

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 30, 1968

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On 1/17/68 at [REDACTED] File # Columbia files 25-1030

by SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED] ABD/bas b7C Date dictated 2/20/68 25-1031

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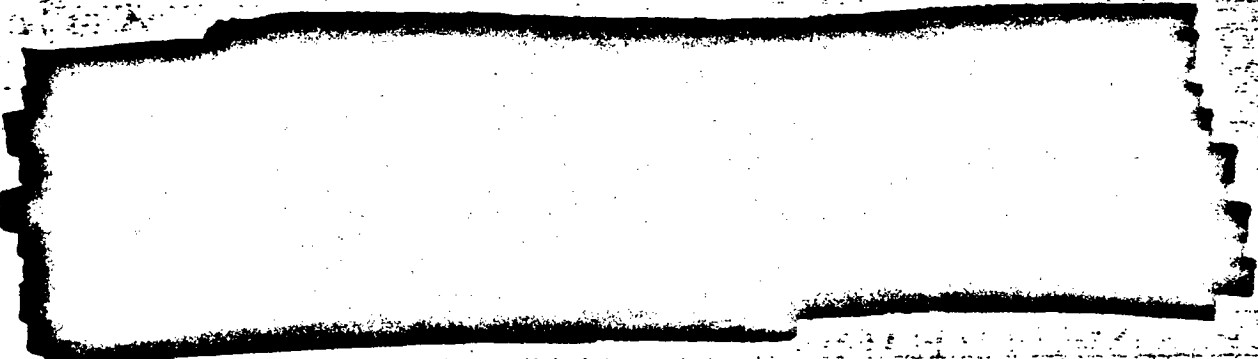
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SJ 25-15272

DETAILS:



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/25/68

Copy to: 1 - USA, San Juan

Report of:
Date:

SA [REDACTED]

b7C

Office: SAN JUAN

Field Office File #: 25-24139

Bureau File #:

Title: JUAN MARI BRAS

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] that NORMAN
PIERAI and JUAN MARI BRAS who are officials of the Movimiento
Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence
Movement) (MPIPR) did counsel he and others to refuse induction
into the Armed Forces of the United States.

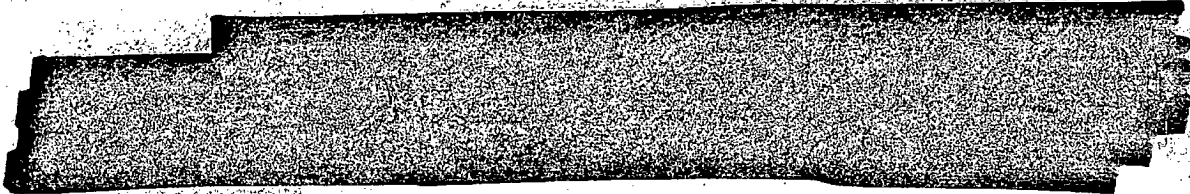
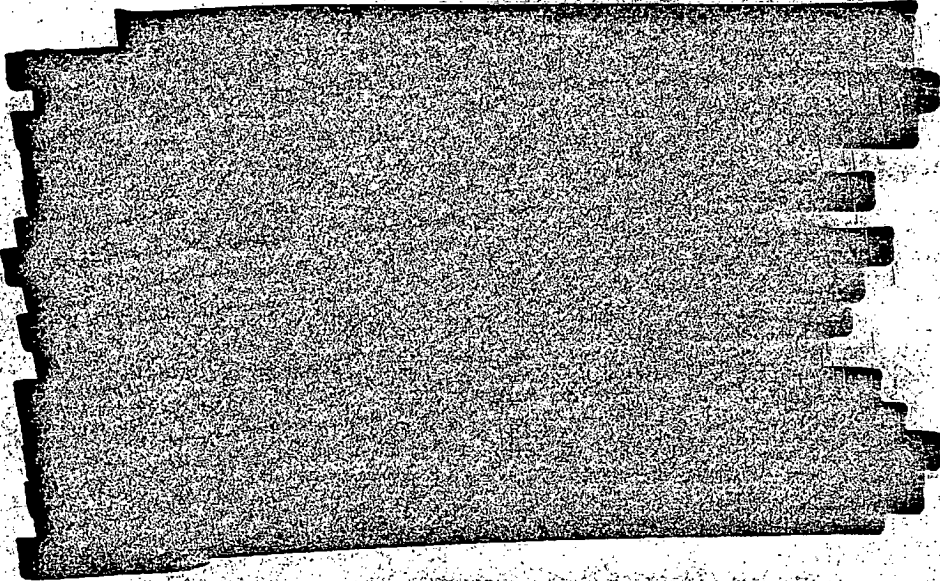
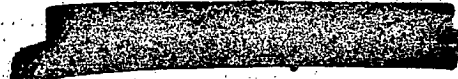
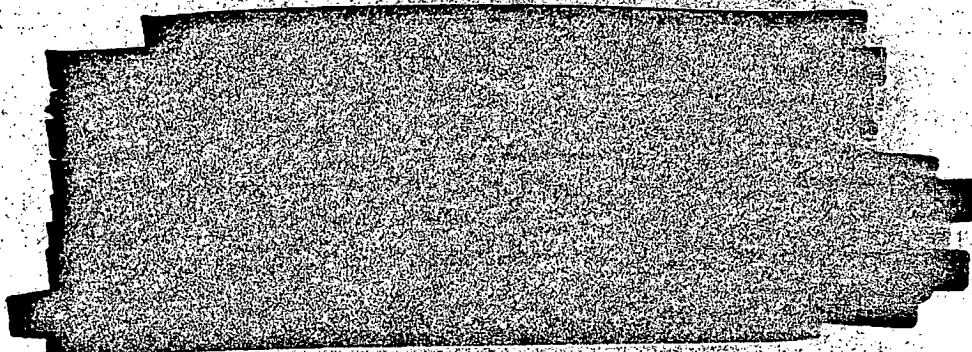
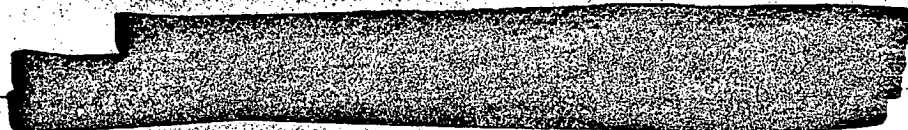
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SJ - 25 - 24139

On 1/17/68 at  File # Columbia files 25-1060

25-1061

by SA  LEO/bac  Date dictated 1/20/68

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DETAILS:



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1/25/68

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-75715)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3401)

**SUBJECT: MPIPR
IS - PRN**

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

No local dissemination of this LHM is being made in view of the fact that the information contained herein was widely reported in local newspapers.

Indices of the San Juan Office contain no information relating to JOSE AGOSTO SANTOS or LUIS ORTIZ RIVERA.

It would appear from the information contained in this article that JUAN MARI BRAS and/or the MPIPR are in violation of Title 18, Section 953 of the U. S. Code, although it is not known that the term "citizen" as contained therein would be applicable to the MPIPR as it has no judicial or legal entity in that it is not incorporated.

- 4 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM) O
 - (1 - 105-292 - JUAN MARI BRAS)
- 2 - San Juan
 - (1 - 100-4785) - JUAN MARI BRAS)

RAM:lla
(6)

ENCLOSURE

105-292-
NOT RECORDED
162 FEB 5 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-75715-688

BJ 105-3401

The Bureau is requested to present the information hereinto the Department of Justice for their prosecutive opinion.

San Juan will remain alert to any additional information in this regard and the Bureau will be immediately advised of any developments.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico

January 25, 1968.

MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO
RICAN NATIONALIST

The "San Juan Star," a daily English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article in its January 25, 1968, edition entitled "Two Island GIs in Hospital After Release."

This article is as follows:

"Two Puerto Rican servicemen who had been captured by the Viet Cong were being treated Wednesday in a South Vietnamese hospital shortly after becoming the first U. S. war prisoners released by the Communists since last November.

"They were identified as Marine Cpl. Jose Agosto Santos, 24, of Aguas Buenas and Army Pfc. Luis Ortiz Rivera, 23, of Puerto Nuevo. A U.S. official said Agosto Santos had been held by the Viet Cong since May 14, 1967 and Ortiz Rivera had been a captive since Dec. 21, 1966.

"U. S. officials declined to give any details concerning the circumstances surrounding the release of the two servicemen, who are believed to be the first Puerto Rican prisoners released by the Viet Cong.

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ENCLOSURE

MPIPR

"The islanders are the 10th and 11th U. S. soldiers released by the Viet Cong in the past three years. Last November, three U. S. servicemen were released by the Viet Cong through Cambodia.

"A U. S. spokesman said the two men would be evacuated from Vietnam shortly, possibly to either Okinawa, the U. S. West Coast or Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. There was no indication as to when they could be expected to rejoin their families here.

"For their families, news of their release brought an end to many months of anxious waiting.

"In his Puerto Nuevo home, Tito Ortiz, the father of Ortiz Rivera, said Wednesday the happiest moment of his life occurred when he received a telephone call telling him that his son had been released and was in good health.

"When I heard these words,' he said, 'I was shocked but I knew that God had returned my son to me.'

"Ortiz said that he and his wife had spoken with their son by telephone shortly after his release. He said his son told them he was feeling fine and urged them 'not to worry.'

"The father said Ortiz Rivera had been drafted in January, 1966, was sent to Vietnam in August of the same year and was captured in December while on guard duty near a South Vietnamese oil field.

"Ortiz said he was first told that his son was missing in action in Vietnam. Later, an investigation revealed that the younger Ortiz was a prisoner.

"In a frame house in Barrio Bairoa of Aguas Buenas, Jose Agosto Marrero, father of Agosto Santos, said he first learned of his son's release when a Marine captain and a sergeant arrived at his home Tuesday night.

MPIPR

"I remember we were all getting ready to go to bed when the sergeant called out at the door that they had some good news," Agosto said. "When he told me that my son had been released I jumped up and hugged him and the captain."

"Mrs. Agosto said the news caught her so much by surprise that she 'got nervous and began to cry.'"

"Agosto said that he had received no news regarding his son's state of health. He reportedly suffered wounds in his legs and back shortly before being captured."

"Agosto, who works as a janitor in the town's elementary school, said that his son's release 'came in answer to our prayers.'"

"He said that last December a group of townspeople walked from Aguas Buenas to Caguas in a religious procession 'dedicated to peace in Vietnam and the wellbeing of all Puerto Rican boys fighting there, including my son.'"

"Agosto also said that about 200 residents of Aguas Buenas had signed a petition addressed to Gov. Sanchez asking his intervention to help obtain freedom for his son. It could not be determined immediately, however, whether the Governor actually intervened."

"Meanwhile, Pro Independence Movement leader Juan Mari Bras said Wednesday that his group had played a major role in obtaining the release of the two Puerto Ricans. He said the PIM had asked the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Government to give preferential treatment to all Puerto Ricans taken captive since they were 'serving against their will.'"

"Both the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Government promised to carry out our request," Mari Bras added.

"The PIM's claim that they had helped obtain the release of the two Puerto Ricans could not be confirmed by official U. S. sources."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE JAN 30 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/17/67 - 1/11/68
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY mjb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - PRN IS - CUBA RA - CUBA	

REFERENCES:

✓ San Juan report of SA **[REDACTED]** 10-23-67.

p*

LEADS:

BUFFALO, CHICAGO, MIAMI, AND NEW YORK DIVISIONS

Information copies are designated for the above offices in view of their continuing interest in Puerto Rican independence activities.

SAN JUAN

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will follow and report subject's activities.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

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COPIES CONTINUED
COVER PAGE "B"

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

11 - Bureau (105-292) (RM)
(1- 65-68323)

6 - San Juan (100-4785)

22 FEB 5 1968

Agency

Request Recd.

Date Fwd.

How Fwd.

By

RACIAL INT. SECT.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico

JAN 30 1968

JUAN MARI BRAS

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

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

All sources 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.

The Special Agent of the FBI who verified subject's residence and employment on January 11, 1968, was [REDACTED]

Subject's activities in the past and his continuing activities come within the criteria established for his inclusion on the Rabble Rouser Index, and recommendation for his inclusion has been submitted to the Bureau, under separate cover.

SJ 100-4785

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
Date photograph was taken 7-63
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. ☒ This report is classified "confidential" because (state reason) it contains information from SJ T-1 through T-7 disclosure of whose identities would be inimical to the national defense interest.
7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 1960
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) he is current Secretary General of the HPIER and is the attorney of record for various Puerto Rican pro-independence groups under indictment in Federal Court for refusal to comply with the Selective Service Act of 1948.
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) subject continues his leadership of the HPIER.

[REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. SJ 100-4785

JAN 30 1968

Director

United States Secret Service

Department of the Treasury

Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: JUAN MARI BRAS

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☒ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☒ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

105-292-318

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

Copy to:

- 1 - NISO, 10th ND, San Juan (By Hand)
- 1 - 771st MI-DET, San Juan (By Hand)
- 1 - OSI, Ramey Air Force Base (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, San Juan (By Hand)

Report of:
Date:

SA ROBERT A. MINITER

Office: SAN JUAN

JAN 30 1968

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, the Secretary-General of the MPIPR, continues to reside at Calle Tamesis 1502, Urbanization El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. He is a self-employed attorney with a law office at 559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. His general activities with groups seeking the independence of Puerto Rico and his travel is set out herein.

P*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 2-2-77
DATE 2-2-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassi-
fication.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080ON 3-2-77

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SJ 100-4785

DETAILS:

Characterizations of all organizations and events are included in the appendix of this report unless specifically mentioned herein.

I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Subject was observed leaving his residence at 1502 ✓
Calle Tamesis, Urbanization El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Special Agents of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
on December 5, 1967.

The subject resides at Calle Tamesis 1502, Urbaniza-
tion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and is a self-
employed attorney with his law office located at 559 Barbosa
Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. ✓

Special Agent of the FBI on
January 11, 1968.

II. POSITION OF LEADERSHIP

The subject, a local attorney, is the Secretary-
General of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR).

"El Mundo," a Spanish language
daily newspaper published in
in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on
January 6, 1968.

SJ 100-4785


III. STATUS OF SUBJECT'S HEALTH

During a general MPIPR meeting held November 8, 1967, the subject announced that he could not participate in the discussions because of doctor's orders.

SJ T-1 on November 14, 1967.

IV. ACTIVITIES WITH GROUPS SEEKING PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE AND OTHER SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

Subject and his wife, PAQUITA PESQUERA DE MARI BRAS, departed San Juan, Puerto Rico, via Eastern Airlines Flight 920, at 7:30 a.m., for New York City, on September 7, 1967, and held return reservations from New York City to San Juan on Eastern Airlines Flight 929, to depart New York City at 3:40 p.m., September 10, 1967.


September 7, 1967.

The subject was scheduled to appear at the Casa Puerto Rico in New York City on September 8, 1967, to deliver a speech.

SJ T-2 on September 8, 1967. ✓

The purpose of the subject's visit to New York City on September 8, 1967, is to report to the MPIPR members in New York City regarding the current plans of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico after the political plebiscite which was held in Puerto Rico.

SJ T-3 on September 11, 1967. ✓

The subject was the featured speaker at the Casa Puerto Rico, 106 East 14th Street, New York, New York, on September 8, 1967, to discuss the future activities of the MPIPR.

SJ T-4 on September 14, 1967.

SJ 100-4785

Subject's speech on September 8, 1967, at Casa Puerto Rico, in New York City dealt with the injustice inflicted on Puerto Ricans by American officialdom. The subject compared these injustices to those inflicted for so many years on the Negroes, and he was critical of the United States participation in the war in Vietnam. The subject also, during the course of his speech, stated that he had recently travelled to Cuba.

SJ T-5 on September 15, 1967.

The subject, on September 9, 1967, participated in a march commemorating the birthdate of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. This march took place in New York City, and the subject delivered a speech at a rally of Puerto Rican independentists which was held after the march.

SJ T-4 on September 12, 1967.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was formerly the head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) and died in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on April 21, 1965.

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The subject and his wife arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from New York City on Eastern Airlines Flight 929 on September 11, 1967.

[REDACTED]

Subject, during the Grito de Lares celebration on September 23, 1967, while delivering his speech to the MPIPR members present, tried to provoke the police by calling them names and using abusive language with regard to the police officers in the performance of their duties.

SJ T-6 on September 27, 1967.

SJ 00-4785

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on November 14, 1967.

On November 10, 1967, the subject was scheduled to give a speech at the Casa de las Americas in New York City.

SJ T-2 on November 11, 1967.

The subject departed San Juan, Puerto Rico, for New York City on Pan American Airways Flight 294 at 2:30 p.m., on November 11, 1967.

[REDACTED]
1967.

The subject gave a speech on Puerto Rican independence in the Casa Puerto Rico in New York City on November 11, 1967.

SJ T-2 on November 24, 1967.

"The MPI Political Commission has attempted to discuss these problems with the members of the pilot project. On two separate occasions Dr. CORDERO was invited to attend these meetings. On both occasions she failed to attend, the second time demanding that the Political Commission reply to certain proposals of hers before she would attend. This is obviously an act of anarchy, and will lead the organization into chaos.

"We are convinced that ANA LIVIA CORDERO and the members of her group are the victims of CIA spadework conducted for the purpose of destroying the MPI. We hope they will realize this in time... We will not tolerate anarchism within the ranks of the MPI.... We will not permit anyone to destroy us."

V. MAGAZINE INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT

The following interview with the subject appeared in the August 12, 1967, issue of "Sucesos," a weekly Mexican magazine, and was written by MIGUEL ANGEL CONZALEZ and is capsulized herein to reflect the political philosophy as well as observations of the subject on the necessity of revolutionary activity.

"This reporter, after having taken an automobile tour of the greater part of Puerto Rico, obtained an interview with the great leader of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, JUAN MARI BRAS. This robust, young and honest attorney, a native of Mayaguez, is the head of the Puerto Rican patriots working

SJ 100-4785

The subject arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from New York City on Pan American Airways Flight 295 at 10:25 p.m., on November 15, 1967.

[REDACTED] on November 15, 1967.

The subject, during November, 1967, was an instructor at the MPIPR Training School where he instructed the students in the political ideas of the MPIPR.

The MPIPR Training School which was located in Barrio Tortugo, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, was formed by the MPIPR and directed by Dr. ANNA LIVIA CORDERO, an MPIPR member, for the purpose of training young people in the ideals and thesis of the independence for Puerto Rico, along with the teachings of Marx and Lenin. The students were also to be instructed in the use of firearms, boxing, karate and judo. The training was to last approximately one year, after which the students would be sent to various parts of Puerto Rico to live and where they would attempt to subvert the masses to the philosophies of Puerto Rican independence, Leninism and Marxism.

SJ T-8 on March 2, 1967.

In an article authored by the subject appearing in the weekly newsletter of the MPIPR, Carta Semanal, dated October 13, 1967, the subject excoriates ANA LIVIA CORDERO for what he refers to as "undisciplined and anarchical conduct" in the operation of the MPIPR Youth Training School.

"Dr. CORDERO has used the pilot project under her command as a center of factionalist activity within the movement. She has held numerous meetings at the pilot site with dissident groups, during which fuel has been poured on the divisionist fire....

against great odds to obtain liberty for their country.

It is easy to imagine the situation of BRAS. He has taken upon his shoulders, along with a group of veteran Independentists and with the support of the Island's youth, the noble task of winning the symbol of dignity for the Puerto Rican people: independence.

Well aware of all the problems facing this Caribbean island, BRAS answered competently all the points of the questionnaire which this reporter had given him. Afterwards we went to the home of a veteran Independentist militant and it was here that BRAS gave his tape-recorded interview. He answered fully and completely all the questions which this reporter presented. He reviewed what Puerto Rico was and is under foreign domination, analyzed the serious problem presented by the existence of thousands of non-producing bureaucrats, who merely receive and transmit official papers. He placed special emphasis on the 800,000 unemployed individuals representing a third of the island's population. He warned that under the current regime there was no possible solution for the unhappy condition of the Puerto Rican worker whose only fate is to travel between slums of San Juan and the ghetto of New York's Bronx.

This reporter then asked BRAS if he would take the road of armed struggle as a means to liberate his country. BRAS smiled and made the following observation: 'My friend, you have seen the formidable network of military bases maintained by the United States on the island. It would be a futile sacrifice for Puerto Rican patriots to wage an armed revolution. There are not sufficiently large mountains and safeguards for a guerrilla war such as commander Fidel Castro carried on in Sierra Maestra.'

