SJ 65-405

SECRET Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York are 16 copies and six copies respectively of an LHM which is classified "Secret" in accordance with Bureau instructions.

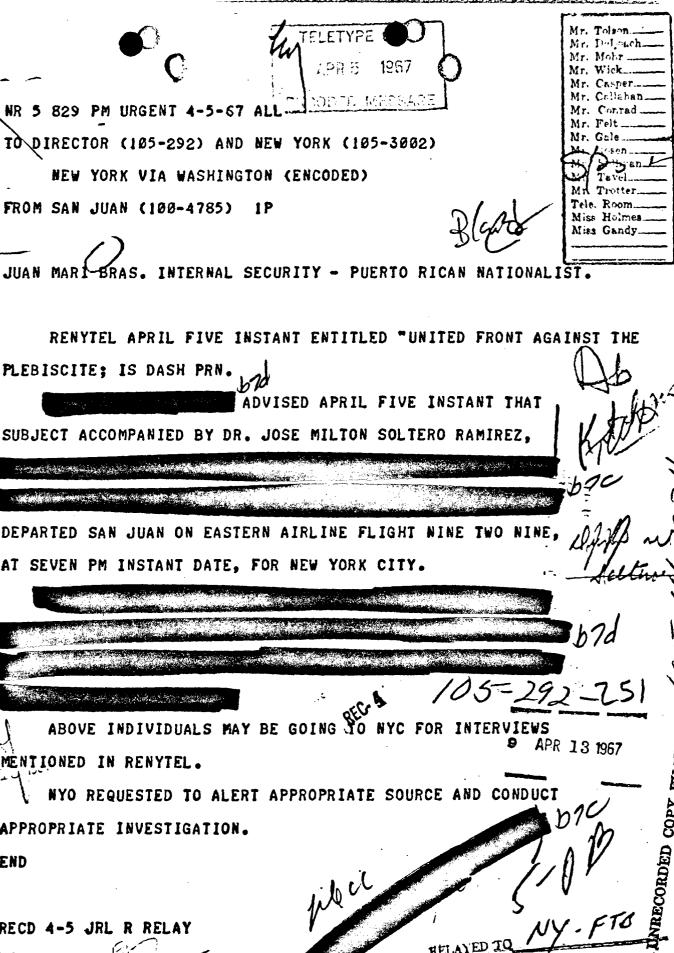
Sufficient copies of this communication are being forwarded to the Eureau and New York to clarify referenced communications.

The new wave of militancy and violence which Cuba is exporting to "National Liberation" movements of various Latin American countries, subsequent to the Tri-Continent Conference, held in Havana, Cuba during January 1966, has been obvious. One recent example was CASTRO's denunciation of the Venezuelan Communist Facility for their criticism of the murder of the brother of a ranking Venezuelan Government official by a CASTRO supported and directed guerrilla band. It has become obvious

that CASTED desires to re-establish Cuba's influence in Latin

America and the Caribbean.

NR 3/28/67 NY+0B4



DEPARTED SAN JUAN ON EASTERN AIRLINE FLIGHT AT SEVEN PM INSTANT DATE, FOR NEW YORK CITY. ABOVE INDIVIDUALS MAY BE GOING TO NYC MENTIONED IN RENYTEL. APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION.

RECD 4-5 JRL R RELAY

END



### FEDERAL BURE INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

April 6, 1967

File No. (SJ) 100-4785 Director (Bufile) 105-292 United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury

Vashington, D. C. 20220	RE:	JUAN MARI BRAS	
Dear Sir:	٠,,		
The information furnished herewith covered by the agreement between the FBI and ection, and to fall within the category or cate	Secret Service	concerning Presidentia	
<ol> <li>Has attempted or threatened bodily harm including foreign government officials re U. S., because of his official status.</li> </ol>			
2.   Has attempted or threatened to redress than legal means.	a grievance ag	ainst any public official	by other
<ol> <li>Because of background is potentially da participant in communist movement; or l of other group or organization inimical t</li> </ol>	has been under		
1. U.S. citizens or residents who defect f Chinese Communist blocs and return.	rom the U.S. t	o countries in the Soviet	or
5. X Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and criteria:	fascists who n	neet one or more of the f	ollowin
<ul> <li>(a)  Evidence of emotional instabilit employment record) or irrational</li> <li>(b)  Expressions of strong or violent</li> <li>(c)  Prior acts (including arrests or indicating a propensity for viole and government.</li> </ul>	or suicidal be t anti-U. S. sen convictions) or	havior: timent; conduct or statements	
3. Individuals involved in illegal bombing	or illegal bomb	o-making.	
Photograph X has been furnished enclosed may be available through	sed is not	available	
	Very	truly yours,	•
	۸ _	. 54	

John Edger Hoover

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(9) (1) U. S. Secret Service, San Juan

Enclosure(\*)(1)

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

MBHILL .	(Type in plaintext or code)		
	AIRTEL (Priority)		
			_ <u></u>
*• <b>**</b>			
•	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)		
•	FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)		
1	JUAN MARI BRAS IS - PRN	Kith	Po
1		**	
	ReNYtel of 4/5/67, captioned "United I Against The Plebescite; IS - PRN;" and SJtel captioned as above, dated 4/5/67.	Front aptioned	
1	Enclosed for the Bureau and New York		1-(0-18)
	copies and 3 copies, respectively, of a letterhed memorandum (LHM), captioned as above and classiful "Confidential" and suitable for dissemination.	fied	
4. ·	The confidential source mentioned in the LHM is New York and this LHM is being cla		
	"Confidential" in order to protect the identity	of this	1.
	above-mentioned source, the disclosure of whose would prove inimical to the national security in	nterests.	
,	Local dissemination is being made to		
	NISO, 10th Naval District; OSI, Ramey Air Force 771st MI-Detachment; and United States Secret Se San Juan.	Base;	1
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SUBYRID TROU.



UNIOD STATES DEPARTMENT OF JOSE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
G.P.O. Box BT
San Juan, Puerto Rico
April 6, 1967

CONFLORNTIAL

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

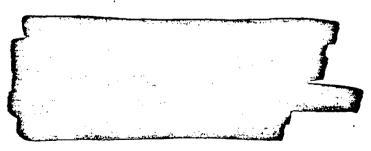
JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the Appendix.

On April 5, 1967.

Bras and Dr. Jose Milton Soltero Ramirez departed
San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Eastern Airlines Flight Number
929 at 7:00 p.m. and were destined for John F. Kennedy
Airport, New York City.

Juan Mari Bras is the Interim Secretary-General of the MPIPR.



This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions for 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.

105-292 E

Exclided from automatic downgrading and declassification.

Juan Mari Bras



It is to be noted that the above-mentioned countries are represented on the United Nations Committee of 24, which Committee the MPIPR has been attempting to influence in order to place on its agenda a review of Fuerto Rico's political status.

CONFERENTIAL

Date: 4/7/67

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. (SJfile) 100-4785 Director (Bufiel) 105-292 United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535 April 7, 1967

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 pro-
tection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.
1 - II - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -

<ol> <li>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.</li> </ol>	
<ol> <li>Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.</li> </ol>	, F
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.	•
1. 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 followin criteria:	g
<ul> <li>(a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:</li> <li>(b) X Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;</li> <li>(c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.</li> </ul>	
5. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.	
Photograph 🕱 has been furnished 🖂 enclosed 🖂 is not available	

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

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

may be available through

Enclosure(s) (1)

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



TRIVED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

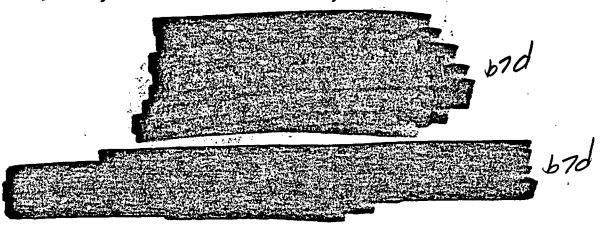
COERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT N

G.P.O. Box BT San Juan, Fuerto Rico 00936 April 7, 1967

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

> JUAN MARI BRAS INTERNAL SECURITY -FUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

Soltero Ramirez arrived in San Juan, Fuerto Rico, on Trans-Caribbean Flight Number 99, at approximately 6:15 a.m., Atlantic Standard Time, on the same date.



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.

\_ 1\* \_

TELETYPE UNIT APR 7 1967 NCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson. Mr. DeLoach. Mr. Mohr. Mr. Wick. Mr. Casper\_ Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad. Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale Mr. Rosery Mr. Sul Mr. TOL Mr. Trotter Tele. Room Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy.

Marie

WR 2 4-48 PM DEFERRED 4-7-67 ALL 76 DIRECTOR (105-292)

FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785) 1P

JUAN MARÍ BRAS. IS - PRN.

AT SIX FORTY FIVE AM, AST, APRIL SEVEN INSTANT,

ADVISED

THAT THE SUBJECT AND DR. JOSE MILTON SOLTERO RAMIREZ ARRIVED IN SAN JUAN ON TRANSCARIBBEAN AIRLINE FLIGHT NINETY NINE, AT APPROXIMATELY SIX FIFTEEN AM, AST, INSTANT DATE: FX-775 HOLD

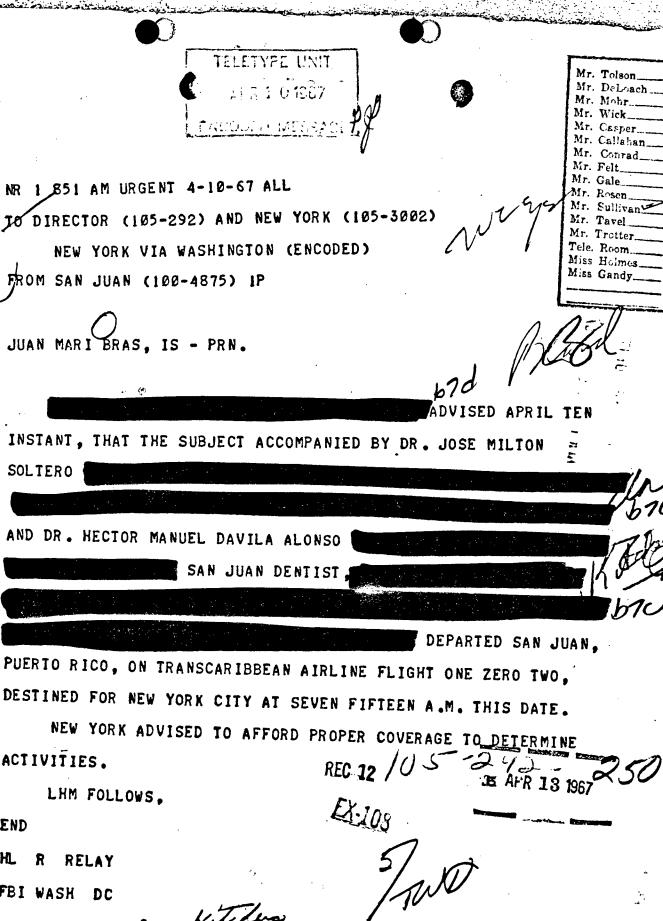
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ACTIVITIES.

SOLTERO

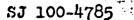
FBI WASH DC

62APR 181967-20

RELAYED TO NX + FTB

Date: 4/10/67 grant and the first read that the territory Transmit the following in . (Type in plaintext or code) AIRMAIL DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292) TO : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785) Kity FROM JUAN MARI BRAS SUBJECT IS-PRN Re San Juan teletype, 4/10/67. Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are 15 copies and three copies respectively of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Local dissemination is being made to NISO, 771st MI-Det, OSI, and Secret Service, San Juan. ENCLOSURE (Enc. 15) (RM)

LHM3-New York (Enc. 3) (RM) (105-3002) 5-San Juan (100-4785) 1- 105-95947 (Travel Control) RAM: vef d - AAG yeagley State CIA routing slip for REC 45 EX-103- APR 18 1967 Sent . Approved: \_ Special Agent in Charge



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The New York Divison is requested to remain alert to the activities of the subject as well as his travelling companions during their stay within the New York Division.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

# UNED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION GPO. BOY. BT

GPO Box BT San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

April 10, 1967

## JUAN MARI BRAS INTERNAL SECURITY-PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

On April 10, 1967, the Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that JUAN MAKE BRAS, accompanied by Dr. JOSE MILTON SOLTERO RAMIREZ and Dr. HECTOR MANUEL DAVILA ALONSO, departed San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Transcaribbean airline flight #102 which was destined for John F. Kennedy International Airport. The OI-POPR advised that this flight departed San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 7:15 a.m., Atlantic standard time, April 10, 1967.

According to the OI-POPR, Dr. JOSE MILTON SOLTERO RAMIREZ is a medical doctor and the Director of San Carlos Hospital, Santurce, Puerto Rico, and is a close friend of JUAN MARI BRAS.

According to the OI-POPR, Dr. HECTOR MANUEL DAVILA ALONSO is a practicing dentist in San Juan, Puerto Rico, who is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Anapolis, Maryland, class of 1939, who has been active with the Cruzada Patriotica Cristiana (Christian Patriotic Crusade) (CPC).

A characterization of CPC appears in the appendix.

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.

