

F B I

Date: 10/4/67

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-3002) (P)
 SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
 IS-PRN

ReNYairtel to Bu, 9/12/67.

[REDACTED] possibly to be a
 speaker at the demonstration on 10/21/67 in Washington,
 D.C.

LEADSAN JUANAT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

1. Will contact sources re subject's proposed
 trip and attempt to determine any plans he has made to be
 speaker at the 10/21/67 demonstration in Washington, D.C.

2. [REDACTED] and advise
 NYO of departure.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
 (1-62-111181) (NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE
 WAR IN VIETNAM)
 2 - San Juan (100-4785) (RM)
 (1-100-) (NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END
 THE WAR IN VIETNAM)
 1 - New York (100-158917) (NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO
 END THE WAR IN VIETNAM)
 1 - New York

MAM:ats
 (9)

C. C. - Bishop

EX 104

15 OCT 10 1967

Approved: AFM/Ree
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-111181-1

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-57)
SAC, Legat, Mexico City (64-2713)
(105-3661)

October 5, 1967

Director, FBI (105-68754)
(105-2627)
292

*0-7 to Legat Mexico City
10/19/67*

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO REGISTERED MAIL
IS - PRN

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN

Attached is ^a portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 9/18/67.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

- 2 - San Juan (105-3353) (100-4785) - Enclosures (4) (2 translations and 2 relets)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Subversive Control Section), sent direct with enclosure
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct

TGM:ccb(9)

Enc. (3)

NOT RECORDED

29 OCT 12 1967

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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

OCT 19 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

54 OCT 12 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-3353-1744

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Article published in the 8/12/67 issue of "Sucesos," containing interview with Juan Mari Bras.

PUERTO RICO - A COUNTRY WHICH DEMANDS ITS INDEPENDENCE

Text and Photos By Miguel Angel Gonzalez

II

San Juan, Puerto Rico, July, 1967 - A U. S. statesman once said that the United States does not have friends in the world, only interests. This truth finds its most perfect expression in the case of Puerto Rico. Already shown in a previous report were the enormous economic, political and military profits which the United States enjoys from its interests in Puerto Rico. The extraordinary profits which Yankee monopolies obtain by exploiting Puerto Rican natural resources have been illustrated and the denunciation has been made of the impressive network of military bases which surround the island, not only to pressure Latin American governments with the threat of war, but also to keep the Puerto Rican people, who are tired of living and working for the gain of imperialist capital, from taking up arms and following the only way to liberty: the revolutionary road.

This reporter, after having taken an automobile tour of the greater part of the island, obtained an interview with the great leader of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, Juan Mari Bras. This robust, young and honest attorney, a native of Mayaguez, is the head of Puerto Rican patriots working against great odds to obtain liberty for their country. Filled with a patriotic zeal which has been firmly established among the youth and Puerto Rican workers, Bras is a victim of a sordid campaign of abuse sponsored by the government of the United States. His movement, the MPI, is constantly harassed by the colonial regime of Puerto Rico, directed by U. S. imperialism.

It is easy to imagine the situation of Bras. He has taken upon his shoulders, along with a group of veteran Independentists and with the support of the island's youth who are directed by young militants such as Pedro Baiges Chapel, Norman Pietro, Alberto Perez y Perez, Carlos Padilla and many others, the noble task of winning the symbol of dignity for the Puerto Rican people: independence.

TRANSLATED BY:

October 3, 1967

ccb

105-26
105-242-
ENCLOSURE

Well aware of all the problems facing this Caribbean island, Bras answered competently all the points of the questionnaire which this reporter had given him. First of all, however, he pointed out the enormous obstacles which Yankee imperialism has placed in the path of Puerto Rican independence. He and this reporter toured the streets and avenues of San Juan. Bras pointed out the government employees who were forced to remove from posts and fences the propaganda which the MPI had affixed the night before, calling upon the citizens to repudiate the false plebiscite. It should be pointed out that only the propaganda of the MPI was removed by the government, a government which did not interfere with the propaganda put forth by Munoz Marin and Luis Ferre calling either for continuation of the "Associated Free State" or else annexation to the United States.

Afterwards we went to the home of a veteran Independentist militant and it was here that Bras gave his tape-recorded interview. He answered fully and completely all the questions which this reporter presented. His blue eyes sparked when he pointed out the infamous exploitation which the Puerto Rican people suffer. He reviewed what Puerto Rico was and is under foreign domination, analyzed the serious problem presented by the existence of thousands of non-producing bureaucrats, who merely receive and transmit official papers. He placed special emphasis on the 800,000 unemployed individuals representing a third of the island's population. He warned that under the current regime there was no possible solution for the unhappy condition of the Puerto Rican worker whose only fate is to travel between slums of San Juan and the ghetto of New York's Bronx.

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

"Furthermore, what we are tackling now is not the assumption of power by an armed revolution, but the absolute necessity of demanding independence for the Puerto Rican people. This is the immediate objective of the MPI and all Puerto Rican patriots. Once independence has been obtained, which will have to come as the result of the most elementary justice, then the Puerto Rican people themselves will establish their own form of government. We are firmly convinced, through the uncountable

expressions of sympathy for our movement made by revolutionary governments throughout the world, that Puerto Rican independence is an immediate reality which the monopolistic exploiters of Yankee imperialism will not be able to impede."