'Furthermore, what we are tackling now is not the assumption of power by an armed revolution, but the absolute necessity of demanding independence for the Puerto Rican people. This is the immediate objective of the MPI and all Puerto Rican patriots. Once independence has been obtained, which will have to come as the result of the most elementary justice, then the Puerto Rican people themselves will establish their own form of government. We are firmly convinced, through the uncountable expressions of sympathy for our movement made by revolutionary governments throughout the world, that Puerto Rican independence is an immediate reality which the monopolistic exploiters of Yankee imperialism will not be able to impede.'

The interview of the subject at this point became that of a question and answer period, parts of which are being reproduced herein.

REPORTER: What is the MPI? What are its goals? How, and why was it established, and by whom?

BRAS: The MPI is also called the Puerto Rican Patriotic Vanguard. Indeed it is a patriotic vanguard of the Puerto Rican people. Its goal is to mobilize the majority of the Puerto Rican people, workers, peasants, small businessmen and industrialists, intellectuals and students to demand Puerto Rican independence and to hasten the struggle for the national liberation of our country.

The MPI was established in 1959 and was the product of a determination to re-establish the independent struggle of Puerto Rico, which had passed through a period of crisis during the 1950 decade. It was founded principally by Puerto Ricans from the old struggle for independence, both those of the Nationalist Party, as well as those of the Independentist Party and Communist Party.

BRAS:
(Con't)

which existed in the decades of the 30's and the 40's. Also involved were youths of the new generation who had no direct contact with the experiences and frustrations of the old struggle. These youths had been consolidated since 1956 into the Federation of University Students for Independence, known as the FUPI.

The MPI is the most firmly established political organization among the people of Puerto Rico. We have organized missions, which are the base cells and organs of the MPI, in practically all areas of Puerto Rico. We have central missions, on the municipal or regional level, which coordinate the work of all the base organizations, in 23 regions of the country as well as the United States. The MPI has established a united community among all the Puerto Rican patriotic forces. It hopes that, guided by its vanguard, these forces will make their proper contributions toward hastening the struggle for our country's independence.

Simultaneously, the MPI coordinates the liberation struggle of Puerto Rico with all the liberation struggles now going on in Latin America, Africa, Asia and in all parts of the world.

The two basic pillars of the MPI policy are unity of Puerto Rican forces here in Puerto Rico, and the alliance of our vanguard with all the revolutionary forces fighting to overthrow U. S. imperialism throughout the world. For this reason we have joined the organization of solidarity of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; we participated in the tri-continental conference which took place in Havana, and we have also joined the Organization for Latin American Solidarity. We are going to participate in

BRAS:
(Con't)

this conference which will take place in Havana during the month of July. We have participated in student, political and labor demonstrations in various areas and we hope that the Puerto Rican independence struggle will be understood by all revolutionists throughout the world as a basic part of the struggle for national liberation on the entire planet.

REPORTER: What is your opinion of the plebiscite? What position has the MPI taken in this respect and what position will you take after the plebiscite? Have you met with obstacles and pressure in your independentist campaign?

BRAS:

The plebiscite is a trick conceived by the Department of State of the United States of America with the complicity of the colonial government of Puerto Rico, headed by MUNOZ MARIN, and with the personal complicity of MUNOZ MARIN himself. Its purpose is to frustrate Puerto Rico's application to the United Nations that it be recognized as independent and be given the sovereignty and powers due it by the famous 1960 General Assembly Resolution No. 1514.

By this plebiscite the United States Government is attempting to make it appear as if the Puerto Rican people are approving the colonial status quo which subjugates our country, and are consenting to the political, economic and military domination of the United States over Puerto Rico being maintained in a continual and permanent form.

This is the goal of the plebiscite. However, neither the government nor the Congress of the United States has made any concession which would oblige them, however theoretically, to respect the mandate given by the electorate.

BRAS:
(Con't)

The MPI, from the very beginning, adopted a position repudiating the plebiscite. It adopted this position from the very moment that a committee was named by the President of the United States, allegedly to study the political status of Puerto Rico and to make recommendations. Since that time we have denounced all maneuvers which we have anticipated and which have actually been undertaken.

There is a brutal and sordid campaign of repression against the patriotic forces of Puerto Rico, and especially against the militants of the patriotic vanguard. Here in Puerto Rico the political police of the so-called Associated Free State are constantly working. Also constantly at work are the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secret Service, a part of the United States Treasury Department. Also working are the military intelligence branches of the United States Navy, Air Force and Army, as well as the fronts established by the CIA and the FBI. The independentists leadership, and in particular the militants of the MPI, are continually besieged by the 24-hour persecution of the FBI and the political police of Puerto Rico. Extreme pressure is applied by visiting the employers of workers who belong to the MPI and threatening them, demanding that they remove the MPI workers from the payrolls of the plant, business or firm. Pressure is also exercised by threatening the friends of the MPI members, visiting and implanting in their neighbors fear, and continually besieging members who are active in the Puerto Rican patriotic vanguard.

This effort, despite the intense and persistent activity by the well-established imperialist machinery here, failed miserably.

BRAS:
(Con't)

The MPI has become linked more and more closely with the great masses of the Puerto Rican people. The MPI appeal is the only appeal heard with admiration and respect throughout.

REPORTER: How does the United States dominate the economy of Puerto Rico?

BRAS:

The United States dominates and completely controls the economy of Puerto Rico through the political situation.

The United States Government directly controls foreign trade and trade between Puerto Rico and the United States.

United States controls Customs. In Puerto Rico tariffs are levied for the benefit of the United States. The United States controls and dominates maritime transportation between Puerto Rico and the United States, and between Puerto Rico and the rest of the world through its Federal Maritime Commission. Through the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board, the United States controls and dominates air transport which is so important between Puerto Rico and the United States and between Puerto Rico and the rest of the world.

The United States dominates communications such as radio, telephone and radio-telephone. The United States dominates and controls the worker-employer laws. It uses the Taft-Hartley law, which was approved by the Congress of the United States, to deal a mortal blow against the U. S. labor movement and remove all revolutionary ideological influence from the United States labor movement.

BRAS: The minimum-salary standards are established by the United States Government throughout industry, in interstate and international commerce, and in all commerce in general.

REPORTER: Could Puerto Rico exist as an independent nation?

BRAS: We maintain as a general principle that all nations are capable of surviving in independence, because independence is the natural state of nationalities. Puerto Rico, furthermore, has special conditions which would guarantee a superior development with the advent of independence. With Puerto Rico liberated from the intense exploitation of its natural and human resources, with the people controlling all the political machinery necessary to establishing the best development plans for the country, not only would Puerto Rico be capable of surviving, but it would show a spectacular and exemplary development in America.

REPORTER: What is your opinion of the war in Vietnam and the effect that this war has had on Puerto Rico and its inhabitants?

BRAS: The dirty war which the United States has unleashed against the heroic people of Vietnam represents a stage in the gradual disintegration of imperialism, which manifests its brutality in an open and impudent manner.

The people of Puerto Rico are the victims of U. S. presumption that its youth will sustain this dirty war in Vietnam. The Puerto Rican youth is obliged to serve in the United States Army under penalty of five years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 should he refuse to go when he is called.

BRAS:
(Con't)

We have developed, in solidarity with the people of Vietnam and their struggle for liberation, while affirming our right to sovereignty to nationalism and independence, a resistance to obligatory military service. Each day, more and more youths are refusing to serve in the United States Army. We have carried out an intense campaign to educate the youths, calling upon them to resist the imposition of obligatory military service. Last year, at the "Grito de Lares" anniversary - which marked the proclamation of the Republic of Puerto Rico in the last century - a contingent of more than 1,000 Puerto Rican youths made a statement in that historic time, asserting that they would not serve in the United States Army under any circumstance.

We signed a solidarity pact with the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam at the Tri-Continental Conference in Havana. We are developing this pact here, in Puerto Rico, in the solidarity campaign with the Vietnamese people and the campaign to denounce U. S. aggression against the Vietnamese people.

REPORTER: To obtain the liberty and independence of Puerto Rico, would you resort to armed struggle.

BRAS:

The liberty and independence of the people deserve the maximum sacrifice, and anyone involved in the independence struggle knows that he is continually risking his life and must, at a given moment, face the repressive violence of the regime, to be either a victim of it or to oppose it with revolutionary violence.

We, in Puerto Rico, operate within a fortress of imperialism. Puerto Rico is the great fortress of imperialism in the Caribbean.

BRAS:
(Con't)

In Puerto Rico they wanted to establish, and actually have established a Caribbean anti-Cuba. Our country is surrounded by military bases, including areas where atomic bombs are stored. The bombers of the United States Strategic Air Command in the Atlantic are here, on the base of the American Armada. The limited area of the country helps the monolithic establishments of these imperialist forces. A network of roads constructed for purposes of military communication primarily, embraces the entire island: its mountains, beaches and coasts. There is no corner of Puerto Rico which is not reached by a road. This completely does away with the possibility of armed struggle of a guerrilla nature, as known in Latin America and carried out so successfully in Cuba under the leadership of Fidel Castro in the Sierra Maestra Mountains.

We, who are in solidarity with the Second Declaration of Havana, and who believe, as it was established there, that it is the power of peoples organized into armed struggle against the dominant structure which can achieve liberation, are nevertheless aware of the limitations which the political, military and geographical circumstances of Puerto Rico impose. For this reason, our movement, which is a national liberation movement aspiring not only to independence in the legal sense, but to the full liberation of Puerto Rico, does not at this time contemplate seizing revolutionary power as an immediate objective, since this concept is not within the realm of possibility.

Therefore, since we are not contemplating seizing revolutionary power, we do not have to pose the problem in terms of armed struggle.

BRAS:
(Con't)

Our strategic conception of the struggle consists primarily in bringing about conditions which will force the United States, through a series of pressures applied by the people of Puerto Rico and by the solidarity of the entire world, to choose granting formal independence to Puerto Rico as the course most suited to its own interests, since the U. S. knows that this formality will not bring with it the immediate liberation of Puerto Rico inasmuch as the United States will continue to maintain control over the island by the same method it is now using to control the economy of the country. We believe that this is a concession which imperialism will be obliged to make because of the growing anti-colonial revolution in the world, because of the growing revolution of national liberation in the world, and because of the growing pressure of the people of Puerto Rico who demand the right of independence.

In this total war against imperialism we have a function to carry out inside the fortress, planning the struggle in conformity with conditions so as to be able to transform these conditions. We are ready to carry out this task as part of the liberation of the American continent, and as our contribution to the liberation of mankind. For this reason, we are not only an independence movement, but a movement of national independence and also a movement of national liberation. As I have said, we must view our struggle as part of a large-scale struggle, but at the same time we must set out goals on formal independence as a short-range objective.

When the colonial crisis comes, the United States will have no other choice but to grant independence. However, in granting independence, it will seek those who will guarantee their assistance in seeing to it that this independence is only a formality.

BRAS:
(Con't)

Our struggle is directed at accelerating this colonial crisis, applying pressure from within and without, in order to force the United States to resolve the crisis in the only manner open to it, granting independence. Then, conditions will have changed and we will be able to revise the struggle in terms of attaining revolutionary power."

The following article entitled "MPI Leader Predicts More Violence," appeared in the "San Juan Star," a daily English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 3, 1967.

"Pro Independence Movement Secretary General JUAN MARI BRAS said Monday that all acts of violence in the island can be avoided by 'recognizing the right of Puerto Rico to be a sovereign and independent country.'

'We will continue to maintain that the imperialist violence which is aimed to drown out all our nationalistic sentiments and opinions will foment more violence.'

MARI BRAS' remarks came in answer to a statement by Police Superintendent SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ APONTE, who linked the recent riots at University of Puerto Rico (UPR) and Sunday's fires at department stores owned by mainland firms to resolutions approved at the recent Organization of Latin American Solidarity (OLAS) meetings in Havana.

The MPI leader charged that RODRIGUEZ APONTE's charges are 'irresponsible accusations which can't be proved.'

MARI BRAS acknowledged that he and other leaders have stated that 'violence brought up by the colonial interventionist regime, breeds more violence.'

'This is a true account or description of the realities involved in social progress. To understand that reality and denounce it, is our duty as a patriotic vanguard.'

MARI BRAS added that the MPIPR will never renounce their aspirations regardless of the 'pressures' his movement is subjected to by any newspaper, the police superintendent, the commonwealth government or the U.S. Government.

'The only way to avoid this problem is to go to the root of the problem which is to recognize the full sovereignty and independence of Puerto Rico and not by sponsoring unfruitful and unproductive police investigations.'

1.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

On May 20, 1966, a source advised that an organization called Casa de las Americas (CDLA) was formed in New York City, just prior to April 27, 1964, and was composed of persons who were strongly in favor of FIDEL CASTRO and the Communist form of government in Cuba. Source stated that this organization is located in a third floor left at 17 East 17th Street, New York, New York. Source described this organization as merely a new name for the old Casa Cuba Club (CCC) in New York City, which was comprised of persons belonging to the 26th of July Movement of FIDEL CASTRO. Source stated that the name had been changed to CDLA to attract other revolutionary people of South America and avoid the ostensible affiliation with the Communist country of Cuba attached to the CCC.

By way of background, the 26th of July Movement was a revolutionary organization founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, present Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved during 1962, when it was absorbed into the Integrated Revolutionary Organization in Cuba, along with the Communist Party of Cuba, and other principal parties.

Concerning the CCC, a second source advised that it was originally founded as a social club by persons of Cuban background living in the New York area. During the years when FIDEL CASTRO was struggling to overthrow the Cuban government of FULGENCIO BASTIEN, the general membership of the CCC was sympathetic to the revolutionary aims of CASTRO and supported his 26th of July Movement. After CASTRO came to power in Cuba on January 1, 1959, and it became apparent that Communism was the form of government in Cuba, the membership of July Movement and loyal CASTRO supporters assumed leadership of the activities of the CCC.

The first source above advised that CDLA is also ostensibly formed as a social club, but in effect it acts as a focal point for revolutionary peoples sympathetic to the Cuban government. Although it is not directly controlled by the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), many Cuban personnel attend its functions and at least an indirect link

2.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

with CMEN is present. CDLA has fund-raising affairs and contributes money to the CMEN. CDLA also gives financial support to other revolutionary groups representing countries other than Cuba. Through CMEN, various propaganda materials of a Communist nature are found at CDLA. This same source also stated that many executive committee members, as well as general members of the CDLA, are members of the Spanish Section of the Communist Party, United States of America. Source feels that although there is no direct link between CDLA and the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), an indirect link does occur at CDLA in that it is used as a staging ground prior to entry into CP, USA. Further, source indicates that membership in CDLA prepares an excellent background for persons desiring to return to Cuba.

This same source stated that although there exists in Cuba a social club called Casa de las Americas supported by the Cuban government, there appears to be no connection between the two and no reason to believe that the Casa de las Americas in New York was named after the one in Cuba.

1PLEBISCITE

The plebiscite mentioned herein refers to the balloting in Puerto Rico on July 23, 1967. The voters, with alternatives of statehood, independence, or commonwealth status, voted for a continuation of the present status of Puerto Rico as a commonwealth.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 1-31-68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/1/67 - 1/5/68
TITLE OF CASE NORMAN PIETRI		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY mjb
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA **[REDACTED] b7C** at San Juan, dated 11-22-67, captioned **[REDACTED]** (SJ 25-24139 and Bufile 25-556076).

Bureau airtel to San Juan dated 12-8-67, captioned "NORMAN PIETRI, JUAN MARI BRAS, SSA."

San Juan airtel to Bureau dated 12-11-67, captioned "JUAN MARI BRAS, NORMAN PIETRI, SSA."

Columbia airtel to San Juan, 12-20-67.

Bureau airtel to San Juan, 12-22-67.

San Juan airtel to Columbia, 1-5-68.

-P-

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED [Signature]						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:								25-564820-5
5 - Bureau								REC-15
1 - USA, San Juan								
2 - Columbia (25-1060)								
3 - San Juan (25-15272)								
(1- 105-3318)								
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency	1cc by D-81 to Dept.							
Request Recd.	Atten [REDACTED] b7C							
Date Fwd.	Date sent 2/13/68							
How Fwd.	By [Signature]							
By	5 FEB 13 1968							

SJ 25-15272

LEADS:

COLUMBIA

1. Will locate and interview [REDACTED] and determine whether or not JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI were approached by him for instruction or whether they voluntarily furnished this instruction to him without his request. b7C b7D

2. Determine whether or not [REDACTED] had made up his mind not to report for induction prior to instructions received from MARI BRAS or PIETRI. b7C b7D

SAN JUAN

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

1. Will maintain liaison with Assistant U. S. Attorney BLAS C. HERRERO concerning this case.

2. Will review San Juan files for other individuals who were members of the MPIPR who reported for induction. These persons should be interviewed to determine if they received counseling from JUAN MARI BRAS and/or NORMAN PIETRI.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA) CHARLES E. FIGUEROA at San Juan, on 11-1-67, advised that the statement given by [REDACTED] was in his opinion the first tangible evidence against JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI for counseling and otherwise hindering or interfering with persons reporting for induction. b7C b7D

On 12-11-67, AUSA BLAS C. HERRERO at San Juan, advised that due to the sensitive nature of this investigation, Mr. FIGUEROA had requested an opinion and instructions of the Department of Justice. This request was hand-carried by Marshal T. GOLDING, Attorney, U. S. Department of Justice, Appellate

B

COVER PAGE

SJ 25-15272

Division, to the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. As of December 11, 1967, no reply had been received by the United States Attorney's Office at San Juan from the Department regarding this matter.

Referenced Buairtel dated 12-22-67, advised that the eight persons whose names were furnished by [REDACTED] who were counseled by NORMAN PIETRI and JUAN MARI BRAS are not to be interviewed at this time since they are pending prosecution. b7c b7d

C*

COVER PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-2-67

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] received instructions from Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS and Attorney NORMAN PIETRI of not signing Army documents, of taking all the tests given to me, and of not participating in any induction ceremony. They told me to indicate my political opposition against the Viet Nam War, according to HO CHI MIN's studies and with the "Black Power" theme.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

On 11-1-67 at [REDACTED] File # 25-15272

by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] :ms/mfb [REDACTED] Date dictated 11-2-67

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.

SJ 25-15272

received the same instructions from Attorneys JUAN MARI BRAS
and NORMAN PIETRI, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7d

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7d

"Witnesses:

/s/

[REDACTED]

b7C

Special Agent of the FBI

/s/

[REDACTED]

b7C

Special Agent of the FBI"

SJ 25-15272

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-2-67

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] received instructions from Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS and Attorney NORMAN PIETRI not to sign Army documents, to take all tests I were given, and not to participate in any induction ceremony. They told me to indicate my political opposition to the Viet Nam War, according to

On 11-1-67 at [REDACTED] File # SJ 25-15272

by SAs [REDACTED] :ms/mjb Date dictated 11-2-67

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.

SJ 25-15272

2

the proposals of HO CHI MIN and the "Black Power" theme.

[REDACTED] that they have received the same instructions from Attorneys JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI, [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

b7C
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b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

b7C

SJ 25-15272

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 1-31-68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/1/67 - 1/5/68
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY mjb
		CHARACTER OF CASE 4D-217 SSA	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA **[REDACTED] b7C** at San Juan, dated 11-22-67, captioned **[REDACTED] (SJ 25-24139 and b7C**
Bufile 25-556076).

Bureau airtel to San Juan dated 12-8-67, captioned "NORMAN PIETRI, JUAN MARI BRAS, SSA."

San Juan airtel to Bureau dated 12-11-67, captioned "JUAN MARI BRAS, NORMAN PIETRI, SSA."

Columbia airtel to San Juan, 12-20-67.

Bureau airtel to San Juan, 12-22-67.

San Juan airtel to Columbia, 1-5-68.

-P-

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
								PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- ⑤ - Bureau
1 - USA, San Juan
2 - Columbia (25-1060)
3 - San Juan (25-24139)
(1- 100-4785)

25-564620-6

REC-40

EX-102

FEB 7 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	1cc by 0-80 to Dept.
Request Recd.	Atten: [REDACTED] b7C
Date Fwd.	Date sent 2/13/68
How Fwd.	By RFH/gds
By	7 FEB 13 1968

NOTED
STAT SECT

SJ 25-24139

LEADS:

COLUMBIA

[REDACTED] 1. Will locate and interview [REDACTED] and determine whether or not JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI were approached by him for instruction or whether they voluntarily furnished this instruction to him without his request. b7C

2. Determine whether or not [REDACTED] had made up his mind not to report for induction prior to instructions received from MARI BRAS or PIETRI. b7C

SAN JUAN

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

1. Will maintain liaison with Assistant U. S. Attorney BLAS C. HERRERO concerning this case.

2. Will review San Juan files for other individuals who were members of the MPIPR who reported for induction. These persons should be interviewed to determine if they received counseling from JUAN MARI BRAS and/or NORMAN PIETRI.