AIRTEL AIRMAIL TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO T Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754) FAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 SUB 2) For information of Bureau and recipient offices, instant file has been opened as a subsection of file captioned "GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO" specifically for the purpose of control of the San Juan Intensification program outlined below: Background of events leading to the current situation in Puerto Rico is briefly set forth for information of offices not abreast of current activities in this field. Portions of this information are classified TOP SECRET - NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED, and this information should be used for background purposes ony. 3 Bureau (RM)
2-Atlanta (RM)
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2-Newark (RM)
2-New Haven (RM)
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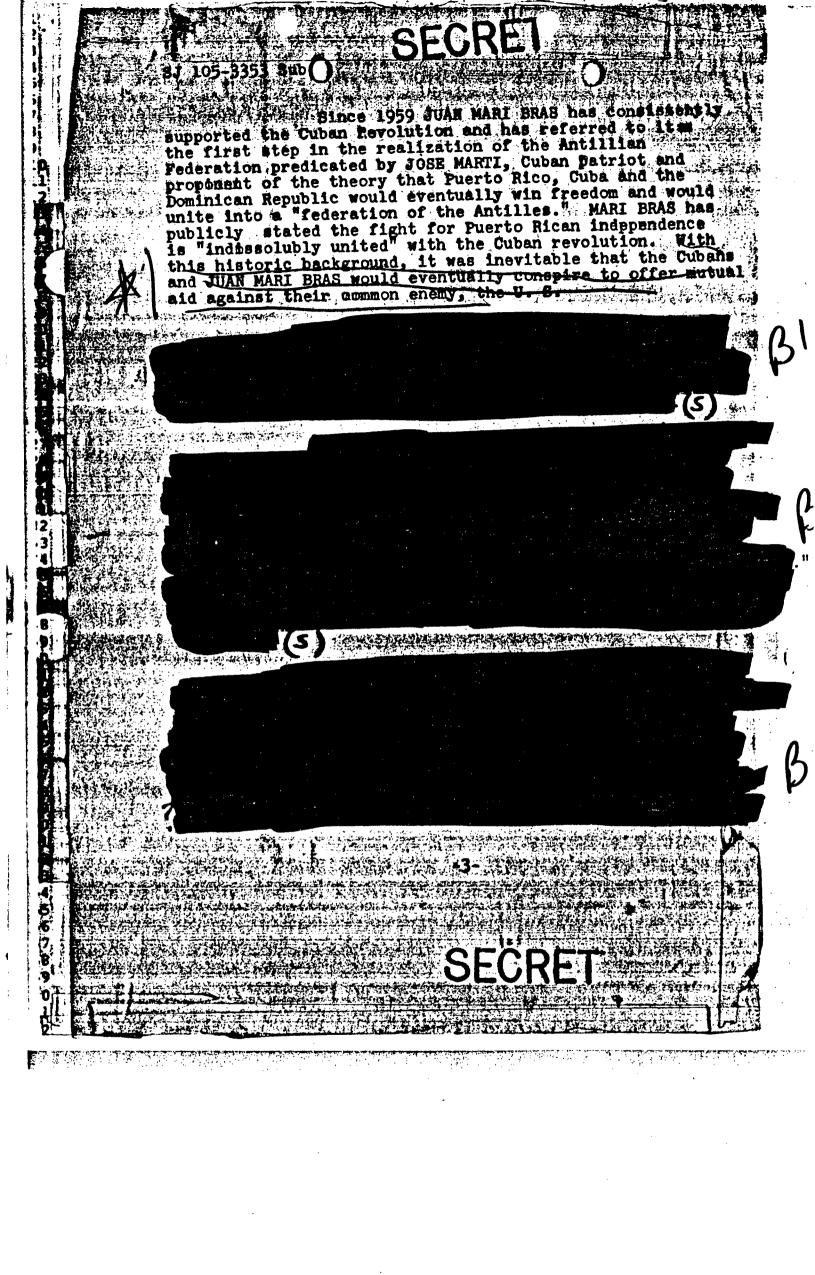
BACKGROUNI

formerly headed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, has traditionally been considered the most potentially violent and erratic pro-independence beginization in Puerto Rico. After a series of widely publicized violent events, including the assassination of Folice Chief E. FRANCIS RIGGS in 1936; the "Ponce Massacre" of 1937; the NPPR revolt of 1950, with its related attempt on the life of President HARRY S. TRUMAN; and a wild shooting spree by Nationalists in U. S. Congress in 1954, the NPPR has been reduced to its present insignificant membership and is important only because of its past reputation for violence.

During the development of this movement, a parallel movement was formed in Puerto Rico of intellectuals who disavowed all forms of violence and declared that independence must be gained in an atmosphere of friendship with the U.S. This party, the Partido Independentista Puerto-rrigueno (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP), was founded in 1946 and for many years was the major independentist party in Puerto Rico. In 1952, the PIP grew into the second largest political party, polling some 125,000 votes and seating five senators and ten representatives in Puerto Rico Congress. The party reached its height in 1954 with a reported membership of 250,000 and thereafter began a marked decline until the most recent election, at which time it failed to polisufficient votes under Puerto Rico law to retain its status as a legally-constituted political party.

of the PIP, headed by Attorney HUAN MARI BRAS, broke with the PIP and founded the Movimiento Pro Independencia de it. Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR). Through the astute leadership of MARI BRAS the organization rapidly grew into Puerto Rico's most powerful independentist organization and currently boasts a mission, or branch, in every town and hamlet in Puerto Rico, as well as in Chicago and New York City. The principal drawing card of the MPIPR has been that, while the organization does not publicly advocate violence, it will accept into membership any person who believes in independence regardless of his views on violence or his political philosophy. This includes members of the NPPR, PIP and other pro-independence organizations, as well as communist-oriented groups.

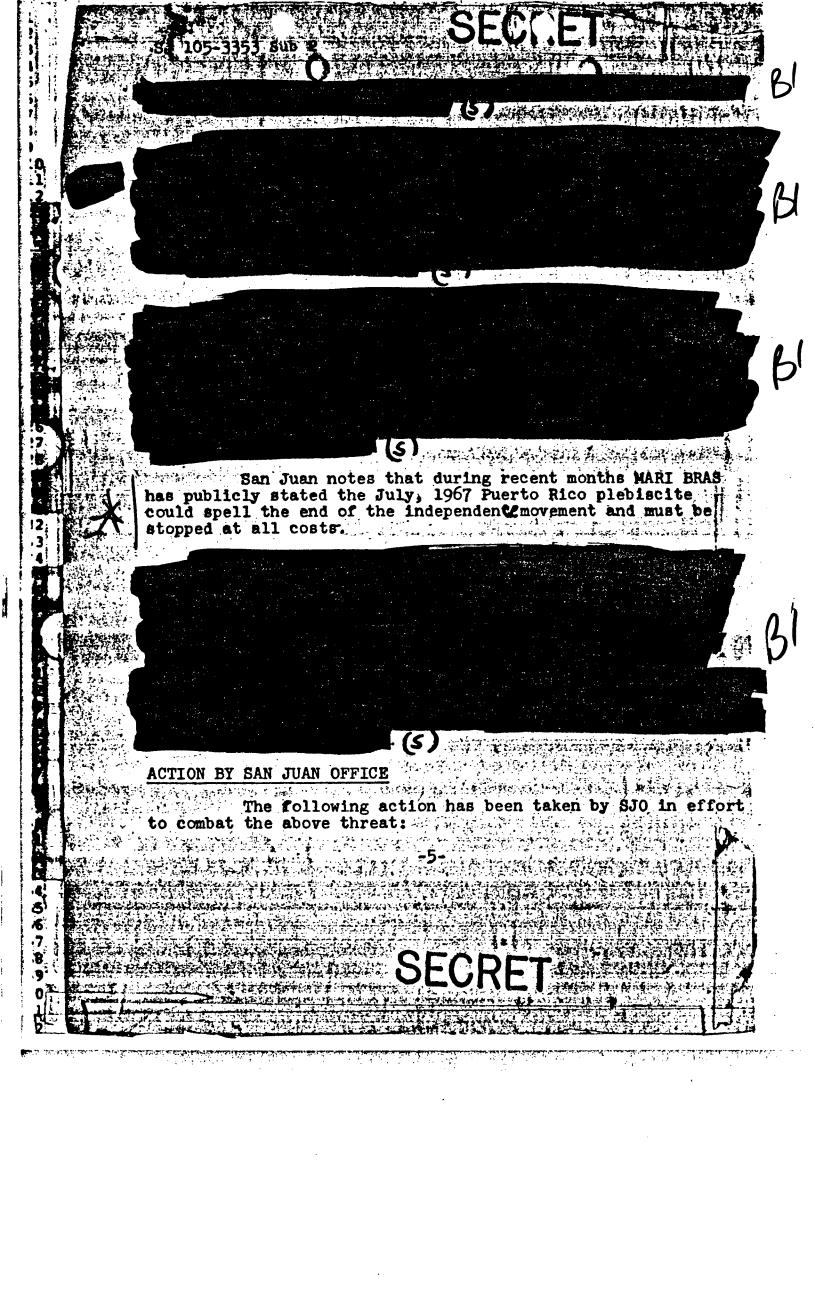
SECRET



## FEDERAL 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.
Ø	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.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX FBi/DOJ



# a) 105-3858 sub 0 SECRET S

Specific recommendations regarding protection of the SJO in event major violence are being made to Bureau by separate communication under caption "Measures to be Taken in Event of Major Vilence in Connection with Puerto Rico Plebiscite".

for the Intensification Program regarding groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico. Bureau authority has been received to declare a moratorium on submission of all Security Index annual reports until 8/1/67, in order to assist this office in implementing this program.



In view of the threat against high U. S. officials, San Juan has prepared two albums containing photographs and descriptive data concerning subjects of these intensification Program cases. One copy of these albums has been retained in the SJO and the other has been furnished to

·-6.

SECRET

# SECRET O SECRET

This Detail, which observes outgoing flights on a 24-hour basis, will be alert for the departure of any of these subjects from Puerto Rico to the U.S., in which event the SJO will be immediately notified by telephone of subject's destination and mode of dress. With regard to handling of these cases Bureau has advised as follows:

Offices covering the cities to which potentially dangerous Nationalists travel should be advised and appropriate agencies and police in these areas should be alerted. These offices should conduct sufficient investigation to be aware of the activities of these dangerous Nationalists in their territories; however, it does not appear that in the absence of special circumstances full surveillance should be ordered in all cases.

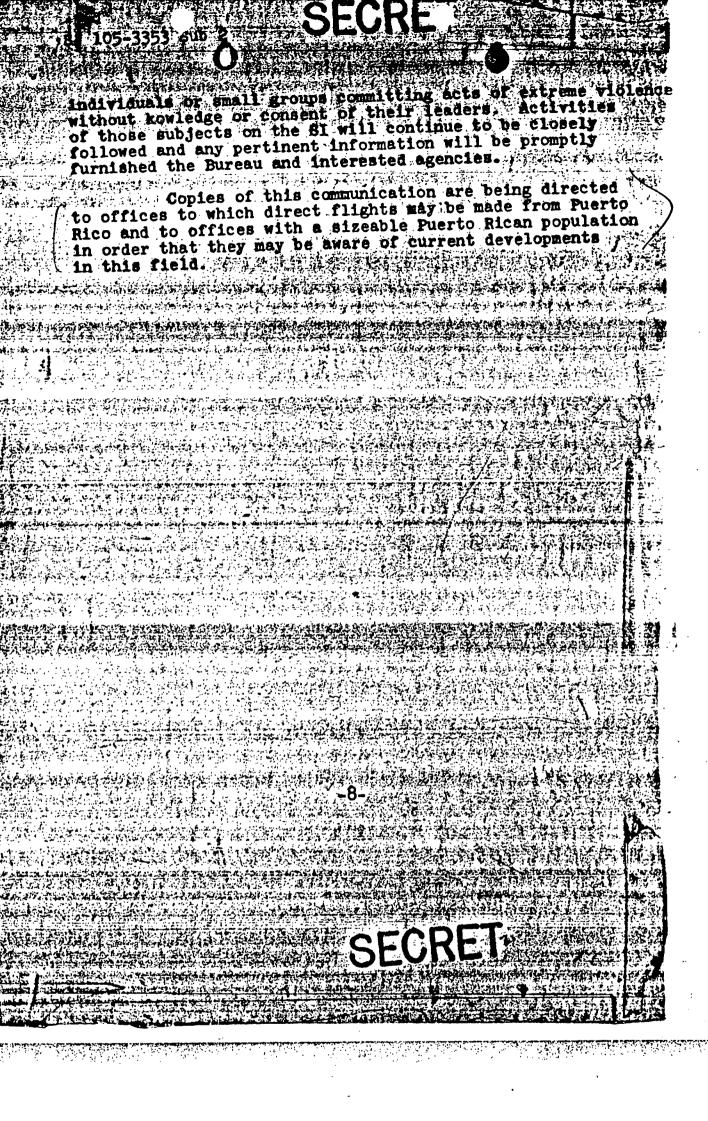
Upon receipt of information from
that one of these subjects has departed for a destination in the U.S., San Juan will follow this procedure.