I have here a transcription of a tape containing the answers given by the great leader of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement to questions submitted by this reporter.

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

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

The MPI was established in 1959 and was the product of a determination to re-establish the independent struggle of Puerto Rico, which had passed through a period of crisis during the 1950 decade. It was founded principally by Puerto Ricans from the old struggle for independence, both those of the Nationalists Party, as well as those of the Independentist Party and Communist Party which existed in the decades of the 30's and the 40's. Also involved were youths of the new generation who had no direct contact with the experiences and frustrations of the old struggle. These youths had been consolidated since 1956 into the Federation of Universities for Independence, known as the FUPI.

The MPI gave impetus to a new struggle which began by re-examining all the Independentist theories and drawing up tactics in conformity with the necessities imposed by the struggle in Puerto Rico, a general strategy which would put us on the sure road toward triumph for our cause: independence and national liberation.

The Movement for Independence has grown in respect to the number of its followers and its militancy, and is well-grounded both in national as well as international reality.

Originally a movement consisting primarily of the petty bourgeois and intellectuals, students and professionals, the Movement for Independence today is made up primarily of workers, peasants and students.

The Movement for Independence is the most firmly established political organization among the people of Puerto Rico. We have organized missions, which are the base cells and organs of the MPI, in practically all areas of Puerto Rico. We have central missions, on the municipal or regional level, which coordinate the work of all the base organizations, in 23 regions of the country as well as the United States. In the United States the central mission is the "Vito Marco Antonio" mission which serves the vanguard of the Puerto Rican people in New York.

The Movement for Independence has established a united community among all the Puerto Rican patriotic forces. It hopes that, guided by its vanguard, these forces will make their proper contributions toward hastening the struggle for our country's independence.

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

The two basic pillars of the MPI policy are unity of Puerto Rican forces here in Puerto Rico, and the alliance of our vanguard with all the revolutionary forces fighting to overthrow U. S. imperialism throughout the world. For this reason we have joined the organization of solidarity of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; we participated in the tri-continental conference which took place in Havana, and we have also joined the Organization for Latin American solidarity. We are going to participate in this conference which will take place in Havana during the month of July. We have participated in student, political and labor demonstrations in various areas and we hope that the Puerto Rican independence struggle will be understood by all revolutionists throughout the world as a basic part of the struggle for national liberation on the entire planet.

F B I

Date: 10/6/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED

Via _____

(Priority)

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-3002)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN

ReNYairtel to Bureau 10/4/67.

On 10/6/67, [REDACTED] advised that subject was to be a guest speaker, along with H. RAP BROWN, at the 19th Anniversary Meeting of the "National Guardian" on 10/27/67 at the Americana Hotel, New York, NY, at 8:00 PM.

NYO following matter.

5 - Bureau (RM)
(1-105-168197)(H. RAP BROWN)
(1-100-357044)("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")
1 - San Juan (100-4785)(Info)(RM)

1 - NY 100-160701 (H. RAP BROWN)(43)
1 - NY 100-93572 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")(42)
1 - New York (44)

MAM:msb
(11)

REC-42 105-292-306

22 OCT 10 1967

EX-115

1 cc 910 806

XEROX

OCT 11 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-168197-100-357044

54 OCT 12 1967
Bishop
JFM/ade

10/10/67

Airtel

To: SAC, San Juan (100-4785)
New York (105-3002)

REC 46

From: Director, FBI (105-292) - 305

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PAN

EX 104

ReNYairtel to the Bureau 10/4/67 two copies of which were furnished to the San Juan Office. A copy of reairtel is enclosed for the information of WFO.

San Juan and New York should keep WFO advised of developments in this matter.

1 - WFO (Enclosure)

1 - 62-111181 (National Mobilization Committee to End the War in
JJD:ebb Vietnam)
(9)

NOTE:

Subject is head of Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), militant Puerto Rican independence organization. New York has received information that he will possibly travel to Washington, D. C., on 10/21/67 to take part in demonstration by National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. New York has set out lead for San Juan to attempt to determine any plans subject has to travel to Washington, D. C., as mentioned above. Subject included in Security Index.

MAILED 4

OCT - 9 1967

COMM - FBI

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

66 OCT 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 10/10/67

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

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

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
IS-PRN *FACIAL INTELLIGENCE*

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) copy of a handbill distributed by the "Comite Pro Defensa De Sixto Alvelo" (Sixto Alvelo Defense Committee) during 1966, along with a Xerox copy of same (minus certain printed portions) substituting in the body a self-explanatory letter written in the Spanish language with an English translation attached.

One Xerox copy of this handbill with English translation attached is enclosed for the New York Office.

These handbills are being forwarded to the Bureau for consideration in being used in our Counterintelligence Program.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 55

EX 104

3 OCT 12 1967

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (105-32872) (Info.) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - San Juan
R/G/jms
(5)

53 NOV 29 1967

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

San Juan feels the preparation and mailing of the proposed handbill to independence groups and newspaper media located in Puerto Rico and New York under the name of the "Sixto Alvelo Defense Committee" would afford the Bureau an opportunity to capitalize on this matter to the extent it will cause embarrassment to JUAN MARI BRAS, the MPFR, and to RUPPI, in trying to justify [redacted] actions. Further

SJ 105-3353 Sub I

consideration is being given to mailing a copy of the proposed handbill to Radio Havana since they afforded ~~radio~~ radio publicity during the early stages of his case.