Administrative:

[REDACTED] b7C

On 12-11-67, AUSA BLAS C. HERRERO at San Juan, advised that due to the sensitive nature of this investigation, Mr. FIGUEROA had requested an opinion and instructions of the Department of Justice. This request was hand-carried by Marshal T. GOLDING, Attorney, U. S. Department of Justice, Appellate

B

COVER PAGE

SJ 25-24139

Division, to the U. S. Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. As of December 11, 1967, no reply had been received by the United States Attorney's Office at San Juan from the Department regarding this matter.

Referenced Buairtel dated 12-22-67, advised that the eight persons whose names were furnished by [REDACTED] b7C b7D in addition to himself, who were counseled by NORMAN PIETRI and JUAN MARI BRAS are not to be interviewed at this time since they are pending prosecution.

C*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, San Juan

Report of:

Date:

1-31-68

Office:

SAN JUAN

Field Office File #:

25-15272

Bureau File #:

Title:

NORMAN PIETRI

Character:

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] advising
JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI had given
specific instructions to those refusing
induction. [REDACTED]

-P-

SJ 25-15272

DETAILS:

b7C
b7D

February 2, 1968

Airtel

To: SAC, San Juan (105-3401)
From: Director, FBI (105-75715)
MPIPR
IS - PRK

Reurnairtel and LHM 1/25/68 requesting the Bureau to present possible violation of Title 18, Section 953 of the U. S. Code, by Juan Mari Bras, to the Department of Justice for their prosecutive opinion.

Inasmuch as the evidence submitted in this matter is a newspaper article, the Bureau does not feel that a request for an opinion from the Department is warranted at this time. Re LHM, however, is being disseminated to the Department of Justice as well as other interested Government agencies.

If additional evidence is received by your office concerning this matter, you should submit same to the Bureau with your recommendations.

1 - San Juan (105-4785 Juan Mari Bras)

① - 105-292 (Juan Mari Bras)

EMJ:sal
(6)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE:

Re LHM sets forth a newspaper article appearing in the "San Juan Star," in its 1/25/68 edition, entitled, "Two Island GI's in Hospital After Release." This article pertains to the release of two Puerto Rican servicemen who had been captured by the Viet Cong. Appearing in this article is a statement that Juan Mari Bras, leader of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), a militant Puerto Rican independence organization, said that his group played a major role in obtaining the release of the two Puerto Rican servicemen. Mari Bras further stated, according to the newspaper article, that the MPIPR had asked the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Government to give preferential treatment to all

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-75715-688

Airtel to SAC, San Juan
RE: MPIPR
105-75715

NOTE CONTINUED:

Puerto Ricans taken captive since they were "serving against their will." It is not felt that sufficient evidence has been submitted to constitute a violation of Title 18, Section 953 of the U. S. Code. Prosecutive opinion of the Department, therefore, is not being requested.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 105-292)

DATE: 2/5/68

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-4783)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS-PRN

Cards filed
Cards sent 00

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

☐ New Subject ☐ Change ☐ Delete ☒ Resubmission

Name JUAN MARI BRAS		FBI Number																								
Aliases																										
Citizenship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien																										
Subject also on <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> RI		Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female																								
Race White																										
Organizational Affiliation <table border="0"><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 20 MISC</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS</td><td>(Specify)</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP	<input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC	<input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN	<input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP	<input type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT	<input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP	<input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 MISC	<input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS	(Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE			
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<input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE																										
Date of Birth 12/2/27	Place of Birth Mayaguez, Puerto Rico																									
Position in Organization Secretary General Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern) Self-employed Attorney 559 Barbosa Avenue Hato Rey, Puerto Rico																									
Residence Address 1502 Calle Tamesis Urbanization El Paraíso, Río Piedras, Puerto Rico																										

REGISTERED MAIL

(2) Bureau
1-San Juan
JJC:ldr
(3)

54 MAR 27 1968

NOT RECORDED

12 FEB 8 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.
STAT. SECT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 14 FEB 68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/17/68 - 2/5/68
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY eab
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA	7 2

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [REDACTED] **b7C** at San Juan 1/31/68;
Columbia airtel to San Juan, 1/22/68.

-P-

LEADS:COLUMBIA DIVISION

1. Will reinterview [REDACTED] in **b7C**
effort to obtain specific information as to counseling he and **b7D**
other persons received from JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVE: <i>[Signature]</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
⑤ - Bureau 1 - USA, San Juan 2 - Columbia (25-1061) 3 - San Juan (25-24139) (100-4785)						25-56412-8 FEB 16 1968 REC-21 EX	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	1cc by D-C Dto [REDACTED] b7C					STAT SECT.	
Request Recd.	Atten: [REDACTED]					[Handwritten notes]	
Date Fwd.	Date sent 2/27/68						
How Fwd.	By RER gds						
R.	[Handwritten notes]						

51 MAR 9 1968

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-292

SJ 25-24139

2. Will determine if [REDACTED] ^{b7C} received unsolicited counseling from MARI BRAS and PIETRI together with others and approximate dates of such counseling.

3. [REDACTED] ^{b7C}

4. [REDACTED] ^{b7C}

SAN JUAN DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will continue to maintain liaison with Assistant U. S. Attorney, BLAS C. HERRERO, concerning this case.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Assistant United States Attorney, BLAS C. HERRERO, at San Juan was contacted on 1/5/68 and advised of the training status of [REDACTED] ^{b7C}

[REDACTED] ^{b7C}

[REDACTED] ^{b7C}

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 14 FEB 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/17/68 - 2/5/68
TITLE OF CASE NORMAN PIETRI		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY eab
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** **b7C** at San Juan 1/31/68;
Columbia airtel to San Juan, 1/22/68.

-P-

LEADS:

COLUMBIA DIVISION
[REDACTED] **b7C, b7D**

1. Will reinterview **[REDACTED]** in effort to obtain specific information as to counseling he and other persons received from JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑤ - Bureau 5-564820 1 - USA, San Juan 2 - Columbia (25-1060) 3 - San Juan (25-15272) (11-105-3318)		25-564820-7 8 FEB 19 1968 Records ICC to 105-75686 b7C REC 39 EX 109	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	1cc by 0-8D to Dept.	STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL T. T. [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]	
Request Recd.	Attenti [REDACTED] b7C		
Date Fwd.	Date sent 2/26/68		
How Fwd.	By RFH/gas		
By	55 MAR 1968		

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SJ 25-15272

2. Will determine if [REDACTED] received
unsolicited counseling from MARI BRAS and PIETRI together with
others and approximate dates of such counseling. b7C

3. [REDACTED] b7C

4. [REDACTED] b7C

SAN JUAN DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will continue to maintain liaison with Assistant
U. S. Attorney, BLAS C. HERRERO, concerning this case.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, San Juan

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: 12-15-63

Office: SAN JUAN

Field Office File #: 25-15272

Bureau File #: 25-564820

Title: NORMAN PIETRI

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] that NORMAN PIETRI and JUAN MARI BRAS who are officials of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) did counsel he and others to refuse induction into the Armed Forces of the United States.

[REDACTED]

-P-

FBI

Date: 2/19/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN

SUBJECT: CHANGED
NORMAN PIETRI
SSA, COUNSELING
(San Juan file 25-15272)
(Columbia file 25-1060)

JUAN MARI BRAS
SSA, COUNSELING
(San Juan file 25-24139)
(Columbia file 25-1061)

OO: SJ

Title has been changed to the names NORMAN PIETRI
 and JUAN MARI BRAS. It was carried in Bureau airtel, dated
 2/13/68, as _____

Re Reports of SA _____ at San Juan
 dated 2/14/68, on JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI; Bureau
 airtel to San Juan, dated 2/13/68; Bureau airtel to San Juan,
 dated 12/8/67.

1cc Del Sec Unit
2/28/68 RFH/gds

- 6 - Bureau
 (3 - NORMAN PIETRI)
 (3 - JUAN MARI BRAS)
- 4 - Columbia (Encs 4)
 (2 - NORMAN PIETRI)
 (2 - JUAN MARI BRAS)
- 2 - San Juan
 (1 - NORMAN PIETRI 25-15272)
 (1 - JUAN MARI BRAS 25-24139)

WGW:lgc
 (12)

REC-74

EX-108

1 FEB 21 1968

C. C. Bishop

Approved: *CLATH*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

57 MAR 5 - 1968

SJ 25-15272
SJ 25-24139

Enclosed for the Columbia Division are four copies of referenced Bureau airtel to San Juan, dated 2/13/68.

Referenced Bureau airtel to San Juan, dated 12/8/67, instructed the San Juan Office to open separate files on JUAN MARI BRAS and NORMAN PIETRI concerning their counseling or other hindering or interfering with SSA or persons reporting for induction. It is noted that the file numbers in referenced Bureau airtel of 2/13/68, indicate San Juan file number 25-15272 which is the file of NORMAN PIETRI

[REDACTED] b7C

Referenced reports of SA [REDACTED] dated 2/14/68, set out lead to reinterview [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C

Copies of Bureau airtel dated 2/13/68, are being forwarded to Columbia Division and MR. ERIC M. VINSON, JR., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, letter to the Bureau, dated 2/8/68, setting out items that the Attorney General's office would like to be covered during the course of interview.

LEAD

COLUMBIA DIVISION

Will report results of re-interview, furnishing ample copies for AUSA at San Juan in both cases, in order that this matter may be expedited.

Date: 2/20/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are nine and two copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above suitable for dissemination.

Local dissemination is being made to the 771st Military Detachment; NISO, Tenth Naval District; OSI, Ramey Air Force Base; Secret Service, San Juan.

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will remain alert to subject's activities during the duration of his stay at New York City.

- 3 - Bureau (encl. 9) (RM)
2 - New York (105-3002) (encl. 2)
1 - San Juan

RAM:eab
(6)

Copy to ONE, OSI, ACSI, SS
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 2/24/68
by 6m/j

15 FEB 21 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

62 MAR 12 1968

Approved: C. C. Bishop
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

February 20, 1968

JOAN MARI FRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

"Carta Semanal", Number 3, the weekly newsletter of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico, (MPIPR) reported that the subject was to visit the Vito Marcantonio Mission of the MPIPR in New York City on February 25, 1968, to deliver current membership cards of the MPIPR at the Casa Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the MPIPR is
attached hereto.

2. A 321

ENCLOSURE

Date: 2/20/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)
 FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785) (P)

JUAN MARI BRAS
 IS - PRN

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. Additional copies are being furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to subject's Bureau 25 file.

No local dissemination is being made in San Juan, Puerto Rico, due to the fact that all intelligence agencies here receive copies of the "Carta Semanal."

5-Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
 3-San Juan
 (1-25-24139) (JUAN MARI BRAS)
 (1-25-21899) (Selective Service Control File)

RAM:glg
 (8)

cc Del Del Unit

1cc by 0-60 to Dept.

Attn: Mr. Vandenberg

Date sent 2/21/68

By REA/gde

REC-43

EX-105

FEB 23 1968

Copy to ONI, OSI, ACST, SS
 by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
 date 2/26/68
 by [signature]

RACIAL INT. SECT.

70 MAR 6 1968

Sent

M Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Juan, Puerto Rico
February 20, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

"Carta Semanal" number 343, dated January 31, 1968.

Carta Semanal is the weekly newsletter of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix.

An article in this edition of the Carta Semanal, which is entitled, "Message to the Militancy; What To Do When Young Men Are Arrested For Resisting Compulsory Military Service," is set out in its entirety.

"The United States Government has again intensified persecution of the young men who refuse to join the Army. Last week, six more companions were arrested. Everything indicates the arrests will continue. They know that hundreds of young boys will refuse to join during the next few months. They fear not being able to cover the quotas which have been assigned to Puerto Rico by the compulsory military service system.

All the zone secretaries, mission directors, and the militancy in general, should be prepared to offer sufficient support to the companions who are arrested. They must, therefore, follow these instructions carefully:

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.

100-311

RE: JUAN MARI BRAS

"1. The relatives of the companions arrested should be oriented so that they cooperate and do not become hysterical when the boys are arrested. It is necessary to let the companions arrested and their relatives know that we will try to expedite the process to get them out of jail, in each case, but probably they will have to spend one, two, three days, or in some cases, even one week in jail. Being willing to do this is part of the sacrifice which the struggle conveys.

"2. The persons arrested should not argue with the agents who execute the arrest nor discuss anything with them. They should only be given the name, address, and fingerprints. Any question that they might be asked is illegal if the persons arrested do not have with them an attorney of their choice, therefore, any person arrested should refuse to answer questions if he is not accompanied by an attorney of his choice. In such cases, they can indicate the names and addresses of the attorneys who are members of the MPIPR in their zone.

"3. The persons arrested have the right to communicate by telephone with a relative, friend or other person. He should claim this right or communicate with the leader of his mission or with the national offices of the movement, in case there is bail imposed.

"4. The person in charge of this work in the mission should make a bondsmen census and rotate asking for their cooperation. The bondsmen have to be told that they must take to Federal court, or before the Commissioner in Ponce or Aguadilla, the documents concerning the properties with which they are going to pay the bail, and the receipt of the payment of territorial taxes on the same.

"5. In the event that it is impossible to pay the bail because it is too high, they should advise the national offices of the MPIPR so that a motion can be filed to reduce the bail or other procedure be initiated. It should be understood that this will take some days, and the person must remain in jail while the motion is heard.

RE: JUAN MARI BRAS

"6. Once the person leaves the jail, he should get in touch with the Sixto Alvelo Committee for the Defense of the Puerto Rican Youth to ask for the assistance of lawyers in his case. The Central Office of the MPIPR will connect him with the Alvelo Committee for this purpose.

According to the Office of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, the Sixto Alvelo Committee for the Defense of Puerto Rican Youth is composed of various Puerto Rican attorneys, educators, and professional persons to supply legal advice to Puerto Rican youths who have refused to comply with the Selective Service Act.

"7. While the companion remains in prison, support demonstrations should be immediately organized and these pickets should take place in front of the jail where he is incarcerated. To get the most out of each case, to show the people the abuse of compulsory military service in a foreign area is the best way to force the Government to retreat. Each particular case should be put to use as fairly as possible for the advertisement of the collective cause. Each young man who is arrested should provoke a protest, and these have to be well organized and developed according to the particular situation.

"In case of doubt, consult the national offices.

"/s/Juan Mari Bras"

VIA TELETYPE
FEB 24 1968
TELEX
ENCIPHERED

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

FBI SJ 3450417

3 30 PM AST URGENT 2 24 68 RRK

TO DIRECTOR (105-292) AND NEW YORK (105-3002) CODE

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785)

JUAN MARI BRAS IS-PRN

ADVISED SUBJECT DEPARTED SAN JUAN ON EASTERN AIRLINES
FLIGHT 922 AT ONE FIFTY FIVE PM FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR
INSTANT FOR NEW YORK. TRAVELING ALONE.

NEW YORK ALERT SOURCES AND HANDLE.

END FBI SAN JUAN RRK

MSE R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

XEROX

FEB 1968

REC-40

105-292-320

4 FEB 27 1968

EX 101

RELAYED TO FIB, NY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date March 6, 1968

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 2/23/68 at [REDACTED] File # Columbia 25-1061by SA [REDACTED] nd b7c
SA [REDACTED] sigDate dictated 2/29/68

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.

CO 25-1061

2

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CO 25-1061

3

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

He is aware that others were similarly instructed by PIETRI and BRAS.

[REDACTED]

PIETRI and BRAS did not instruct him to not take the required pre-induction examinations. On the contrary, they advised him to take them but to not sign final induction forms or to step forward to be inducted when called upon to do so.

CO 25-1061

4

[REDACTED] PIETRI and BRAS indicated
to MORALES GARCIA that he might evade the draft into the
Armed Forces of the United States by indicating opposition
to same. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1
b7c
b7d
1

2/29/68

Date dictated.

page

15-L

59

iv8

2/23/68

02

Columbia 25-1060

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~Date March 6, 1968~~

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

CO 25-1060
2

[REDACTED]

1
b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CO 25-1060

3

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

He is aware that others were similarly instructed by PIETRI and BRAS.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

PIETRI and BRAS did not instruct him to not take the required pre-induction examinations. On the contrary, they advised him to take them but to not sign final induction forms or to step forward to be inducted when called upon to do so.

CO 25-1060

4

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] PIETRI and ERAS indicated
to [REDACTED] that he might evade the draft into the
armed forces of the United States by indicating opposition
to same. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE COLUMBIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 3/8/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/23/68
TITLE OF CASE NORMAN PIETRI		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY rst
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA; COUNSELING	

REFERENCES: San Juan reports of SA [REDACTED] b7C dated 1/31/68 and 2/14/68.
 San Juan airtel to Columbia dated 2/19/68.
 Bureau airtel to San Juan dated 2/13/68.

- RUC -

LEADS:SAN JUAN:AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO K

[REDACTED] b7C

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED <i>CHB</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑤ - Bureau (25-564820) 3 - San Juan (25-15272) (1 - USA, San Juan) 1 - Columbia (25-1060)		25-564820-10 REC-97	
		1 MAR 11 1968	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	1cc by [REDACTED] b7C
Request Recd.	Attn: [REDACTED]
Date Fwd.	Date sent 3/19/68
	By [REDACTED]
51 MAR 20 1968	

Notations

STAT. SECT.

CO 25-1060

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[REDACTED]

b7C

B*
COVER PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE COLUMBIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 3/8/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/23/68
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		REPORT MADE BY SA b7C	TYPED BY crg
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA; COUNSELING	

REFERENCES:

San Juan reports of SA b7C
 1/31/68 and 2/14/68.
 San Juan airtel to Columbia, 2/19/68.
 Bureau airtel to San Juan, 2/13/68.

- RUC -

LEADS:SAN JUAN:

b7C

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					NONE		ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 5 - Bureau 3 - San Juan (2 - 25-24139) (1 - USA, San Juan) 1 - Columbia (25-1061)		25-564820-11 MAR 11 1968	REC-97
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		MAR 11 1968 STAT. SECT.	
Agency	loc by O-G to Dept.		
Request Recd.	Atten b7C		
Date Fwd.	Date sent 3/19/68		
How Fwd.	By MMH/gx		
By	5 MAR 26 1968		

CO 25-1061

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[REDACTED]

b7c

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

USA,

Copy to: 1 - SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Report of: SA [REDACTED] b7C
Date: 3/8/68

Office: COLUMBIA

Field Office File #: 25-1061

Bureau File #:

Title: JUAN MARI BRAS

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT; COUNSELING

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] received unsolicited
advice and counsel from NORMAN PIETRI and JUAN MARI BRAS
relative to evasion of induction into the Armed Forces of the
U. S. These men counseled [REDACTED] to take all
preliminary examinations but to refuse to be inducted.

[REDACTED] b7C, b7D
[REDACTED] These individuals
indicated that he might evade the draft by indicating opposition
to the war in Vietnam [REDACTED]

- RUC -

DETAILS:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, SAN JUAN, P. R.

Report of:
Date:

SA [REDACTED] b7C
3/8/68

Office: Columbia

Field Office File #: 25-1060

Bureau File #: 25-564820

Title: NORMAN PIETRI

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT; COUNSELING

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] received unsolicited
advice and counsel from NORMAN PIETRI and JUAN MARI BRAS
relative to evasion of induction into the armed forces of the
U. S. These men counseled [REDACTED] to take all
preliminary examinations but to refuse to be inducted. b7C, b7D

[REDACTED] These individuals
indicated that he might evade the draft by indicating opposition
to the war in Vietnam. [REDACTED] b7C, b7D

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : *Deputy*
SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub I) (P)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(RACIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION)
IS - PRN

DATE: 3/8/68

As the Bureau is aware, the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR), with affiliated groups, is planning another electoral strike campaign in which it hopes to influence large sectors of the Puerto Rican electorate to abstain from participating in the Fall, 1968, elections. The MPIPR already is laying plans for the campaign.

The situation as it presently stands in Puerto Rico is as follows:

1. In direct opposition to the above campaign, the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (PIP) headed by its president *[redacted]* is conducting a vigorous campaign to register as many independentist voters as possible to participate in the elections. On 3/4/68, *[redacted]* publicly proclaimed the PIP candidates *[redacted]* receive at least 125,000 votes in the elections. *[redacted]* supported the MPIPR boycott of 1966, and to a lesser extent the previous one in 1964. However, apparently due to open criticism from some MPIPR leaders, he has withdrawn his support.

In that connection, it is noted that as recently as 1956, the PIP was the second most powerful political power in Puerto Rico, but it has since become weakened and split with internal dissension. Efforts to unify the party are in process, and include a youth group on the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) campus to influence students to vote for PIP candidates.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Juan

REC-21

ACG:lla
(3)

EX-105

MAR 13 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



5010-108

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

2. The MPIPR has recently publicly announced its Marxist bent and is reorganizing its political thesis on Marxist-Leninist principles. Many members, including some lesser officers, have voiced their disapproval of this move and point out that it conflicts with the strong Roman Catholic religious beliefs of many Puerto Ricans who favor independence for Puerto Rico.

