advised that and the MPIPR have irrevocably committed themselves to the electoral boycott program. We feel that the proposed flyer will continue to severely disrupt and discredit this program as well as cause serious doubts concerning the suitability of leadership of

We also feel that the flyer will undoubtedly cause serious factional disputes between the MPIPR leader-ship and rank and file.

The Bureau is requested to review and authorize the preparation and distribution of the projected flyer.

SJ 105-5353 Sub 1

The SJO notes that elections in Puerto Rico will be held during the first week of November, 1964 and we desire to place the proposed flyer in the hands of the MPIPR members by October 14, 1964, in order to allow sufficient time for the flyer to carry out its disruptive effects.

SUBJECT Bras

105-292-

FILE NO.

FOLLOWING SERIALS REMOVED FROM FILE AND DESTROYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN 66-3286-891

143 X5, 143 X16, 143 X17, 144 X, 146 X, 147 X, 148 X1, 148 X3, 148 X5

DATE OCT 7-1966
INITIALS WW

Years leave this sheet at top of file.

Director, FBI (105-93124) - ピュ

1 -

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR THEMTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
INTERNAL SECURITY - FRM

Reurairtel 9/29/64. Bureau authority granted to mail the proposed flier to a selected group on the Fuerto Rican Independence Movement (MTIFR) mailing list. This mailing must be done in such a manner that it cannot be traced back to the Bureau or to any Bureau employee.

Advise the Bureau when the mailing has been completed and keep the Bureau informed of any tangible results from this counterintelligence move.

MOTE:

DGLP:ssh/jed

(4)

The proposed flier will be in the Spanish language and will be another in a series signed with a dictitious name "group for use of the vote by the MAIFR." Previously, fliers in this series have caused dissension within the ranks of the MPIPR and has adversely affected the current program of the organization which is to keep voters from going to the polls in the November, 1964 election.

| | MAILED 6 | ,, |
|------------------------|------------------|-----|
| olson | OCT 7 - 1964 | |
| lohr | COMM-FBI. | |
| asper | | · ; |
| vans | *1 | |
| Rosen ullivan Trotter | Miller | |
| Tele. Room | HON TELETYPE UNI | r 🗀 |

OCI 1 A 35 PINGULANT

Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 7, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont

- Mr. Mohr /

Tele, Room

Holmes

- Mr. Callahan

- Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT:

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

FURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to request approval for the anonymous distribution of a four page leaflet in the Spanish language in Puerto Rico. This leaflet graphically shows the connection of the Federacion De Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) with international communism.

BACKGROUND:

FUPI is a Marxist-oriented student organization on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico (UPR); under the guise of advocating independence for Puerto Rico. This organization adheres to the policies of international communism. FUPI is a member of the International Union of Students, a Marxist organization with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Narciso Rabell Martinez is FUPI ambassador to the International Union of Students and has resided in Prague for the past three years.

In the Fall of 1963, we distributed anonymously on the campus of the UPR a leaflet with suitable caption containing photographs of Rabel on the speakers platform with Khrushchev in Moscow. Also shown were photographs taken at a Castro rally in Brazil depicting Rabell and the then president of FUPI on the speakers platform. This leaflet was very successful as a measure against FUPI.

We have now obtained a photograph from a Chinese newspaper showing Rabell and the FUPI representative, Marta Communist Party of China. Sanchez, in conference with MAO Tse-Tung, Chairman of the

Enclosures -

CONTINUED - OVER

BGLP ssh

FUCLOSULTED - 93124

Memorandum to Sullivan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

RECOMMENDATIONS:

l. If you approve, 5,000 copies of a four-page leaflet depicting FUPI leaders at communist functions in Russia, Brazil, and Communist China will be prepared at the Bureau on unwater-marked commercial mimeograph paper and will be distributed anonymously at the UPR by bulk mailings to the university Catholic newspaper "El Vigia," the UPR Statehood Youth Group and UPR student leaders who have distributed anti-FUPI material in the past. Attached is an English translation of material to be contained in the flier with copies of the photographs to be used. The finished flier will have the photographs sized to fit the spaces alloted for them.

2. If you approve, copies of the above-mentioned leaflet will be distributed anonymously along with an appropriate cover letter (English translation attached) to selected high school officials and interested parents to explain the connection between FUPI and its high school affiliated Federacion Estudiantil Pro Independencia.

M M M

LA VERDAD SOBRE LA FEPI

Querido Estudiante de Escuela Superior:

El panfleto adjunto demuestra el dominio y control que ejercen los comunistas sobre la Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI). Como tedos nosotros sabemos, la Federación Estudiantil Pro Independencia (FEPI) es la creación de la FUPI, y la FUPI dirige, mantiene y controla a la FEPI. La FEPI alega tener interés en mejorar las condiciones en nuestras escuelas suportoves.

No te dejes engañar. El verdadero objetivo de la creación de la FEPI es reclutar miembros para la FUPI. En la mayor parte, la FUPI ha fracasado en sus intentos por conseguir miembros entre los universitarios, y ahora, en la manera auténticamente subversiva, la FUPI está tratando de atrapar estudiantes de escuela superior a través de la FEPI.

Un ejemplo excelente de ésto que to decimos es el presidente de la FEPI durante el año escolar 1963-1964, José Antonio Quiles Barrios. En cuanto el camarada Quiles se graduó do escuela superior, pasó a ocupar un puesto de importancia en el Comitó Ejecutivo de la FUPI, el cual gobierna y dirige las actividades comunistas y subversivas de la FUPI.

No permitas que la FUPI y la FEPI difundan el comunismo y la subversión por medio de nuestras escuelas superiores.

Permanece alerta para detener los esfuerzos de las redes comunistas y sus jóvenes agentes en Puerto Rico.

.Abajo la FEPI y el comunismo!

Frente Anti-Comunista Universitario.

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

1,000 copies of the flyer to be utilized against the FEPI! These 1,000 copies should be attached to 1,000 copies of the FUFI pamphlet at the Bureau for anonymous distribution to local high schools where the influence of the FEPI is greatest.

The SJO intends to mail the FUPI pamphlet to the ROTC units at the UPR, Rio Piedras and Mayaguez campuses. Additionally, the SJO plans to distribute the pamphlet anonymously to the Statehood Republican Party youth and to the Anti-Communist University Front at the UPR. As indicated above, the distribution of the pamphlet and flyer would be anonymous and would be accomplished by mailing the material from various post offices throughout the metropolitan San Juan area. The SJO would exercise extreme caution to insure that the pamphlet and flyer in no way could be traced to an employee of the FBI.

As indicated in reSJlet, 4/22/64, the SJO feels that the proposed pamphlet would have a disastrous effect upon the FUPI at the UPR.

The Bureau is requested to expeditiously handle this matter in order that the pamphlet might be distributed before the annual FUPI congress held during the latter weeks of October, 1964. UNITED STATES GO RNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

10/9/64

DATE:

FROM:

SAC, NEW YORK (105-32072) (P*)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION (OO: SAN JUAN)

A review of the files of the NYO, pertaining to the Puerto Rican independence movement, has been made for the purpose of developing counterintelligence measures against this movement.

The principal organizations in NYC are the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico (MLPR), and the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI). The NPPR has just passe through an internal power struggle between 2 factions and although this struggle is presently dormant, it could erupt again at anytime virtually destroying the NPPR in NYC. The MLPR, through its leader, presently incarcerated, continually attacks the Mri and its program both in Puerto Rico and MY. There has been some cooperation between the NPPR and the MLPR in staging commemorative meetings as well as between the NPPR and the MPI for the same kind of activities; however, there is no cooperation whatsoever between the MLPR and the MPI.

Puerto Rican independence movement and is usually blamed for the lack of unity in the movement. The NYO points out that there have been too many persons who considered themselves leaders and too few workers. This has led to feelings of suspicion, jealousy and bickering between leaders of the organizations in NYC and has caused a notable lack of cooperation.

The NYO feels that the counterintelligence program at present is best served by the suspicion and jealousy among the leaders of the various Puerto Rican independence groups in NYC.