Should the Bureau approve this proposal it would require that the handbills be prepared at the Seat of Government to approximate as closely as possible the form, type and color of print of the enclosed handbill distributed by the Sixto Alvelo Committee during 1966. The last line on this handbill was purposely deleted since San Juan is not positive of the current mailing address being used by the Committee. To afford proper coverage 200 copies of the proposed handbill would have to be printed so as to provide 100 for New York and 100 for San Juan.

It is requested the Bureau give expeditious consideration to this proposal as mailing of the handbill by New York and San Juan should be somewhat contemporaneous with ~~its~~ its reclassification date.

Any comments New York may have with regard to this matter are solicited.

10/16/67

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

AIR MAIL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, SAN JUAN
SUBJECT GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(IS - PRN)
(Bufile 105-66754)
(SJ file 105-3353)

JUNE

JUAN MARI BRAS
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(Bufile 105-292; 65-68323)
(SJ file 100-4785 Sub 3;
[REDACTED])

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [REDACTED]
DATE 10/17/67 [REDACTED]

Re SJ airtels to the Bureau dated 3/9/67 and 5/1/67
captioned as above. (u)

It is to be noted that the referenced communications
set forth the background activities of various organizations
and individuals engaged in seeking independence for Puerto
Rico. That information will not be repeated in this communica-
tion. (u)

[REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan
(1 - 100-4785 Sub 3)

ASJ:efo
(5)

105-292-
NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 8 1967

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/00 8/30/77

~~SECRET~~

79 NOV 14 1967

100-4785 Sub 3
SJ 65-419 Sub 4

[REDACTED]

A sequence of events has since occurred which appears to indicate a growing tendency among the more militant independentists toward violence to achieve their ends, and a definite and pronounced influence on the independence leaders exerted by the communist government of Cuba as indicated by the information set forth below: (u)

Immediately following the Puerto Rican plebiscite, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, as well as [REDACTED] attended the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) in Havana, Cuba. (u)

Since the return of JUAN MARI BRAS from the LASO conference, the following information has been developed: (u)

[REDACTED]

The San Juan Star, an English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 10/3/67, reported that JUAN MARI BRAS stated "We will continue to maintain that the imperialist violence which is aimed to drown out all our national sentiments and opinions will foment more violence." (u)

JUAN MARI BRAS acknowledged that he and the leaders of his political organization have stated that "violence brought up by colonial interventionist regime, breeds more violence". (u)

JUAN MARI BRAS added that "the MPIPR will never renounce its aspirations regardless of the pressures the movement is subjected to by a newspaper, the Police (u)

Superintendent, the Commonwealth Government, and the United States Government." (u)

[REDACTED]

JUAN MARI BRAS at an MPIPR meeting quoted FIDEL CASTRO as saying "the revolution in America has to be based on young leaders who will work each day to make the revolution." (u)

[REDACTED]

The 9/1/67 issue of "Bohemia", which is published in Havana, Cuba, under the supervision and control of the Cuban communist government, carried an article captioned "Puerto Rico in Battle", reflecting statements of CARLOS PADILLA, of the MPIPR delegation to Cuba (who remained in Cuba following the LASO conference). Referring to the 7/23/67 plebiscite, the article states that "of 1,700,000 people registered to vote, only 700,000 voted. That means that over a million voters supported the MPIPR position and refused to participate". Referring to the LASO conference, the article continued "Revolutionaries must work out their own strategy. The MPIPR knows this and they are collaborating with all revolutionary movements and Parties. That is why we attended the LASO conference where the revolutionaries of Latin America, keeping in mind a common strategy, built up an organization which undoubtedly will set the nations of this continent on the roads toward their second and true independence. The MPIPR confirms its decision to fight shoulder to shoulder with all the revolutionaries to overthrow the Yankee imperialists. We realize, through our decisions at LASO, that armed battle is the basic manner in which to handle this in America today, and we support all forms of battle which will strengthen us." (u)

SJ 100-4785 Sub 3
SJ 65-419 Sub 4

Rebel radio, Havana, Cuba, broadcasted a statement attributed to CARLOS PADILLA on 9/24/67, as follows: "We will overthrow the Yankee imperialists supported by the remainder of the world.----- For the past three days Puerto Rican students have been fighting in the streets. Puerto Ricans will be victorious in removing the Yankee imperialists from our island." (u)

The following events of rioting and incendiarism have transpired during the past month: (u)

On 9/20/67, two youths were arrested at a High School in San Juan for disrupting classes. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was arrested for interrupting classes. This precipitated rioting by approximately 250 students which resulted in numerous broken windows in the school as well as in passing vehicles. Three police officers were injured during the disturbances. (u)

On 9/27/67, at the instigation of FUPI members, students at the University of Puerto Rico rioted, causing extensive damage to property and bodily injury to individuals. One person was killed. The rioting continued until the early morning of 9/28/67 and resulted in the arrest of a number of students who were later [REDACTED]

Sources have advised that ringleaders involved in the rioting were former [REDACTED]

On 10/1/67, [REDACTED] advised that incendiary devices were placed in three department stores in the San Juan area causing considerable damage estimated in excess of \$500,000 in one store alone. The stores were Bargain Town, Kresge and Belk-Lindsey. (u)