3. Sources have recently advised of romantic interests between MPIPR Secretary-General JUAN MARI PRAS and member ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ as well as member ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ inis, while being a rather open secret, is not common knowledge in the rank and file membership.

Based on the above, the SJO proposes the preparation and distribution of about 250 copies of a leaflet in the Spanish language, the English text of which is as follows:

"Consider, Puerto Rican

"Once more the campaign mounts. Once more the cry is raised that the imperialist elections must be stopped - boycott the electoral farce.

"Very well, boycott we shall, if that is the path to a free Puerto Rico. But is it the path? Enough of this emotionalism. Emotionalism can hide facts for a while, but only a little while.

"These are facts:

"1. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ and his puppet ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ in a brilliant display of how to lose the growing influence we were beginning to enjoy in sectors of the people, publicly announced our embracing of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine (without consultation with the majority of us). Thus we have gained the Leninist image, the image of terroristic barbarians, and have lost the respect

and the hoped for support of the God-fearing people, which the vast majority of Puerto Ricans are.

"2. Our attempts at electoral boycotts, sometimes ridiculous, have all been miserable failures. True, in July of last year, only 60 per cent of eligible voters participated; and true, depending on who interprets the results, it could be said that the 40 per cent abstention represents a 40 per cent vote for independence. But consider this. In any country with a democratic electoral process, it is seldom that as many as 70 - 75 per cent of eligible voters participate. The better educated the people, the more likely they are to vote, and sad though it is, it must be recognized that we are not among the best educated peoples. So, even if we take full credit for 12 - 15 per cent of the non-voters of last year and assume they were influenced by us, this is no staggering success, no repudiation of anything.

"3. There is no denying the desire for independence in most of us, though it may be latent in many. Given the proper impetus, the proper leadership, the desire can be awakened. But the proper impetus is not to be found in the Christ-forsaking Leninist doctrines, but rather, in the guidance and dedication of leaders who are aware of the strong desire of Puerto Ricans for freedom; leaders who see undistorted reality, and who believe in the democratic, not autocratic, exercise of our God-given rights and privileges.

"4. Fifteen short years ago we had our sovereignty within reach and could have attained it by democratic process. In 1952, 125,000 people voted for independence, we put five senators and 10 representatives in the legislature. In 1954,

"Independentists of voting age numbered 250,000. What happened is clear. Petty ambition spoiled our chances. Selfish leaders, our [REDACTED] among them, destroyed our unity to satisfy personal vanity. A near mortal blow was suffered.

"5. We have clearly witnessed democracy as practiced in our organization: - What happens to our leaders who question the dictates of a chosen few? - What happens to our youth who dare to question the authoritarian methods of [REDACTED] and his puppets?

"Wake up Puerto Ricans, the way to independence is clearly not the Marxist-Leninist, anti-Christ way! The way is through our awakening of the independence ideal in the people and our sending them to the polls. The United States would not dare deny us our freedom in the face of adverse world opinion by refusing us our independence when clearly voiced by the majority.

Wake up, Puerto Ricans, before it is too late! Recognize that the nickels and dimes which you have contributed to support electoral boycotts are being adulterously squandered on the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] by those who collect them in the name of 'Revolutionary Vanguard.' Give of your money, your time, and your sweat, but give in the knowledge that it is for independence, not for the hedonistic life.

"Register and vote.

"Grupo Pro-Uso Voto del MPI"

The above leaflet, in the name of a fictitious group already used with considerable success, while decrying too much emotionalism, will accomplish the fourfold purpose of somewhat emotionally pointing up the anti-religious nature of the Marxist doctrines being advocated.

SJ 105-3353 Sub I

by most of the leaders of the organization; will, while showing the failure of past boycotts, point up the strength and past successes of the PIP through the legal and peaceful electoral process; will plant in the minds of the rank and file the idea of the futility of another costly boycott; and will imply that their hard-earned money is being spent on riotous and immoral living by MARI BRAS and his consorts.

The leaflet will be mailed to members of the MPIPR with attention being given to those known to be more conservative in their approach to independence and who still maintain some semblance of religious and anti-communist beliefs. Members of the PIP will also be included in the mailing, as will selected representatives of news media and security informants.

It is believed the MPIPR leadership will officially credit the PIP with the leaflet and brand it as an attempt to disrupt MPIPR efforts at unity, hence widening the already existing rift between the two organizations. At the same time, since it is common knowledge that some MPIPR members oppose the switch to the Marxist line, it appears likely to create a feeling that the fictitious group actually exists within the MPIPR and thereby cause confusion.

If authority for utilization of the tactic is granted, the Spanish text will be prepared and mimeographed by the SJO on cheap, unwatermarked paper and mailed under secure conditions in the outlying areas of San Juan.

Bureau authority is hereby solicited to put the above tactic into effect.

VIA- TELETYPE

MAR 22 1968

ENCIPHERED

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

R-45

URGENT 3-22-68

TO DIRECTOR AND SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN VIA WASHINGTON

FROM COLUMBIA

DeLoach Series

1714

NORMAN PIETRI, SSA; COUNSELING; JUAN MARI BRAS, SSA; COUNSELING.

456

RE SAN JUAN AIRTEL TO COLUMBIA MARCH EIGHTEEN LAST.

[REDACTED]

*b7C
b7D*

HE WENT TO SEE SUBJECTS IN ACCORDANCE

WITH PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS. HE WAS AFRAID IF HE DID NOT COMPLY WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS THEY WOULD CAUSE HIM TROUBLE OR HURT HIM.

[REDACTED]

*b7C
b7D*

HE FURTHER INDICATED WHEN HE JOINED MPIPR IT WAS BECAUSE THIS ORGANIZATION WAS FIGHTING FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND INDEPENDENCE OF P. R. AFTER IT CHANGED ITS POLICY TO INCLUDE OPPOSITION TO THE U. S. IN THE VIETNAM WAR HE WAS

REC-110 25-5610-4

15 APR 2 1968

END PAGE ONE

19 APR 1 1968

RELAYED TO

SJ

9-7

PAGE TWO

TOO DEEPLY INVOLVED WITH THIS GROUP AND WAS CONFUSED. HE DID
NOT GO BACK TO SEE THEM TO GET LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN FINDING
WAYS TO AVOID INDUCTION.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c

RECEIVED: 2:34 PM RNK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date March 25, 1968

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2

On 3/21/68 at [REDACTED] File # Columbia 25-1060by SA [REDACTED] and b7C
SA [REDACTED] DC ABD:bc Date dictated 3/21/68

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.

CO 25-1060

2

[REDACTED]

1
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

CO 25-1060

3

[REDACTED]

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE COLUMBIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE MAR 28 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/21/68
TITLE OF CASE NORMAN PIETRI JUAN MARI BRAS		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY bc
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA; COUNSELING	

REFERENCES:

Columbia report of SA **[REDACTED]** **b7C** **pa** 3/8/68.
Columbia radiogram to San Juan, 3/22/68.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

[REDACTED] **b7C**
[REDACTED] **b7d**

[REDACTED] **b7C**

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED:

NONE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- ⑤ - Bureau (25-564820)
3 - San Juan (2 - 25-15272)
(1 - USA, San Juan)
1 - Columbia (25-1060)

25-564820-112

REG 55
ST-116

APR 1 1968

STAT. SECT.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	Iss by [REDACTED]
Request Recd.	Attn: [REDACTED]
Date Fwd.	Date sent 4-16-68
How Fwd.	By [REDACTED]
By	70 APR 18 1968

CO 25-196

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE COLUMBIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE MAR 28 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/21/68
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY bc
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA; COUNSELING	

REFERENCES:

Columbia report of SA [REDACTED] **b7C** 3/8/68.
 Columbia radiogram to San Juan, 3/22/68.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

[REDACTED] **b7C**
 [REDACTED] **b7C**

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED

NONE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		25-564820-13
⑤ - Bureau 3 - San Juan (2 - 25-24139) (1 - USA, San Juan) 1 - Columbia (25-1061)		4 APR 1 1968
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	loc by O-8 D to Dept.	MAE STAT. SECT. FIVE
Request Recd.	Atten: [REDACTED] b7C	
Date Fwd.	Date Sent: 4-5-68	
How Fwd.	BY MHM: gte	
By		

CO 25-196

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - USA, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Report of:

SA [REDACTED] b7C

Office: Columbia

Date:

MAR 28 1968

Field Office File #:

25-1060

Bureau File #: 25-564820

Title:

~~JUAN MARI BRAS~~
ANDREAN PILERI

Character:

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT; COUNSELING

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

- RUC -

DETAILS:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - USA, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Report of:

SA [REDACTED] *b7C*

Office: Columbia

Date:

MAR 28 1968

Field Office File #:

25-106 1

Bureau File #:

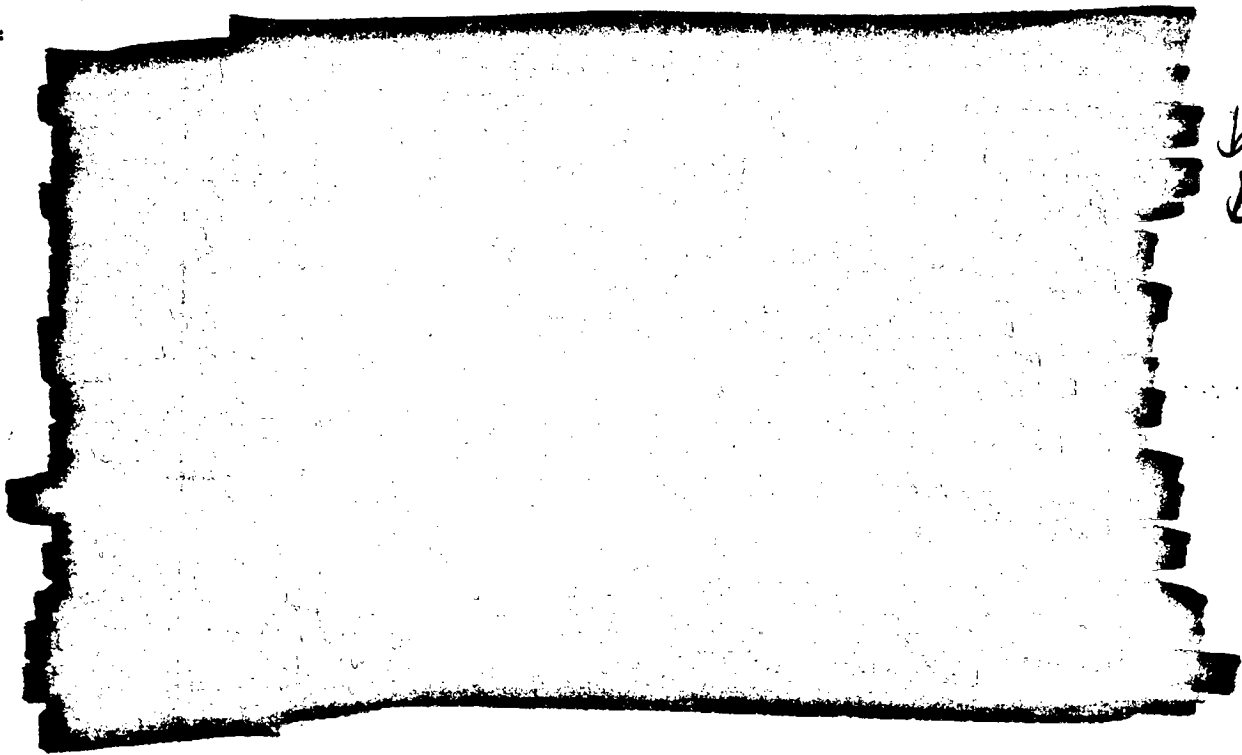
Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

Character:

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT; COUNSELING

Synopsis:



- RUC -

DETAILS:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date March 25, 1968

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2

On 3/21/68 at [REDACTED] File # Columbia 25-1061by SA [REDACTED] and b7C
SA [REDACTED] DC ABD:bc Date dictated 3/21/68

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.

CO 25-1061

2

[REDACTED]

1
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

CO 25-1061

3



b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

4

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Previously released by our letter 1/9/78.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

25-564820-15

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE San Juan	OFFICE OF ORIGIN San Juan	DATE 16 APR 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/25/68
TITLE OF CASE NORMAN PIETRI		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY lmj
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA - COUNSELING	

REFERENCES

San Juan report of SA [REDACTED] **b7C** 2/14/68;
 Bureau airtel to San Juan, 2/13/68;
 San Juan airtel to Bureau, 2/19/68;
 San Juan teletype to Columbia, 2/21/68;
 Columbia teletype to San Juan, 2/22/68;
 San Juan airtel to the Bureau, 2/20/68; captioned
 "NORMAN PIETRI; IS-PRM"
 Columbia report of SA [REDACTED] **b7C** 3/8/68;
 San Juan airtel to Columbia, 3/15/68;
 Columbia report of SA [REDACTED] **b7C** 3/22/68.

01 to SV
 RE: Solus
 Date sent: 4-24-68
 By: TRD/jsm

- C -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
								PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED: <u>[Signature]</u>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
5-Bureau 25-15272-1.1						25-564820-16		
1-San Juan (25-15272)						20 APR 18 1968		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency	100 by 0-80 to Dept.					STAT. SECT. EX 101		
Request Recd.	Atten: [REDACTED] b7C							
Date Fwd.	Date sent: 4-22-68							
How Fwd.	By: [Signature]							

51 APR 23 1968

SJ 25-15272

ADMINISTRATIVE

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter since USA, San Juan, has pointed out that he cannot go forward without the Department's approval. Mr. BLAS C. HERRERO, AUSA, San Juan, Puerto Rico, pointed out that he was of the opinion that successful prosecution could be obtained, however, he had been advised by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who is the head of the new division handling Selective Service cases for the Department of Justice, that he should not go forward with this case at this time. He stated that [REDACTED] reasoning was that he wanted more corroborating evidence of counseling which was not available. b7C

Mr. HERRERO stated that [REDACTED] felt that if this case was lost in the Courts, the effect would be more damaging to other Selective Service cases pending prosecution. b7C

SJ 25-15272

DETAILS

On March 25, 1968, Mr. BLAS C. HERRERO, Assistant United States Attorney, San Juan, Puerto Rico, was contacted. He stated that he had been in contact with the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., and it was the Department's idea that prosecution could not be warranted with the evidence obtained in this case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

16 APR 1968

Office: San Juan

Field Office File #: 25-15272

Bureau File #: 25-15272

Title: NORMAN PIETRI

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT - COUNSELING

Synopsis:

AUSA advised that he cannot authorize prosecution as a result of departmental instructions.

- C -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292) DATE: 3/28/68

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-3002) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN

Re San Juan airtel to the Bureau dated 2/20/68;
New York airtel to San Juan dated 2/21/68 and New York
teletype to San Juan dated 2/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and
one copy of each for Baltimore, WFO and San Juan of a LHM
dated and captioned as above, reflecting subject's
activities in New York City during the period 2/24-
2/28/68.

Information copies of the LHM are being
furnished Baltimore and WFO inasmuch as subject may travel
to these areas in the near future. San Juan should
note that subject may return to the continental United
States in the near future.

Sources referred to in LHM are identified
as follows:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- 2- Bureau (105-292) (Encls. 9)
1- San Juan (100-4785) (Encl. 1)
1- Baltimore (Encl. 1) (INFO)
1- Washington Field (Encl. 1) (INFO)
1- New York (105-3002)

JJH:jmr

4 APR 1 1968

[REDACTED]

by _____
date _____
by _____



5010-108

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

N 105-3002

[REDACTED]

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because the unauthorized disclosure of information received from sources may lead to their compromise, which would be contrary to the national defense interest.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 28, 1968

B file 105-292
NY file 105-3002

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Juan Mari Bras
Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalist

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the MPI is attached.

On February 24, 1968, ^{NY 7-1} [REDACTED] advised that subject was to speak with members of the MPI - New York Mission (NYM) on the afternoon of February 25, 1968, and with various newspaper people on February 26, 1968. Source stated that no arrangements had been made for subject to speak at any event at which the public would be invited.

A characterization of the MPI - NYM is attached.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SHEET(S) OF *declassification*

DATE *3-27-77*

3-77

74

6080

ENCLOSURE

100-2-12-

CONFIDENTIAL

Juan Mari Bras
Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalist

NYT-2
On February 28, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that on the evening of February 24, 1968, subject was present at the Casa Puerto Rico, 106 East 14th Street, New York, New York, which is the meeting hall of the MPI-NYM at a social function sponsored by a pro-Castro Dominican organization.

NYT-1
On February 25, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that because of short notice arrangements could not be completed to have subject make a public speech at Howard University, Washington, D.C., or at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, at the present time. Subject expressed an interest in making a public speech in the Washington, D.C. area in the latter part of March, 1968, when subject plans to return to the continental United States.

NYT-2
On February 28, 1968, [REDACTED] advised that subject had passed out MPI membership cards to members of the MPI-NYM on the afternoon of February 25, 1968 at the Casa Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

On August 7, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that as of that date, Dixie Bayo was the Secretary of Correspondence for the MPI-NYM.

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Juan Mari Bras
Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalist

All sources referred to above and in the
attached characterizations have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Juan Mari Bras
Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalist

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

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

A source advised on August 15, 1961, that the New York Mission (NYM) of the MPIPR was organized on August 6, 1961, in New York City.

A second source advised on May 17, 1967, that the NYM is also known as the "Mision Vito Marcantonio". This source advised that the NYM maintains office space at 336 East 13th Street, New York, New York, and that the primary meeting hall of the NYM is located at the Casa Puerto Rico, 106 East 14th Street, New York, New York.

The second source stated on May 17, 1967, that the MPIPR-NYM continues to support and promote all of the aims and principles of the MPIPR as set forth by the headquarters of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the MPIPR is set out separately.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

San Juan, Puerto Rico

APR 19 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: JUAN MARI BRAS

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☒ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☒ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

105-292-325

VIA TELETYPE
APR 19 1968
ENCIPHERED

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

Handwritten initials

NR 5-08 PM AST URGENT 4-19-68 JEB
TO DIRECTOR (105-292) NEW YORK (105-3002 (ENCODED))
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON
FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785) (P) 1P

g.c. [unclear]

JUAN MARI BRAS, IS DASH PRN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED APRIL NINETEEN
INSTANT, THAT THE SUBJECT, TRAVELLING ALONE, DEPARTED SAN JUAN,
PUERTO RICO ON PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS FLIGHT TWO NINE TWO DESTINED
FOR J.F.K. AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY AT ELEVEN FIFTEEN A.M.
INSTANT DATE. PURPOSE OF SUBJECT'S TRAVEL TO NEW YORK UNKNOWN
TO SAN JUAN OFFICE.

Handwritten '4'

NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO FOLLOW SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES WHILE
WITHIN THAT DIVISION.

END

RDR R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CONFIDENTIAL
APR 19 1968
FBI WASH DC

5-E. Johnson

cc - Dunn REC-112

105-292-326

11 APR 23 1968

66 APR 22 1968
FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE APR 19 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/12/68 - 4/2/68
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS ✓		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY mjb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - PRN ✓ IS - CUBA RA - CUBA	

REFERENCES:San Juan report of **[REDACTED]** 1-30-68. ✓

-F-

LEADS:BUFFALO, CHICAGO, MIAMI, AND NEW YORK DIVISIONS

Information copies are designated for the above offices in view of their continuing interest in Puerto Rican independence activities.

SAN JUANAT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will follow and report subject's activities.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

ATTENTION:

(11) - Bureau (105-292) ✓ (RM)
(1- 65-68323)

6 - San Juan (100-4785) ✓

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency

Request Filed

Date Fwd.

How Fwd.

By

REC-9

REC-1

101

RECEIVED
APR 22 1968
FBI - NEW YORK

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SJ 100-4785

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index. ✓
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current. ✓
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau..
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
Date photograph was taken 7-63 ✓
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. ☒ This report is classified "Confidential" because
(state reason)
it contains information from SJ T-1 through SJ T-18 disclosure of whose identities would be inimical to the national defense interest.
7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 1960 ✓
☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
he is current Secretary General of the MPIPR and is the attorney of record for various Puerto Rican pro-independence youths under indictment in Federal Court for refusal to comply with the Selective Service Act of 1948.
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)
subject continues his leadership of the MPIPR

E*

COVER PAGE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico

APR 19 1968

JUAN MARI BRAS

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

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

All sources (except any listed below)
whose identities are concealed in referenced com-
munication have furnished reliable information in
the past.