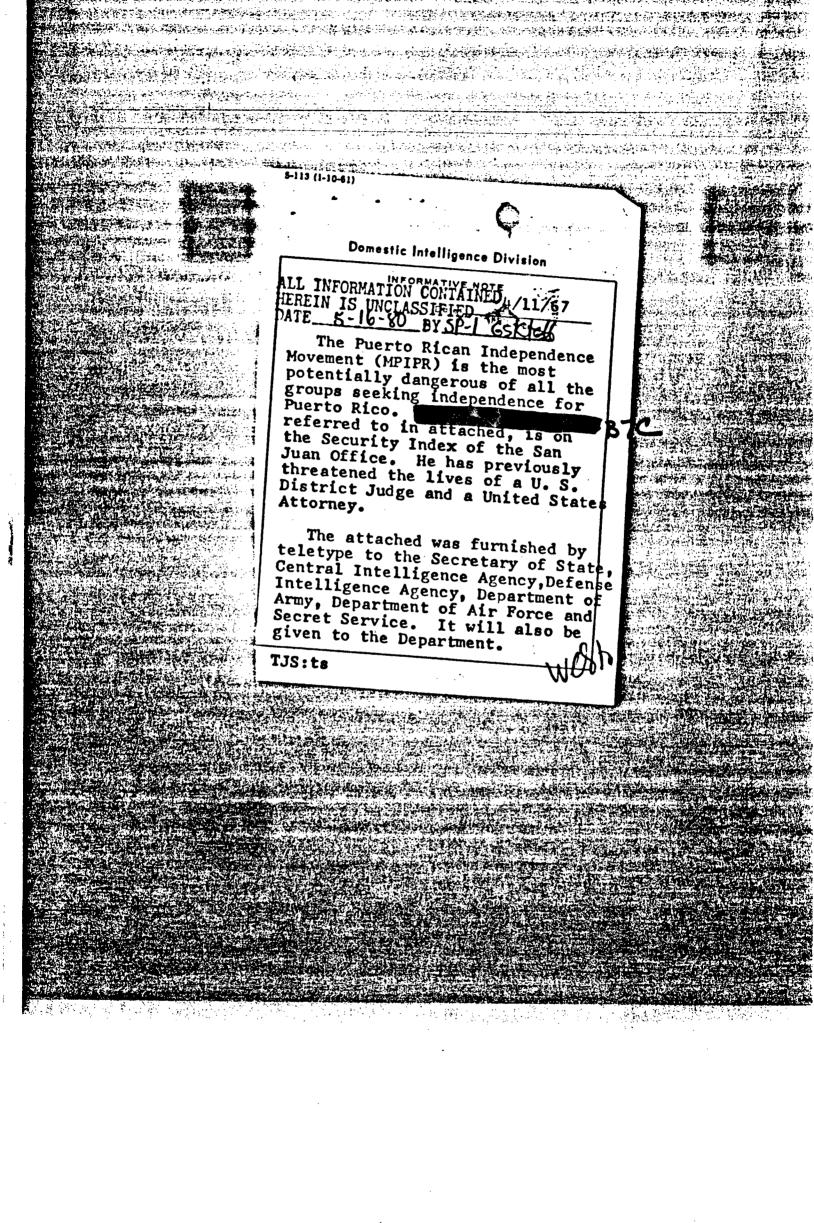
If the purpose of subject's trip is known and his departure was anticipated, and no unusual circumstances exist, SJO will advise the office of destination by teletype in order that subject's activities may be followed and appropriate agencies advised. If subject's departure is sudden and unexpected an no logical reason is apparent for his trip, the office of destination will be advised by telephone of subject's departure with the request that he be placed under close surveillance upon his arrival and local office of Secret Service immediately advised. In these instances in event one of these subjects is lost from surveilling Agents or proceeds toward the Washington, D. C. area, WFO should be immediately notified by telephone.

Upon departure of any of these subjects from
Puerto Rico, Secret Service will be notified locally. The
local office of Secret Service is sware of this program and has
been furnished a list of subjects selected for this intensified
coverage.

Although this program specifically encompasses those subjects possibly involved in planning a major organized revolt, San Juan will not overlook the possibility of

SECRET





Militaria de la companya de la comp

rensmit the following in \_ (Type is plaintest or AIRMAIL DIRECTOR, PRI SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUBLICO IS-PRN

Reference Reference San Juan teletype to Bureau dated Member of the FEPI staged
a protest march in front of therrence Mining Company in
Utuado on 4/8/67. The march, in which 8 youths participated, commenced at 5:27 p.m. and ended at 5:47 p.m.
Participants chanted anti-American and anti-Puerto Rican.
Mining Company slogans and carried protest placards and banners. There were no incidents. The demonstration was heavily covered by the Police of Puerto Rico. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 32Bureau (RM) 2-San Juan (1-105-3353) (1-105-9295) RKO: Jkm

Fransmit the following in AIR TRI AIR MAIL (Priority) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED. DIRECTOR, FBI DATE\_5-19-FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-9608)(P)
MEASURES TO BE TAKEN
IN EVENT OF MAJOR VIOLENCE
IN CONNECTION WITH PUERTO RICAN
PLEBISCITE By separate communication under caption of a Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico, Bureau has been advised of San Juan Office's awareness concerning the possibility of an organized revolt in Puerto Rico in connection with the plebiscite scheduled for It is noted that De Diego Day, an annual Puerto Rican holiday commemorating the birth of independentist JOSE DE DIEGO, will fall on Sunday, April 16, 1967. Extensive preparations have been made by Puerto Rican independentists for a grand march on the Puerto Rican capitol in San Juan on that date. dvised he considers this date and the week rellowing as one of the most potentially dangerous periods for organized violence by pro-independent organizations between now and the date of the proposed plebiscite.

REC-52 3- Bureau (RM)
1- San Juan
JCB: Jms/erm
1- EX-110

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Although no specific threat has been received against the San Juan Office or personnel, San Juan feels this office would be a logical target and that certain measures should be taken to protect this office. The following schedule will be instituted in San Juan, UACB:

**"在一种学习的关系**"的主义是

On Sunday, 416/67, seven Special Agents will assigned to duty in the San Juan Office during the 8-4 shift, 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. shift, both for the protection of the office and for liaison with local intelligence agencies and informants. In this connection all San Juan informants and sources had

been instructed to immediately report by telephone any information regarding violence during this demonstration. Agents assigned to this Sunday duty will be scheduled for another regular day off in lieu of Sunday later in the week.

To avoid any potential incidents no Agents are being assigned to physically observe the demonstration Sunday, it being noted all informants and sources have been instructed to cover the demonstration, and all San Juan Office employees are being instructed to keep away from the demonstration site to preclude any incident resulting from the presence of "continentals" in the vicinity.

on 4/16/67, one Special Agent will be assigned to the San Juan Office during the 4-12 shift. On Monday, 4/17/67, one Special Agent will be assigned to the San Juan Office during the midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift.

In the event no violence of serious nature has occurred by 8:00 a.m., on 4/17/67, San Juan Office will revert to its usual schedule and no Special Agents will be assigned during the following week. However, in the

be assigned during the following week. However, in the event of major violence on Sunday, San Juan will follow the following schedule during the remainder of the five-day work week, beginning 8:00 m.m., 4/17/67; UACB:

Two armed Special Agents will be assigned to replace the receptionist at the reception desk in the San Juan Office during regular working hours.

One Special Agent will be assigned to the San Juan Office during the 4-12 shift and one Special Agent

Juan Office during the 4-12 shift and one Special Agent will be assigned during the midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift for the remainder of the work week, ending midnight Friday, 4/21/67

Above schedule is being submitted at this time to cover this particular event. Specific recommendations concerning overall measures to be taken by San Juan in the future are being submitted separately.

3-

APR 1 3 1967 ENCODED MESSAGE

۱	Mr. Tolson	
1	Mr. DeLoach	
1	Mr. Mohr	l
Į	Mr. Wick	
1	Mr. Cacper	
1	Mr. Callahan	
1	Mr. Conrad	l
1	Mr. Felt	ŀ
ł	Mr_Cale	l
1	Mr. Rosen	1_
1	Mr. Syllan	Γ
Ì	Maravel	1
4	Mr. Trotter	ł
- }	Tele, Room	1
4	Miss Holmes	1
1	Miss Gandy	1
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NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON (ENCODED)

FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785) 1P

JUAN MARI BRAS/ IS-PRN.

RENYTEL APRIL TWELVE LAST.

ADVISED EIGHT

FORTYFIVE AM, AST, APRIL THIRTEEN INSTANT, THAT SURVEILLANCE
AT SAN JUAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT HAS NOT DEVELOPED ANY
INFORMATION REGARDING THE ARRIVAL OF SUBJECT.

NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO REMAIN ALERT TO SUBJECT'S DEPARTURE FROM THAT CITY AND SUTEL.

END

MAL R RELAY

FBI WSH DC

iec 32

105-292-259

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15 APR 14 1967

RELAYED TO MY - FTB

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 27, 1567



Juan Kari Bras

The Spanish language housepoper, "El Popular' (Popular), self-described as organ of the Communist Party and which is published in Montevideo, Urugusy, carried, in its edition of March 8, 1967, an article together with photographs of Juan Mari Bree and Carlos Padilla Perez, who were described as representatives of the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico (Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Fuerto Rico -MPIPR). These photographs were taken of the mentioned individuals, the article stated, during a visit which they [4] made to headquarters of the Leftist Liberation Front (Frente Izquierda Liberacion - FIDEL). It is noted that FIDEL is and the political front of the Communist Party of Uruguay (CFU).

The article reflected that while visiting with the executive committee of FIDEL, Bras and Fadilla were together with its President, Congressional Deputy Bonsvita (Luis Pedro Bonavita) and with its Vice President, Dr. Zdmundo Source Netto, together with Uruguayan Senator Enrique Rodriguez, a member of the executive committee of the CPU.

. With regard to the above named individuals, T-1 advised in early 1956 that Bonswitz was President of the extension Uruguayan delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference held" in Havena, Cubs, January 3-10, 1956, and that Source Netto. was also a member of the same delegation.

The article further stated as follows:

"Two Representatives of the Puerto Rican people are in Hontevideo. As delegates of the Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico, Juan Mari Brus and Carlos Padilla Perez are making a tour of different countries to inform peoples organizations and government authorities of the present Puerto Rican situation, of its colonial status que well as the preparation of the farce of a plebiscite

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which the government of the United States is trying to bring about to maintain the dependency mature of the so called 'free associated state.' At the same time, the representatives of the brother Mation are informing of the present mation of the case presented by the MPI to the Special Committee of the United Hations which deals with the question of territorial colonials. One member of this committee represents Gruguay.

APR 1 1867 ENCODED MESSAGE

R 8 5-21PM DEFERRED 4-13-67 CRT

PO DIRECTOR (105-292) AND NEW YORK (105-3002)

(NEW YORK VIA WASH) (ENCODED)

FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785)

JUAN MARI BRAS. IS-PRN

RE NY TEL DATED APRIL ONE THREE INSTANT.

SUBJECT ACCOMPANIED BY GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA,
LEADER OF PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (PIP),
PIRI FERNANDEZ DE LEWIS, ANTI COLONIALIST CONGRESS MEMBER, AND
DR. JOSE MILTON SOLTERO RAMIREZ AND TWO OTHER YET UNIDENTIFIED
PERSONS ARRIVED AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO ON TRANS CARIBBEAN
FLIGHT ONE ZERO NINE AT THREE FOUR FIVE AST, APRIL ONE THREE
INSTANT.

LHM TO FOLLOW.

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Arts Staff

14 APR 14 1987

Mr. Tolson\_\_\_\_ Mr. DeLoach Mr. Mohr\_\_\_\_ Mr. Wick\_\_\_ Mr. Casper\_\_.

Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad...

Mr. Trotter ... Tele. Room.... Miss Holmes.

Miss Gandy.

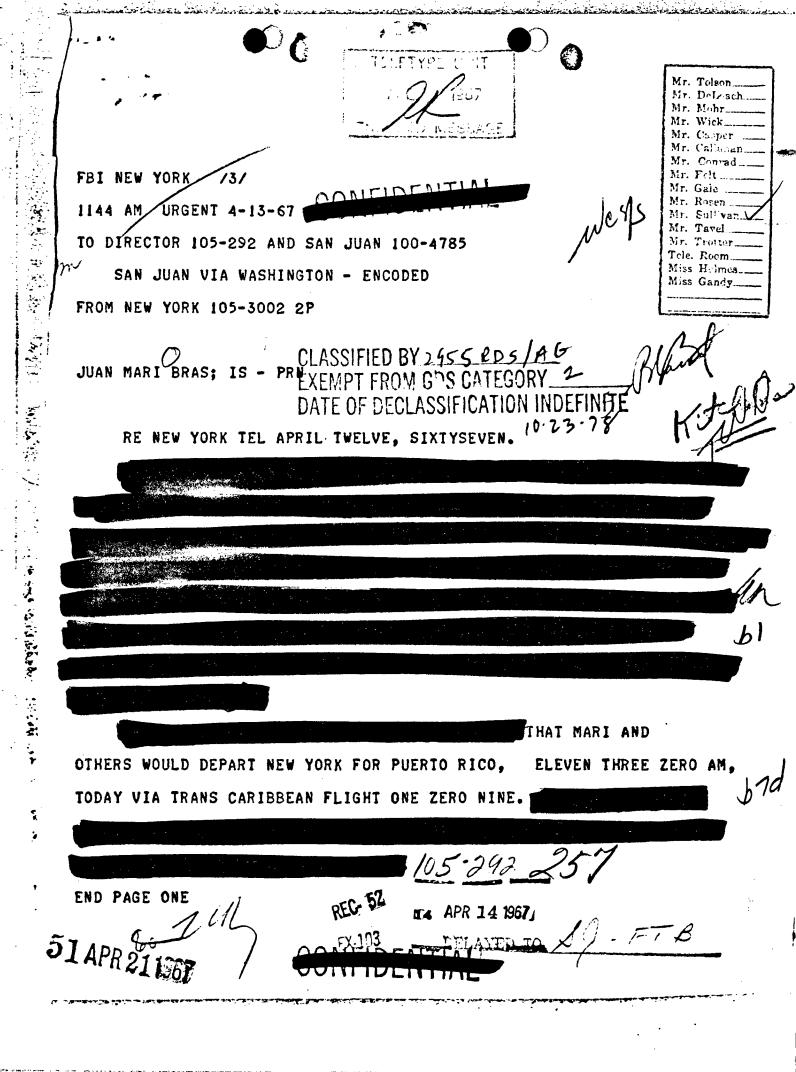
Mr Tavel\_\_

Mr. Felt.... Mr. Gale.... Mr. Rosen...

59 APR 2 1 1967

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CONTACT WITH TCA THIS DATE DETERMINED

THAT FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS BOARDED FLIGHT ONE ZERO NINE WITH MARI

BRAS: PERI FERNANDEZ DE LEWIS, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GARCIA, GERADO

NAVAS AND JOSE MILTON SOLTERO.

SAN JUAN VERIFY RETURN.