On 10/2/67, [REDACTED] advised that incendiary devices were located in a Sea Land Inc. warehouse in Arecibo, (u)

Puerto Rico. Other incendiary devices were found on 10/2/67 at the Grand Union Supermarket at Bayamon, Puerto Rico. (u)

On 10/7/67, two time bombs exploded in Hiram Bithorn Municipal Stadium, which stadium was filled with some 4,000 people at the time. The bomb exploded in the dugout. No injuries occurred, however, an estimated \$25,000 in damage resulted. (u)

Numerous anonymous fire threats have been made to various businesses in Puerto Rico. [REDACTED] has stated that it is his belief the "intellectual protagonists of these activities of terrorism are JUAN MARI BRAS of the MPIPR and his collaborators. (u)

[REDACTED]

On 10/12/67, El Mundo (San Juan Spanish language newspaper) advised of an anonymous letter received stating that the "war of liberation" is about to begin. The letter stated that five bombs would be planted at the Bithorn Stadium during the weekend 10/14 - 10/15/67 (the bombs were not planted). The letter stated that El Mundo should ask for peace in Viet Nam or the "war of liberation" would begin and there would be deaths every day. The writer of the anonymous letter also threatened to destroy the newspaper by fire. The letter ended with "Long live independent Puerto Rico", "Long live the world's revolution", and "Long live FIDEL CASTRO". (u)

10/16/67

AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

AIR MAIL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, SAN JUAN
SUBJECT GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(IS - PRN)
(Bufile 105-66754)
(SJ file 105-3353)

JUNE

JUAN MARI BRAS
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(Bufile 105-292; 65-68323)
(SJ file 100-4785 Sub 3;
[REDACTED])

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*
DATE *4/2/77* *755/ra*

Re SJ airtels to the Bureau dated 3/9/67 and 5/1/67
captioned as above. (u)

It is to be noted that the referenced communications
set forth the background activities of various organizations
and individuals engaged in seeking independence for Puerto
Rico. That information will not be repeated in this communica-
tion. (u)

[REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan
(1 - 100-4785 Sub 3)

AJC:epb
(5)

105-292-
NOT RECORDED

120 NOV 8 1967

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/88 8/30/77

~~SECRET~~

79 NOV 14 1967

SJ 100-4785 Sub 3
SJ 65-419 Sub 4

[REDACTED]

A sequence of events has since occurred which appears to indicate a growing tendency among the more militant independentists toward violence to achieve their ends, and a definite and pronounced influence on the independence leaders exerted by the communist government of Cuba as indicated by the information set forth below: (u)

*Julio 7/1967
Carroll Parker*

Immediately following the Puerto Rican plebiscite, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, as well as [REDACTED] attended the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) in Havana, Cuba. (u)

Since the return of JUAN MARI BRAS from the LASO conference, the following information has been developed: (u)

[REDACTED]

The San Juan Star, an English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 10/3/67, reported that JUAN MARI BRAS stated "We will continue to maintain that the imperialist violence which is aimed to drown out all our national sentiments and opinions will foment more violence." (u)

JUAN MARI BRAS acknowledged that he and the leaders of his political organization have stated that "violence brought up by colonial interventionist regime, breeds more violence". (u)

JUAN MARI BRAS added that "the MPIPR will never renounce its aspirations regardless of the pressures the movement is subjected to by a newspaper, the Police (u)"

SJ 100-4785 Sub 3
SJ 65-419 Sub 4

Superintendent, the Commonwealth Government, and the United States Government." (u)

[REDACTED]

JUAN MARI BRAS at an MPIPR meeting quoted FIDEL CASTRO as saying "the revolution in America has to be based on young leaders who will work each day to make the revolution." (u)

[REDACTED]

The 9/1/67 issue of "Bohemia", which is published in Havana, Cuba, under the supervision and control of the Cuban communist government, carried an article captioned "Puerto Rico in Battle", reflecting statements of CARLOS PADILLA, of the MPIPR delegation to Cuba (who remained in Cuba following the LASO conference). Referring to the 7/23/67 plebiscite, the article states that "of 1,700,000 people registered to vote, only 700,000 voted. That means that over a million voters supported the MPIPR position and refused to participate". Referring to the LASO conference, the article continued "Revolutionaries must work out their own strategy. The MPIPR knows this and they are collaborating with all revolutionary movements and Parties. That is why we attended the LASO conference where the revolutionaries of Latin America, keeping in mind a common strategy, built up an organization which undoubtedly will set the nations of this continent on the roads toward their second and true independence. The MPIPR confirms its decision to fight shoulder to shoulder with all the revolutionaries to overthrow the Yankee imperialists. We realize, through our decisions at LASO, that armed battle is the basic manner in which to handle this in America today, and we support all forms of battle which will strengthen us." (u)

SJ 100-4785 Sub 3
SJ 65-419 Sub 4

Rebel radio, Havana, Cuba, broadcasted a statement attributed to CARLOS PADILLA on 9/24/67, as follows: "We will overthrow the Yankee imperialists supported by the remainder of the world.----- For the past three days Puerto Rican students have been fighting in the streets. Puerto Ricans will be victorious in removing the Yankee imperialists from our island." (u)