2 - Bureau (RM)

2 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1) (RM)

1 - New York

RKS:efk

(5)

CALL Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

25 OCT 12 1964

NY 105-32872

It is felt that no counterintelligence measures could be more disruptive.

Concerning the MPI in NYC,

MPI Delegate to the UN, informed

Secretary General of the MPI in Puerto Rico, on 9/20,000, that
the MPI in NYC was plagued by (a Communist and
an MPI member) and his associated, who were apparently
planning to seize control of the NY Mission of the MPI.

complained that this double not be permitted to happen
and presided with MARI to postpone the 10/4/64/ Victions the

NY Mission until the lat week of December.

characterized the seizure of the NY Mission

Director, and

Director, and

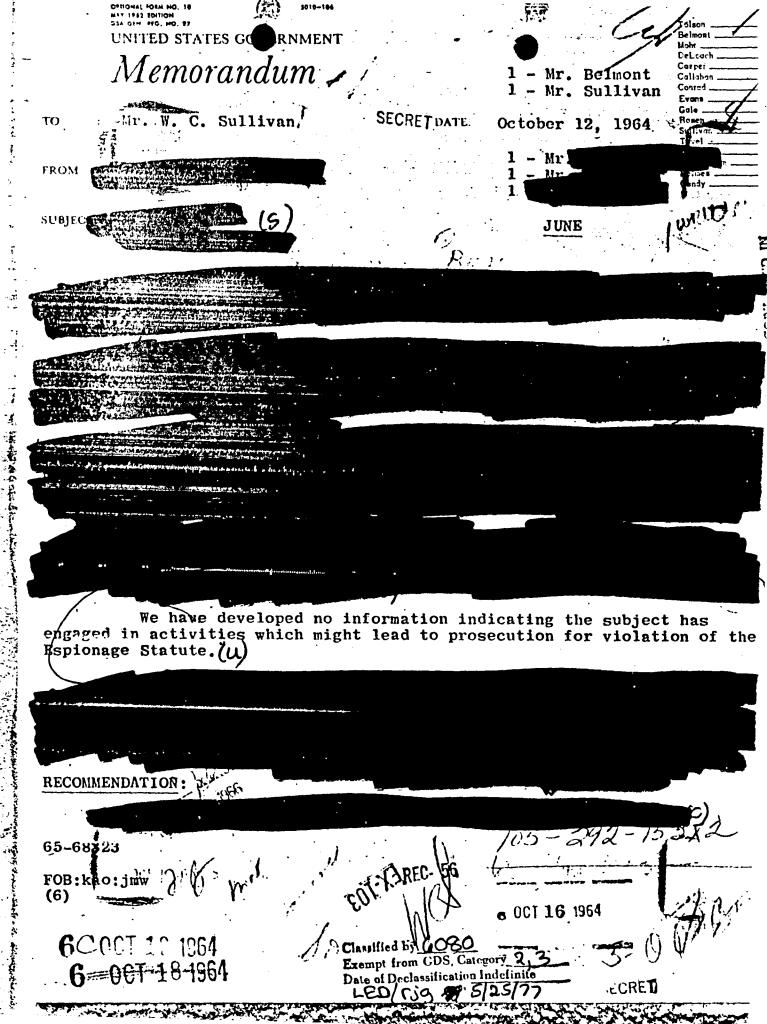
Suggested several steps

avoid the seizure.

On 10/4/64, defeated incumbent Director of the MY Mission.

The NYO feels that the above situation regarding the MPI will possibly lead to 2 factions within the MPI - pro and anti-Communist. Such factional dispute could lend itself to the development of informants in the MPI by interviews of selected known anti-Communist MPI members after a period of 4 to 5 weeks when the positions of all members are better known. A counterintelligence measure at this time, such as an anonymous letter, would have doubtful value, but the development of informants within the NY Mission, could lead to counterintelligence measures at a later date. The NYO plans to conduct such selected interviews of anti-Communist NPI members.

In view of the above, this case is being placed in a P* status for the present. Appropriate counterintelligence measures will be instituted if deemed necessary and advisable.



demorandum Wannall to Suklivan

3-00323

SECRET

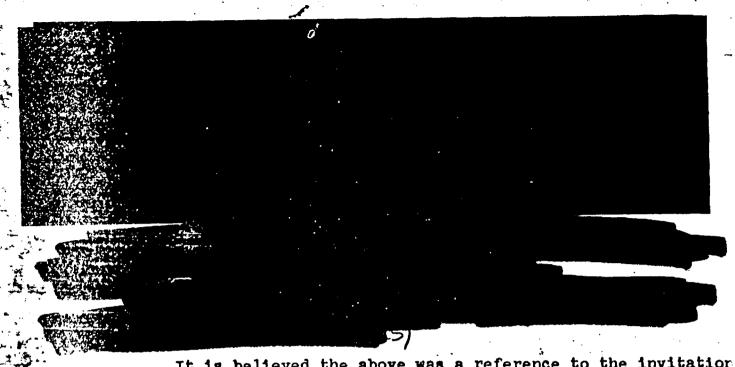
ACTION:

Of the

If you approve, the attached airtel authorizing San Juan to rent a vehicle at a cost not to exceed \$150 per month for a period of three months should go forward. (U)

Red Jon 210

- 2 -



It is believed the above was a reference to the invitation for subject or his MPIPR friends to attend the Cairo Non-Aligned Nations Conference. (W)

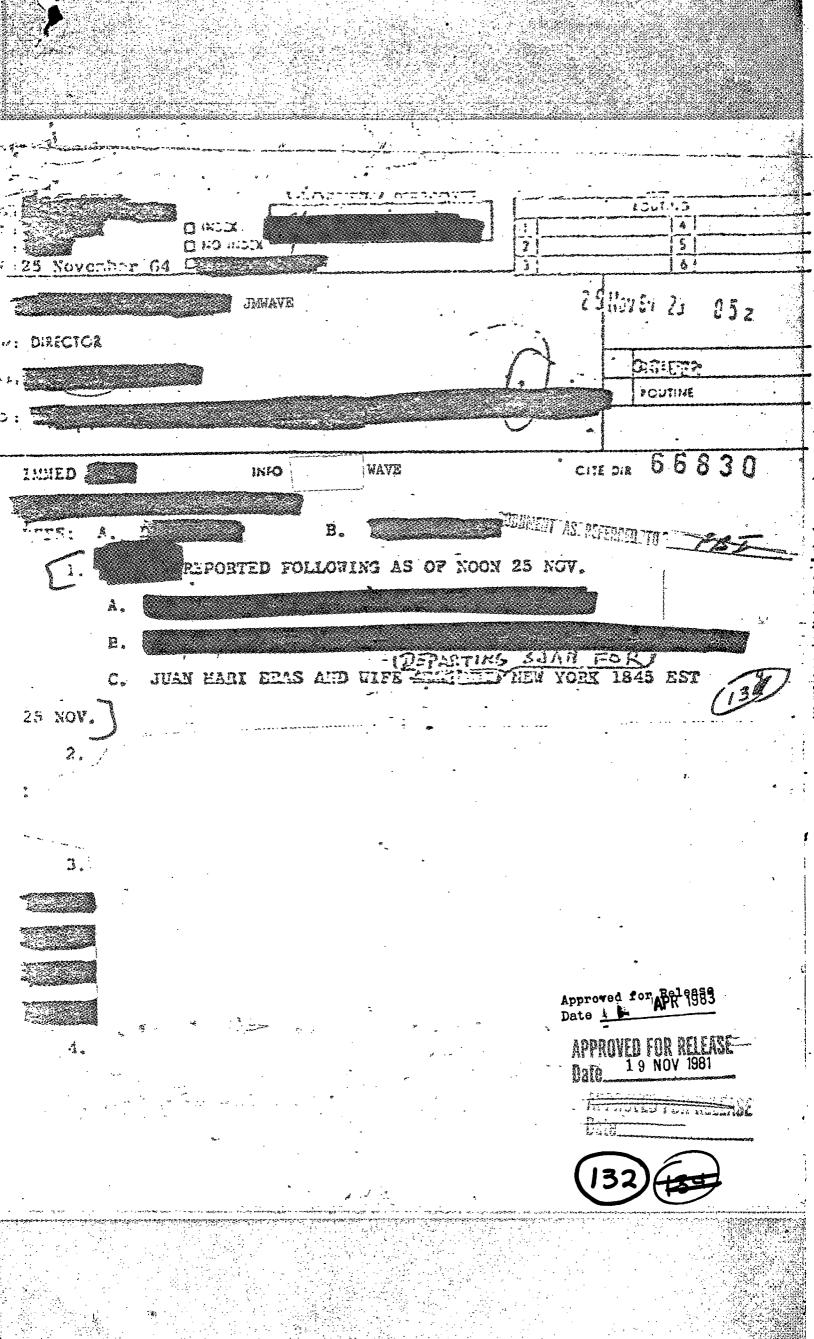
The source on 9/26/64 provided us with the first information that had left Puerto Rico and come to New York. (U)