OC

END

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FBI WASH DC

ce Mr. Kitcher

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF LAND 1emorundum Director, FBI CONFIDENTIAL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SAC, San Juan (134-1039) EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN . THERWISE SECURITY INFORMANTS -SUBJECT: CLASS. & EXT. BY <u>SP-1</u> REASON - FCIN 11, 1-1. PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS SM - PRN DATE OF REVIEW\_ Re: (1) SJ let to Bureau 9/8/66 entitled "MPIPR, IS-PRN," Bufile 105-75715, SJ 105-3401, concerning current informant coverage in MPIPR. (2) Bulet to SJ 10/12/66 entitled, "MPIPR, IS-PRN." Groups Seeking (3) Bulet to SJ 11/10/66, entitled, "Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico, 25 - PRN," Bufile 105-66754, SJ file 105-3353; and "Cuban Intelligence Activities in the US, IS - Cuba," Bufile 105-80787, SJ 105-3733 concerning the designation of a Securit Informant Coordinator. (4) Bulet to SJ 1/19/67 entitled, "Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico, IS - PRN" and "MPIPR, IS - PRN." (5) SJ let to Bureau 2/3/67 entitled, "MPIPR, IS - PRN" which was 3-month progress letter. Bulet to SJ entitled, "PRIP, IS - PRN," Bufile (6) 105-159431, SJ file Relets all deal with the informant program in the SJO concerning various groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico in general and the MPIPR in particular.

(C) (,5)- Bureau (RM) (1-105-75715)(MPIPR) (1-105-66754)(GROUPS) (1-105-159431)(PRIP) 105-66754-6 - San Juan NOT RECORDED 1-105-3401) (MPIPR) 203 APR 21 1967 (GROUPS) 1-105-3353)

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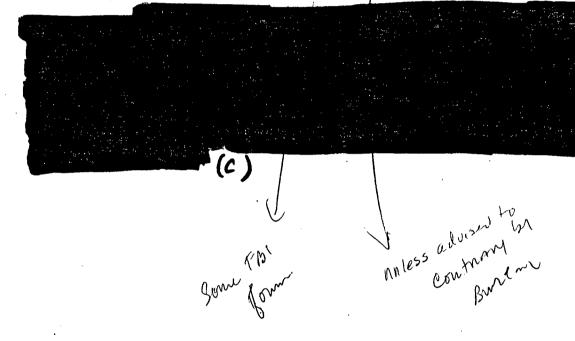
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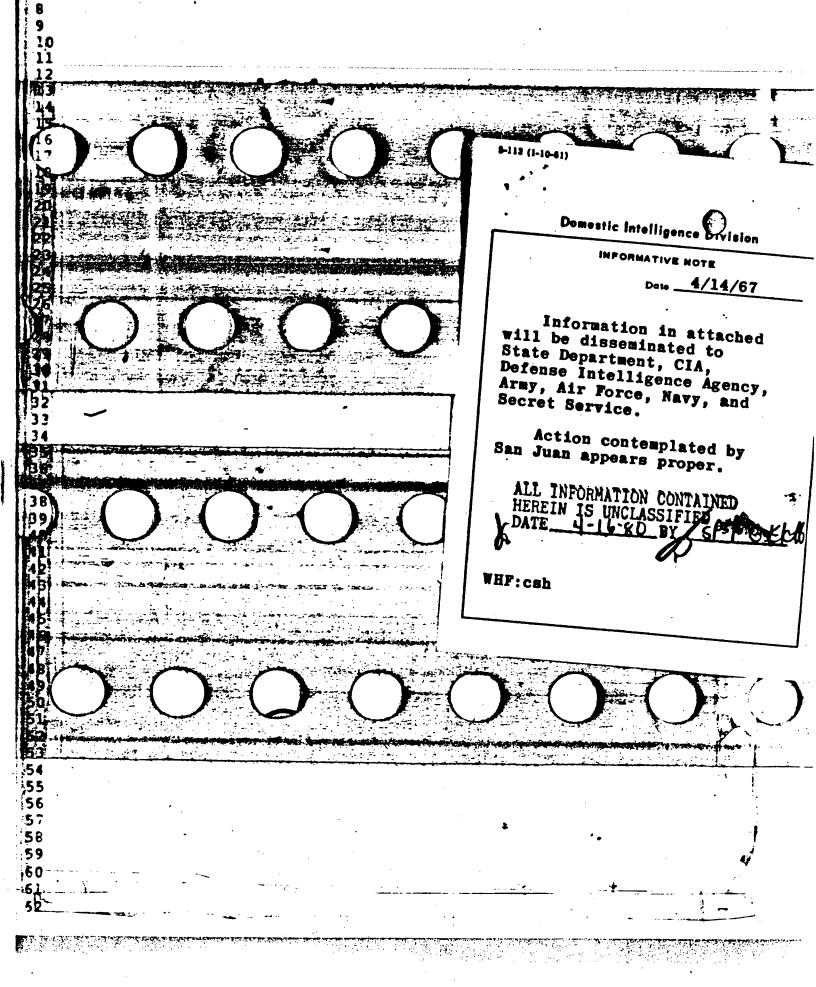
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Because of the administrative difficulties in handling this program in such voluminous and unwieldy files as "MPIPR" or "Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico," the SJO has created above captioned file and UACB, will submit the next progres letter on or before 5/3/67. (FD-217 being submitted with instant letter to obtain Buflle number of this separate program.) It is felt that in this manner, a higher degree of administrative control can be attained and a better over-all assessment for the Bureau and SJO of the informant picture. The Security Informant Coordinator is SA



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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIVING OTHERWISE

Mr. Connad. Mr. Pelt

Trotter

Tele. Room. Miss Holmes

Miss Gandy.

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO, 18

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A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO MAS

ON APRIL FOURTEEN INSTANT. FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS-

PRIL EIGHT LAST, A PUBLIC MEETING WAS HELD CABO ROJO, PUERTO RICO, BY VARIOUS PRO-INDEPENDENCE groups in conhenoration of betances day, an official puerto PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS DURING THE EVENING CEREMONIES AUTONIO/ROPRETJER/MONTES, PRESIDENT OF LIGA SOCIALISTA

(PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE) (LSP), AND PUERTORR IQUE NA JACINTO OVERA PEREZ PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF BOTH SPEAKERS INDICATED DURING THEIR SPEECHES THAT THE ONLY WAY TREACHTEVE PUERTO RICAN WAS THROUGH ACTION, UTILIZING AS BOTH SPEAKERS STATED

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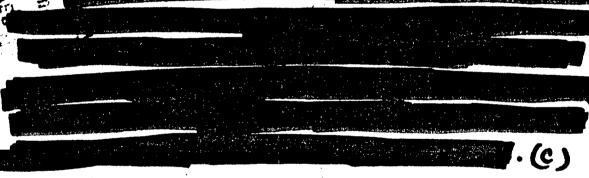
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PAGE TWO

THEY WOULD SHOOT ANY U.S. ARMY MILITARY POLICEMEN OR "FEDERAL OFFICERS" IF THESE OFFICERS TOOK ACTION AGAINST THEM; HOWEVER, THEY WOULD NOT FIRE UPON A PUERTO RICAN POLICE OFFICER UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES.

INFORMANT INDICATED THE TERM "FEDERAL OFFICERS" SPECIFICALLY REFERRED TO SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION HAS BEEN GRALLY FURNISHED TO THE MILLIARY AGENCIES IN PUERTO RICO AND TO THE POPRE POLICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE -



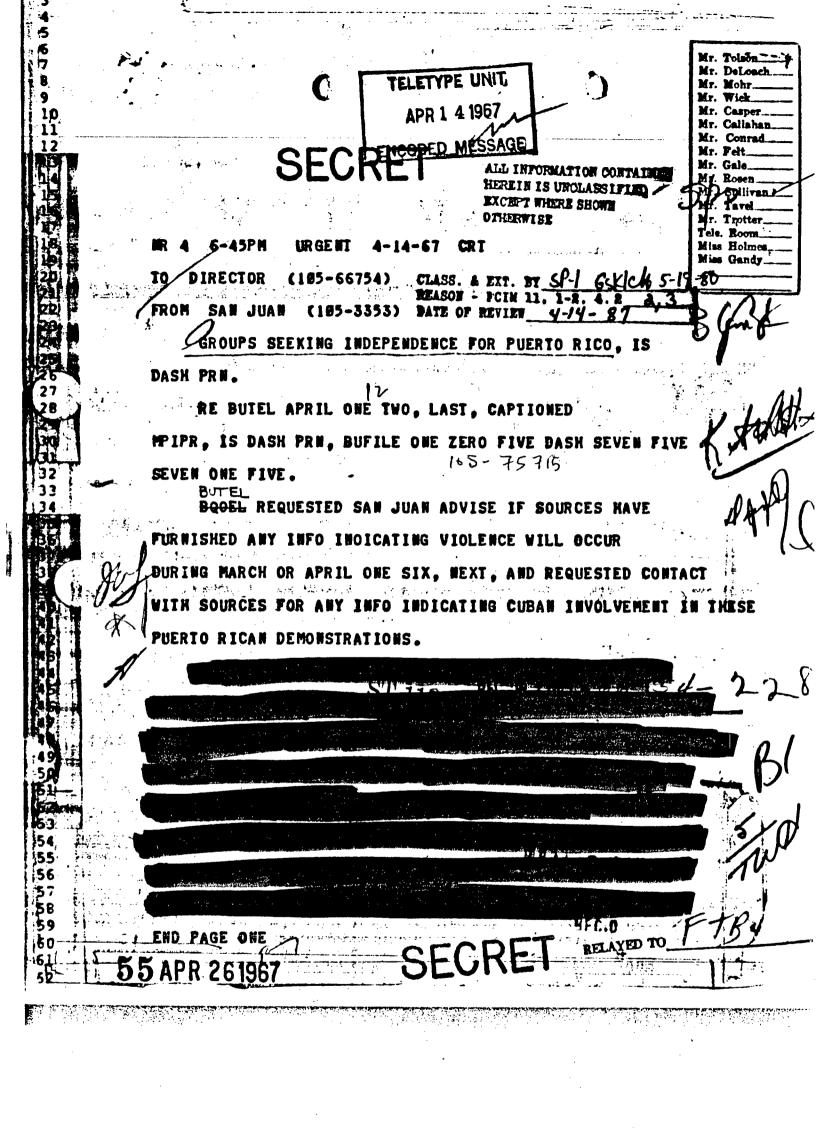
ADDITIONALLY, ALL SJO EMPLOYEES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO KEEP AWAY FROM ALL DEMONSTRATION SITES ON APRIL SIXTEEN NEXT SUCOP.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

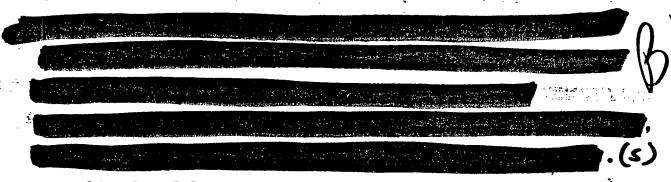
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PAGE THREE



IN VIEW OF POSSIBILITY OF MAJOR VIOLENCE ON APRIL ONE SIX, MEXT, AND URGENCY OF SITUATION, GENERAL SUMMARY OF ABOVE INFO FURNISHED ORALLY THIS DATE TO POLICE OF PUERTO RICO AND LOCAL AGENCIES.

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WEED THE FIRST WORKXX WORD OF THE LINE ABOVE THE ONE U GAVE ME

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INFORMATIVE NOTE

4/14/67

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It is believed, however, preparation of an article as suggested, making public thes allegations and publicizing the "grand" march set for 4/16/67 probably would not prevent violence and might well aggravate

Attached is suggested teletype Ao San Juan.

ENCL

CLASS. & EXT. BY CP. | REASON - FCIN 11, 1-2 5-19-

DATE OF REVIEW

R. G. S. - 18-44 Construction of the Construct Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code) AIRMAIL . DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292) TO: /SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785) (P) SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS . IS -PRN ReSJteletype dated 4/13/67 Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies, and for New York, two copies respectively of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Local dissemination is being made to the 771st Military Detachment; Naval Investigative Service Office, 10th Naval District; Office of Special Investigations, Ramey Air Force Base, and Secret Service, San Juan. > Bureau (105-292) (Encs. 15) (RM) 2 - New York (105-3002) (Encs. 2) (RM) 15-San Juan (100-4785) 1-(105-9394) (Travel Control) 1-(105-3401) (MPIPR) 1-(105-9113) (UFAP). 1-100-4014) (PIP) 1-405-7731) (Vanguardia Popular) / Anti-Colonialist Congress) relained 804 90 2 31/05-292 1-405-3353) (Groups) : Copt to ONT, OST, BCST, SS by routing spir for CLOSUR AM: rth 31 APR 19 1967 Dinfo action date 4/20/67 SUBV. CONTAG 1967 Sent

SJ 100-4789

The identities of the Special Agents who observed the subject's arrival in San Juan, Puerto Rico were Special Agents



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

# PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GPO Box BT San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

April 14, 1967

RFC 37

#### JUAN MARÍ BRAS INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

On April 13, 1967, JUAN MARI BRAS, accompanied by GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, leader of the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (Puerto Rico Independence Party) (PIP); Dr. PIRI FERNANDEZ DS LEWIS, President of the Congreso Puertorriqueno Anti-Colonista (Puerto Rico Anti-Colonialist Congress) (CPA); GERADO NAVAS, of the Vanguardia Popular (Popular Vanguard) (VP); FERNANDO KILAN SUAREZ, a member of the PIP; Dr. HECTOR DAVILA ALONSO, a San Juan dentist and former member of the Osusada Patriotica Christiana (Christian Patriotic Crusade (CPC), and Dr. JOSE MILTON SOLTERO PAMIREZ, were observed by Special Agents of the FBI at San Juan International Airport, upon their arrival on Trans Caribbean Airlines, Flight Number 109, from New York City.

The characterizations of the PIP and the UPC are included in the appendix.

The CPA, according to "The San Juan Star," a daily English language newspaper in their January 20, 1965 edition, is a non-partisan organization founded in January, 1965, for the purpose of working "until the problem of Puerto Rican status is solved."