The following events of rioting and incendiarism have transpired during the past month: (u)

On 9/20/67, two youths were arrested at a High School in San Juan for disrupting classes. [redacted]

[redacted] was arrested for interrupting classes. This precipitated rioting by approximately 250 students which resulted in numerous broken windows in the school as well as in passing vehicles. Three police officers were injured during the disturbances. (u)

On 9/27/67, at the instigation of FUPI members, students at the University of Puerto Rico rioted, causing extensive damage to property and bodily injury to individuals. One person was killed. The rioting continued until the early morning of 9/28/67 and resulted in the arrest of a number of students who were later [redacted]

Sources have advised that ringleaders involved in the rioting were former [redacted]

On 10/1/67, [redacted] advised that incendiary devices were placed in three department stores in the San Juan area causing considerable damage estimated in excess of \$500,000 in one store alone. The stores were Bargain Town, Kresge and Belk-Lindsey. (u)

On 10/2/67, [redacted] advised that incendiary devices were located in a Sea Land Inc. warehouse in Arecibo. (u)

Puerto Rico. Other incendiary devices were found on 10/2/67 at the Grand Union Supermarket at Bayamon, Puerto Rico. (u)

On 10/7/67, two time bombs exploded in Hiram Bithorn Municipal Stadium, which stadium was filled with some 4,000 people at the time. The bomb exploded in the dugout. No injuries occurred, however, an estimated \$25,000 in damage resulted. (u)

Numerous anonymous fire threats have been made to various businesses in Puerto Rico. [REDACTED] has stated that it is his belief the "intellectual protagonists of these activities of terrorism are JUAN MARI BRAS of the MPIP and his collaborators. (u)

[REDACTED]

On 10/12/67, El Mundo (San Juan Spanish language newspaper) advised of an anonymous letter received stating that the "war of liberation" is about to begin. The letter stated that five bombs would be planted at the Bithorn Stadium during the weekend 10/14 - 10/15/67 (the bombs were not planted). The letter stated that El Mundo should ask for peace in Viet Nam or the "war of liberation" would begin and there would be deaths every day. The writer of the anonymous letter also threatened to destroy the newspaper by fire. The letter ended with "Long live independent Puerto Rico", "Long live the world's revolution", and "Long live FIDEL CASTRO". (u)

SAC, Legat, Mexico City (64-2713)
(105-3661)

October 16, 1967

Director, FBI (105-66754)
(105-262)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS - PRN

XXXXXXXXXXXX
REGISTERED MAIL

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN

portion of
Attached is the translation which you requested by letter
dated 9/18/67.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

- 2 - San Juan (105-3353) (100-4705) - Enclosures (2) (2 translations)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Subversive Control Section), sent direct
with enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct

TGM:ccb

(8)(3) 3 75 61
Enc.

NOT RECORDED

16 OCT 26 1967

ENCLOSURE
17 NOV 1 1967

MAILED 24
OCT 16 1967
COMM-FBI

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

COPY FILED IN
UNRECORDED

(Continuation)

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

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

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

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

It is not a plebiscite like, for example, those conducted by De Gaulle in the French colonies of Africa where, in theory, the alternatives of independence or annexation were presented these colonies with the promise of the French Government that it would recognize the mandate of the electorate, whatever it would be. In this plebiscite neither the government nor the Congress of the United States has made any promise about respecting the decision of the electorate.

Furthermore, it is guaranteed that the plebiscite will result in a triumph for the "Associated Free State." This is because the apparatus which administers the plebiscite has been established by the Puerto Rican government, with all the bureaucracy, the governmental machinery and economic structure of the regime being utilized to guarantee the result beforehand.

TRANSLATED BY: *THA*

:ccb

ENCLOSURE

October 13, 1967

This being the case, the opposition in this country has abstained from participating in the so-called plebiscite. As a result, they have adopted the extreme measure of recruiting a false opposition by paying \$385,000 to six individuals who claim to represent independence in this plebiscite but who really represent no bona fide organization of the independence struggle. These individuals include a thief who was expelled from a labor union for having robbed workers^{and} an adventurist who was also expelled from his own independentist party, the Conservative Independentist Party in Puerto Rico. These two gentlemen, with four employees, have declared themselves to be the representatives of the Independentists, despite the unanimous rejection of this so-called plebiscite by all the Independentists.

The Movement for Independence, from the very beginning, adopted a position repudiating the plebiscite. It adopted this position from the very moment that a committee was named by the President of the United States, allegedly to study the political status of Puerto Rico and to make recommendations. Since that time we have denounced all maneuvers which we have anticipated and which have actually been undertaken. The Movement for Independence adopted a wise policy of unity in regard to the plebiscite. It called upon all its forces to oppose this plebiscite and as a result has maintained a unity of forces which next Sunday is to reject the plebiscite and affirm the right of Puerto Rico to full sovereignty, with each of the individual groups among these forces joining in a united front to inform the people of Puerto Rico and to denounce this false plebiscite before the world.