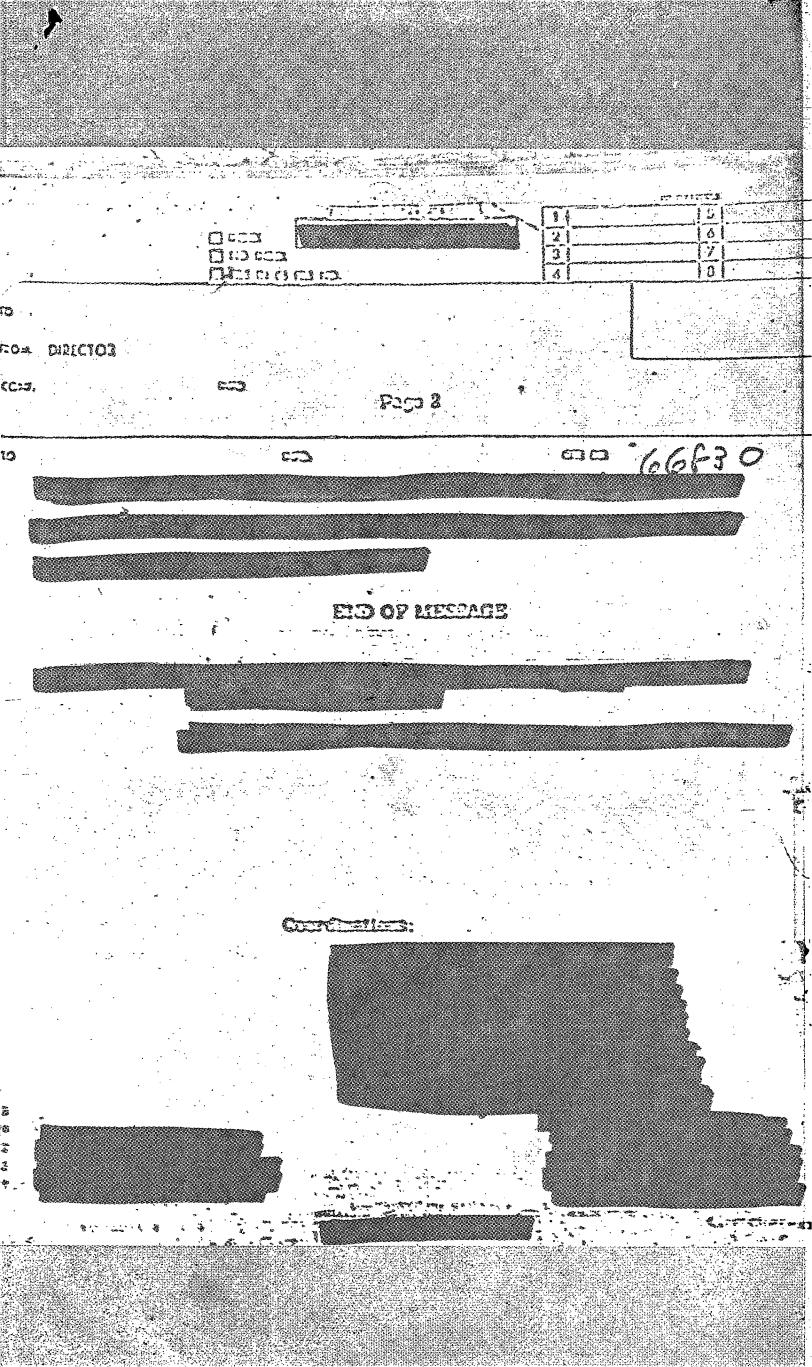


garage d)

On 11/12/64, the source reported that the local office of Air France notified the MPIPR that it had a ticket available for someone for Paris. This ticket was later used by to travel to Europe where she continued on to a communist sponsored youth conference.

On 11/20/64, the source advised that subject would return to San Juan at about 5:00 p.m. the following day.(U)





Roten Tavel Tratter Tele, Ruom

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM XX RADIO

d teretabe

R-10

DEFERRED 11-6-64

TO DIRECTOR (105-66751), CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIANWASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM SAN JUAN 070335

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO, HOTERNAL SE-CURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST.

RESAN JUAN RADS NOVEMBER 3 LAST.

FOR INFORMATION BUREAU CHICAGO AND NEW YORK, MPIPR SECRETARY GENERAL JUAN MARI BRAS APPEARED AFTERNOON GOVENBER 4 LAST, SAN JUAN MUNICIPAL COURT, FOR HEARING VIGLATION ELECTION LAW. AT THIS APPEARANCE BOND WAS SET AT \$1,000.

MARI BRAS REFUSEU TO RAISE BOND, STATING HE WOULD WAIT FOR WRIT OF HABEUG CORPUS TO GAIN RELEASE. MARI BRAS ORDERED CONFINED TO MUNICIPAL JAIL.

ADVISED APPROXIMATELY 75 PERSONS STAGED PICKET TO PROTEST INCARCERATION OF MARI BRAS NOVEMBER & LAST AT 10 P.M. ROLICE OF PUERTO RICO ADVISED ATTORNEY FOR MARI BRAS CARRIED CASE TO HIGHER MUNICIPAL COURT WHERE BOND REDUCED TO AMOUNT OF 200 AND WRIT OF HABEUS CORPUS ISSUED. MARI BRAS RELEASED 1 P.M. NOVEMBER & LAST. MARI BRAS SCHEDULED TO REAPPEAR NOVEMBER 12 NEXT.

ON NOVEMBER 5 LAST, FUP! STAGED PEACEFULL PICKE, UMIS!

NOT RECORDED

167 NOV 9 1964

100 - 105

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

IAL FILED IN /OST-6675

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PAGE TWO SAN JUAN 070335

UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO CAMPUS; HOWEVER, FUPI UNABLE TO FOMENT UNIVERSITY STRIKE AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED.