The VP is a dissident faction of the Partido Popular Democratico (Popular Democratic Party) (PPD), the present governing party of Puerto Rico. The VP according to public statements, favors the complete independence of Puerto Rico while the PPD is the advocate of continued commonwealth status. According

ENCLOSURE 105-292-863 JUAN MARI BIAS

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to the

JOSE MILTON SOLTERO RAMIREZ is a medical doctor, and the Director of San Carlos Hospital in Santurce, Puerto Rico, and a personal friend of JUAN MARI BRAS.

During a press conference held at the San Juan International Airport, shortly after their arrival, the group, through their spokesman Doctor FERNANDEZ DE LEWIS stated that the group had /// a meeting with JOFN MALECELA, Ambassador of Tanzania, the President of the Committee of 24 of the United Nations. Doctor FERNANDEZ stated that for the first time in the history of Puerto Rico, the matter (of Puerto Rican independence) will be considered by the entire Committee of 24. She stated that formerly this matter had never been able to pass out of the "bureaucracy and red tape" of subcommittees, but due to the efforts of Ambassador MALECELA, the matter will be presented to the entire Committee on Monday.

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

#### APPENDIX

CRUZADA PATRO TICA CRISTIANA .(Christian Patriotic Crusaie)(CPC)

that the CPC was organized in April, 1958, at Cidre, Puerto Rico, under the guidance of Victoriano Margarito Santiago Arce, a Roman Catholic priest. The CPC is in no way sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church and has been publicly disclaimed as a Church entity by members of the Church hierarchy in Puerto Rico.

During a December 2, 1965, interview by U. S. Secret Service Agents, Santiago said that he is the leader of the CPC and that Puerto Rican independence is the CPC primary goal. He also said that he does not advocate violence in obtaining independence, except as a last recurse. He continued that for the time being the CPC was devoting itself to educating Puerto Ricans to their exploitation by the United States.

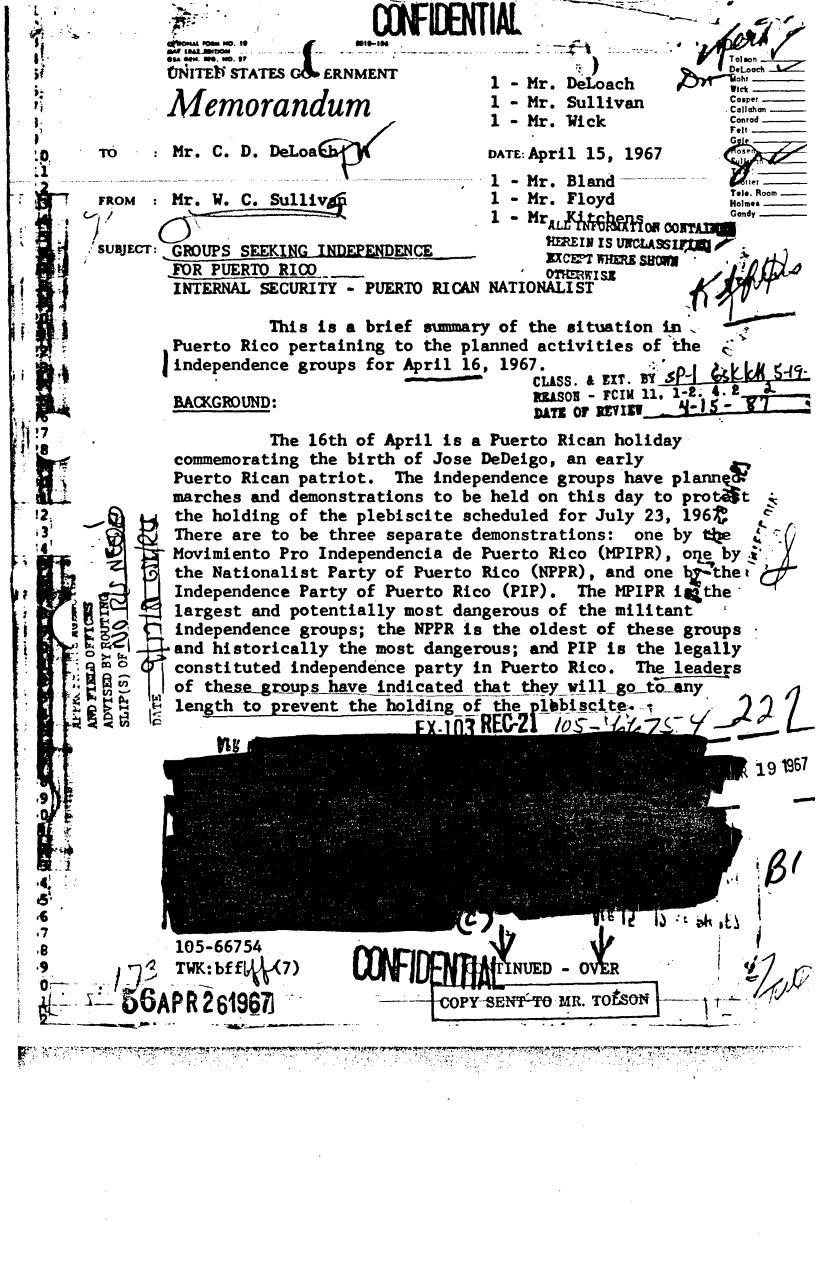
In January, 1966, Santiago petitioned the Vatican to be released from his priestly duties and reverted to a lay status within the Church. He was placed on leave of absence and laicized immediately by Bishop Mendezof Arecibo, Puerto Rico, pending official Vatican confirmation. In an interview on January 21, 1966, published by the "San Juan Star", an English language daily newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Santiago stated that he expects to devote more time to political matters once his retirement from the priesthood becomes final.

recent months. On July 14, 1966, advised that present CPC membership does not amount to more than ten persons, with perhaps 20 to 30 sympathizers. 6 9 CODE 11 12 UNCENT TRUTTUR Er. AC, BAN JUAN (105-0609) Personal attention SENT BY CODED TELETY D-110 : 4 = 4 4 4 PLEBISCITE YOU ARE PERSONALLY REURAIRTEL YOUR TWELVE INSTANT. RESPONSIBLE TO SEE THAT Buyyicirkt Personael are assigned to mandle any emergency that may arise this ware, this werered, AND THE POLLOWING WEEK. AS YOU HAVE HERE PREVIOUSLY ADVISED IT IS YOUR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY TO TAKE SUFFICIENT STEPS to protect your office and the Burkau's interest at all times. 38 fork performed by agents on other than work days is to 139 CONSIDERED VOLUNTARY OVERTIME. AAK:BCL (5)San Juan advises that it is assigning men to work NOTE: during this weekend and will give them a day off during regular ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCI DATE 51 TELETYPE UNIT 254 Casper \_\_\_\_ Callahan J PRIMARR 1 4 1967 155 56 950 Gale :57 ESSAGE ullivan 58 59

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APR 17

ENTENATO



CCYFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. DeLoach RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

INDEPENDENCE CONFIDENTIA

105-66754

We have furnished appropriate agencies, both in Washington, D. C., and in San Juan, a voluminous amount of information during the past year indicating that the plebiscite may trigger acts of violence by the Puerto Rican nationalists groups. We have furnished these agencies all pertinent data regarding the plans of the independence groups to hold demonstrations and marches on April 16, 1967.

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## ACTION:

Special Agent in Charge, San Juan has been instructed to keep on top of this situation and to keep us advised of developments as they occur.

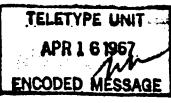
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GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

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AND OTHER SOURCES WHO HAVE

FURNISHED NEWIABLE INFORMATION, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION
PERTAINING TO ACTIVITIES BY PRO-INDEPENDENCE GROUPS OF APRIL OF SIX INSTANT:

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (MPIPR) (PRO-INDEP-ENDENCE NOVEMENT OF PUERDO RICO)

PARADE AND CEREMONIES WERE ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY

TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED TO THREE THOUSAND PERSONS. PARADE AND

CEREMONIES BEGAN SHORTLY AFTER ELEVEN AM AND ENDED ATTHREE TWENTY

FIVE PM. SPEECHES WERE MADE IN MUNOZ RIVERA PARK, SAN JUAN, BY

JUAN ANGEL SILEN ACEVEDO, RAHON ARBONA MARTINEZ, CORENZO PINETRO

RIVERA AND JUAN MARI BRAS. SILEN ACEVEDO, SPOKE GA MISTORY.

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PAGE TWO

SERVICE BY PUERTO RICARS IN U.S. ARMED FORCES. HE CALLED UPON ALL DRAFT AGE YOUTH PRESENT TO COME FORWARD TO TAKE OATH NOT TO COMPLY WITH SELECTIVE SERVICE OR SERVE IN U.S. ARMED FORCES. HIS SPEECH. JUAN MARI BRAS DISCUSSED WHAT HAS MAPPENED TO PUERTO RICO UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AND STATED ONLY WORTH AMERICAN BUSINESSES HAVE BENEFITED FROM IT. MARI BRAS ALSO STATED THAT THE MATTER OF THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO WHICH WAS TO BE TAKEN UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS "COMMITTEE OF 24" ON APRIL SEVENTEEN MEXT HAS BEEN POSTPONED BY THIS COMMITTEE UNTIL AN INDEFINITE THERE WAS NO ORGANIZED VIOLENCE BUT ONE INCIDENT POLICE OF PUERTO RICE EARLY PART OF THE AFTERWOOM: TWO POPR OFFICERS HALTED PARADE IN SAN JUAN TO ALLOW A NAVY TRUCK TO PASS THROUGH AN INTERSECTION. ONE OF THE PARADE PARTICIPANTS LAY DOWN IN FRONT OF THE WAVY TRUCK TO PREVENT IT FROM PROCEEDING. THE TWO POPR OFFICERS REMOVED THIS INDIVIDUAL AND ONE WAS STRUCK BY A SECOND PARADE PARTICIPANT. THE TWO PARADE PARTICIPANTS WERE ARRESTED AND PROMPTLY REMOVED FROM THE SCENE BY THE POLICE WITHOUT FURTHER INCIDENT

END PAGE TWO

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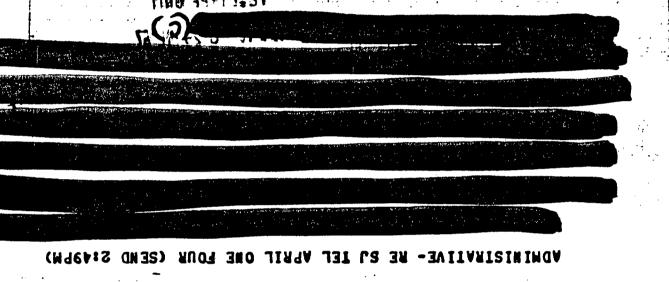
MATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (MPPR), PUERTO RICAN

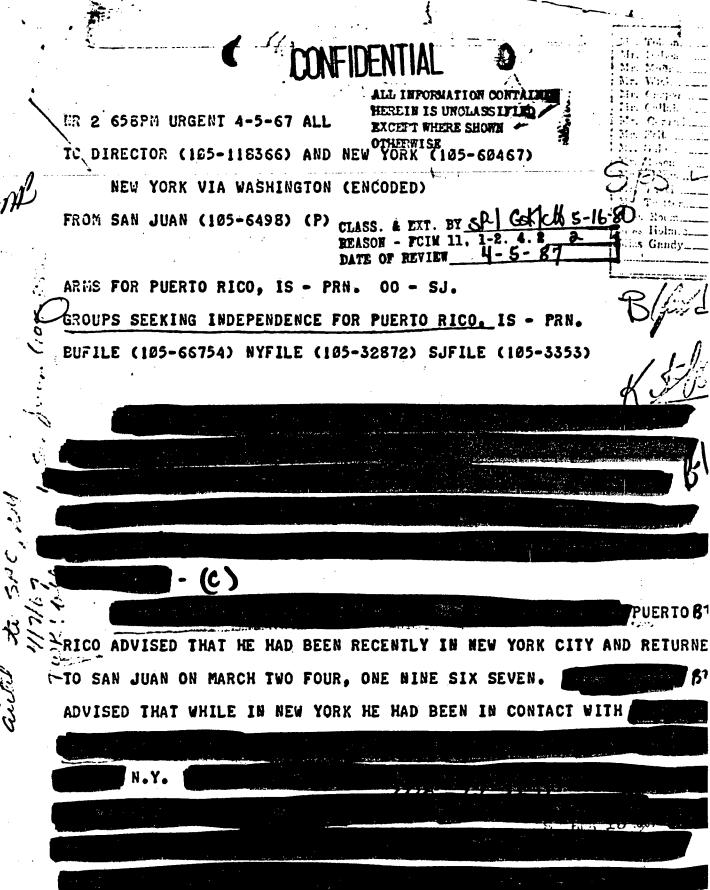
SCHEDNED TO HOLD A PUBLIC MEETING AT PLAZA BARCELO, SANTURCE, ESTIMATED AT MINETY TO ONE HUNDRED PERSONS. THESE GROUPS ARE DIEGO IN CENETERY, SAN JUAN, ATTENDANCE BY THESE GROUPS WAS THE PATRIOI JOSE DE DIEGO AND THEREAFIER PLACED WREATH ON TOPE OF, DE MASS AT SAN JOSE CHURCH, SAN JUAN, IN COMMEMORATION OF PUERTO RICAN EOCIVEIST FEVENE (TSb) VND NBBW AONIH VITENDED

PUERTO RICO AT EIGHT PM INSTANT.

V BUBLIC MEETING WHICH WAS ADDRESSED BY PIP PRESIDENT GILBERTO VM ESTIMATED MINETY TO ONE HUNDRED PERSONS AND WERE FOLLOWED BY SVEVDE VND CHRECH VND CEWELEKA CEREMONIES NEWE VILENDED BA INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO (PIP):

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA.