There is a brutal and sordid campaign of repression against the patriotic forces of Puerto Rico, and especially against the militants of the patriotic vanguard. Here in Puerto Rico the political police of the so-called Associated Free State, are constantly working. Also constantly at work are the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secret Service, a part of the United States Treasury Department. Also working are the military intelligence branches of the United States Navy, Air Force

and Army, as well as the fronts established by the CIA and the FBI. These fronts are the so-called civic, pseudo-student, pseudo-labor and pseudo-popular organizations which are nothing but CIA and FBI fronts used to strengthen the imperialist conspiracy against the independentists. The independentists leadership, and in particular the militants of the MPI, are continually besieged by the 24-hour persecution of the FBI and the political police of Puerto Rico. Extreme pressure is applied by visiting the employers of workers who belong to the MPI and threatening them, demanding that they remove the MPI workers from the payrolls of the plant, business or firm. Pressure is also exercised by threatening the friends of the MPI members, visiting and implanting in their neighbors fear and continually besieging members who are active in the Puerto Rican patriotic vanguard. Furthermore, an intensive effort has been made to isolate the MPI from the Puerto Rican people. In a propaganda campaign of vast dimensions efforts were made to discredit the credentials of the MPI and the leader of the MPI, and to use fear as a weapon to convince the people not to listen to the MPI appeals; to cut all communication between the vanguard and its people.

This effort, despite the intense and persistent activity by the well-established imperialist machinery here, failed miserably. The MPI has become linked more and more closely with the great masses of the Puerto Rican people. The MPI appeal is the only appeal heard with admiration and respect throughout. The manifestation of solidarity with the MPI is shown by the aid given our organization so that it may overcome all this repression.

When the Central Intelligence Agency burned our national offices in Rio Piedra, the people spontaneously raised the money to reconstruct the headquarters of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence. On April 16, despite all the threats and hysterical campaign launched by the imperialists to prevent a popular demonstration of support for the Movement for Independence, we mobilized 15,000 Puerto Ricans in the streets of San Juan to carry signs and flags of the MPI in a demonstration against obligatory military service and in support of youth resisting this obligatory military service. They

also supported the heroic people of Vietnam who are resisting the brutal aggression of the United States. They also repudiated U. S. citizenship and affirmed their support of Puerto Rican citizenship. Finally, they repudiated the false plebiscite and protested against U. S. exploitation of our mineral rights.

This demonstration was an eloquent proof of the impotence of all the imperialist repressive machine in a futile attempt to hold back the ever-growing influence of the patriotic vanguard among the Puerto Rican people.

The plebiscite has already been internationally discredited. It is already known by the majority of Puerto Ricans as a futile trick. The struggle must not stop, it must be continued. We will continue our struggle to involve more and more Puerto Ricans in the struggle for independence.

The plebiscite, which has already been discredited, has had a favorable consequence for us and has created conditions for establishing Puerto Rican unity, a unity of forces for a national affirmation in Puerto Rico which would not have been possible had it not been for the cynicism resulting from the imposition of this plebiscite.

In the plebiscite - we expect and we assure it, over half the population of Puerto Rico will refuse to vote. Not even all the machinery at the disposal of the colonial government will bring even half the adult population of Puerto Rico to the polls on July 23.

The Census Bureau states that there are 1,700,000 adults over 21 years of age in Puerto Rico. On the electoral list for the plebiscite there are only 1,000,000 people registered.

Neither the independists of the Movement for Independence nor those who follow the MPI line are registered. We have repudiated the elections as a farce. Despite the fraud which the colonial government will attempt, and we know that it will attempt fraud because, as we said before, there is no legitimate opposition in the plebiscite, despite the attempts at legitimacy so as to conceal this fraud, they are not going to succeed in having all those registered vote. They themselves anticipate an abstention of about 20%.

This means that despite what they are going to do, and they have the machinery to do it, they are going to attract only 800,000 voters to the polls. As can be seen, this is not even 50% of the adult population of the country who are legally entitled to vote.

Therefore, from any point of view, the plebiscite will be a farce. Already it was discredited and attacked at a meeting of the decolonization of the United Nations which lasted six hours, wherein 6 of the 24 countries making up this committee denounced the false plebiscite and demanded that Puerto Rico be given full independence by the U.N. The 6 countries were the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Syria, Tanzania and Iraq. The plebiscite was attacked internationally in this debate which resounded throughout the world press.

Here in Puerto Rico, the anti-plebiscite demonstration set for next Sunday, a week before the plebiscite, will be an event of much greater significance than the false plebiscite. This demonstration will be the greatest ever staged in the history of Puerto Rican politics. Despite all the repressive measures taken against it, we are certain that it will be an event of extraordinary scope and significance. The resolutions adopted here will have a greater influence on the immediate future of Puerto Rico than the false plebiscite of July 23.

Reporter: What opinion do you have of Luis Ferre and Luis Munoz Marin and their respective parties or movements?

Bras: Luis Ferre is the leader of the individuals favoring annexation to the United States. Luis Munoz Marin is the leader of the colonial government and he hopes to maintain the present status of the Associated Free State. Both men represent various versions of colonialism. This colonialism is based on an absolute dependence of the classes which they represent on imperialism for their privileges and benefits derived from the current situation.

Ferre represents the great Puerto Rican Bourgeoisie, which is certainly a minority, quite small in comparison with the bourgeoisie of other capitalist countries. This bourgeoisie in Puerto Rico is very small and has little economic power. This is why it is quite dependent on imperialism for its subsistence and

development. Its interests are not those of the people of Puerto Rico and, while coinciding with those of imperialism, actually are in conflict with the Puerto Rican people's interests.