NEW YORK REMAIN ALERT FOR ACTIVITIES VICENTE MAURA THAT CITY.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 12:06AM DWM

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

| | | Date: | : 11/12/64 | |
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| Via | AIRTEL | AIRMA | | |
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| | TO : DIRECTO | R, FBI (105-9312 | 24) | apple |
| | FROM: SAC, SA | N JUAN (105-3353 | 3 SUB 1) (P) | V |
| | | INDEPENDENCE FOI IGENCE PROGRAM) TROL SECTION | R PUERTO RICO | |
| | held and the i Democratic Par substantial ma (Republican St chief opponent | ncumbent PARTIDO ty) (PPD) was re- jority while the atehood Party of , has proclaimed ion results since | s in Puerto Rico h POPULAR DEMOCRATI turned to office h PARTIDO ESTADIST Puerto Rico (PER itself reasonably e they increased h | ICO (Popular by a A REPUBLICANO), its y satisfied |
| | (Independence | | ENTISTA PUERTORRIO Rico) (PIP) droppe ut 2表. | |
| | displayed a su election which in population, electoral stri | bstantial increa , of course, is and observers go ke urged by the Compart of the no effect on the | as set forth in the se in voters over due to the gradual enerally agree the MOVIMIENTO PRO ININgependence Movement of votes of the second seco | the last l increase at the DEPENDENCIA ent) (MPIPR) cast or |
| 7/2 | 3 Bureau (F 1 - New York (2 - San Juan RLW:djw (6) | RM) Info) (RM) | to 18 18 | 4 |
| Appr | roved: Special Agent | Sent in Charge | M Per | |

SJ 105-3353 SUB 1

Faced with the dismal failure of his electoral with the dismal failure of his electoral with the MPIPR Secretary-General district of fered to resign his leadership position in the MPIPR if it was felt that he was impeding the progress of independence. If he did this, he hoped that all independence groups would unite in a national liberation front. No one seriously expects resign and he has proclaimed the electoral strike a victory since the ESTADISTA vote did not increase as much as some persons had predicted.

mari Bras

We propose to mail out another leaflet over the signature of our mythical "GRUPO PRO USO VOTO DEL MPI" which attacks and his immediate leadership associates in the mrift and suggests that, by their action, they have nullified the independentista vote and further dimmed the opportunities for the future independence of Puerto Rico. At the same time, it suggests that might be using MPIPR funds for his personal use and rialcule two of his assistants,

The text of the proposed leaflet is set forth as follows:

"FAILURE OF THE ELECTORAL STRIKE---WE TOLD YOU SO!

"Well, it's all over now. We posted posters, we marched and sang, we demonstrated and cheered our leaders, and we poured out our money---all to no avail. The Electoral Strike was the most colossal failure in the political history of our Island. Yes, we told you so, and here's why it failed.

"The Electoral Strike failed because it was the feeble product of a small group of unscrupulous men ambitious for power at the expense of the common man. Heading these is our Young Leader who showed commendable energy and dedication to the cause of independence in the campaign. He abandoned his faltering law practice but still managed to live in his fashionable Rio Piedras home, and he and his devoted wife each continued to drive their new automobiles. We wonder if our nickel and dime contributions, our dollars to the Day of Work campaigns, didn't help pay for these little luxuries.

SJ 105-3353 SUB 1

"Seconding our Young Leader was the Aging Merchant. The Aging Merchant likes to play 'diplomat' and enjoys dabbling in 'foreign relations.' Surely his experience as a furniture peddler is valuable in this specialized field! Our Aging Merchant races dramatically off to New York, Europe, anywhere, to carry out his foreign relations duties --- while his wife wonders why she can't accompany him on these 'diplomatic' junkets. Yes, he helped plan our Electoral Strike!

"And there's the Intellectual. This baldeagle, perched in his palatial hilltop mansion in Rio Fiedras, helped plot the Electoral Strike campaign by writing professorial commentaries that few people even pretended to understand. He bought a high sounding title in our organization with his wife's money and contributed heavily to the dismal failure of the Electoral Strike.

"These 'leaders' were assisted by the 'young lions', newly designated attorneys and university students with little experience or responsibility but a vast willingness to experiment with the destinies of an entire people. We are particularly proud of the activities of these youngsters for they have brought our University a fine reputation in the eyes of the world---due to their efforts the world sees our students as lawless brigands desecrating their University campus, jeering their Chancellor, and finally forcing police action to curb their juvenile antics.

"The results of our Electoral Strike were gratifying---to the Populares! They gained; the Estadistas gained. Who lost? Why, the PIP, of course! Yes, the PIP share of the vote dropped lower than ever before. The spirit of organized independence has never burned lower than it is right now. Now our Young Leader poses proudly while being arrested over a trivial clause in the election law and magnanimously offers to step aside from his leadership position in the interest of National Liberation. He and his cronies should have thought of it before.

SJ 105-3353 SUB 1

"We say, Enough! Now is the time for us to turn from these false prophets and unite again in a legitimate struggle for independence. The road to independence is through the ballot box; not through futile campaigns designed to enhance the ego of a few irresponsible leaders. We repudiate our Young Leader and his friends! We extend the handclasp of brotherhood to sincere independentistas throughout the Island and implore that a new spirit of unity prevail amongst us. Let's make our efforts count for the sake of our fatherland."

As in the past, we propose to mail this leaflet from a Fost Office in an outlying area to those persons on our portion of the MPIPR mailing list and selected independence leaders and sympathizers.

We recognize the need for not overdoing these anonymous leaflets as the Bureau pointed out in its letter of 10/13/64. We feel in this instance, however, that it is an opportunity to strike a near mortal blow at and the MPIPR since they are still somewhat disorganized and confused after the failure of their electoral strike campaign.

Bureau authority is solicited to immediately put the proposed plan into effect.

LETTER SUFFRAGE GROUP' KNOWLEDGE OF 'PRO

By TOMAS STELLA

Leaders of the Pro Independence Movement said yesterday they knew nothing of a splinter group within their organization which is calling for all indepen-Nov. 3.

A letter criticizing P.L.M. Secretary General Juan Mari Bras's defense of Fidel Castro and his support of an electoral boycott has been circulating around San Juan for the past few days.

The letter—a mimeographed sheet mailed from Humacao-is signed by the "P.I.M. Pro Suffrage Group." None of the names of the members of the group is mentioned however.

who resigned recently from the never joined that organization. The know that there is a crisis of follow Puerto Rican is

view that "I know nothing of such ly abandoned his opposition to ina group within the P.I.M. and I don't care.

"I do wish to say, however," Marques added, "that while I redentistas to go to the polls on signed from the P.I.M. for tactical reasons, I am still opposed to colonial elections and have no intention of joining any other independentista group."

Mentioned As Examples

The names of Marques and University of Puerto Rico professor Manuel Maldonado Dennis were used by the pro-suffrage group as examples of "prominent members" of our organization who have formally abandoned the P.I.M."

P.I.M., said in a telephone inter- U.P.R. professor, however, recent- leadership within the dependentistas participating in local elections, and joined the Independence Party (P.I.P.).

A prominent P.I.M. member said yesterday that "we've seen sheets similar to this one before. The difference is that in the past they were mailed from different places in the island.

"We've never been able to determine who is writing them, but surely it is not members of our organization," he added. "I would not be surprised if some P.I.P. members were doing it just to discredit the P.I.M."

Leader Crisis

Rene Marques, local playwright frequent speaker at P.I.M. acts, not to be identified, said that "we

that several promine of that organization as that independentistas to vote.

"I doubt, however "whetehr there is such prosuffrage group with One thing I am sure ever, and that is that r nor its members have in circulating such le

The letter, which le the question: "Does Mari Bras) suppose other Communist stoo Castro?," includes a v on P.I.M. leaders wh that nationalization c owned industries mus

Page 6 San Juan STAR San Juen, P.R.

Date: 10/19/64

Edition:

Author: Tomas Stella

Editor: Wm. J. Dorvillie PIM DENIES

"SPLINTER GROUP"

Character: MPIFR IS-PRN O.F

Classification:

Submitting Office: SAN JUAN

Being Investigated

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FEDERAL OUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Secret PORTING OFFICE OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN SAN JUAN **1**2/23/64 -11/3-12/11/64 ITLE OF CASE REPORT MADE BY TYPED BY JUAN MARI BRAS mar CHARACTER OF CASE GT/GUS 1/17/77 IS-PRN IS-CUBA Classified by 1717 RA-CUBA Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Declassification Indefinite Sirep of proples are wicha ifild unless of there is mertid. LEADS CHICAGO, MIAMI AND NEW YORK (INFORMATION) SAN JUAN AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO. Will continue to follow subject's activities. SPECIAL AGENT DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW Bureau (105-292) (RM) (1 - 65-68323) REC- 46 ONI, 10th ND, SJ (By Hand) OSI, RAFE (MI) 471st INTC Det., SJ (By Hand) Chicago (Infc) (RM) DEC 28 1964 Miami (109-11766) (Info) (RM) New York Şan Jyan Digioninana Rosq o CUENN ESPIONACE CONTROL quest Recd. le Fwd. From at

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II. ACTIVITIES WITH THE MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR) AND ON BEHALF OF PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

A. Position Held

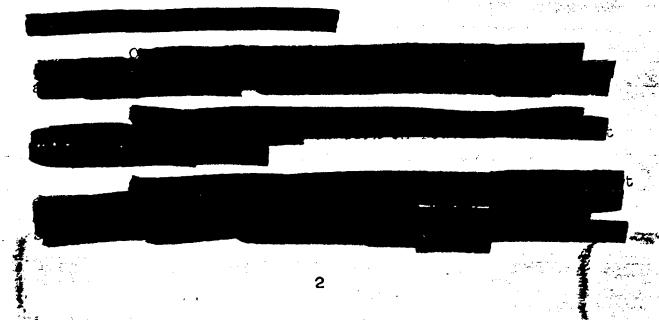
MPIPR "Carta Semanal" 138, dated January 17, 1964, stated that on January 12, 1964, the subject was re-elected Secretary General of the MPIPR.