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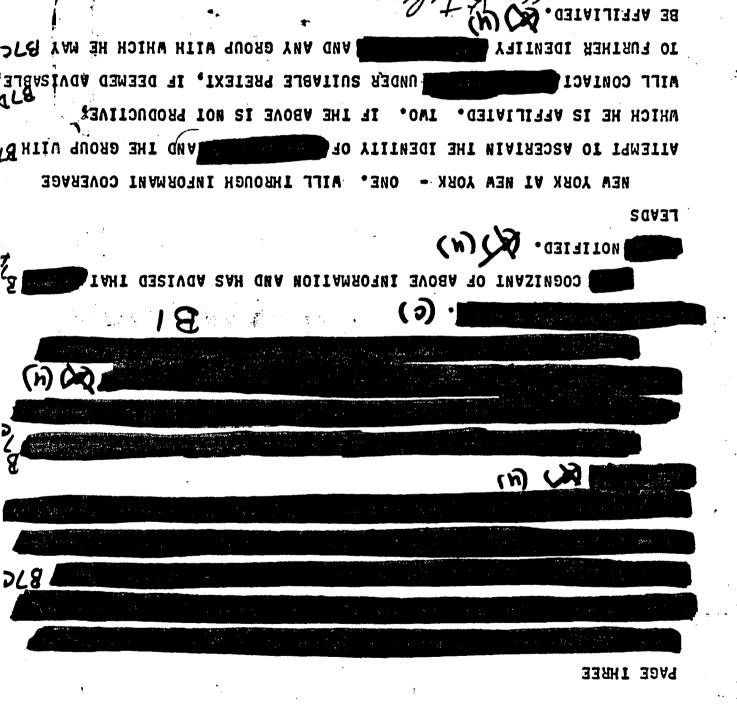
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•		Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
		Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - NISO, Tenth Naval District, San Juan (By Hand)

1 - 471st MI Detachment, San Juan (By Hand)

1 - OSI, Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico (RM)

1 - Secret Service, San Juan (By Hand)

Office: San Juan, Puerto Rico

Report of Dates

MAR 16 1967

100-4785 🗸 Field Office File #1

Bureau File #: 105-292

Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST; INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA;

Characters

REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Subject continues to reside at Calle Tamesis 1502, Urb. Synopsise El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. He is a self-employed attorney with a law office at 559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. He is interim Secretary General of the MPIPR. Activities set forth.

\_ P\* \_

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 resides at Calle Tamesis #1502, Urbanizacion 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.

AFTROPPIATE AGENCIES MED FIELD OFFICES AUVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF OUTLA

Classified by 100 612 Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Declassification Indefinit

decrassification.

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sj 100-4785

White Park

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VI.	STATEMENTS BY SUBJECT IN REGARD TO PHERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

SJ 100-4785

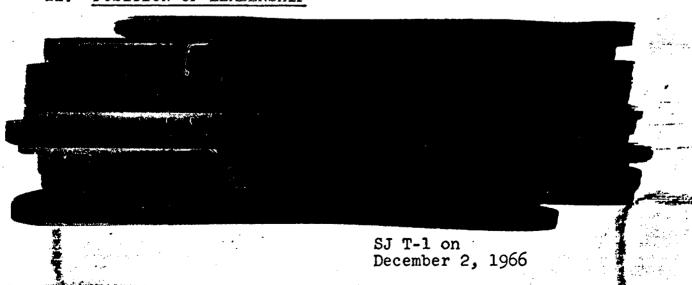
Subject departed his office located at #559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, in a 1964 metallic green Mercury Comet, Puerto Rico 1966 license number 857-348. The subject departed his office at 5:40 p.m. and proceeded to his residence at #1502 Calle Tamesis, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, arriving there at 6:08 p.m. The car was still located in the driveway of the above-mentioned residence at 9:40 p.m.

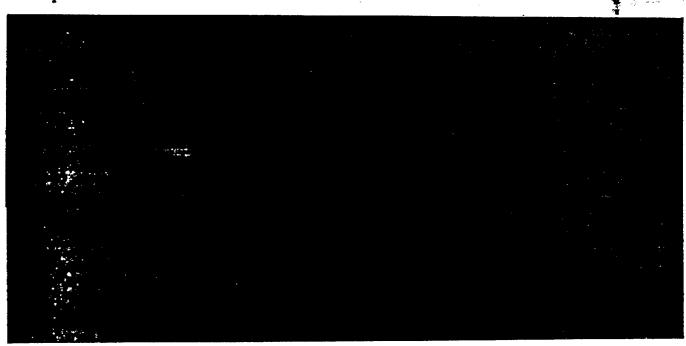
Special Agent of the FBI on November 30, 1966

At 5:25 p.m., December 27, 1966, the subject's 1964 Mercury Comet was observed parked beside his office, located at #559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. At approximately 6:50 p.m. on that date, the subject and an unidentified man departed the office in the subject's car and proceeded south to the 65th Infantry Highway, then continued west to the Caguas Highway, and arrived at the subject's residence at #1502 Calle Tamesis, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, at approximately 7:06 p.m.

Special Agent of the FBI on December 27, 1966

### II. POSITION OF LEADERSHIP





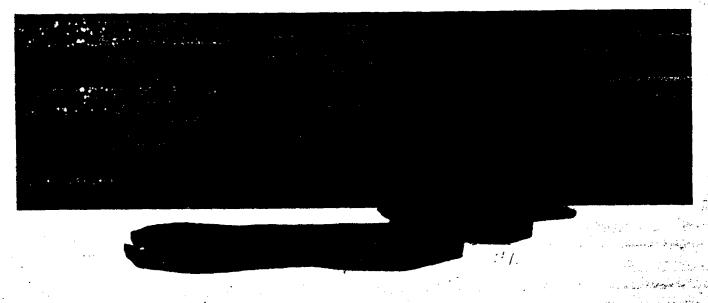
The December 12, 1966, edition of the "San Juan Star", an English language daily newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article to the effect that the subject, speaking as the Secretary General of the MPIPR before a Puerto Rico Commonwealth Legislative Committee holding a hearing on a proposed political status plebiscite on December 11, 1966, had stated that the Puerto Rican Government may be risking civil war if it goes ahead with plans to hold a status plebiscite in July, 1967.

According to the article, the subject stated that Puerto Rico has never reached a consensus on the matter of a plebiscite and never will. He rejected United States citizenship for Puerto Ricans and a common defense system with the United States, saying United States citizenship takes away the Puerto Rican personality, while common defense is simply a means to use Puerto Ricans as cannon fodder in United States wars of aggression, such as the present one in Vietnam.

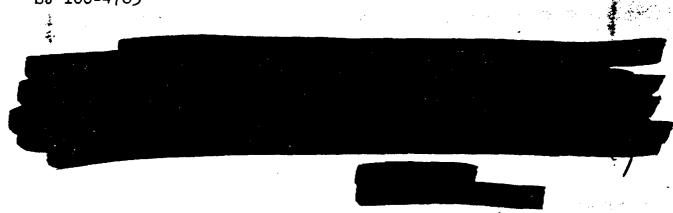
SJ 100-4785

On December 15, 1966, the subject issued a press release in which the subject denied that he had ever said that he was intending to forment or organize civil war among the Puerto Ricans.

The subject stated during his press release that the Legislators of Puerto Rico are the ones responsible for projecting a climate of civil war in Puerto Rico by rashly insisting on including independence as one of the choices in the plebiscite scheduled for July, 1967. The subject stated that the case of independence for Puerto Rico would have to be taken to the United Nations as a plebiscite would be a denial of jurisdiction to the United Nations regarding the question of Puerto Rican independence. The subject added that when the aid of the United Nations is invoked it will be done so that this international organization may aid in protecting the inalienable rights of the Puerto Ricans to decide their own matters without any type of foreign intervention.



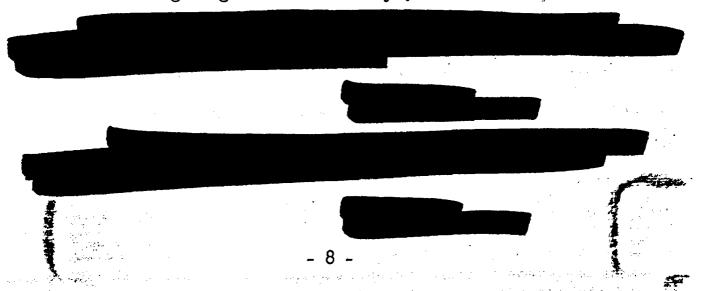
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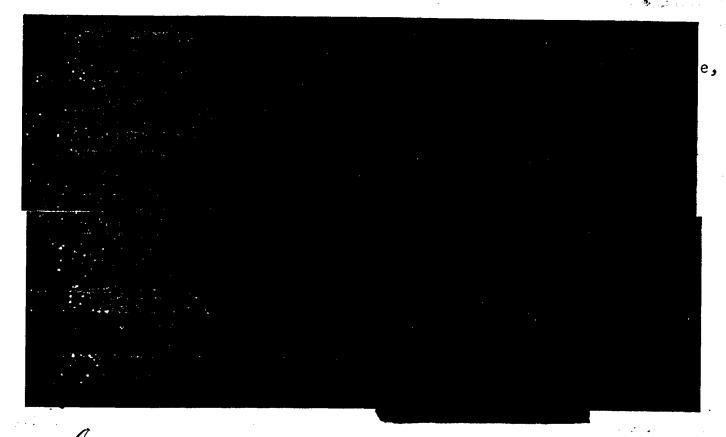
On January 24, 1967, STOKELY CARMICHAEL was met at the San Juan International Airport upon his arrival from the United States by the subject, PEDRO BAIGES CHAPEL, Secretary of Organization of the MPIPR, and JUAN ANGEL SILEN.

SJ T-8 on January 24, 1967.

The "San Juan Star" carried an article in its January 26, 1967, edition dealing with a protest march staged on January 25, 1967, by members of the FUPI and MPIPR and led by STOKELY CARMICHAEL. This article indicated that CARMICHAEL spoke to the group gathered at the termination point of the march, Fort Brooke, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and extolled the audience to "not fight the dirty war in Vietnam". Following the address by CARMICHAEL, the subject addressed the crowd stating that the MPIPR in New York City is ready to join with the SNCC "in fighting the common enemy".



En Este foro parts-ciparon fore arse: nio Torres, pos ELA, Carlos Romero, po La Estadidad y yó. dejo gre go keta Lescrito una Etiopa ormo. la ladescu derca



The following statement was read at a forumheld at the San Jeronimo Hilton Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico, as part of the 27th Annual Assembly of the College of Social Workers and appeared in its entirety in the "El Imparcial", a San Juan daily Spanish language newspaper, on December 17, 1966:

"THE PUBLIC SOCIAL POLITICS AND THE POLITICAL ACTION IN PUERTO RICO

"Puerto Rico has not defined its own social policy. Its government does not have the sovereign faculties to do so. The urgency of that definition is determined by the desolating picture of our social reality: a third of the population has been expelled to the North American emigration. A third of the families residing on the

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Island live mainly from the direct help of the state. According to the last studies made, 30% of the potential workers are unemployed. One sixth of the population about 80 thousand families, which amounts to a total of 320,000 persons - live in slums, without the most elemental facilities needed for the shelter of human beings. And concerning the rural zone, it is considered that 71% of the homes are in conditions which are under normal. Less than 20% of the Puerto Rican families have a yearly income greater than \$3000.00, which indicates that 4/5 of our population qualifies as poor within the definition of poverty as accepted today in the United States. Even worse, one-half of the families have a yearly income of less than \$1000.00, which places them in a position of extreme poverty.

"The facts pointed out above acquire more significance when we realize that we are integrated by force in the economic margin of the United States, the most highly developed nation in the nemisphere, and the one which has, therefore, the highest cost of living.

"That economic integration, a result of the political domination which was imposed by the North American cannons in 1898, has not produced - as some naive people expected - the wonderful fiat of elevating us to the level of the United States. On the contrary, each day the abyss is deeper and the Fuerto Rican economic crisis is deeper. The average salary of Puerto Rico is only one-third of the average salary of the United States. The same dollar which in acquisitive power is worth 96 cents in the United States, in Puerto Rico it is worth 90 cents. And even more significant: while the North American dollar goes down in acquisitive power, at a rate of four cents in five years, the Fuerto Rican dollar has gone down ten cents during that same period.

## "Total Transformation of Reality

"The social politics in Puerto Rico has to be directed toward the transformation of that reality. This cannot be done at the level of the different social the social transfer in the level of the different social transfer in the level of the level

service agencies. Not even the coordination of all of them through a Department of Social Welfare would give us sufficient reason to face the many problems posed today by our precarious situation.

"We have to be based on the only realistic premise: Fuerto Rico is a nation different from the United States. Its problems are different from those of that country. This is not our invention, but it is an evident truth. Were it not for the fact that we are in a country in which the colonialist confusion has distorted the perspective so much, the aforementioned could be an obvious truth.

"In the United States the social politics is defined at the light of the premises which are the bases of the present structure. The United States is the product of the highest capitalistic development. The old mercantilism theories and 'laisez-faire' theories have been fused in the modern concept of the providing state as a way to conciliate the contradiction of the capitalistic system that the riches be concentrated in less hands, in the same measure as the greater development is achieved.

"The development achieved in the United States is, no doubt, spectacular. To that we can add the accumulation of riches in that nation coming from the businesses abroad: that which scientists call imperialism. Therefore, even when riches are concentrated each time more in less persons, the abundance is such that a great part of the population obtains the necessary income to subsist. The States are so rich that even though they designate only a small fraction of budget to the social services, that is enough to supply the deficiency of incomes of the great mass of laborers. In that way the usufructuaries of the riches can enjoy better what they call the affluent society, leaving the function of stopping the social explosion in the hands of the state.

"Only 16% or 18% of the population of the United States lives in poverty conditions. As a rule, the so-called

national minorities and racial minorities are those that form the legion of the poor: Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans. Programs like the War Against Poverty of President Johnson are directed toward stopping the rebellion of those super-exploited races. Those are prophylactic measures of the present system to save the structure of the contaminating effects of the rebellion.

"That program, for example, has a special fund to take care of the areas where mutinies occur. The Federal subsidy is conditioned to the common organizations to requisites which adjust their activities to the bureaucratic file. Those programs are made as a brake to the spontaneous organization of the popular will.