Munoz Marin represents the bureaucratic bourgeoisie of Puerto Rico. This bureaucratic bourgeoisie developed to its greatest height during the twenty-five years Munoz Marin headed the island. This bourgeoisie produces no goods in the classical sense of the word. What it engages in are the business proceedings of imperialist monopolies exercising their domain in Puerto Rico, both in private industry and Government. These are the ones who have paved the way for U. S. monopolies to take ever-increasing control of the Puerto Rican economy. These are the people who serve these monopolies and are therefore part of the imperialist apparatus. Their existence as a class depends completely on whether or not imperialism continues its reign in Puerto Rico. This explains the political positions assumed by the group.

It is true, however, that Luis Munoz Marin advocates a regime which is more in conformity to the reality of Puerto Rico, whereas Ferre advocates an illusion: immediate union with the United States, something which cannot happen. Marin favors that the status quo be maintained. This is more suitable to the United States and therefore the United States supports Marin and does not support Ferre.

Reporter: Do you believe that the United States is benefiting nationally, internationally and politically from the plebiscite? Which would the United States benefit more from: statehood for Puerto Rico or the "Associated Free State"?

Bras: If by the term United States, we mean the people of the United States, they would not benefit either from statehood or from the Associated Free State. They would benefit only from Puerto Rican independence which would create mutual respect between our two peoples.

However, it is not the American people who dominate U. S. policy. It is the complex of interests which

we call imperialism and which represents a very small sector of the United States population, but which dominates completely the economic structure etc. This sector benefits from the Associated Free State because the Associated Free State is the instrument it uses to destroy the Puerto Rican nationality.

Puerto Rico is not an improvisation. Puerto Rico, as a people and as a nationality is one of the most clearly self-defined and most clearly traced phenomena in the entire world. It has a perfect geographic unity, an ethnic unity produced by a gradual mixing of the original peoples, Africans and Europeans. It has a universal language, Spanish, which is spoken universally throughout the island. It has a historic unity with all the characteristics which define nationality. This nationality would be destroyed if Puerto Rico were incorporated into the United States as a state.

The process of Yankee expansion indicates that they have followed the policy, when they arrive in a territory, of expanding the frontiers and absorbing the territory, first to destroy the nationality existing in this territory, displacing the natives and substituting U. S. immigrants for them to control the economic and political apparatus of this territory, and then, having done this, incorporate the territory as a state as it did with the Mexican territories which it stole from Mexico. They did the same thing in Hawaii. When Hawaii was granted statehood there were no longer any Hawaiians on Hawaii. This is something which is little known in the world, but it is fact. Hawaiians today constitute only 8% of the entire population of the islands.

Who now dominates the life of Hawaii? They are the blue-eyed blonds from California, Washington, Oregon and other states of the United States who today dominate the economic structure, who are in key political positions and who benefit from statehood. Such a thing has not happened in Puerto Rico, nor can it come about easily, because Puerto Rico was a nation already solidly formed in historical development when the Americans invaded our beaches in 1898.

The Americans ^{must} do away with this historical development in order to annex Puerto Rico. Albizu Campos once said: "Annexation is the definitive triumph of colonialism." However, to bring about annexation, there must be a lengthy process of colonial establishment which will permit the development of a policy leading to the replacement of all the Puerto Ricans of the country. Already a third of the population has emigrated to the United States where they work as semi-slaves in U. S. territory. However, the fertility of the Puerto Ricans is such that there still remain 2,700,000 inhabitants here. U. S. immigrants cannot replace these 2,700,000 inhabitants in the social life of this country. To think of statehood as an alternative to imperialism would be absurd in this instance. No imperialist is seriously thinking of making Puerto Rico a state in this instance because he knows that this would precipitate a revolution in Puerto Rico. He knows that there is a deeply established independence feeling here which would be activated into a state of desperate opposition to annexation. This would result in a revolution in Puerto Rico. Therefore, these people are not thinking of making Puerto Rico a state of the United States, but rather of maintaining the Associated Free State.

Thus we have the plebiscite which these people hope to benefit from. These people are so naive, and the imperialists are so short-sighted that they believe a falsification such as this one will hold back the flow of history in our country and which will isolate Puerto Rico from the convulsions of the entire world where national liberation is one of the basic elements defining humanity. These people believe that by obtaining, through a plebiscite, an apparent endorsement (with false votes) that they are going to hold back liberation in this country and maintain the status quo which will enable them to continue their policy of absorption until Puerto Rican nationality has disappeared and our country is incorporated into the United States as a state.

61
300
SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

10/16/67

Director, FBI (105-93124) - - -

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

ReBuairtel to San Juan and New York dated 7/10/67.

San Juan and New York should advise as to any information they have received regarding the counterintelligence measure which was utilized in reairtel.

2 - New York (105-32872)

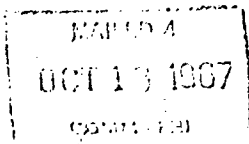
JJD:ebb
(6)

NOTE:

By airtel 7/10/67 San Juan was authorized to translate and mail a letter which was intended to be a counterintelligence measure against the MPIPR, a Puerto Rican independence group. We have not received any data to date as to any tangible results.