A characterization of "Carta Semanal" appears in the appendix.

SIT I or Paperbor 10, 1964,

The October, 1964 issue of "Claridad" states on its a masthead that the subject is the Director of "Claridad."

"Claridad" is self-described as the official organ of the MPIPR.



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C. Electoral Strike Campaign

During the fall of 1964, and prior to November 3, 1964, which was Election Day, the press of Puerto Rico gave considerable coverage to the MPIPR electoral strike campaign. According to various news articles, the purpose of the campaign was to refuse to participate in colonial elections sponsored by an occupying power and thus demonstrate that the people of Puerto Rico were in need of national liberation.

"Carta Semanal" 171, dated November 2, 1964, reported that the subject was broadcasting over an island-wide radio chain in support of the MPIPR electoral strike.

SJ T-5 on November 4, 1964, stated that the subject was speaking at a series of MPIPR meetings in the Mayaguez area in support of the electoral boycott.

SJ T-3 on September 4, 1964, stated the subject was conducting a series of public meetings in the Mayaguez-San German area, discussing the MPIPR electoral strike. In these meetings he shared the platform with JOSE NEFTALI RODRIGUEZ.

JOSE NEFTALI RODRIGUEZ is the self-admitted President of Accion Patriotica Unitaria (Patriotic Unitarian Action)(APU).

A characterization of the APU appears in the appendix.

SJ T-3 on September 14, 1964, reported that on September 11, 1964, the subject spoke at a public rally at Yauco, Puerto Rico, concerning the electoral strike of the MPIPR. He shared the platform with JOSE NEFTALI RODRIGUEZ and NOFMAN PIETRI CASTELLON.

NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON is the self-admitted Secretary of Propaganda of the MPIPR.



SJ T-7 on September 23, 1964, stated that on September 20, 1964, the subject spoke in behalf of the MPIPR electoral strike at Arecibo, Puerto Rico. In his address at Arecibo, the subject declared that the Puerto Rican political parties were being directed from Washington and did not have the best interest of Puerto Rico at heart. This meeting was broadcast over an Arecibo radio station.

SJ T-3 on October 13, 1964, quoted the subject as stating that the MPIPR would not resort to violence in the November elections but if the police used brutality against them, they would fight back.

SJ T-9 on October 30, 1964, advised that the MPIPR held an electoral striks congress on October 11, 1964, at Bayamon, Puerto Rico, which was attended by approximately 3,000. This congress was dedicated to the subject by direction of FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA.

FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA is the self-admitted Director General of the MPIPR.

SJ T-10 on October 14, 1964, stated that the subject presided at the above-mentioned MPIPR electoral strike congress and estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons attended. Besides the subject, the other principal speaker at the congress was JOSE NEFTALI RODRIGUEZ of the APU.

The October 15, 1964 issue of "El Imparcial," a daily Spanish language newspaper published at San Juan,

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stated that thousands of independentists from all over Puerto Rico filled the Bayamon baseball park to capacity to hear the subject speak on the electoral strike congress held there. The subject, in his speech, said that the 1964 elections would be the last colonial elections ever held in Puerto Rico. He predicted that very soon a resolution would be approved by the United Nations (UN) requiring the United States to recognize the full sovereignty of the people of Puerto Rico. The subject in his speech, according to the newspaper article, emphasized that the MPIPR would pursue its electoral strike campaign in a peaceful manner but would not permit forces of aggression and repression to limit their civil liberties which include the right to abstain from voting as well as the right to vote.

SJ T-11 on October 15, 1964, said the subject had been making a number of speeches in the Guayama-Patillæ area in support of the electoral strike.

SJ T-7 on October 14, 1964, said the subject in a speech at Bayamon declared that the electoral strike was necessary and predicted that when independence was achieved in Puerto Rico expropriation of United States owned factories in Puerto Rico would occur.

The October 15, 1964 issue of "El Mundo," a daily Spanish language newspaper published at San Juan, stated that the Puerto Rico election commissioner had recently announced that it was contrary to the election laws to operate a loud speaker in proximity to polling places on Election Day. The newspaper quoted the subject as declaring this new regulation to the election laws to be without legal foundation and was used for the purpose of frightening the people and to counteract the success of the electoral strike campaign. The subject declared that he and his MPIPR associates would not prevent the holding of the elections but merely planned to urge the people not to participate. He declared the elections to be deceitful and fraudulent because of their colonial character. He declared and

that he and his associates would not be intimidated in the exercise of their legal rights.



SJ T-13 on October 26, 1964, advised the subject spoke at an MPIPR public meeting at Rio Piedras on the topic "Three Generations and the Electoral Strike." In his speech the subject stated that the electoral strike idea was based on the example and ideas of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPUS. The subject in his speech complained that the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (Independence Party of Puerto Rico)(PIP) had accepted the Fuerto Rican Government political subsidy and thus was selling itself out to imperialism.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is the titular head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) who was, until pardoned by Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico on Sunday, November 15, 1964, incarcerated and confined to Presbyterian Hospital for his past revolutionary activities.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10540.

A characterization of the PIP appears in the appendix.

SJ T-9 on October 22, 1964, said the subject was attempting to persuade members of the Puerto Rico Bar Association to defend any members of the MPIPR who might be arrested on Elections Day.

The October 22, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" quoted the subject as stating that no one would be arrested on Election Day for advocating the electoral strike. He demanded that Puerto Rico Secretary of Justice HIRAM CANCIO issue an opinion on the legal aspects of the election laws prior to the elections so that everyone would know where they stood. He declared that the Secretary of Justice had a legal and moral obligation to publicly offer his legal opinion and let the people know exactly what the laws said.

disclosed that on November 1, 1964, the subject in a speech at Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, declared that the new election regulations concerning the use of loud speakers was unconstitutionally designed to prevent the MPIPR from carrying out its electoral strike campaign. He said that the Puerto Rican Governor, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, had specially designated November 2 as a legal holiday so that the MPIPR would not have an opportunity to register a protest in court prior to Election Day, November 3, 1964.

The November 9, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star," an English language daily newspaper published at San Juan, in an article indicated that JUAN MARI BRAS, following the apparent failure of his electoral strike campaign, called for a united front of all independentists so that national liberation could finally be obtained. The subject said that if his presence was a barrier to such a united front, he would willingly resign from leadership of the MPIPR. The article quoted the subject as stating he was satisfied with the number of electoral abstinence and declared that even the adulterated figures provided by the elections board showed the electoral boycott had been a success.

SJ T-5 on November 19, 1964, reported the subject had been in New York and declared the electoral strike campaign of the MPIPR to have been an outstanding success. He said it was a victory for the MPIPR because it was through their efforts that the Partido Estadista Republicano (Republican Statehood Party of Puerto Rico) (PER) had done so poorly in the elections. He explained that the MPIPR drive had been against the PER in all of the towns of Puerto Rico. He added that if the republicans won, they would destroy the character and personality of the people of Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the PER appears in the appendix.