"The social politics in the United States is limited by its objectives. A radical transformation of the structure through this policy cannot be conceived. On the contrary, they pretend to perpetuate that structure.

## "There Is No Social Policy In Fuerto Rico

"In Puerto Rico what we have is a combination of social Federal programs and of the Free Associated State, involved in a net of rampant bureaucratism, without a defining margin which imprints sense and deep in the picture of our realities.

"We don't doubt the good faith of those who work in these programs, and even of those who lead them from high governmental positions. We know about the public service vocation which animates many of them. We do not deny either that aids, services and programs have become real and each has had some degree of success.

"What we talk about is of a public social policy. What we maintain is the necessity of defining that policy with general objectives, and at the same time, precisely, which adjust to the most urgent needs of our people.

"The Government of Puerto Rico does not have sufficient powers for this task. That is why it has to be content with developing a series of programs, always transitory, which badly mend a social æam which is splitting open with foreign pressures.

## "The Agriculture Crisis

"Let's take, for example, a problem of the moment to see how the lack of powers of the Free Associated State is impotent to face them.

"The crisis of agriculture is something which at the present time is one of the serious problems of the country. Sugar cane, tobacco, coffee and the minor crops are the principal crops of our land. All of them are ruined at the present time. That ruin is principally determined by two factors: the lack of adequate markets for the sale of those products at a good price and the lack of manpower in the rural zone to attend the different phases of the agricultural production.

"Both factors are a direct result of our forced incrustation in the economic frame of the United States. The markets of our coffee were lost since we lost the power of negotiating treaties of commercial interchange. Tobacco and sugar cane are locked inside the strait jacket of the quotas imposed by the Federal Government. minor crops don't have the customs protection which all countries offer to their agricultural production. the United States does not produce the tropical agriculture which we have here, and their customs policy is destined to take care of their own production and not ours, there are no taxes for those products. The bananas of the Dominican Republic enter with no taxes. And since the cost of production is lower in the sister republic because that country is not within the economic frame of the United States, they can compete advantageously with ours in our own market, ruining the small Puerto Rican farmer dedicated to raising bananas.

"On the other hand, the cost of living here, equally determined ty our forced economic margin, is so high that even though the minimum salaries are raised to the level of those in the U. S. - something which has not been done - the agricultural laborer's subsistence is made impossible.

"To this can be added the devastating effects of the poor agricultural planning which produces a chronic stationary unemployment to fill the emigration road, first to the slum in San Juan, and later to the ghettos of Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn or Chicago with the laborers and agricultural workers of the Island. The net result has been the apparent paradox that in a country where there is almost a third of the labor force almost continuously unemployed, people cannot be found to work with the coffee and on the farms.

"Evidently, the majority of those who have emigrated are those who have developed skills of work. Many leave their families who are old, invalid and cannot work.

"The vicious circle created by this situation is crushing. And like every vicious circle, there is no other solution but to cut it at the root.

"The many social problems which have generated the ruin of agriculture in Puerto Rico are tremendous. Social programs which just try to solve those problems separately will be of no result. They will only alleviate the conscience of some. That is the glorification - through government action of that primitive institution of the capitalist structure, which is called charity organization.

"The interpreters of national law will tell us that when a man has nothing to eat it is better to give him food than anything else. But that point of view represents the impudence in the philosophy of the interpretation of national law: that decaying school % of thought which pretends to justify the exploitation of man by man. There is no doubt that the hungry man has to be fed as a first help, and the sick man has to be given medicine, and the helpless aid. But when it becomes the only measure it constitutes a prolongation of the problem. If medicine had stopped developing at the remedy phase, humanity would not survive. It had to be developed and the development will continue until it becomes a preventive science. In the same manner, the social problems must be attended to in their concrete manifestations, but at the same time their prevention must be planned.

"For that, the State has to count with the necessary powers to carry out a global planning and that planning should be tased in the complete comprehension of reality.

"Theorizing the social problems of Puerto Rico in the context of the American problems is absurd. The fact that the gress force reduced us as a people to a territory of the United States does not change the objective difference of our problem and of that of that country. The judicial fiction that we are United States citizens does not alter it either. All of that gearing is fictitious and does not change the reality that we are Puerto Ricans, members of an underdeveloped society, (a euphemistic way of saying super-exploited) part of a family of similarly underdeveloped and super-exploited peoples, which is Latin America, and also part of that immense majority of humanity which today fights to conquer the dominion of their riches and orient their objectives toward the satisfaction of the basic needs of their peoples.

"The soil crisis in Puerto Ricohas to be visualized in all its demonstrations: social, economic and cultural. It has been attacked in its causes which are principally political. For that Puerto Rico must separate itself from the United States where the supposed capitalists prevent the adequate central planning. Maybe for that society they don't work. It is true that for ours they

are disastrous. We need, at least, the elemental powers that a state has to use resources such as the tax tariffs, commercial interchanges, the centralization of currency and credit control, the determination of the salary policy and the control of the migratory flux; all of this in a diverse and harmonious plan which will raise our rural zone on its feet again.

"If this is not done, and soon, the social problems which occur as a result will be multiplied in a geometric manner.

"The drug traffic - which already involves a business of many millions of dollars and crushes an alarmingly high sector of our youth - will continue corrupting the bases of society. Prostitution will continue advancing. The broken marriages due to the forced emigration of one of the parties, the families condemned to the economic impoverishment and moral impoverishment of the San Juan slum or the New York ghetto are perfect for the development of those vices. That chronic agricultural crisis produces those results.

## "Need of the Revolution

"Attacking problems which multiply geometrically with resources applied arithmetically only lead to a growing frustration. That is why in the same measure as the problems grow, their solutions, by a scientific means, have to be more radical. From there comes the historical necessity of the revolutionary processes. The people accumulate their problems until they are discontent, and that same accumulation mines the social explosion which - by means of the revolutionary trauma - destroys all that accumulation and turns it into a potent creating power with which the new society is built.

"Once the construction phase starts in the revolutionary process the same people generate the necessary force to multiply geometrically the social action which will liberate it of problems which, before the revolution, seemed to have no solution.

"Here we have, in the statistical bulletins of the United States, the wonderful achievements of the developing countries where the revolutionary process has started.

"No old government can achieve the eradication of plagues such as prostitution in a few months. No country which consumes itself in the institutional routine of the archaic systems achieves the wonder - already achieved in countries which a few years ago were less developed than us - of teaching millions until illiteracy is eliminated.

### "Involving the People in the Social Policy

"To achieve these things the people have to be involved in the social policy of the state. The creative force of the popular masses has to be let loose with no fear. The citizens have to be immersed in that spirit of cooperation which can turn their selfishness into generosity, and out of that security, turn that pusillanimity into aggressiveness. But at the same time, the forces of the popular power have to be channelized toward the concrete goals through the adequate planning, leadership and execution.

"The representatives of the false theory of our historical fatality will tell us that Puerto Rico cannot even think about revolutionary processes, that our country rejects every sudden change, that we must limit ourselves to what is ordered by the established institutional order. And this will be followed by the same epithets with which they escape the full discussion of the problems, holding on to the fetishes of democracy in its adulterated brake condition instead of accelerator condition of history.

## "There Will Be A Revolution

"We maintain that the problem is not if there

should or should not be a revolution in Puerto Rico. There will be a revolution, although the nearsighted cannot visualize it today. The picture of our reality cannot resist much longer without a radical change. The contradiction of interests among our people and the societies and companies which monopolize our economic activity is becoming stronger. The social explosion has to come if radical measures are not taken in time to transform that reality through the institutional way.

"That is why the matter is how to channelize that revolutionary transformation with the least possible pain. It is true that history itself shows us that in the social process, as well as in the biological, there are no drastic changes without violence. But just as man dominates the violences of nature, in that same way he will dominate those of the social development.

#### "Pacific Transformation

"In the same measure of the advancement of the liberation of the peoples, the peoples still subject to foreign domination have it easier for the achievement of liberation.

"At the present time a variety of factors, which we are not going to analyze here so as not to leave the subject, meet to offer our people the opportunity of making possible the necessary change in the best way possible. If Puerto Rico decides to claim its right to direct its own life without foreign elements, we can achieve the acknowledgment of that right without having to spill another drop of blood.

"Once we have sovereignity, the revolutionary transformation can be obtained by the people in a pacific manner so that we can spare the present generation from the immolation sacrifice of revolutions, but in addition, we can turn into an example for the rest of humanity.

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## "The People's Unity Is Essential

"The essential thing to follow this way, which prevents the painful destructive phase of revolutions, is to achieve the purpose unity of the Fuerto Ricans. The leaders of the people, politicians, unionists, civics, professionals, etc.; have that responsibility.

"The social workers are, by virture of their profession, more sensible than the generality of the professional class concerning these problems, especially when they become active in the daily lives of the human beings and which you face each day.

"You could be content with discussing here several plans of a social policy limited to the present means of the ELA. It would be a loss of time, fundamentally and in the long run. Eventually, sooner or later, all these plans will be faced by the impossibility of their development due to the colonial bindings which prevent the action of the citizens in programs of social rehabilitation.

our efforts in understanding reality in all its magnitude without fearing the challenges conveyed by this understanding. As we understand it, we will be strengthening the conviction that there are no social problems without solutions. As is pointed out by the intuition of our jibaro', 'There is no evil that will last 100 years; there is no one who can stand it.'

"The picture of realities which we have summarized in the first paragraphs of this intervention is truly sad. It reflects a growing social decomposition which, if not attended to in time with the kind of high surgery it needs, will explode. But that picture can be completely transformed. That is our challenge as a people. We must accept the challenge for it is our duty. We must face it with supreme faith in Tuerto Rico, our right and our obligation. We invite you to accept it and face it, in addition, with happiness and optimism."

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ELA mentioned herein is an abbreviation of Estado Libre Asociado which is the name given to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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

Federacion de Universitarios Pro-Independencia (FUPI) was organized in October, 1956, at the University of Puerto Rico (UFR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as a student organization, not affiliated with any political group, but working for independence for Puerto Rico through logical and peaceful means.

A source advised on May 28, 1962, FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960. Jose Rafael Varona Berrics, upon interview on April 8, 1966, stated ne was the Secretary of International Affairs of FUPI, and met with various felegates of the IUS between November 27, 1965, and February 9, 1966. Varona Berrios advised that FUPI is affiliated with the IUS, and stated he believed in violence as a method of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico, if conditions indicated viclence might succeed or aid in obtaining Puerto Rican independence.

The TUS 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 of Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, in 1951, as one of the "long-established Soviet controlled international organizations."

On April 5, 1966, a second source advised that Alberto Perez Perez was elected President of FUPI on that date. On May 16, 1966, it was learned that Alberto Perez Perez received a one-day prepaid ticket to travel from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Moscow, U. S. S. R., and departed San Juan for Moscow on that date.

A third source advised May 16, 1966, that Perez Perez was scheduled to attend a "communist youth conference" in Moscow as the FURI representative.

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FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL PRC-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 Fro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Pro-Independence Movement) (MPIPR) in order to recruit high school students into these organizations subsequent to their graduation.

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 co 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 locsely organized and FEPI chapters come out of the organization. The FEPI has no separate headquarters as such, but utilizes MPIPR space throughout the island of Puerto Rico.

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 FUPI 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."

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.

Characterizations of the MPIPR and FUFI are attached.

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

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Fuerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPTPR was organized it indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. JUAN MARI BRAS, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico because a state within the United States. A source reported in 1956 that a leader of the MPTPR has indicated that "the revolution" would soon begin and another source advised that another official of this organization has attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

Articles praising FIDEL CASTRO and the Cuban Government regularly appear in MPTPR publications. In 1961 it adopted a resolution expressing 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Victnem and the Dominican Republic.

## PARTIDO CCMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PCP)

An article by JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, President of the PCP, in the 2/19/44, issue of "Puerto Rico, Ayer, Hoy y Manana" (Puerto Rico, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow) stated the Communist Party of Puerto Rico was founded in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1934.

A source advised in November, 1963, that JUAN SANTOS RIVERA was changing the name of the PCP and the new name would be Partido Obrero Liberador (POL).

In May, 1964, RIVERA publicly declared that the POL was the new name for the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

On September 12, 1966, a second source advised that on September 8, 1966, RIVERA called a special meeting of the POL at which meeting the name of POL was changed to the original PCP.

The second source advised on September 12, 1966, that a communication had recently been received by the PCP, San Juan from the Communist Party in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to the effect that Puerto Rico is recognized as a nation and that, therefore, the PCP is a Communist Party in its own right and not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). This source stated that although the PCP is not a district of the CPUSA, it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles as the CPUSA.

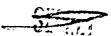


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## PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP)

The PIP is a former legally-constituted political party, which according to its published platform and the public statements of its officers, advocates independence for Puerto Rico through legal and peaceful means. In the November, 1964, general elections in Puerto Rico, the PIP failed to obtain the five per cent of the popular vote required to maintain its status as a political party.

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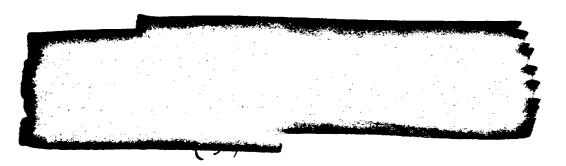
## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

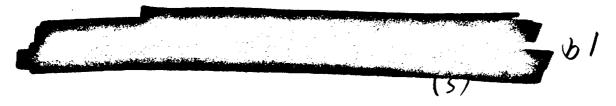
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 105-292
NYfile 105-3002

New York, New York April 21, 1967

Juan Mari Bras



A characterization of the MPI is attached hereto.