SA T-4 has been contacted an insufficient
number of times to determine his
reliability.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: [REDACTED]

Cite: SAN JUAN [REDACTED]

APR 19 1960

Field Office File #: 100-4785

Bureau File #: 105-292

Title: JUAN MARI BRAS

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

Subject, the Secretary-General of the MIPR, resides at Calle Tamasic 1502, Urbanization El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. He is a self-employed attorney with a law office at 559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. His general activities with groups seeking the independence of Puerto Rico and his travel are set out herein.

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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DATE 3-23-60

Group 1

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of all organizations and events are included in the appendix of this report unless specifically mentioned herein.

I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

The subject was observed leaving his residence at 1502 Calle Tamesis, Urbanization El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and entering his law office at 559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 2, 1968.

II. POSITION OF LEADERSHIP


The subject is the Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR).

Carta Semanal #342 dated January 24, 1968.

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

III. STATUS OF SUBJECT'S HEALTH

Subject is presently under a doctor's care for an unspecified ailment and has been instructed to lessen his activities.



IV. ACTIVITIES WITH GROUPS SEEKING PUERTO
RICAN INDEPENDENCE AND OTHER SUBVERSIVE
GROUPS

[REDACTED] on October 22, 1967.

[REDACTED] on October 22, 1967.

The subject attended a Christmas party of the
WYPR which was held on December 27, 1967, in Mayaguez,
Puerto Rico.

SJ 13
[REDACTED] on January 4, 1968.

SJ 100-4787

EUGENIO MARIA DE HOSTOS was a 19th Century Puerto Rican revolutionary leader and philosopher. His birth date is commemorated on January 11th of each year.

Subject attended a special outdoor meeting of the Mayaguez Mission of the MIPR on January 11, 1968, which meeting was held to commemorate De Hostos Day and to inaugurate the 100th centenary of the "Grito de Lares."

SJ T-6 on January 25, 1968.



[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] January 15, 1968

At a PCP meeting on January 13, 1968. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] where the subject indicated that the MPIPR will now have a more aggressive philosophy - one more in line with the old Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) (NPPR), but without violence.

SJ T-5
[REDACTED] on January 15, 1968.

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

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
The subject attended the National Assembly of the MPIPR Youth which was held in Central High School in Santurce, Puerto Rico, on January 21, 1968.

SJ T-8
[REDACTED] on January 29, 1968,
and [REDACTED] on January 25, 1968.

SJ T-9
At the above-mentioned National Convention of the MPIPR Youth held on January 21, 1968, the subject was one of the principal speakers and his speech dealt with anti-Selective Service activities and the anti-Vietnam program of the MPIPR.
[REDACTED]

MPIPR

On January 24, 1968, the subject and other members of the [REDACTED] picketed in front of La Princesa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Jail, San Juan, Puerto Rico, to protest compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans in the U. S. Armed Forces.

[REDACTED]

Early in February, 1968, the subject was scheduled to visit the Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, Mission of the MPIPR to discuss:

1. The re-organization of the MPIPR in the Northwest sector of the Island.
2. To re-organize the Federacion Estudiantil Pro-Independencia (Federation of Students for Independence) (FEPI) in the Northwest sector of the Island.
3. To organize the electoral strike and to plan the activity for the centenary of the Grito de Lares.
4. To organize the anti-Selective Service activities of the MPIPR throughout the Island.

SJ T-10 on February 6, 1968, and
SJ T-11 on February 8, 1968.

On February 11, 1968, the subject appeared at the Aguadilla Mission of the MPIPR where he spoke concerning:

1. The grand meeting of the MPIPR to be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from April 27 through April 29, 1968, wherein a great demonstration will be held in favor of Puerto Rican independence and against U. S. intervention in Puerto Rico.

2. The "Grito de Lares" celebration at Lares, Puerto Rico, which will be preceded by extensive posterage throughout the Island showing the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the "Grito de Lares."

3. The proposal of a voting boycott during the November, 1968, Puerto Rican elections.

SJT-11

on February 19, 1968.

The subject attended the February, 1968, meeting of the Rafael Carreras Mission of the MPIPR in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and urged the members not to become lax in their militancy and spoke of the general acceleration of MPIPR activities to culminate on September 23, 1968, with the celebration of the "Grito de Lares."

SJT-13

on February 14, 1968.

Subject was planning to attend an MPIPR sponsored demonstration in Guayanilla, Puerto Rico, on February 16 and 17, 1968, to protest the suspension of certain FEPI members from a school in that town.

SJT-8

on February 13, 1968.

SJ 100-4785

At a FUPI meeting held on February 17, 1968, ten members of this group resigned irrevocably because they stated the FUPI was too controlled by the MPIPR and because the FUPI only followed the orders of the subject.

SJ T-14 on February 18, 1968.

The subject attended a meeting of the Arecibo Mission of the MPIPR on February 18, 1968 and exhorted the members present to mobilize people in their respective missions for the annual convention of the MPIPR to be held in April, 1968.

SJ T-15 on February 21, 1968.

Subject was to visit the Vito Marcantonio Mission of the MPIPR in New York City on February 25, 1968, to deliver current MPIPR membership cards.

Carta Semanal #3, dated
February 20, 1968.

The subject departed San Juan, Puerto Rico, via Eastern Airlines Flight 922 on February 24, 1968. His flight was destined for John F. Kennedy Airport, New York, New York.

[REDACTED]

Subject attended a meeting of the MPIPR in New York City on February 25, 1968.

SJ T-16 on March 4, 1968.

[REDACTED]

SJ T-8 on March 7, 1968.

100-4785

On February 26, 1968, subject arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Eastern Airlines Flight 927.

[REDACTED] on February 26, 1968.

In March, 1968, the subject stated that on September 23, 1968, the schools have to be boycotted so that the students are unable to attend and will ask the Government to declare that date (Grito de Lares) a holiday.

SJ T-17 on March 4, 1968.

At a meeting of the PCP held March 9, 1968, it was announced that the subject had requested two representatives from the PCP to attend a unity meeting concerning plans for the Grito de Lares to be held in September, 1968. The PCP approved this request.

SJ T-5 on March 11, 1968.

V. PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND DECLARATIONS OF THE SUBJECT

"El Diario-La Prensa," a daily Spanish language newspaper in the New York City area contained an article in its January, 1968, edition entitled "MPIPR Denounces Outrage before United Nations."

This article, as translated from the Spanish language is as follows:

"The Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Movement yesterday protested to the United Nations that the San Juan police had threatened to keep the Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Movement from holding its Fifth Annual Conference in the auditorium of Central High School, Santurce, Puerto Rico, next Sunday, January 21, 1968.

"JOSE A GONZALEZ GONZALEZ, the Puerto Rican Pro-Independence representative to the United Nations directed the protest to the President of the Committee of 24 (also known as the Committee on Colonialism,) Ambassador JOHN W. S. MALECELA, of Tanzania, and delivered it to the Office of the Secretary, KEN DADZIE as per instructions received by telephone from San Juan which were given by the Secretary General JUAN MARI BRAS.

"The letter of protest signed by MARI BRAS states:

'The Department of Education of the colonial Government has refused to permit the Youth Group of the Pro-Independence Party to - use the auditorium when two months ago permission was granted to hold a convention of the New Party Youth Group, a group whose objective is to annex our homeland to the United States.'

"MARI BRAS stated that the Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Party has asked Governor SANCHEZ VILELLA to over-rule the Department's decision and grant the necessary permission for the conference. MARI BRAS' letter continued:

'This situation is the latest in a series of repressive methods on the part of the interventionist government of the United States in collaborating with the puppet government of Puerto Rico in

declaring illegal, and oppressing the new struggle for independence which your organization represents in our country.'

'Through your excellency, we wish to denounce to the Committee of 24 this repressive plan by the colonial government of Puerto Rico. We wish to declare that we will hold the United States responsible for any violence waged against us by the riot police.'

Carta Semanal #343 dated January 31, 1968, contained an article written by the subject entitled "Message to the Militancy - What to do When Young Men Arrested for Resisting Compulsory Military Service.

This article as translated from Spanish is as follows:

"The United States Government has again intensified the persecution of the young men who refuse to join the army. Last week six more companions were arrested. Everything indicates that the arrests will continue. They know that hundreds of young boys will refuse to join during the next few months. They fear not being able to cover the quotas which have been assigned to Puerto Rico by the compulsory military service system.

"All the zone secretaries, mission directors, and the militancy in general should be prepared to offer efficient support to the companions who are arrested. They must, therefore, follow these instructions carefully:

"1. The relatives of the arrested companions should be oriented, so that they cooperate and do not become hysterical when the boys are arrested. It is necessary to let the companions arrested and their relatives know that we will try to accelerate the process to get them out of jail, in each case, but probably they will have to spend one, two, three days, or in some cases, even one week in jail. Being willing to do this is part of the sacrifice which the struggle conveys.

"2. The persons arrested should not argue with the Agents who execute the arrest, nor discuss anything with them. They should only be given the name, address, and fingerprints. Any question they might be asked is illegal if the persons arrested do not have with them an attorney of their choice. Therefore, any person arrested should refuse to answer questions if he is not accompanied by an attorney of his choice. In such cases, they can indicate the names and addresses of the attorneys who are members or sympathizers of the MPIPR in their zone.

"3. The person arrested has the right to communicate by telephone with a relative, friend or other person. He should claim this right or communicate with the leader of his mission or with the National Offices of the Movement, in case he is imposed a bail.

"4. The persons in charge of this work in the mission should make a bondsmen census and rotate reasonably the asking for their cooperation. The bondsmen have to be told that they must take to the Federal Court, or before the Commissioner in Ponce or Aguadilla, according to the case, the documents concerning the properties with which they are going to pay the bail, and the receipts of the payment of territorial taxes on the same.

"5. In the event that it is impossible to pay the bail because it is too high, they should advise the National Offices of the MPIPR so that a motion can be filed to reduce the bail or other procedure be initiated. It should be understood that this would take some days, and the person must remain in jail while the motion is heard.

"6. Once the person leaves the jail, he should get in touch with the Sixto Alvelo Committee for the Defense of the Puerto Rican youth, to ask for the assistance of lawyers in his case. The central office of the MPIPR will connect him with the Alvelo Committee, for this purpose.

"7. While the companion remains in prison, immediately support demonstrations should be organized, such as pickets in front of the jail, etc. By showing the people the abuses of compulsory military service in a foreign army is the best way to force the government to retreat from this policy. Each particular case should be put to use as fairly as possible for the advantage of the collective cause. Each young man who is arrested should provoke a protest, and these have to be organized well and developed according to the particular situation.

SIXTO ALVELO is a member of the MPIPR who was arrested for violation of the Selective Service Act, and whose name has been given to a committee organized for the purpose of assisting Puerto Rican youth who refuse to comply with the Selective Service Law.

On January 12, 1968, SJ T-18 made available "OCLAE," Numbers 9 and 10 for September and October, 1967. According to its masthead, "OCLAE" is the monthly publication of the Continental Latin American Student Organization (OCLAE) and is published in Havana, Cuba.

Page seven of this above-described periodical contains a photograph of the subject together with an accompanying article, a translation of which is as follows:

"Puerto Rico is a matter of the first line and of the greatest importance in all aspects of our struggle. Puerto Rico is not an exception to the general Latin American historic rule that University students are the fomentors of revolution. The new struggle for independence in Puerto Rico began at the University through the FUPI, founded in 1956. Afterwards, it was consolidated on a national level through the MPIPR, with the goal - always noteworthy of independentist students, not only from the ranks of the FUPI at the University, but also from among newly graduated high school students. The student movement, in turn, has been expanded and increased. Now there is also organized, for secondary school students, the FEPI. The University continues to be the first field of ideological battle in Puerto Rico. This indicates clearly the relative weakness of the Puerto Rican national liberation movement, which has not moved its vital focus toward the work force in the city and countryside. Already the first signs of this healthy displacement are beginning to show up. Now the movement is beginning to make incursions into the larger sectors of the work force in the city and countryside."

1.

LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENA
(Puerto Rican Socialist League)
(LSP)

A source advised on January 13, 1964, that the LSP was formed in early January, 1964, by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, who had resigned from a top leadership position in another Puerto Rican pro-independence organization in October, 1963. CORRETJER formed the LSP from a group of young men who were described as being militant, Marxist-oriented and devout followers of CORRETJER.

According to the source, CORRETJER's aim in the formation of the LSP was to have his own organization with the members completely indoctrinated in the theories of Marxism and Leninism. The LSP was formed on the socialistic concept with the purpose of striving for the independence of Puerto Rico with the ultimate goal being the establishment of an independent socialistic type of government for Puerto Rico.

According to records of the Office of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (OI, POPR), the LSP currently includes about thirty members, mainly in the San Juan, Puerto Rico, metropolitan area, Ponce and Guanica, Puerto Rico. The LSP also has a small group of sympathizers in New York City and maintains fraternal relations with two New York City Marxist groups, the Workers World Party (WWP) and the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

The LSP has two main publications, the "Correo de la Quincena" (CDLQ) and "Pabellon," both in newsletter format, but also publishes many leaflets, pamphlets and reprints of Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO's speeches. In addition, the LSP disseminates the PLP newspaper, "Challenge-Desafio," in Puerto Rico.

LSP leader CORRETJER and LSP members, during the latter part of 1966 and the first part of 1967, have attacked, in public speeches as well as in LSP publications, obligatory military service for Puerto Ricans. The September 24, 1966, edition of "El Mundo," a Spanish-language daily newspaper published at San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article reporting that during a speech the previous day at an independentist commemoration CORRETJER had urged Puerto Rican youth to resist obligatory military service by gunfire.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 22 APR 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/1/67 - 4/9/68
TITLE OF CASE [REDACTED] <i>b7C</i>		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] <i>b7C</i>	TYPED BY eab
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - PRN	

REFERENCE:Report of SA **[REDACTED]** *b7C* 10/19/67, at San Juan. *h*

-P-

INFORMANTS:IdentityLocation

[REDACTED] *b7d*
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *b7d*
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

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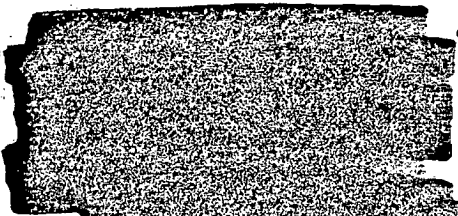
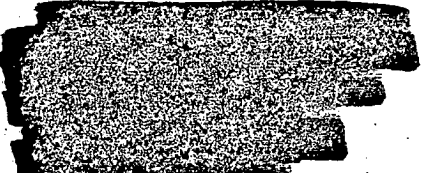
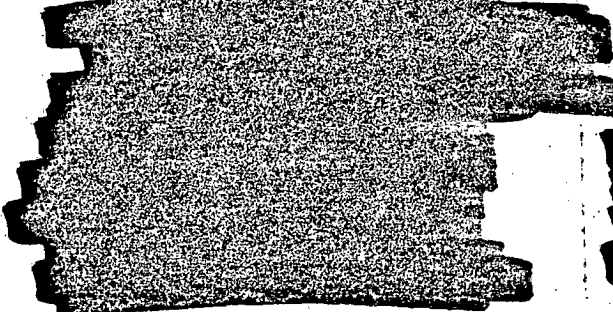
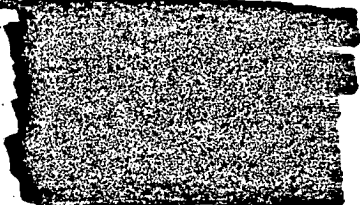
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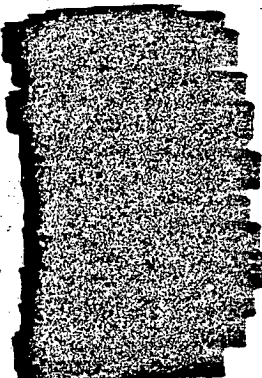
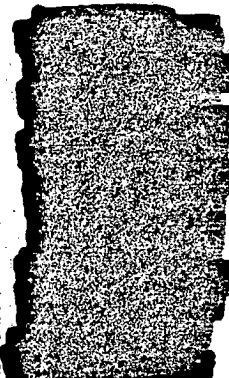
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SJ 105-3318

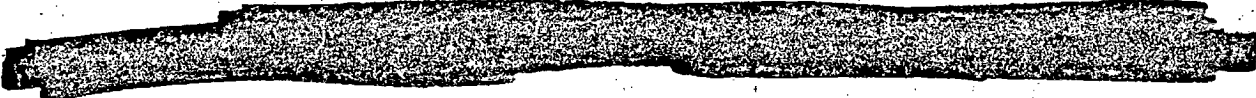
INFORMANTS (Continued)

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Location</u>
 b7d	 b7d
	Instant Report
	 b7d

Other confidential informants mentioned in the details of this report as having been contacted during February and March, 1968, with negative results are identified as follows: U

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date</u>
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ADMINISTRATIVE:

 b7C

SJ 105-3318

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7C

The investigative period of this report overlaps that of referenced report to include information not available when referenced report was written. *u*

b7D
[REDACTED] reviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] on 4/4/68 and 4/5/68. *u*

b7C
An information copy of this report is designated for New York in view of their continued interest in this matter. *u*

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Report of:

SA [REDACTED] b7C
Date: 22 APR 1968

Office: SAN JUAN

Field Office File #: 105-3318

Bureau File #: 105-75686

Title:

[REDACTED] b7C

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] b7D

-P- CLASSIFIED AND
EXEMPTED FROM SP-100/11/30/88
DECLASSIFICATION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7D

The November 6, 1967 edition of "El Mundo", Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article entitled "MPIPR, FUPI Defy Mayor of Utuado". This article described the activities mentioned above and stated in part that members of the MPIPR and the FUPI, under the leadership of JUAN MARI BRAS, ALBERTO PEREZ, President of FUPI, and the subject, had invaded the town of Utuado in defiance of an order of the Mayor not to paste posters in public sites. The article stated that they had pasted posters which protested the turning over of Puerto Rican mines to foreign interests. The article related that at night, at a meeting in the plaza of Utuado, independentist leaders strongly attacked the Puerto Rican Government for wanting to turn over their mines to foreign hands. These speakers also repudiated the United States involvement in

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SJ 105-3510

Vietnam and exhorted the youth of the city to refuse to serve in the United States Army. The article reported that there was also on display in the plaza photographs of alleged atrocities committed by the North American soldiers in Vietnam. *h*

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

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NY 105-3318

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED]

III. Miscellaneous

Subject's trial on his arrest for the violation of the "Puerto Rico Loudspeaker Law" on September 21, 1967 has been delayed and is now set for December 14, 1967. His counsel, JUAN MARI BRAS, had asked for and received the postponement and will undoubtedly seek further postponement u

SJ 105-3328

on December 14, 1967.

[REDACTED] b7d

The trial of subject was held as scheduled on December 14, 1967 in San Juan District Court, Judge RODRIGUEZ APONTE, presiding. The case against the subject, who was represented by Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS, was dismissed on the grounds that there was no actual intent to violate the "Loudspeaker Laws". U

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7C

APPENDIX

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL PRO-INDEPENDENCIA
(FEDERATION OF STUDENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE) (FEPI)

On June 11, 1963, a confidential source advised that FEPI was created during May, 1963, by the Federacion de Universitarios Pro-Independencia (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI) and the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) in order to recruit high school students into these organizations subsequent to their graduation. V

On April 14, 1966, a second source advised that the purpose of FEPI is to carry the campaign of the MPIPR into the high schools of Puerto Rico and to recruit students for eventual membership in the FUPI and MPIPR. Source further advised that adults, all members of the MPIPR and FUPI, counsel, guide, organize and back the FEPI. The FEPI is loosely organized and FEPI chapters come out of the organization. The FEPI has no separate headquarters as such, but utilize MPIPR space throughout the island of Puerto Rico. V

The February 6, 1966, edition of "El Mundo," a San Juan daily Spanish language newspaper, contained an article concerning the FEPI which reflected in part that, "The FEPI is not an independent organization. It is an integral part of the network of separatist, subversive and 'front' groups directed by the MPIPR and its students agitation arm, the FUPI." V

On April 14, 1966, the second source (supra) advised that current FEPI membership is estimated to be between 150 and 200 individuals, but that this figure varies with the large turnover in membership as members drop out and new ones are recruited. V

Characterizations of the MPIPR and FUPI are attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

The FUPI was organized in October, 1956, at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as a student organization working to obtain independence for Puerto Rico. A source advised the FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960. U

During the 12th Annual FUPI Congress held on October 27, 28 and 29, 1967, in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, the organization's Executive Committee voted to sever relations with the IUS inasmuch as delegates to the 9th IUS Congress held in Mongolia between March 27 and April 5, 1967, denied a FUPI-sponsored motion which cited the student delegation of Chile as an organization which serves as a "screen for the Central Intelligence Agency." U

The IUS has been cited by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1956 as being among "international communist fronts functioning at the present time," and by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, in 1951, as one of the "long-established, Soviet-controlled international organizations." U

The 12th FUPI Congress, which was dedicated to ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, and to the National Liberation Front of Vietnam, in its "General Statement" as ratified on October 29, 1967, expressed solidarity with the "Black Nationalist Movement in the United States"; reaffirmed its total support of decisions made by the Latin American Continental Organization of Students (OCLAE), a Latin American student organization based in Havana, Cuba; condemned the Selective Service law and proclaimed support to all who repudiate same; declared the "common enemy of all men is Yankee imperialism" and vowed "to struggle by any means for the obtaining of independence in the liberation of Puerto Rico." U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico

22 APR 1968

[REDACTED]

b7C

Reference is made to report of SA [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

b7C

All sources except those listed below, who are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

[REDACTED] has not furnished enough information to determine his reliability

b7D

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.