D. Arrest of Subject

The "San Juan Star" of November 4, 1964, reported that the subject was arrested by the police on Election Day, November 3, 1964, for operating a loud speaker on Election Day in furtherance of the MPIPR electoral strike. The newspaper stated that JUAN MARI BRAS had declared he had intentionally been operating the loud speaker and distributing political literature adjacent to a polling place to test the validity of that portion of the electoral law which forbade such activity.

The November 4, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" reported that the subject and two other independentists were arrested on November 3, 1964, for violation of the election laws in that they used loud speakers in proximity to a polling place.

MARI BRAS told newspaper reporters that he had deliberately provoked his arrest in order to test the constitutionality of the law.

The November 5, 1964 edition of "El Imparcial" reported that on November 4, 1964, the subject was placed in jail for violation of the election laws after refusing to make

bond and as a result about 50 members of the MPIPR demonstrated outside the jail, demanding the subject's release.

The November 5, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" reported the subject was jailed by a municipal judge for violation of the election laws, after the subject declined to post a bond of \$1,000.00.

The subject declared it was his intention to bring about a test of the constitutionality of the election laws.

The November 6, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" reported that the MFIPR had directed a telegram to the UN Committee of 24 investigating world colonialism, in which the arrest of the subject was denounced and the Puerto Rico Government was charged with deliberate interference with the subject's rights.

The November 6, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star" reported the subject was released from jail on November 5, 1964, on a \$200.00 bond, after a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from a Superior Court judge.

The November 7, 1964 issue of "El Imparcial" quoted the subject's attorneys as stating that the subject had not committed any crime and that his arrest had been illegal.

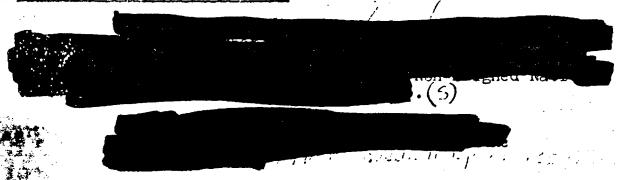
The "San Juan Star" of November 24, 1964, reported the subject, through his attorneys, in a hearing the previous day demanded that the judge declare the subject's arrest 11legal.

The November 24, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" stated that the subject, through his attorneys, indicated that the other political parties had used loud speakers on Election Day and they were not arrested. His attorneys indicated they had photographic evidence of other political leaders using loud speakers close to polling places.

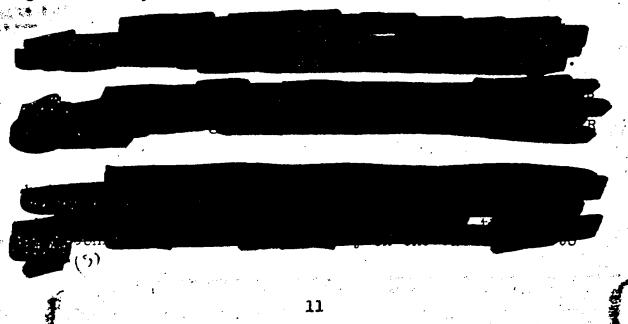
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"El Imparcial" on November 25, 1964, reported that the subject's arrest case had been continued to a further date in December, 1964.

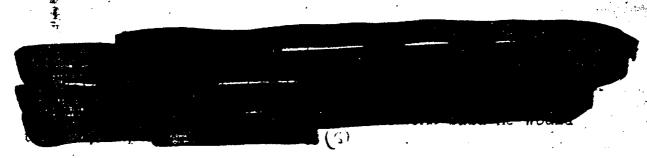
E. International Activities



The October 7, 1964 issue of the "El San Juan Star" stated the subject had announced the MPIPR was sending two representatives as observers to the 2nd International Congress of Non-Aligned Nations at Cairo. He declared this was a great victory for the MPIPR.



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"El Mundo" of November 13, 1964 stated that JUAN MARI BRAS had requested on the afternoon of November 12, 1964, that the UN Colonialism Committee include Puerto Rico in the list of territories that have not yet achieved their independence.

The "San Juan Star" of November 22, 1964, reported that the subject returned to San Juan from New York on November 21, 1964, and was afforded a hero's welcome by MPIPR adherents at San Juan International Airport. In a press conference the subject announced that the Committee of 24 at the UN had voted to include Puerto Rico in a list of 'territories which are not considered to have obtained independence. The subject declared that this opens the way for a discussion of the Puerto Rico situation before the UN General Assembly. He said this gave the right of the MPIPR and other pro-independence groups to appear before the UN to state their cases. MARI BRAS declared that this victory was the culmination of work which the MPIPR had been carrying on at the UN since 1960.

The November 23, 1964 issue of "El Imparcial" referred to the subject's press conference upon his return to Puerto Rico, mentioned-above, and quoted him as stating that the United States representative on the Committee of 24 had vigorously opposed the inclusion of Puerto Rico on the agenda.

G. Activities on Behalf of FEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

The September 10, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" stated that the subject and Attorneys CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ and LORENZO FINERO had requested permission from the Secretary of Justice to visit PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, alleging that he was in serious physical condition. The Secretary of Justice, according to the article, stated that he would not let them interview ALBIZU but he would permit a physician of their choosing to examine him.

CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ is the self-admitted President of the Mesa de Lares.

A characterization of the Mesa de Lares appears in the appendix.

LORENZO PINERO RIVERA is the self-admitted Secretary of Special Missions of the MPIPR. SJ 400-4785

The September 11, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" quoted the subject as stating that the Puerto Rico Supreme Court should give priority to a request for habeas corpus by ALBIZU CAMPOS' attorneys. The subject complained that ALBIZU was imprisoned illegally and that it was the obligation of the Supreme Court to give precedence to all habeas corpus proceedings. The subject sent a telegram to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, requesting immediate action on the habeas corpus matter since ALBIZU was near death from a kidney condition.

The September 12, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star" quoted the Secretary of Justice as stating that ALBIZU CAMPCS was not in critical condition, which statement was in response to the accusation of the subject that ALBIZU was near death.

"El Mundo" of September 12, 1964, reported the subject and other MPIPR members picketed the Supreme Court on September 11, 1964, demanding a decision on the ALBIZU habeas corpus. They carried posters stating that ALBIZU's kidney condition could be fatal.

"El Mundo" of September 15, 1964, stated that the subject spoke at an MPIPR observance of the birthday of ALBIZU CAMPOS on September 12, 1964, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. The subject referred to ALBIZU as "the greatest figure of national life in this century." He declared that ALBIZU's independence ideas provided a new dimension of independence for Puerto Rico which is national liberation. The subject referred to the persecution of independentists by government secret police and of their particular efforts to destroy the MPIPR.

H. Student Violence

The "San Juan Star" of October 29, 1954, reported that during the night of October 28, 1964, MPIPR young people joined with university student members of the Federacion de Universitarios Pro-Independencia (Federation of University

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Students for Independence)(FUPI) in a disturbance that developed into a riot at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR). According to the article, the FUPI and members of the MPIPR held a demonstration on the campus and police were summoned since political demonstrators were not permitted within the university confines.

A characterization of the FUPI appears in the appendix.

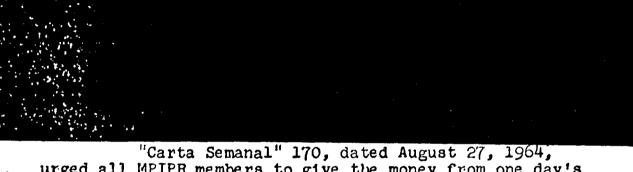
The article said the students resented police interference and in the ensuing disturbance police were assaulted with rocks and other missles and police officers were obliged to fire warning shots and resort to the use of tear gas. During the riot two police squad cars were over turned and one was burned. The article said that in the midst of the riot the subject appeared and made an impassioned speech in which he said much wrong had been done that evening and he concluded by urging the rioters to peacefully leave the campus and seek redress in other ways.