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## U TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JULICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury

April 24, 1967

Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220
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.
<ol> <li>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.</li> </ol>
2.   Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Expression 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:
<ul> <li>(a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:</li> <li>(b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;</li> <li>(c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.</li> </ul>
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.
Photograph X has been furnished enclosed is not available may be available through

Very truly yours,

John Edgir Hoover Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) 1U. S. Secret Service , San Juan, Puerto Rico

Enclosure(s) 1

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

105-292-NR 5-23-67

The San Juan Division plans to reactivate the "Grupo Pro Uso Voto Del MPI" and remind the members of the MPIPR as well as the other independentists organizations of the failure of the group before the United Nations as well-as the expenses involved in sending representatives to New York and South America, as well as the expenses involved in the traveling of members of the FUPI behind the iron curtain.

The text of the proposed is as follows:

### "DESPIERTA BORICUA, DEFIENDE LO TUYO (Wake Up Puerto Ricans, Defend What Is Yours)"

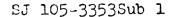
"We have been sleeping long, but not deeply and our eyes have been opened again by the failure of our 'jumping grasshoppers' to convince the United Nations to 'liberate' Puerto Rico.

"Are we to continue paying for the pleasure trips of JUAN MARI and CARLOS PADILLA (who is he) to South America when Professor GONZALEZ GONZALEZ in New York must beg money in order to survive? How can we afford the pleasure trips of FATTY PEREZ and henchman, RUBEN ALVAREZ to Manchuria, when each edition of 'Claridad' reminds us to pay our quotas? We are not rich enough to afford sending JUAN MARI to New York every week so that he may return in failure from begging the United Nations to hear our plea for independence.

"We are now without effective leadership, as JUAN MARI has proven himself without influence in matters vital to Puerto Rican independence matters before the United Nations, and we are also certainly on the road to bankruptcy (ask the Financial Commission). All we are left with is Puerto Rican pride, the desire for unity in striving for independence and the ability to vote. The recent effort of our leadership to boycott the voter registration laws was, as it always has been, a failure.

"We are no nearer to independence now than we were in Ponce in 1959, we are poorer and older, but we hope wiser. Wake up Puerto Ricc, make use of the vote! "Grupo Pro Uso Voto Del MPI."

As has been done in the past, we propose to mail this leaflet from post offices in outlying areas to various representatives of the Puerto Rican independence community and also to select independence leaders not necessarily affiliated with any particular groups.



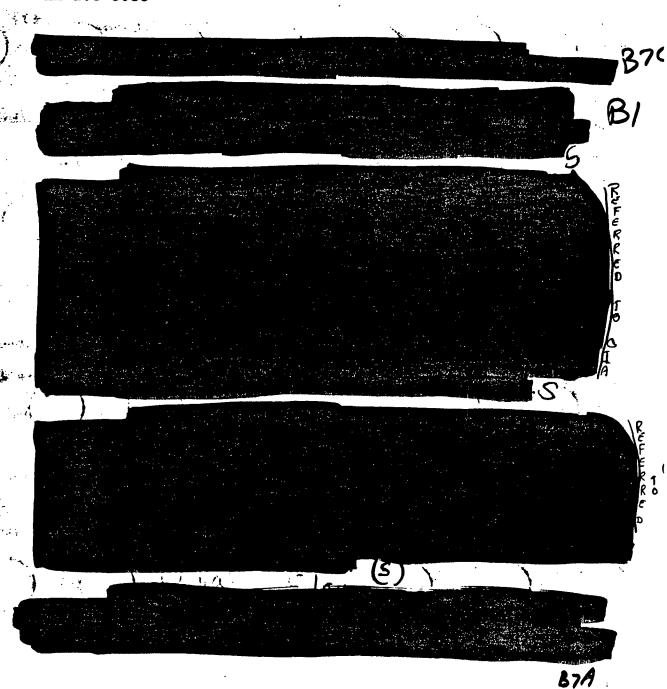
opportunity to capitalize on the failure of the various representatives of the Puerto Rican independence groups to achieve any success in their concentrated effort before the United Nations and also to again ring to the attention of the rank and file of the MPIPR the amateurish direction of their leadership.

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

SECRET all impormation contain HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED MemorandumRICEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754) 4/25/67 DATE: APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES BAC, MIANI (105-5086) SECRET ADVISED BY BOUTLES SLIP(S) OF LAND GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTODATECO - CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-SUPJECT: REASON - PCIN 11, 1-2, DATE OF BEATER 4.25. Re Bureau letter to Miami and San Juan dated 4/7/67 instructing Miami to furnish San background data pertaining to prior to authority being granted San Juan to contact captioned matter. u (RM) (ENURE) REC 13 105-66754 2001 2) - Bureau (RM) - San Juan (RM) (Enc. 2) 1 - Miami EX 106 SECRET HIA. **J**J0:s1 **(**5) Il ma y mans of Re TO TO THE FEIR 8 Buy U.S. Savings i the Payroll Savings Plan

# SECRET

MM 105-5086



SECRET!

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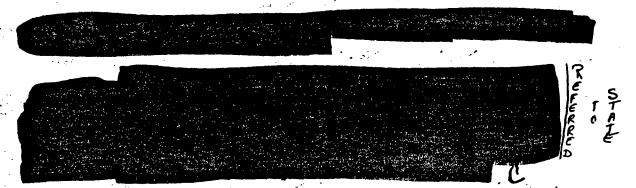
MN 105-5086

Enclosed to the Bureau and San Juan are two copies of a Biographic Data Report of VECIANA which was prepared by Mr. HARVEY SUMM when he was Coordinator of Cuban Affairs for the United States State Department at Miami, This report had been furnished to the Bureau by the State Department under date of 4/1/65 under the caption Biographic Data Reports on Cuban Exiles.

SECRET

105-44754-234 B3 1P1

MM 105-5086



and not known to be pro-communist, and inasmuch as he is residing under US jurisdiction in Puerto Rico, the Miami Office believes there should be no objection to contact with concerning matters of Puerto Rican communist \$700 activities.

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**SPECRET** 

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

<del></del> -		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.
٠		Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
		Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department & f STATe., was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	<del></del>	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.
		Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
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í		The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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UNRECORDED

UNITED STATES GO CRIMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/26/67

FROM BAC WFO

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR

PUERTO RICO

IS - PRN

Bufile 105-66754 SJfile 105-3353

WF0f110 100-36893 (RUC)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE-LATIN AMERICA IS - LATIN AMERICA Bufile 105-97459-307

SJfile WFOfile

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BY 59-19-10

Re Bureau letter to San Juan dated 2/8/67 captioned "NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - LATIN AMERICA, IS - LATIN AMERICA", and re Bureau airtel dated 31/67, captioned "GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO, IS - PRN".

Re Bureau letter informed that during July, 1967, a plebiscite will be held in Puerto Rico for the purpose of determining if residents desire independence, statehood, or () to continue the present commonwealth form of government. Relet pointed out the likelihood that renewed interest in the status of Puerto Rico could trigger a wave of violence, and that there is a possibility that revolutionaries from surrounding Latin-American countries, and particularly Cuba, will attempt to use the plebiscite to enhance their own position and to embarass the United States.

WFO was requested in re Bureau letter to be alert to develop any sources who can report such information together with any indication such individuals or groups may travel overtly or covertly to Buerto Rico in this connection.

Re Bureau Airter dated 3/1/67 in Instant caption requested all offices alert sources for any indication of plans to commit acts of violence by various Puerto Rican Nationalist groups or fanatical individuals in connection with the plebiscite to be held 7/23/67. Sureau requested to be notified immediately

4 - Bureau 4 - San Juan (RM) (AM) 3 - WFO (AM) (MPIPR)

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APR 27 1967

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

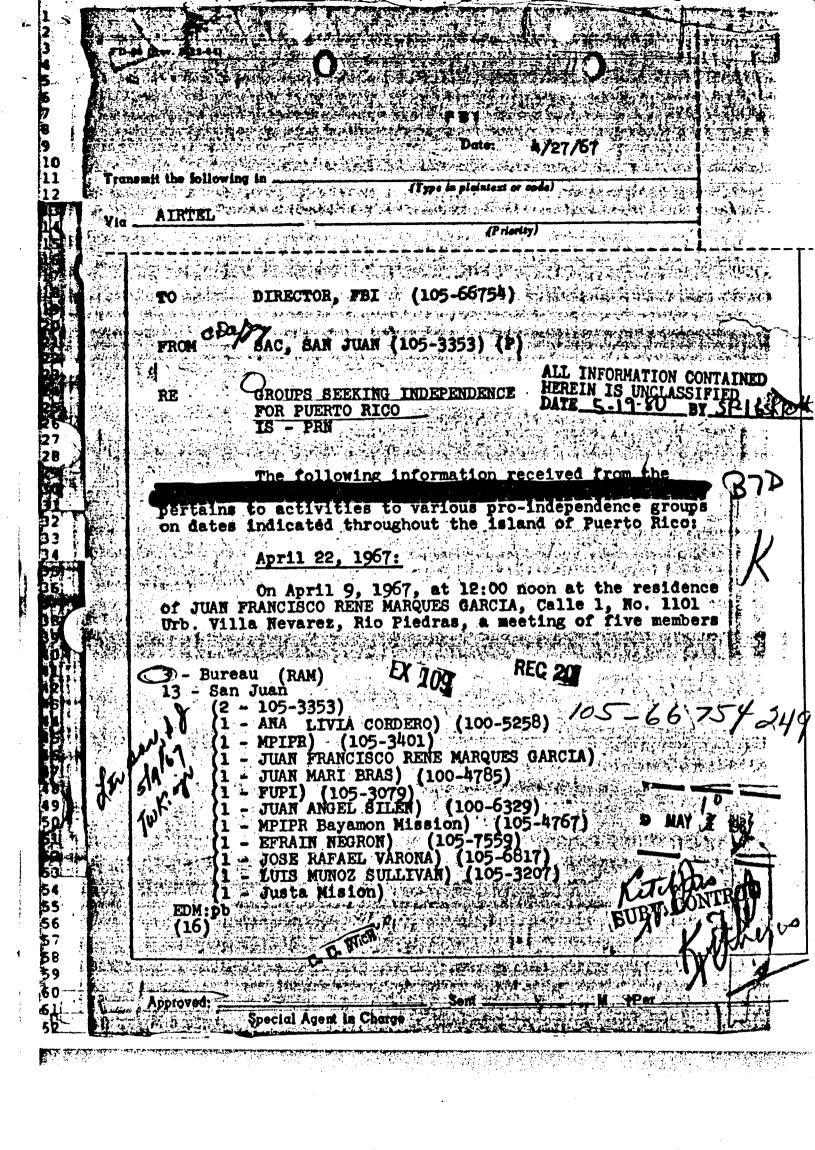
WFO 100-36893 WFO 134-6363

of receipt of such information and that investigation be conducted immediately to develop complete details. Bureau advised that appropriate agencies and police departments should be promptly advised of matters of interest to them in this regard. WFO was advised to keep appropriate police departments advised of developing situation in Puerto Rico.

In accordance with re Bureau letter and Re Bureau airtel, WFO sources have been alerted. Appropriate agencies and police departments have been advised of this matter and will be furnished information of the developing situation in Puerto Rico, during normal liaison contacts.

The Bureau and appropriate offices will be notified immediately by WFO upon receipt of any pertinent information from sources concerning this matter.

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SJ 105-3353

of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia De Puerto Rico
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) Touth
was held under the direction of ANA LIVIA CORDERO. This

of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia De Puerto Rico
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) Youth
was held under the direction of ANA LIVIA CORDERO. This
group was receiving special indoctrination in
Marxism and Leninism doctrine, sabotage, personal
defense, and general tactics of leftest organizations
pointed out that MARQUES GARCIA and
CORDERO are active members of the MPIPR,

On April 21, 1967, at the MPIPR club in Mayaguez, there was a meeting of 38 persons led by JUAN MARI BRAS. MARI spoke of the economic structure of Puerto Rico and further that before the plebiscite there will be a concentration of independentist forces in San Juan in an effort to show the strength of the independentist movement.

During the evening of 4/21/67, some unknown person put a bottle of "Don Q" rum on top of the flag pole which usually has the Puerto Rican flag flying and used by members of Federaction De Universitation Pro-Independencia (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI) at the bust of Puerto Rican patriot JOSE DE DIEGO in front of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

## April 24, 1967:

On April 25, 1967, there will be a meeting at the MPIPR organization in Bayamon, Puerto Rico, where MPIPR member JUAN ANGEL SILEN ACEVEDO will speak regarding a meeting of the MPIPR Youth to be held in Bayamon on April 30, 1967.

On April 23, 1967, information was received to the effect that MPIPR member EFRAIN NEGRON of Naranjito, Puerto Rico, is one of the youths who will receive a

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year's course offered by the MPIPR pertaining to the latest Marxism and Leninism doctrine, sabotage, personal defense, and general tactics of communist personal under the direction of Dr. ANA LIVIA CORDERO.

During the morning of April 24, 1967, members of FUPI distributed pamphlets indicating that JOSE RAFAEL VARONA, a member of FUPI, and representatives at the Secretariat of the Latin American Continental Organization of Students, which is maintained in Havana, Cuba, was wounded during a United States bombing in North Viet Nam. This pamphlet also indicated that the president of the National Union of Students of Viet Nam was killed during this bombardment.

Information was received that during the afternoon hours of April 20, 1967, at the residence of LUIS MUNOZ SULLIVAN in Caguas, Puerto Rico, there was a meeting of the Justa Mision attended by six persons at which communist propagaida was distributed. It is to be noted that MUNOZ is the head of the Justa Mision.

# April 25, 1967:

During the evening hours of April 24, 1967; someone placed four old automobile tires at the flag pole where the Puerto Rican flag is usually raised in front of the bust of DE DIEGO at the college at Mayaguez. These tires were then burnt and great quantities of smoke were produced, but other than that no damage was done to the flag pole.

During the weekend of the 21st of April, 1967, someone cut the bases of the flag poles where the American flag usually flies at the schools in Barrios Salto, Hoya Mala, and Pueblo Nuevo in San Sebastian, Puerto Rico. Apparently a hacksaw

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was used to cut these flag poles and it was noted that the flag poles where the Puerto Rican flag usually flies suffered no damage.

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