TELETYPE
APR 22 1968
ENCIPHERED

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

NR -----4-----

12-03 PM AST RKK

~~DEFERRED~~ 4-22-68

TO DIRECTOR (105-292) AND NEW YORK (105-3002) (CODE)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON ----

FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785) 1P

JUAN MARI BRAS. IS - PRN.

RE SAN JUAN TELETYPE APRIL ONE NINE LAST.

AT TEN ZERO FIVE P. M. APRIL TWO ONE LAST.

TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE SAN JUAN OFFICE THAT
SUBJECT ARRIVED AT SAN JUAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON PAN
AMERICAN AIRWAYS FLIGHT TWO NINE FIVE AT NINE TWO ZERO
P. M. LOCAL TIME. NEW YORK ADVISE OF SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES
WHILE IN THAT DIVISION.

REC-38

105-292-327

EX-116

22 APR 24 1968

END

WA.....

MKP R RELAY

FBI WASH-DC
RELAYED TO

APR 22 11 24 AM '68

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 5/21/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785) (P)

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN
(OO: SJ)

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office, in the May 16, 1968, edition of "Carta Semanal," No. 357, it was reported that MARI BRAS, CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, and LORENZO PINEIRO would be traveling to New York to attend the zone assembly of the VITO MARCANTONIO Mission of the MPIPR, scheduled to be held June 14, 15, 16, 1968. They will represent the Political Commission of the MPIPR.

LEAD:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED]

- 6 - Bureau (RM)
 (3 - 105-292)
 (1 - 105-75715) (MPIPR)
 (1 - [REDACTED])
 (1 - [REDACTED])
5 - New York (RM)
 (2 - 105-3002) (JUAN MARI BRAS)
 (1 - 105-5082) (MPIPR - NYM)
 (1 - [REDACTED])
 (1 - [REDACTED])
4 - San Juan
 (1 - 100-4785) (JUAN MARI BRAS)
 (1 - 105-3401) (MPIPR)
 (1 - [REDACTED])
 (1 - [REDACTED])

12 MAY 23 1968

LATIN-AMERICAN

TBD:ckp (15)

Approved: 66 MAY 23 1968
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 6/5/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785) (P)
SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN
IS - CUBA
RA - CUBA

In the June 4, 1968, edition of the "San Juan Star," an English language daily printed in San Juan, it was reported that "the pro-independence leader JUAN MARI BRAS will leave for New York on June 13 to push plans for a mainland conference focused on Puerto Rican independence."

JUAN MARI BRAS' meeting with leaders of United States left will take place shortly after his expected re-election Sunday as Secretary General of the MPIPR."

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

Alert NYO sources to subject's impending travel.

- (4) - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 65-68323) [REDACTED]
2 - New York (RM)
(1 - 105-3002) (MPIPR) [REDACTED]
(1 - [REDACTED])
3 - San Juan
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 105-9394) (TRAVEL CONTROL)

TBD:wtl

(9)

REC-3

JUN 7 1968

LATIN AMERICAN

50 JUN 12 1968

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Airtel to SAC, New York

RE: [REDACTED]

105-103482

SECRET

[REDACTED]

New York should follow closely this matter with your source and should specifically obtain facts in this matter from him and not only his impression of the facts. Attempt to corroborate from independent sources and investigation facts concerning this problem. Be extremely cautious so as not to jeopardize your source.

[REDACTED]

San Juan should promptly submit its views concerning information furnished by New York source. In addition, San Juan should submit list of individuals on whom current investigation is intensified in connection with captioned matter together with reasons for choosing particular individuals for intensified investigation.

As pointed out in Bulet 5/21/68, our investigations in captioned matter should be geared to determine if Puerto Rican nationalists and/or foreign influence is involved.

Since the above information from New York source indicates that foreign influence is possibly involved, we should aggressively pursue this matter.

NOTE: [REDACTED]

we should pursue our investigation vigorously and above instructions are therefore being set forth.

[REDACTED] advised that Dr. Ana Livia Cordero Dr. Mayfield, permanent MPI representative in Africa and a physician practicing in Accra, Ghana, came to Puerto Rico in late November, 1965, specifically to receive instructions from Juan Mari Bras concerning what she should do at the Tri-Continental Conference held in January, 1966 in Havana, Cuba. Mari Bras was originally scheduled to go to Cuba but had to forgo the Conference because of his recent heart attack.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In view of the fact that [REDACTED] stated that while visiting in Puerto Rico, she had been in contact with important Puerto Rican figures, which included Mari Bras, the San Juan Office was again requested to contact logical sources for information of her visit to Puerto Rico and for any information concerning contact she might have had with subversive subjects.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The 1/5/66 issue of "Prensa Latina", published in Spanish at Mexico, D.F., contained an article captioned "In Memory of Rafael Hernandez". This article stated that Juan Mari Bras announced that the nation, which carried on its shoulders the bier of Hernandez, the composer, removed the US flag and left only the one of Puerto Rico, and when it fell into the tomb, the nation sang "Preciosa," in its original version. Mari Bras added that at his death the country cleansed

(continued)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 3/7/66 [REDACTED] advised he had been a member of the MPIPR since its inception. [REDACTED] stated the organizer of the MPIPR, Juan Mari Bras, had much more to offer Puerto Rico than the former or present Governor of Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

On 3/24/66 [REDACTED] advised that Juan Mari Bras was very much upset by the speech made by Pelegrin Garcia Garcia [REDACTED] on 3/20/66 at the commemoration of the Masacre de Ponce held in NYC.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on 3/26/66 he visited the MPIPR meeting hall in Manhattan, NY, where a social event was held to greet Juan Mari Bras, who was visiting NYC.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 5/2/66 the Cleveland Office was instructed to interview [REDACTED] in view of information developed in 1965 that he was reportedly a favorite of Mari Bras and was being groomed for the position of Director of the MPIPR-NYM.

100-444432-6 p.1,2
(7,43)

[REDACTED]

[redacted] advised that on 3/9/66 a meeting of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee (FAVPPC) [redacted] was held in NYC. One of the speakers was Juan Mari Bras.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Add. info. according to FBI Agents.

100-445548-7 p.1B,13,15,61,68,102,
(7,43) 103

This reference pertains to the activities of Juan Mari Bras in Puerto Rico during the period 3/9/66 to 4/1/66 in connection with the case of [redacted] which involved a Selective Service violation. Mari Bras was contacted by various individuals interested in this case. He was asked to make a speech in NYC but advised he was unable to do so. An attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union offered his services to Mari Bras, and [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that on 4/6/66 a meeting of the MPIPR-NYM was held in NYC. At this meeting Juan Jose Nolasco Rodriguez, former secretary of the MPIPR-NYM, requested the MPIPR-NYM to participate in a march on 4/24/66, in NYC, to protest the anniversary of the invasion of the Dominican Republic by the US. Nolasco Rodriguez also advised that he hoped to have Juan Mari Bras as one of the speakers at this function.

109-12-211-10287 encl.p.1,3
(25,59)

[redacted] advised that on 3/25/66 Juan Mari Bras spoke at a meeting of MPIPR members and sympathizers in NYC regarding the scheduled trial of Sixto Alvelo Rodriguez [redacted]

[redacted]

(continued)

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-152686)

6/11/68

SAC, SAN JUAN (44-229) (P)

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION OF PUERTO RICO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

In the June 11, 1968, edition of the San Juan Star, an English language daily published at San Juan, the following article appeared:

A member of the pro-independence movement testified Monday that the police offered him money if he would supply them with information that Cuban agents were behind the fire bombings of U. S. owned businesses.

5 - Bureau (RM)

(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 105-75715) (MPIPR) (info)
(1 - 105-292) (JUAN MARI BRAS) (info)
(1 - 105-103488) (INCENDIARISM IN PUERTO RICO) (info)

5 - San Juan

(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 105-3401) (MPIPR) (info)
(1 - 100-4785) (JUAN MARI BRAS) (info)
(1 - 105-5208) (INCENDIARISM IN PUERTO RICO) (info)

TBD:wtl

(10)

57 JUN 25 1968

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summary dated 7/12/66 filed as 105-292-180)

Main File No: 105-292
See also: 65-68323

Date: 6/11/68

Subject: Juan Mari Bras

Date Searched: 7/27/67

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as set out on page 2:

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed. All references under the names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH A SYNOPSIS OF THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN EACH REFERENCE, AND IN MANY CASES THE ORIGINAL SERIAL WILL CONTAIN THE INFORMATION IN MORE DETAIL.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

DLC:abs

ENCLOSURE
encl. to lead file
SS encl.

REC-10

105-292-331

MCI

15 JUN 12 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

59 JUN 21 1968

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2-3
Date of Declassification 3-7-87

Handwritten signature/initials

Juan Mari Bras

Juan Mari Blas

Juan Mari Blaz

One Bras

J. Mari Bras

Jaun Mari Bras

Jua Mari Bras

Juam Mari Bras

Juan Bras

Juan M. Bras

Juan Mare Bras

Juan Maria Bras

Juan Marie Bras

Juan Maris Bras

Juan Mariz Bras

Juan Mira Bras

Mari Bras

Juan Mari Brass

Juan Maria Brass

Juan Marri Brass

Mari Brass

Juan Maria Braz

Juan Mari Breach

One Kingpin (code name)

One Marcelo (code name)

Juan Mare

J. Mari

Jaun Mari

Johnnie Mari

Johnny Mari

Jua Mari

Juan Mari

One Maribras

Juan Maribras

Juan Maris

Juan Mariz

Juan Marri

Juan Mira

ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Juan Mari Bras can be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary.

MPI or MPIPR.....Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement)

MPI-NYM or MPIPR-NYM.....Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico - New York Mission

UN.....United Nations

GLOSSARY

"El Mundo" -

A Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico

UN Committee of 24 -

An official body of the UN dealing with problems of decolonization

The relationship and MPIPR activities of Juan Mari Bras were set forth in the serial of the main file [REDACTED] follows:

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

(7,44)

The additional main file, [REDACTED] Juan Mari Bras, was disclosed while this summary was being prepared.

[REDACTED] revealed that "during the last days subsequent to the November elections" several University of Puerto Rico students, [REDACTED] Mari Bras, constantly visited the Radio

(continued)

(continued)

Station WENL, San Juan, accompanied by Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, the President of the Independentist Party, and other independentist leaders.

105-10629-2 p.10
(34)

[REDACTED]

105-147441-7 encl.p.2,3
(21,29,55,66)

[REDACTED] advised that on 3/30/62 Juan Mari Bras and other MPIPR members visited Pedro Matos Matos [REDACTED] in Utuado, Puerto Rico. They asked him to organize and lead the MPIPR in Utuado, but he declined because of poor health. Afterwards Mari Bras remarked that Matos Matos was a close friend of Juan Antonio Corretjer of the Patriotic Unitarian Action and would have nothing to do with the MPIPR.

[REDACTED]

The 10/16/62 issue of "El Mundo" contained an article captioned "President of MPI Urges 14th of June Movement to Fight Caribbean Organization." This article stated that Juan Mari Bras requested Dr. Manuel Tavaréz Justo, President of the 14th of June Movement of the Dominican Republic, to denounce the Dominican Republic's entering the Caribbean Organization because this was an attempt "to make it an instrument of prestige for an organization whose destiny be none other than disappearance." Complete article set out.

105-91529-168 p.11,12,18
(15,50)

[REDACTED]

(continued)

[REDACTED]

The 9/19/63 issue of the "San Juan Star" contained an article in which Juan Mari Bras announced that Manuel Tavares Justo, President of the Dominican 14th of June Movement (14JM), would be the main speaker at the pro-independence annual celebration of the Grito DeLares scheduled the following Sunday.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mari Bras in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, the 14JM mass rally on this date and the conference on 1/31/64 at which Mari Bras would be the main speaker.

[REDACTED] advised that Mari Bras was the speaker at the 1/31/64 MPIPR meeting held in San Juan.

This serial identified the Grito DeLares as the location of the brief rebellion against the Spanish regime, staged by a group of Puerto Rican revolutionists, and Ducoudray as a representative of the 14JM in Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

The 3/26/64 issue of the "Carta Semanal", official organ of the MPIPR, set out names of individuals to whom correspondence for the MPIPR should be addressed, including Mari Bras, at MPIPR headquarters, 1122 Ponce de Leon Ave., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

(continued)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Radio programs were planned for 12/24/64 and 12/31/64, place not given, which would include speeches by Mari Bras and a summary of MPIPR achievements for the past year.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Add. info.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on 2/4/65 the CP of Mexico [REDACTED] held a meeting, place not given, in homage to the Puerto Rican leader, Juan Mari Bras, who spent two weeks in Mexico interviewing various "democratic" individuals in search of support for the struggle for independence in Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

from Puerto Rico for a seminar in NYC on 2/17/65. Juan Mari Bras

The San Juan Office advised an investigation was instituted upon receipt of information from [redacted] on 3/21/65, to the effect that Juan Mari Bras had an interest in [redacted]

[REDACTED] advised that on 3/19/69 [REDACTED] attended a seminar held at MPIPR headquarters in Rio Piedra Puerto Rico, at which Juan Mari Bras spoke.

(continued)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[redacted] advised that on 4/28/65 a meeting of the Patriotic Unitarian Action (APU) was held in Santurce, Puerto Rico. At this meeting a resolution was passed which authorized Manuel Avila Lopez [redacted] to enter into a discussion with Juan Mari Bras regarding the possibility of Mari Bras accepting the Presidency of a new independence group to which the APU was to lend support.

1

19

(continued)

Juan Mari Bras advised that most of the information he used to argue against the "surrender of the national heritage" in regard to the possible exploitation of mineral deposits in Puerto Rico by US mining companies, was obtained by him from members of the Popular Democratic Party of "second level."

Mari Bras' resignation as MPIPR Secretary General, and his declaration that he favored the conversion of the MPIPR into a political party, were preparation for an expected invitation on the part of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico to have Mari Bras elected a member of their directing staff.

Add. info.

105-148837-1 p.5,6,8
(21)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 4/27/65 [REDACTED] advised that recently Corretjer Montes had spoken favorably of Mari Bras' decision not to be re-elected MPIPR Secretary General. He considered this decision the first step towards the unity of all pro-Puerto Rican independence groups.

(continued)

(continued)

[REDACTED] Albizu Campos was the former titular head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]
This reference pertains to the MPIPR activities of [REDACTED] Juan Mari Bras during the period 10/15/64 to 5/17/65. These activities, which took place in Puerto Rico and NYC, included a meeting, conference and a banquet both attended. [REDACTED] Mari Bras, who had been arrested [REDACTED]

San Juan teletype dated 5/25/65 advised that in view of the involvement of Jaime Benitez Rexach, Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, in negotiations regarding the Dominican Republic, the following information was supplied:

The 5/24/65 issue of "El Mundo" contained an account of an anti-US intervention in the Dominican Republic rally held by the MPIPR on 5/23/65. This article included a picture of Juan Mari Bras and Jaime Benitez Martinez, son of Benitez Rexach, at the rally. Mari Bras stated Benitez Martinez had joined the MPIPR on 5/22/65, and Benitez Martinez confirmed this in an interview during which he praised the MPIPR's stand on the Dominican Republic situation.

109-12-211-3543 p.1
(25,58)

This reference pertains to the activities of [REDACTED] in behalf of the MPIPR during the period 1/25/65 to 6/2/65. [REDACTED] planned to organize the MPIPR in Buffalo, NY, and planned to [REDACTED]

(continued)

(continued)

contact Juan Mari Bras and other MPIPR leaders in NYC to persuade them to assist him in this endeavor. [REDACTED] reported that Mari Bras attended a large meeting, not identified, in Puerto Rico and also an MPIPR seminar in NYC.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This reference pertains to the MPI [REDACTED] activities of Juan Mari Bras in NYC during the period 2/16/65 to 6/13/65. These activities, which involved the NYM, included instructions from Mari Bras regarding the election of officers; a public demonstration to take place in Washington, D.C.; that differences within the NYM be settled; and the distribution of a document to UN delegates as well as each Representative and Senator of Congress. Mari Bras resigned as Secretary General of the MPI and it was felt this change of leadership would create all types of problems to the solutions of Puerto Rico's colonial status, pending before the UN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(continued)

(continued)

was recently in Puerto Rico) had talked directly to Juan Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

San Juan airtel dated 6/17/65 referred to the above information and stated that sources, not further identified, within the MPIPR had not reported any contact by [REDACTED] not further identified, with Mari Bras. Inquiry with selected sources regarding this matter failed to develop any substantiation of this alleged contact. All sources had been alerted to report any indication of such contact.

109-12-211-4991 p.1
(25,59)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 6/29/65, stated that the MPIPR Unity Conference held that same date in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was presided over by Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

Add. info.

[REDACTED]

San Juan letter dated 7/30/65 advised that on 7/21/65 an attempt was made to interview [REDACTED] at Arecibo, Puerto Rico. Following admission of identity and membership in the MPIPR, [REDACTED] refused to discuss any other matter and stated that if the FBI wanted to know anything about him or the MPIPR, they should go to Juan Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Add. info.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 12/14/64 [REDACTED] advised that under the recommendation of Mari Bras the direction of the MPI-NYM was to be under a nine member committee, one of whom was Meisner.

The 5/26/65 issue of "El Diario- La Prensa", a Spanish language NYC newspaper, stated that Mari Bras was the ex-Secretary General of the MPI; who resigned and on 5/23/65 was made president of a committee by the MPI Assembly, whose function was to procure the union of all sectors devoted to the independence of Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[redacted] advised that on 9/10/65 approximately 12 members of the Casa de las Americas [redacted] attended a going-away party at the Casa Borinquen, MPI, NYC, for Juan Mari Bras, who was returning to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

[redacted]

According to the [redacted] Juan Mari Bras was interviewed in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on 9/16/65, by Teofilo Acosta, the Prague correspondent for Prensa Latina, Havana, Cuba. Mari Bras stated the MPIPR was born of inspiration from the Cuban Revolution ten days after Fidel Castro arrived in Havana in January, 1959. Since then, the development of the MPIPR had paralleled the development of the Cuban Revolution. Mari Bras cited examples of Cuban action helpful to the MPIPR cause in Puerto Rico.

64-47532-90 p.1-3,5
(3,39)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

██████████ advised that on 6/29/65 Juan Mari Bras stated that the Federación De Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) ██████████ at that time had 50 to 100 members, but when the need arose for FUPI to express solidarity they were able to raise a great majority of university students who were sympathetic to their cause.

On 10/10/65 [REDACTED] advised that Mari Bras felt that the MPIPR itself fulfilled the role of leadership and the existence of another organization would detract from the effect of the MPIPR campaigns. Mari Bras indicated he wished to retain the FUPI as a student organization because of its contacts with international student but indicated that this organization should remain subordinate to the MPIPR.

(continued)

Mari Bras stated committees were being organized in Puerto Rico to raise this money.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The records of the US District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, revealed that Mari Bras and Lorenzo Pineiro Rivera, attorneys for Alvelo Rodriguez in his trial for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948, filed a "motion for continuance" of this case on 4/15/66. The basis for this was that Boudin and his law office, who would also represent Alvelo Rodriguez, needed additional time to prepare for the trial. US District Judge Hiram Cancio subsequently ordered a tentative trial date scheduled for 9/1/66, following further arguments for continuance scheduled for June, 1966.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Add. info.

[REDACTED]

NY teletype dated 4/24/66 advised that on this date leaflets were distributed at 72nd Street and Broadway, NYC, which announced a protest march and meeting sponsored by the Dominican Constitutionalist

(continued)

(continued)

Front and the MPIPR, and listed Juan Mari Bras as one of the speakers. This demonstration was held; however, Mari Bras did not speak.