SJ T-18 on October 28, 1964, described the above riot at the UPR and declared that the subject had appeared in the mob and pacified the mob by telling them they were in the right and that he would personally make an issue of their interests. He then urged the students to return home.

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On October 31, 1964, SJ T-10 stated that the subject had appeared in the mob at the UPR on October 28, 1964, and had recalled his participation in the student strike at the UPR in 1948 and then urged the students to peacefully go home.

I. General Activities



"Carta Semanal" 170, dated August 27, 1964, urged all MPIPR members to give the money from one day's work to the MPIPR. The subject complained that political parties operated with government subsidies whereas the MPIPR had only its members to provide funds.

The "El Mundo" of September 5, 1964, quoted the subject as saying that the UN, in its next session, would consider the case of Puerto Rico. He predicted that Puerto Rico would be independent within four years and that Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN was not running for re-election because he probably would not finish his term any way and he did not desire to be the last governor of Puerto Rico.

The September 14, 1964 issue of the "San Juan Star" in an article quoted the subject as stating that he and the MPIPR had underground members in the Puerto Rico Government, including the governor's own official household. The paper also quoted the subject announcing that when independence was achieved all industries in Puerto Rico would be nationalized.

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The September 12, 1964 issue of "El Dia," a daily Spanish language newspaper published in Ponce, Puerto Rico, quoted the subject's speech at the September 12, 1964 birthday celebrations for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS at Ponce, in which the subject described how the MPIPR had underground agents working in the various Commonwealth agencies and the governor's staff. He said that this underground group that had been organized would not suffer the persecution which he and his MPIPR associates were enduring.

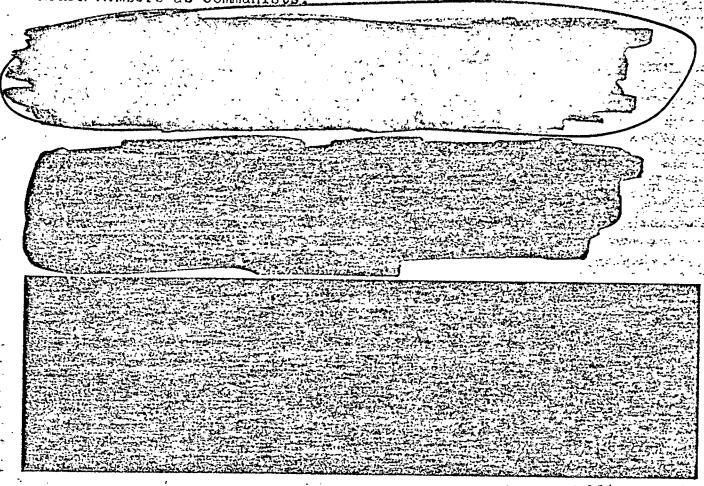
On September 14, 1964, at Ponce said that the spekeman said that when the subject spoke on September 12, 1964, at Ponce, he described how Puerto Ricans are mistreated and discriminated against in the United States and noted that they were treated as Negroes and were victims of American prejudices.

The September 22, 1964 issue of "El Imparcial" said the subject spoke on September 20, 1964, at an MPIPR public meeting at Bayamon. The subject declared that the program of the PER was deceitful in that it pretended to offer help for farmers and small businessmen while it actually supported the monopolies, tha large chain stores, and the big sugar companies. He pointed out that the PER candidate, LUIS A. FERRER, and the PER President; MIGUEL GARCIA MENDEZ, were both wealthy men who own huge cement plants and other enterprises and they have never shared their profits with their workers nor have they formed cooperatives for their workers. The article said he was applauded for his speech and his supporters chanted, "If you are a facist, vote for statehood."

"El Mundo" of September 22, 1964, in an article described how members of the MPIPR and the FUPI almost caused a riot in Rio Piedras when they taunted Governor MUNOZ MARIN while he was making a political speech at Rio Piedras on September 21, 1964. A number of the MPIPR and FUPI members were arrested by the police and the subject represented them when they appeared before a magistrate and he indicated he

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would attempt to restrain the members from any further acts such as they had performed before the governor and at the same time he requested that counterrevolutionary Cubans not be allowed to distribute handbills at MPIPR meetings which brand MPIPR members as communists.



SJ T-13 on September 22, 1964, said the subject spoke at a Bayamon MPIPR rally on September 19, 1964, and attacked the FER.

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SJ T-12 on September 25, 1964, in answer to a question as to where the MPIPR secures funds for its operations, stated that the MPIPR is very thrifty and that its members are so well organized and enthusiastic that they are able to stage big impressive demonstrations that cost very little.



SJ T-5 on October 5, 1964, said the subject spoke at an MPIPR rally at Mayaguez on September 27, 1964, in which he critically analyzed the program of the Partido Popular Democratico (Popular Democratic Party)(PPD).

A characterization of the PPD appears in the appendix.

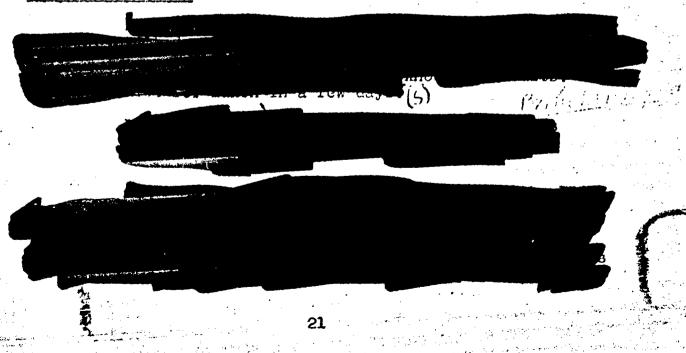
The October 8, 1964 issue of "El Imparcial" reported a press conference the subject gave on October 6, 1964, in which he said the MPIPR would not become a political party until Puerto Rican independence is achieved. He said the majority of the PPD has always been independence minded and will openly favor independence as soon as the Commonwealth falls apart. MARI BRAS declared that the MPIPR was neither communist nor anti-communist but rather a mass movement defending the nation's independence and he predicted they would continue to fight peacefully until they gained their objectives. The subject said that the MPIPR would not submit

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to threats or interference in their right to protest the deceitful fraudulent colonial elections.

The October 8, 1964 issue of "El Mundo" said the subject spoke at a forum sponsored by the Puerto Rico Evangelico Seminary, at which he stated that many people believe the good things achieved for Puerto Rico have been brought about by association with the United States while actually these good things have been achieved by the Puerto Ricans themselves. He declared the United States took possession of Puerto Rico by force and that the Puerto Rican people had not been given an opportunity to choose by plebiscite. He complained that United States citizenship had been imposed on Puerto Ricans without their consent and that the United States has made use of Puerto Rico as a market for disposal of agricultural surpluses. He said the island is maintained so that United States excess capital may be invested and for the establishment of military bases. He complained that Fuerto Ricans are obliged to use the shipping facilities. of United States merchant ships whose rates are the highest in the world.

J. Miscellaneous



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APPEIDIX

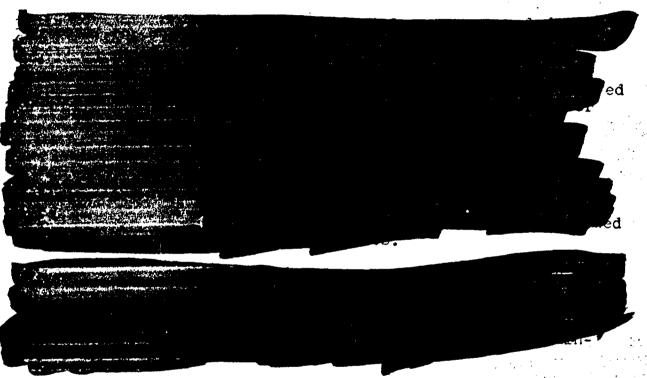
The Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) "CARTA from SEMANAL" is self-described as the official weekly nissions.

MPIPR headquarters to the officials of its branch missions. "CARTA SEMANAL"

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

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 (UPR), Rio Piedras, Fuerto Rico in October, 1956. "Patria" stated that the FUPI was not connected with any political organization and would work for independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means.