109-12-211-10386 p.1
(26;59)

The 4/19/66 issue of "The Worker" contained an article which stated that on 4/24/66 the MPIPR-NYM and the Frente Constitucionalista Dominicano (FCD) [REDACTED] would sponsor a march in NYC. One of the speakers would be Juan Mari Bras. This demonstration was to commemorate the attack of the Constitutionalist forces under Colonel Francisco Caamano Deno against the military dictatorship that ousted Juan Bosch from the Presidency of the Dominican Republic.

FBI Agents observed that at the above described demonstration held 4/24/66 a leaflet was distributed which listed Mari Bras as one of the speakers.

The 4/28/66 issue of the "El Diario-La Prensa", NYC, contained an article which stated that a picket in front of the UN was scheduled for 4/30/66. One of the orators would be Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] denied being a member of the MPIPR. He stated he visited MPIPR headquarters in NYC on one occasion and knew Juan Mari Bras. Mari Bras visited [REDACTED] (date unrecalled) in [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] inquired why the MPIPR supported the Castro regime. Mari Bras said that since Fidel Castro sympathized with the Puerto Rican independence movement the MPIPR supported Castro's regime. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised Mari Bras that he was not in accord with the MPIPR policy.

[REDACTED]
The 6/16/66 issue of the "San Juan Daily Press" contained an article which stated that the MPIPR had instructed all their members to come out in defense of the Cuban athletes. The MPIPR had mobilized all of its followers in the San Juan area into brigades to

(continued)

(continued)

protect the Cuban athletes from possible attacks by exile groups or anti-Castro groups. Juan Mari Bras stated in an interview that this action was a reaffirmation of the position the MPIPR took before the games started but had to resort to total mobilization because of a series of incidents in the past few days. He reiterated the charges made earlier by the MPIPR and carried by Radio Havana, but not locally, that the CIA was acting in concert with Cuban exiles to bribe the Cuban athletes to defect. Mari Bras stated that if Cuban athletes were provoked through insults or were physically attacked the MPIPR would answer to these insults or attacks. He called upon the police of Puerto Rico to use all the force of the law to prevent any provocation of the Cuban athletes. Mari Bras warned, however, that "the MPIPR would act in the defense or order and Puerto Rican hospital assuming full responsibilities for its actions." He also dismissed as "utter nonsense" a report in the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo," that a high Puerto Rican government official gave his organization 500 tickets to attend the games. (Olympic Games, Puerto Rico 1966)

105-151773-179 p.1,2
(33,61)

This reference pertains to the MPIPR activities of [REDACTED] Juan Mari Bras during the period 7/14/65 to 6/22/66. These activities, which took place in Puerto Rico, included meetings, contact with another MPIPR member, and the announcement by [REDACTED] the appointment of Mari Bras as chairman of the MPIPR Unity Committee.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Information from [REDACTED] on 6/29/66, indicated that the travel agency in Puerto Rico of which Luis E. Soler Lopez [REDACTED] was president, handled all the travel arrangements of Juan Mari Bras, and that his brother was married to a relative of Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

On 6/29/66 the Executive Director of the Civil Rights Commission of Puerto Rico [REDACTED] requested written comments on the testimony of three members of the MPIPR, including Juan Mari Bras, that they had been subjected to illegal searches and questioned as to their political activities when they returned from trips abroad.

On 7/8/66 the Executive Director was advised that the information in our files is confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

105-152686-6 p.2
(23)

[REDACTED]

The 7/5/66 issue of "Carta Semanal", official weekly letter from MPIPR headquarters to the officials of its branch missions, contained an article which stated that Norman Pietri, MPIPR Secretary of Foreign Relations, was named as interim Secretary General of the MPIPR for July, 1966, while Juan Mari Bras was in NYC.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that a group from the Casa De Las Americas (CDLA) [REDACTED] went to the MPIPR-NYM headquarters in NYC to hear a speech by Mari Bras on 7/29/66.

(continued)

(continued)

This serial identified [REDACTED] as a member of the CDLA.

[REDACTED]

105-94772-54 p.86-88,96,97
(16,50)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 8/5/66 [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] intended to "carry out" his case with the Selective Service System as far as was legally possible. He had the legal assistance of several lawyers, all of whom were members of the hierarchy of the MPIPR. These lawyers were [REDACTED] and Juan Mari Bras. The lawyers were not charging Rivera Rosa any fees for their assistance.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

On 8/9/66 [REDACTED] advised he had obtained some additional information regarding the Nationalistic type party in Puerto Rico of which [REDACTED] was a member. He stated the president of this party was one Mari Bras or Mari Brass, who was a lawyer in Aguada, Puerto Rico. He advised that this party was either the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico or the MPIPR.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This reference pertains to the MPIPR activities of [REDACTED] Juan Mari Bras during the period 7/28/65 to 8/11/66. These activities, which took place in Puerto Rico, included attendance at the Bar admittance ceremony, a special seminar, and a tour of the MPIPR missions. Mari Bras discussed the possible [REDACTED] in the MPIPR.

[REDACTED]

On 8/18/66 [REDACTED] advised on a continuous basis that [REDACTED] was in almost constant contact with Juan Mari Bras and other MPIPR officers in Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

This reference pertains to the MPIPR activities of [REDACTED] and Juan Mari Bras during the period 1/3/66 to 9/13/66. These activities, which took place in Puerto Rico, included various contacts between these two and with the former MPIPR Secretary General.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(S)
Add. info.

[REDACTED]

The following references in the file captioned "Groups Seeking Independence For Puerto Rico—Counterintelligence Program" set out the MPIPR activities of Juan Mari Bras in Puerto Rico during the period 10/13/65 to 9/22/66. The counterintelligence activities to expand the dissension within the ranks of the MPIPR and to create additional friction between the MPIPR and other militant subversive groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico, which involved Mari Bras, set out.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-93124-160X p.1,3,4
-164 p.2,3,5, encl.p.1
-172 p.1,2, encl.p.1-3
-173 p.1,2
-196 p.1,2
-197 encl.p.1

(15,50)
(15,50)
(15,50)
(15,50)
(15,50)
(15,50)

NY letter dated 11/15/66 forwarded the following item for Laboratory examination in connection with the case captioned [REDACTED]

(continued)

(continued)

[REDACTED]

On 12/1/66, the Laboratory reported that the limited nature of the material available precluded a definite conclusion concerning the examination requested in this case.

65-69402-109 p.1
(4,40)

San Juan letter dated 9/27/66 advised that Bureau approval was solicited to contact [REDACTED]. In this connection, the following information was set forth:

[REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was in contact with Juan Mari Bras.

[REDACTED] identified a photograph of Mari Bras as the MPIPR leader, who was quite well known to her.

While there he drank considerably [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] twice voluntarily advised of contacts with Mari and their context, one of which was verified by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] regarded the socialist-communist philosophy of Mari Bras as a danger to the US and Latin America in general and, therefore, would gladly assist in any way [REDACTED] could to defeat his purpose.

[REDACTED]

This reference pertains to the MPI [REDACTED] activities of Juan Mari Bras in New Jersey, NYC, and Puerto Rico during the period February, 1966 to 10/9/66. These activities, which involved

(continued)

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the NYM, included instructions from Mari Bras regarding the action at the UN in connection with Puerto Rico's request for independence. He spoke at NYM conferences; anti-Vietnam rally; on TV; and at the Casa de las Americas, an organization in favor of Fidel Castro and the communist form of government in Cuba. Mari Bras was in contact with MPI officials and would not allow the Mision Cultural Hostos, an organization whose field of activity was cultural, political and social, to materialize.

[REDACTED]

This reference pertains to the MPIPR activities of [REDACTED] Juan Mari Bras during the period 9/16/66 to 10/27/66. These activities, which took place in Puerto Rico, included meetings and a planned organizational trip around the island.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that at the 10/27/66 MPIPR meeting held in Bayamon, Puerto Rico, [REDACTED] a telegram from Juan Mari Bras. This telegram invited the members to participate in a picket in front of the Americana Hotel, San Juan, in protest against the visit of General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on 12/5/66, in NYC [REDACTED] indicated he had just returned from a short trip to Mexico. [REDACTED] stated that while in Mexico he was in contact with a man named [REDACTED] who had been a [REDACTED] at the University of Mexico. [REDACTED] said that in the past, Juan Mari Bras had been in contact with this [REDACTED]. He, [REDACTED] pointed out that his talk with [REDACTED] had nothing to do with Mari Bras or the MPIPR.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was noted that Concepcion De Gracia was the leader of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico and the MPIPR was headed by Juan Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that on 2/9/67 a press release from MPIPR headquarters, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, reported that Carlos Padilla Rodriguez [REDACTED] was detained at Lima, Peru, and prevented from continuing to Chile and Uruguay on an MPIPR mission concerning the Puerto Rico political situation. This release further stated that Padilla Rodriguez was to have met Juan Mari Bras in Chile and they were to spend three weeks on this mission in various Latin American

(continued)

(continued)

countries. [REDACTED] then advised that it had also been indicated that these two men might try to complete this mission at a later date using a different travel route.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following references set out meetings and affairs of the MPIPR in cities as indicated below, at which Juan Mari Bras spoke or was honored.

DATE	LOCALITY IN PUERTO RICO	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
8/21/64	Quebradillas	100-438086-5 p.2,5	(6,42)
10/30/65	San Sebastian	105-136835-9 p.6,11 105-137865-6 p.5,9	(19,53) (19,54)
2/27/66	Bayamon	105-124334-6 p.10, 15,20*	(18,52)
10/26/66	Manatig	105-165925-2 p.5,15	(25,58)
11/13/66	Mayaguez	105-162104-1 p.5,10	(24,58)
12/30/66	San Juan	105-127320-7 p.6,10	(18,53)

*Ad. info.

(continued)

(continued)

DATE	LOCALITY IN NEW YORK	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
6/14/64	NYC	105-118119-11 p.6,7, 19,21	(17,51)
6/12/65	NYC	105-156814-2 p.5,9,10	(23,57)
6/13/65	NYC	105-155388-1 p.1,5, 27,28	(23,56)
8/19/65	NYC	105-146873-2 p.16,31, 32	(21,55)
11/18/64; 9/3/65; 9/8/65; 9/10/65; 10/8/65	NYC	105-149691-1 p.6-8, 11,13,30, 31	(22,56)
10/24/64 to 12/11/65	NYC	105-102352-13 p.4,19, 20	(16,51)
3/25/66; 4/19/66	NYC	105-155501-3 p.3,7,8	(23,57)
3/25/66; 7/14/66	NYC	100-438441-17 p.3,8,9	(6,42)
3/25/66; 7/29/66	NYC	105-125190-12 p.32,34,42 105-144460-10 p.6,7,22, 23	(18,28,52) (20,55)
7/29/66	NYC	105-129593-62 encl.p.4, 5,9 105-137550-19 encl.p.2,8 105-158212-1 p.15,24	(18,53) (19,54) (24,58)
10/9/66	NYC	105-123885-10 p.9,20	(17,52)
3/25/66; 3/26/66; 7/29/66; 10/9/66; 2/17/67	NYC	105-138512-13 p.6-9, 12,27,28	(20,54)

(continued)

(continued)

DATE	LOCALITY IN NEW YORK	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
2/17/67	NYC	105-158220-4 p.5,14	(24,58)

105-120776

This reference pertains to the MPI [REDACTED] activities of Juan Mari Bras in Puerto Rico and NY during the period October, 1966 to 2/20/67. These activities, which involved the NYM, included instructions from Mari Bras regarding the action at the UN in connection with Puerto Rico's request for independence. He spoke at meetings of the NYM, to the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and the Casa de las Americas, an organization in favor of Fidel Castro and the communist form of government in Cuba. Mari Bras was also concerned with the adverse activity within the NYM.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Bumemo dated 3/31/67 advised that on 3/18/67, Radio Havana announced that Juan Mari Bras had just returned from a tour of Chile and Uruguay to gain support for Puerto Rican independence. The White House and the Attorney General, by letter dated 3/28/67, were furnished detailed information concerning Mari Bras' opinion that demonstrators in Uruguay during the Summit Meeting of Western Hemisphere Heads of State, 4/12-14/67, at Punta Del Este, Uruguay, would demonstrate in favor of Puerto Rican independence.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following references in the file captioned "Movimiento Pro Independencia De Puerto Rico" contain information pertaining to the activities of Juan Mari Bras, an officer in this organization, during the period 5/4/65 to 3/20/67. These activities took place in Czechoslovakia, NYC, Puerto Rico, and Red China. Mari Bras was active at the UN in connection with the fight for independence of Puerto Rico. He was the speaker or leader at various MPIPR affairs and associated with members of other independent organizations. Mari Bras held a press conference, appeared on television and the radio, and planned to attend a labor seminar.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-75715-350	encl.p.1,3	(10,46)
-351	p.1, encl.p.1,5	(10,33,46,62)
-359	p.1, encl.p.1	(10)
-362	encl.p.1,2	(10,46)
-363	encl.p.1	(10)
-365	p.3,4	(10,46)
-384	p.2,6,7,17,29,33,39,44,47, 51-53,58-60,62	(10,46)
-405	encl.p.1	(10,46)
-426	p.1	(11,46)
-461	p.2,8,32-35,41,43-46,49,50	(11,46)
-465	encl.p.1	(11,46)
-479	p.3	(11,47)
-539	p.2,5,12,13,29,34,40,50-52	(11,47)
-541	encl.p.1	(11,47)
-550	encl.p.1,2	(11,47)
-544	p.1	(31)
-551	p.1	(11,47)
-557	p.1-7	(11,47)
-573	p.2,3,10,11,25c,27,29-32, 35,37-39,41	(12,47)
-575	encl.p.1	(12,47)

[REDACTED] advised that on 3/30/67 members of various independence organizations met in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The purpose of this meeting was to form a united front in opposition to the forthcoming July plebiscite in Puerto Rico. Juan Mari Bras reportedly requested that the CP of Puerto Rico be invited to participate in the united front. The other representatives disagreed with this and decided among themselves that the MPIPR would not be invited to the next meeting of united front leaders.

105-127318-22 p.19,26
(18,52)

On 3/31/67 and 4/7/67 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was well known in independence circles that Mari Bras had serious trouble in Cuba in 1966, and he instructed those delegates who attended the Tri-Continental Congress in Cuba in January, 1966 to walk out of the meeting if Cuba did not agree to Mari Bras' suggestion. These suggestions of Mari Bras were unknown to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the Committee for Non-Violent Action, Boston to Pentagon Walk for Peace, March 25 - May 9, 1967 [REDACTED], arrived in Milford on 4/10/67. Some of this group carried placards and others distributed three different leaflets. One of these leaflets was captioned "National Mass Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam Now! Saturday, April 15, 1967 - New York - San Francisco", and contained a list of endorsers, which included Juan Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

The following references set out the activities of [REDACTED] Juan Mari Bras in Europe, Mexico, NYC, and Puerto Rico during the period of early 1962 to 4/10/67. These two individuals were closely associated in MPIPR activities. They corresponded, or were mentioned in correspondence, in connection with the activities at the UN to obtain independence for Puerto Rico. [REDACTED]

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

65-1070-153 encl.p.1,3,4,7,10,12

-155 p.2,5-7,13

-179 encl.p.1-3,5-7

-189 p.3,5,7,9

-190 p.2,3,10,11

-194 p.3,5,6,8,9

-201 encl.p.1-6

-223 encl.p.1-5,7

-226 p.3-6,10,12,13,15,16

-232 encl.p.1,3,6

-244 encl.p.1-5

(12,40)

(4,41)

(13,41)

(4,28,41)

(13,41)

(4,41)

(4)

(4)

(4,41)

(4,41)

(5,41)

105-83473-268 p.6

-273 p.7,8

-281 p.10,13,14,16,17,19,22-24,
30,31,34,35,38-41,43,47,48,
55,57

-295 p.2,3,8

-296 p.9,10,13

-304 p.4-7

-324 p.3

-325 p.2,6

-344 p.2

-345 p.3

-346 p.1-3,5

-349 p.2,3,5,7,9-11,13

-369 encl.p.1,2

-373 p.4-7,12,16-25,29,32,35,
38,47,52,54,59,68,69

-388 p.6,7,9-11,14,15,17,25,26,28

-389 p.3,6-8,10,12,21,25,27,28,30,
34,36,37

(12,48)

(12,48)

(13,48)

(31)

(13,48)

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(13,48)

(13,49)

(13,49)

(13,49)

(14,49)

(14,49)

(14,65)

(14,49)

On 6/23/67 San Juan furnished background data, which included the following, for consideration of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

San Juan letter dated 5/31/67 referred to Bureau letter dated 3/10/67 which instructed San Juan to reinterview [redacted] in order to explore his past activities and sentiments [redacted]

[redacted] where they held a picket demonstration on 4/12/67, in front of the US Mission to the UN. This group was seeking to influence the UN Committee of 24 regarding placing Puerto Rico on the agenda to consider its political status. The picketers also demanded that the US get out of Puerto Rico. In view of these activities [redacted] was not interviewed as it was believed he might use this to publicly accuse the FBI and the US Government of harassing him for his political activities.

[redacted]

The San Juan Office was conducting an investigation regarding [redacted] based on information received from [redacted] (protect identity), who advised on 4/18/67, that he was acquainted with [redacted] who had reportedly stated "Juan Mari Bras is the man for Puerto Rico", and had widely expressed pro-independence and anti-US sentiments. [redacted] alleged to have been personally acquainted with Mari Bras and had reportedly received literature, type unknown, from Mari Bras.

[redacted]

The following references in the file captioned "United Front Against the Plebiscite" set out the activities during the period 3/22/67 to 4/20/67 of Juan Mari Bras with the representatives of four Puerto Rican "anti-colonialist" organizations who protested the plebiscite and supported independence for Puerto Rico. Mari Bras contacted officials in Chile and Uruguay during a visit to South America, and representatives of India, Venezuela, Chile, Tanzania, and other countries at the UN in NYC regarding Puerto Rico's political status. Mari Bras and the above mentioned representatives returned to NYC from Puerto Rico to be present when this matter was discussed at the UN by the Committee of 24.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-157312-21 p.2
-22 encl.p.1,3

(23,57)
(24,57)

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-157312-23 encl.p.1,2,4,5
-24 encl.p.2-6
-25 encl.p.1-3

(24)
(24,57)
(24,57)

[REDACTED] advised that on 4/30/67, the Federacion Estudiantil Pro-Independencia (Federation of Students for Independence) [REDACTED] held its first National Assembly at the social club "El Cocal", in Hato Tejas, Puerto Rico. One of the speakers was Juan Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

The following references set out information concerning the 1967 May Day rally in NYC. Juan Mari Bras was to have been the featured speaker; however, at this rally on 5/1/67, Pedro Baiges Chapel, Secretary of Organization, MPIPR, was the substitute speaker for Mari Bras.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-447377-2 p.2
-3 encl.p.2
-10 p.6,12,18

(7,43)
(7,43)
(7,44)

105-87026-86 encl.p.1,4,7,8

(15)

San Juan airtel dated 5/12/67 advised that on 5/9/67 [REDACTED] was arrested by Bureau Agents in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He appeared before US Commissioner Harley A. Miller on 5/9/67, at which time he waived a preliminary hearing and advised he would be represented by counsel, who would be either [REDACTED] Juan Mari Bras.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following references in the file captioned "Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico" set out the activities of Juan Mari Bras during the period 12/1/60 to 7/23/67 in Mexico, NYC and Puerto Rico. Mari Bras was involved in the activities of the pro-independence organizations, spearheaded and dominated by the MPIPR, to persuade and influence the UN and/or the UN Committee of 24 in connection with Puerto Rico's request for independence. He was also active in the protest of the Puerto Rican plebiscite.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-66754-129X encl.p.3-13,15-17,19, 21,22,29,31	(8,44)
-154 p.2,3	(8,44)
-155 p.1-5	(9,44)
-188 p.1	(9,45)
-214 p.2	(9,45)
-222 p.1	(9,45)
-224 p.1	(9,45)
-262 p.2	(9,45)
-273 encl.p.2,4,6	(9,45)
-275 encl.p.1,3	(9,45)
-286 encl.p.2,3,6	(9,45)
-304 encl.p.1-3	(45)

The following references on Juan Mari Bras, Juan Mari and Mari Bras located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Records Branch, Files and Communications Division, were reviewed and found to be identical with the subject of this summary; however, the information contained therein has not been included:

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

65-68036-373 encl.p.4	(3,40)
-386	(3,40)
65-68323-306	(31)
-336	(3,40)
-368	(3,40)
65-71731-175	(15,50)

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY.

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source will be noted on the search slip.

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-152636)

6/14/68

SAC, SAN JUAN (44-229)

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION OF PUERTO RICO
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

In the June 6, 1968 edition of the San Juan Star, an English language daily published at San Juan, the following article appeared:

On 6/5/68, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, appeared before the Civil Rights Commission of Puerto Rico. MARI BRAS stated that his organization (MPIPR) is being persecuted according to a Federal Government plan to eliminate groups it considers "enemies of the American political system."

The independence leader said the persecution, which ranges from 24 hour police vigilance to break-ins to wiretapping to kidnapping by police, was designed to prevent his organization from carrying out its work. MARI BRAS cited a May 3 incident at Larea when the police broke into a movement mission, without showing a search warrant.

MARI BRAS stated, "This is the first time in Puerto Rican history that the police have searched a political organization's office." He said MPIPR meetings are watched, and members are followed and photographed. He said he is followed constantly; and when he goes to the mainland, he is always accompanied by an FBI Agent.

He said his office has been broken into three times. Also, he believes his telephone is tapped. He said the police paid a youth to record the license numbers of all cars that visit his office.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 105-75715) (MPIPR)
 - (1 - 105-222) (JUAN MARI BRAS)
- 3 - San Juan
 - (1 - 105-3401) (MPIPR)
 - (1 - 100-4735) (JUAN MARI BRAS)

TBD:lp
(7)

NOT RECORDED
202 JUN 20 1968

57 JUN 20 1968

SJ 44-229.

The above article has been paraphrased, and the article in its entirety is being maintained in the main case file on JUAN MARI BRAC.

FBI

Date: 6/24/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-75715)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3401) (P)

SUBJECT: MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)
SM - FRN

Re San Juan airtel to Bureau, 5/21/68, captioned,
"JUAN MARI BRAS - SM-FRN";
San Juan airtel to Bureau, 6/11/68, captioned,
[REDACTED];
San Juan teletype to Bureau, 6/13/68, captioned,
[REDACTED]

- (11) - Bureau (RM)
- (3 - 105-75715) (MPIPR) (Encls. 9)
 - (1 - 105-75715) (JUAN MARI BRAS) (Encl. 1)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (3 - 100-446997) (NEW LEFT) (Encls. 3)
 - 2 - Buffalo (105-4825) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (105-6950) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Washington Field Office (100-22989) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 7 - New York (RM)
 - (2 - 105-39139) (MPIPR) (Encls. 2)
 - (1 - 105-3002) (JUAN MARI BRAS) (Encl. 1)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - (1 - [REDACTED])
 - San Juan
 - (2 - 105-3401) (MPIPR) (Encls. 2)
 - (1 - 105-3401) (JUAN MARI BRAS) (Encl. 1)
 - (1 - [REDACTED])

ENCLOSURE

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Dissemination Continued On Next Page

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

66 JUL 2 1968

SJ 105-3401

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(2 - 100-6848) (NEW LEFT) (Encls. 2)

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(33)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 17 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for Buffalo, Chicago and Washington Field Office are two copies each and for New York seven copies of above LHM.

For information of those offices who did not receive referenced communications, information contained in them is set forth in enclosed LHM.

One copy each of LHM is being furnished locally to Secret Service; Naval Investigative Service Office, 10th Naval District; 771st Military Intelligence Detachment; and Office of Special Investigation, Ramey Air Force Base.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to Buffalo, Chicago and Washington Field Office to alert these offices to possible association by the MPIPR at this time and in the future with the New Left groups.

For the information of the Bureau and New York, San Juan informants reported no information that JUAN MARI BRAS attended the Zone Assembly of the MPIPR held at the New York Mission, June 14, 15, 16, 1968.

LEADS:

BUFFALO, CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Contact and alert appropriate sources for information regarding MPIPR association with New Left groups at this time and in the future.

Report results of investigation under MPIPR caption with copies designated for San Juan file 100-6848 - Investigation of the New Left.

New York will also contact appropriate sources for information concerning the events at the MPIPR Zone Assembly at the New York Mission on June 14, 15, 16, 1968.

Note that CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS in an interview with a "San Juan Star" newspaper reporter made statements as shown in LHM that might indicate the attendance of some New Left leaders at the Zone Assembly.

SAN JUAN DIVISION

Will contact and alert appropriate sources.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico
June 24, 1968

MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)
SECURITY MATTER - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

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

The May 16, 1968, edition of "Carta Semanal" No. 357, reported that JUAN MARI BRAS, CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS and LORENZO PINEIRO would be traveling to New York City to attend the MPIPR Zone Assembly of the Vito Marcantonio Mission of the MPIPR scheduled to be held June 14, 15, 16, 1968. They would be representing the Political Commission of the MPIPR.

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

JUAN MARI BRAS is self-described as the Secretary-General and Maximum Leader of the MPIPR.

CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS is the MPIPR Secretary of Education Director of the MPIPR labor movement and a member of the MPIPR Political Commission.

LORENZO PINEIRO is the titular Secretary-General of the MPIPR.

On June 11, 1968

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.

ENCLOSURE

MPIPR

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The June 20, 1968 edition of the "San Juan Star", the English language daily newspaper in San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article on page 18, captioned "MPIPR Seeks a General Farley on Independence of Island." This article reflected that a leader of the pro-independence movement stated Tuesday, June 18, 1968, that the MPIPR is trying to promote a general American conference on the Island of Puerto Rico. MPIPR CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS returned Tuesday from giving a seminar on the problems of Puerto Ricans here and in New York. He was accompanied by another leader, LORENZO PINEIRO.

ANDREU stated in an interview that the discussions included housing problems Puerto Ricans have in New York City and opposition to compulsory military service.

Among those attending the seminar were many leftist student leaders from Columbia University ANDREU stated.

ANDREU further stated that a mass return of Puerto Ricans to the island for the September 23, 1968, Grito De Lares celebration in that town is also being prepared as this year marks the centennial of the abortive Lares revolt. ANDREU also stated that at that time the MPIPR will invite numerous mainland journalists and leaders to Puerto Rico. He noted that the "leaders" would most probably be mainly from the "New Left" as were most of those participating in the weekend seminar.

ANDREU further stated that among other topics discussed at the seminar were solidarity with movements seeking peace in

MPIPR

Vietnam and the way in which mainland Puerto Ricans can contribute to the cause of independence for Puerto Rico.

ANDREU stated that the MPIPR had not participated in the Poverty March on Washington but that they sympathized with it "and should have participated in it." He could not give any reason why the MPIPR had not participated in this march.

A characterization of Grito de Lares appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

Me incluyen como parte de
la "conspiración Estudiantil mundial"
de 1968. J

21 June 1968

SUBJECT: "International Student Conspiracy"

Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, in their syndicated column appearing in the Washington Post of 14 June 1968, claim that "after extensive research" they are able to report the existence of an "international student conspiracy," of which Prof. Herbert Marcuse is the "spiritual, though perhaps unwitting, godfather."

To document their charge, the columnists note the visit of Mark Rudd to Communist Cuba shortly before he brought turmoil to Columbia University, and state that Danny Cohn-Bendit, the French-German student revolutionary, had visited the United States "shortly before the trouble erupted here." They also stated that "a delegation of Latin American students came to New York to urge the Students for a Democratic Society to proceed with the ten days of strikes and sit-ins as originally planned for May."

Speaking of Rudd, the columnists claim the student rebel "has been in touch with student leaders around the world, from the Berliners who sparked the demonstration against Axel Springer to the leaders of the Sorbonne revolt." They further claim, "It was the riots against the Springer publications which touched off a chain reaction of students all over the world..."

Of their charges, the visit of Mark Rudd to Communist Cuba earlier this year as part of a delegation of some twenty SDS members, is confirmed through

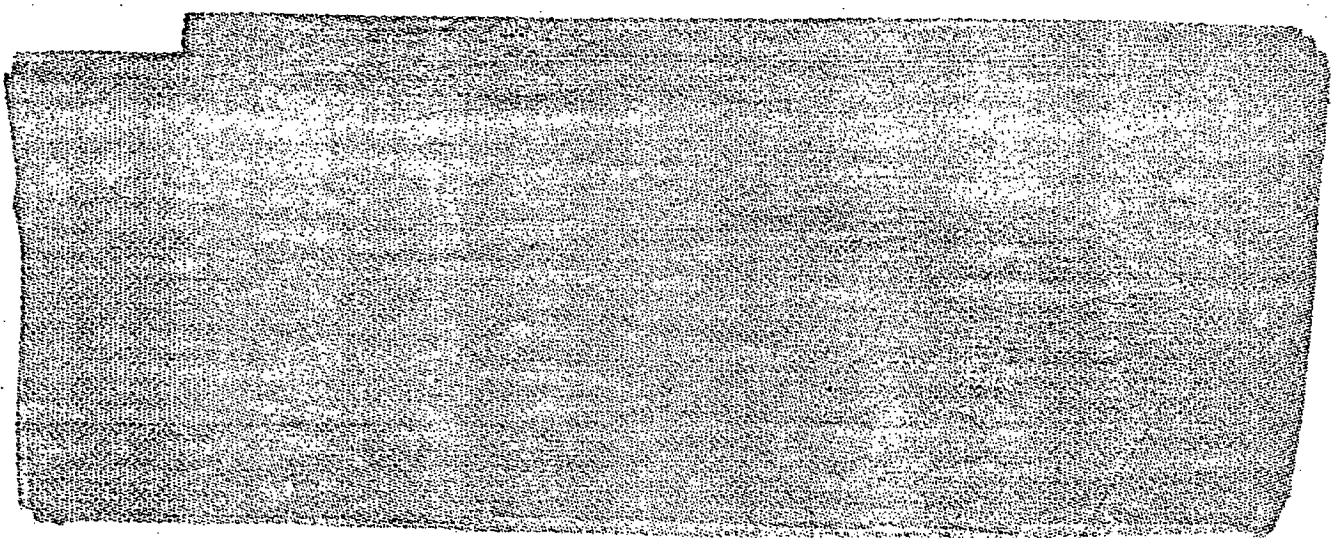


In a New York interview on or about 11 June 1968, Rudd told Francisco Portela of Prensa Latina: "I must note here that

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In talking with Cubans and revolutionaries in Mexico and other countries, I have reached the conclusion that the revolutionaries in other countries are beginning to understand that we have here in the United States a revolutionary movement... Definitely, we wish to act together, in close relations with the peoples of the third world." He noted that student revolutionary movements throughout the world share common attitudes and interests. "Therefore, we have the hope of beginning a conference later in the summer in which representatives of the student revolutionary movements of various countries, including Cuba, will participate." There are indications the conference will be held in Canada, possibly Montreal.)



In preparing the column, Pearson and Anderson appear to have borrowed somewhat from an article entitled "Internationalism: New Left Style," which appeared in the 8 June 1968 issue of the Maoist, New Left oriented Guardian of New York City. In that article, former SDS national secretary Greg Calvert and former SDS journal editor Carol Nehman, make these observations about the theories of Marxist Professor Herbert Marcuse: "At least one revolutionary of another generation, however, publicly rejoices in the style of the new left. Herbert Marcuse, prophetic theoretician of the new left and its style, has been read and acclaimed as widely by young European activists as by the American SDSers. His penetrating analysis of the relationship between erotic repression and nature of all dominative repressive civilization is the key to understanding the broad range and profound depth of the new revolt. His 'One-Dimensional Man' is the most sophisticated analysis of oppression in advanced capitalism thus far produced. It was he who

developed the category, 'repressive desublimation,' to describe the Playboy-sex syndrome in a culture of compulsive consumption. When Rudi Dutschke, the powerful young agitator of the German SDS calls for 'A long march of protest through all the authoritarian institutions of repressive society,' he is voicing a political program which measures up to Marcuse's demand for 'an end to all repressive civilization.'"

The Pearson-Anderson claim that the riots against the Springer publications in Germany "touched off a chain reaction" is not unflawed. The attacks on the Springer publishing empire were largely symbolic, although destructive. In the past year, according to Calvert and Neuman, the German SDS "has moved from anti-imperialist issues (aid to the National Liberation Front and aid to American deserters) to the domestic anti-capitalist front." The new direction of the movement in Germany, they state, involves two major programs. One of the programs is directed against the "Springer monopoly," while the other is aimed at the proposed "emergency laws" which would give the West German government drastic powers to curtail political activity in cases of national emergency. Although apparently working independently in its attacks on the Springer firm, the German SDS has been able to establish a working alliance with left-wing trade union elements on the second issue.

The most spectacular charge in the Pearson-Anderson column is that of an "international student conspiracy." Though the columnists do not offer necessarily valid proof of such a conspiracy, there are indications that the situation is rapidly approaching that point, if it has not in fact already arrived.

Students for a Democratic Society, characterized by the [redacted] as "a militant, pro-Marxist and anarchistic youth group," is a worthy example of fraternal relationships between radical movements expanding into near, if not actual, conspiratorial proportions.

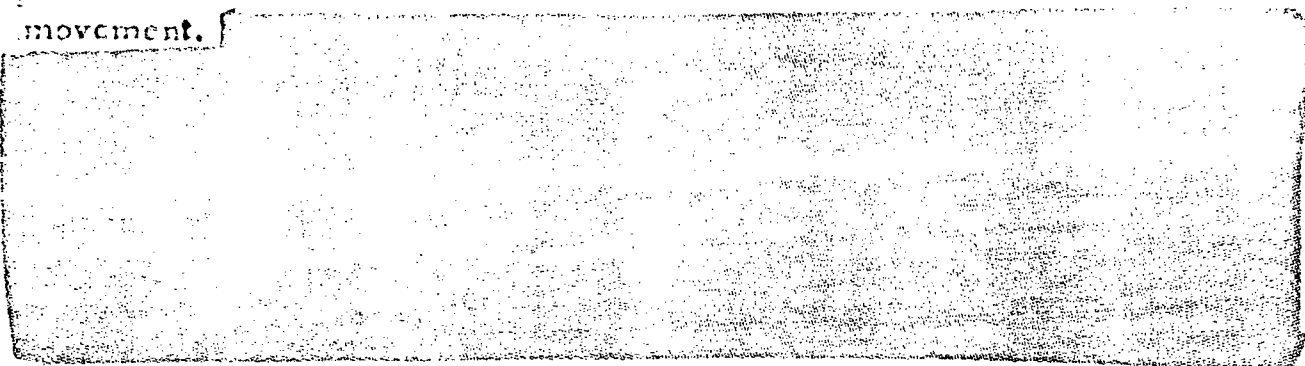
In mid-1967, literature of the Ann Arbor-based Radical Education Project (REP), an SDS front, indicated REP was beginning to develop an "international intelligence network" in the United States and abroad. "Already we have contacts in Japan, most European countries, Canada, and with the Guatemalan guerrillas, Vietnamese rebels and neutrals, African nationalists and others," the literature reported. According to the literature REP planned to extend these contacts, and

"by maintaining regular correspondence with radical groups and scholarship (sic) from abroad, we increase the degree of coordination between their work and that of the American movement." Early in 1968, REP issued literature which advised that a staff member had visited Guatemala "last summer," where "he made extensive contacts with Guatemalan guerrillas." As a major step in extending this liaison with Latin American rebels, REP announced it had helped initiate and was co-sponsoring the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) in conjunction with the University Christian Movement, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. "NACLA is coordinating research, monitoring information and maintaining contacts with radical student, church and academic groups in this hemisphere," REP indicated.

One of the earliest documented indications of SDS involvement in foreign movements occurred several years ago when SDS president Carl Oglesby appeared in Tokyo to address a rally of the militant Zengakuren student organization. The Zengakuren relationship was again highlighted in an 11 April 1967 article in the aforementioned Guardian. In discussing the successful tactics of Zengakuren students, writer Mary Hamilton noted, "Zengakuren representatives are trying to contact leftist groups in the U.S. and teach them their demonstration tactics."

Cuba and North Vietnam have been strong magnets for visits by U.S. new leftists. One of the most highly publicized visits to North Vietnam was the ten-day trip which was made in December 1965-January 1966 by SDS leader Thomas Hayden in company with CPUSA national committee member Herbert Apthekar and Professor Staughton Lynd. Hayden showed up again in Hanoi less than two years later. On 28 October 1967, he made a broadcast over Radio Hanoi directed to U.S. servicemen in South Vietnam. In the broadcast he accused the President of being responsible for the war in Vietnam, and charged the U.S. with interfering with the right of the Vietnamese people to "self-determination." After leaving Hanoi he appeared at a public ceremony held in the home of a Viet Cong representative in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to receive three American prisoners of war from the Communists. A number of SDS members have visited Communist North Vietnam since Hayden's initial visit. At the SDS national convention in 1967, SDS president Nick Egleson reported on his recent visit to Hanoi and his discussions with the North Vietnamese about the role of the U.S. peace

movement. [



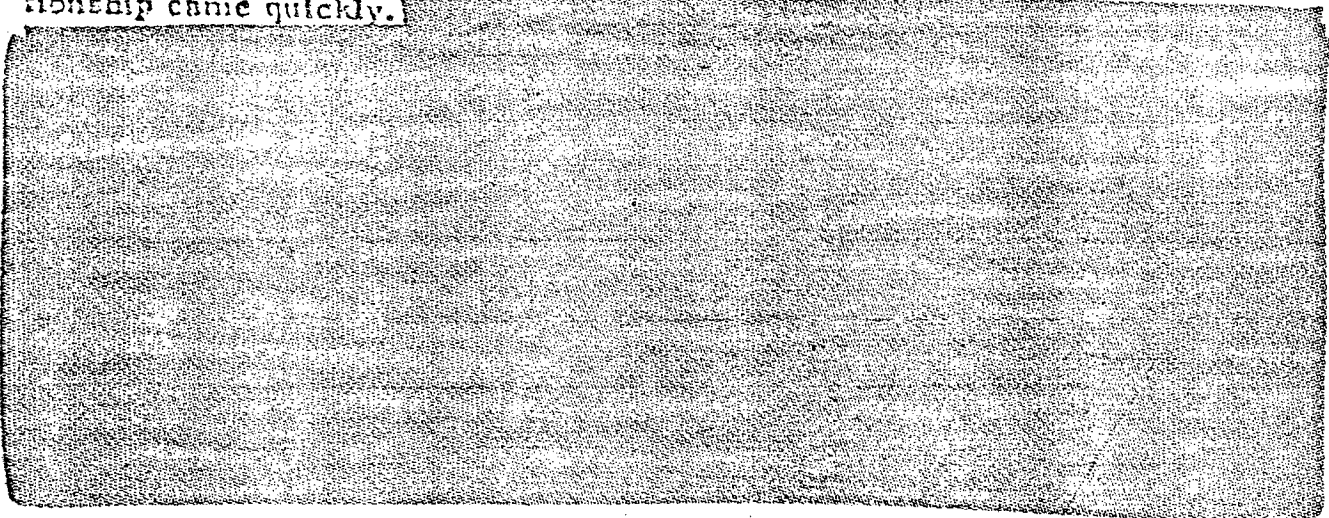
The flow of SDS members to Communist Cuba has been reported regularly. Beginning with the well-publicized visits of members of the New Left in 1963 and 1964 under the auspices of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, a front organization of the Maoist Progressive Labor Party, the stream of visitors has picked up appreciably. The most recent major visit was the Cuban tour of some twenty SDS members referred to earlier.

In 1967, representatives of SDS joined representatives of other radical and "peace" organizations in a number of international meetings abroad. In May 1967, for example, SDS leader Carl Oglesby participated in the so-called "International War Crimes Tribunal" convened in Stockholm. In July of that year representatives of the American "peace" and radical movements participated in the International Conference on Vietnam which met in Stockholm under the sponsorship of the International Communist-front World Peace Council. A delegation of nine, led by Nicholas Egleston, Thomas Hayden and Steven Halliwell, represented SDS in a meeting between U.S. dissidents and representatives of both North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, on 6-13 September 1967. (Significantly, the U.S. participants received free lodging and meals while attending the conference.)

The working relationship between SDS and Puerto Rican militants allied in "mutual support" with SNCC has been well documented. An example of this alliance was the participation of SDS' Carl Davidson with H. Rap Brown of SNCC and Juan Mari Brás of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence in a "Third World Conference" in New York City on 27 October 1967 under the sponsorship of the Guardian (then National Guardian).

A number of SDS members have contributed to the Guardian and several have become staff writers for the Marxist, New Left publication upon leaving school. One of the more prominent to do so is Jeff Shero, former vice president of SDS, who joined the paper in September 1967 and immediately embarked on a six week tour of the USSR and Europe "to meet with leaders of radical movements."

At the SDS annual convention at East Lansing, Michigan, which convened on 13 June 1968, SDS leaders spoke of "working relationships" with radical student groups in France, Germany and other countries. "SDS is part of an international force fighting an international capitalist system," one statement indicated. Confirmation of this relationship came quickly.



There can be little doubt that any difference between the "coordination" or "working relationships" described by SDS and the "international student conspiracy" charged by columnists Pearson and Anderson, is limited to one of semantics.