A characterization of the MPIPR is attached hereto.

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 IUS:

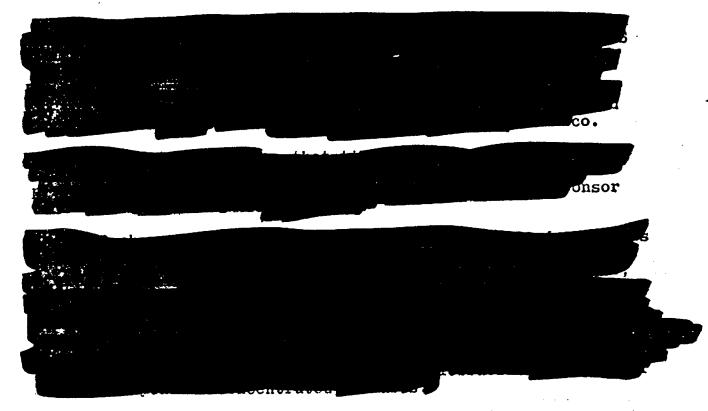
"1. 'The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17 to 31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man Executive Committee, of whom 12 were known Communists. Also cited as 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 as "affiliated organizations in the US, 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.!"

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

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



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

On June 20, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention on November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico)(PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican independence, regardless of his belief on the use of violence, provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the U. S. Government. MARI BRAS stated that he believed 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 efforts.

Headquarters of the MPIPR is located at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, a suburb of San Juan.

Issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR headquarters to the various branches, during 1963 have reported that MPIPR branches have been established, at least in name, in almost every town and hamlet in Puerte Rico and in Chicago, Illinois, and New York City.

The Fifth Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 1, 1963, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, according to reports by the press and from two confidential sources, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of support and thanks sent to the Cuban UN Delegation for refusing to sign a denuclearization of Latin America proposal until Puerto Rico was included. Press reports also stated that JUAN MARI BRAS made a speech which denounced U. S. economic penetration of Fuerto Rico and announced a program of electoral abstinence in the November, 1964 elections. The MPIPR intends to boy—cott the election and to attempt to influence others to do—the same through a program of meetings, propagama and picketing of polling places. This is viewed by the MPIPR as the most effective method of repudiating the "colonial" status of Pueto Rico.

Attendance at this assembly was estimated by the abovementioned confidential sources to be between 600 and 750 persons. POPR sources also reported later that MARI was so discouraged by the attendance that he threatened to resign as Secretary General.

Total membership of the MPIPR is believed by the OI, POPR to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.

Among the members of the 90 member National Council of the MPIPR are adherents of other independence-seeking groups, 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.

PARTIDO ESTADISTA REPUBLICANO (Republican Statehood Party of Puerto Rico) (PER)

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A legally constituted political party which advocates continued union with the United States in the form of statehood.

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AFPENDIX

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

A former 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. In the November, 1960 general elections in Puerto Rico, the PIP failed to obtain the ten per cent of the popular vote required to maintain its status as a political party.

PRENSA LATINA (PL)

PRENSA LATINA is a Cuban news agency with headquarters in F Havana, Cuba, and branches throughout the world. PL, which was organized in Cuba on June 16, 1959, follows in its releases an editorial policy which is anti-United States and pro-Soviet Union.

On April 16, 1962, PL filed a statement with the United States Department of Justice conceding that the agency receives the sum of \$125,000 (Cuban) monthly from Radio Difusora Nacional, an agency of or under the supervision of a ministry of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

On April 18, 1962, PL entered a plea of nolo contendere in Federal District Court, Washington, D. C., to a charge of failure to comply with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and was fined \$2,000.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ISTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico 0095

DEC 23: 11

JUAN MARI BRAS
Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalist
Internal Security - Cuba
Registration Act - Cuba

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent dated and captioned as above at San Juan.

All sources whose identities are concealed 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.

12/1/64

Director, FBI (61-6341)

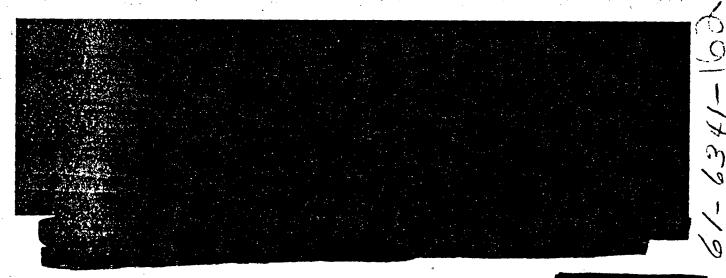
1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Mr. Aull

1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Pettit

SOVIET PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES REGISTRATION ACT - USSR



The New York Office should check with Mr.

Bureau of Customs, for pertinent information regarding the publications which he has called to the attention of the Internal Security Division of the Department.

Pertinent data should be furnished promptly to the San Juan Office to assist in its investigations. New York and San Juan will submit results of their investigations under the individual case captions.

Enclosures - 5

2 - New York (Enclosures - 2)

NOTE:

The four subjects who are mentioned in Department letter 11/17 /64 as receiving Russian propaganda in quantity are Security Index subjects who are engaged in Puerto Rican nationalist activity.

1 - 105-125985

1 - 105-103484

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(1) - 105-292 (Mari Bras)

BGLP: all (16)

39 DEC 4 1964

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R#10山 DEFERRED 12-11-64 TO DIRECTOR (105-292)

AIRGRAM

FROM SAN JUAN

JUAN MARI BRAS IS-PRN.

RE SJ RAD DECEMBER 10 LAST.

THIS DATE ISSUE OF EL DIA, SPANISH LANGUAGE DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT PONCE, CONTAINS ARTICLE STATING THAT SUBJECT HAS COMPLAINED TO SECRETARY OF JUSTICE OF THREATS AGAINST HIMSELF AND FAMILY, OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS TO FAMILY, OBJECTS THROWN AGAINST HOUSE, ANONYMOUS LEAFLET BEING CIRCULATED INSTNUATING HE AND OTHER MPIPE LEADERS ARE LIVING OFF MPIPE FUNDS, AND SABOTAGE OF MPIPE LEADERSHIP SEMINAR LAST WEEKEND IN WHICH WATER WAS CUT OFF AT MEETING SITE. 3

NONE OF OUR SCURCES HAVE REPORTED ANY THREATS OR OBSCENE CALLS TO SUBJECT OR FAMILY AND WE HAVE CONDUCTED NO SUCH ACTIVITIES IN VICINITY OF SUBJECT'S HOUSE. ANONYMOUS LEAFLET IS PROBABLY ONE WHICH WE RECENTLY CIRCULATED UNDER OUR COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM AND WHICH CLEARLY HAS DISRUPTED HIS ACTIVITIES.

HAS HINTED TO US THAT THEY ARRANGED FOR WATER TO BE CUT OFF AT SEMINAR LAST WEEKEND WITH RESULTS THAT THOSE IN ATTENDANCE WERE BRUSHING TEETH IN SPARKLING WATER AND NO WATER WAS AVAILABLE FOR SANITARY OR WASHING USE.

ARTICLE SAID SECRETARY OF JUSTICE WOULD REFER MATTER TO SUBORDINATE FOR INVESTIGATION

69 DEC 1 20196

Sabotaje al agua en Semirario mp

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PAGE TWO FROM SAN JUAN 112136

REPORTED SUBJECT'S ASSOCIATES WERE CALLING
PRESS YESTERDAY TO PUBLICIZE SUBJECT'S COMPLAINT BUT PAPERS
SHOWED LITTLE INTEREST. EL DIA ONLY PAPER TO PUBLISH NEWS
TO DATE. EL DIA ARTICLE WRITTEN IN TONGUE IN CHEEK VEIN.
SUBJECT'S COMPLAINTS HAVE NO REFERENCE TO OUR ACTIVITIES
WITHEXCEPTION OF LEAFLET. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY
FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

RECEIVED: 6:40 PM JLD

men aridan

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.