REC-25/105-93124-230

OCT 16 1967



62 OCT 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

INVOICE #	DESCRIPTION	DATE	PO #	GROSS AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	NET AMOUNT
3913376REF	CUSTOMER REFUND	7/19/89		144.00		144.00
TOTAL				144.00		144.00

REMITTANCE ADVICE

CALLAGHAN & COMPANY
155 Pfingsten Road, Deerfield, Illinois 60015

DETACH AND RETAIN THIS STATEMENT
THE ATTACHED CHECK IS IN PAYMENT OF ITEMS DESCRIBED BELOW
IF NOT CORRECT PLEASE NOTIFY US PROMPTLY. NO RECEIPT DESIRED.

FBI

Date: 10/17/67

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1) (P)
SUBJECT : GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
IS-PRN

Re San Juan report of [REDACTED]
9/28/67, and Bureau airtel to San Juan,
10/12/67, both captioned, "MOVIMIENTO PRO
INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR); IS-PRN".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New
York are two copies and one copy respectively of a
cartoon depicting JUAN MARI BRAS, [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED]

As noted in referenced Bureau airtel, the
MPIPR youth secretariate has been dissolved and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has been dismissed as [REDACTED] after
he allegedly attempted to create a faction within the
MPIPR and dismiss [REDACTED] from his position as
MPIPR [REDACTED] and other leadership
positions. On one occasion, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] very nearly
came to blows over the situation. MARI BRAS has
established a commission to control MPIPR youth activities
until the next national assembly of MPIPR youth in
November, 1967.

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-New York (105-32872)
2-San Juan
AGG:ver
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 1) (Info) (RM)

105-93124-231
26
14 OCT 20 1967

Approved: Bishop

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Since [redacted] dismissal, the San Juan Office notes he still exerts considerable influence in fact, if not in name, over a segment of MPIPR youth. In that connection, the enclosed cartoon is submitted as a proposed counterintelligence measure which is entirely self-explanatory to the rank and file membership of the MPIPR as follows:

Fat and complacent maximum leader MARI BRAS blissfully leads the MPIPR and the Puerto Rican independentist community beneath the control and domination of the Cuban communist government as depicted by the caricature of FIDEL CASTRO on the flag upraised in the hand of MARI BRAS. MARI BRAS' principal henchman and lieutenant [redacted] acting as axman for his chief, destroys [redacted], the true Puerto Rican revolutionary and leader of the militant MPIPR youth, this depicted by the broken staff on the Puerto Rican flag held in [redacted] hand and the falling JMPI banner. The caption, MUERTE DE REVOLUCIONARIO BORINQUEÑO (death of a Puerto Rican revolutionary) merely strengthens the connotation that a true Puerto Rican and pursuer of true independence has fallen.

The San Juan Office proposes to reproduce approximately 200 of these cartoons exactly in the rough form as those enclosed in order to add to the authenticity by amateurish appearance. They will be reproduced on plain unwatermarked paper on our xerox copier and mailed under secure conditions to selected members of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico and New York City with emphasis on the younger group.

It is believed this measure will have the two-fold effect of deepening the rift in MPIPR leadership and quite probably actually creating a dissident faction within the MPIPR under the leadership of [redacted] thus creating distrust and confusion both in the inner circle of leadership and the rank and file membership. No possibility of any adverse results of the cartoon can be foreseen.

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

Bureau authority is hereby solicited to immediately put this measure into effect, noting maximum results will be achieved if the technique is utilized prior to the pending assembly of MPIPR youth scheduled for November, 1967.

MUERTE DE REVOLUCIONARIO BORINQUEÑO



10/18/67

Evolución
a Vanguardia
Revolucionaria
Anotada.

DATE _____ 19 _____

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

DEPOSITED BY _____

JUN 11 1967

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

HARLAND VII

		DOLLARS	CENTS
CASH			
CHECKS	1		
(List	2		
SEPARATELY)	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
CHECK COUNT	7		
	8		
	9		
TOTAL			

13500-0757

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-18-67

The Puerto Rican Independence Movement is a militant organization seeking independence for Puerto Rico. Its leaders have advocated violence to obtain this objective.

The attached outlines changes in the political philosophy and structure of the group. Plans call for the expulsion of conservative and less militant members. Group will be the "revolutionary vanguard" instead of the "patriotic vanguard."

This information was disseminated by teletype to the President, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, the Army, Air Force and Secret Service. It will also be given to the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Internal Security Division and Navy.

WLS:JJD:mh

gip Gen

WLS/ mtd

FBI

Date: 10/20/67

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-111181)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-158917)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)

Re NY teletypes 10/18/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 18 copies of an LHM concerning a proposed demonstration in Washington, D.C., on 10/21/67. Extra copies are being furnished WFO for outside dissemination. Two copies being furnished Richmond as per Bureau instruction.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished locally as follows:

Three copies to 108th MI Group.
One copy to OSI.
One copy to NIS.
One copy to USA, SDNY.
One copy to USA, EDNY.
One copy to Secret Service.

The LHM is classified Confidential because it contains information from the below listed informants, the disclosure of which could reveal their identities, and thereby be detrimental to the national defense.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 18) (RM)
- 2 - Richmond (100-10498) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - WFO (100-46171) (Encls. 8) (RM)
- 1 - New York

FTS:ocs
(9)

25 OCT 21 1967

ENCLOSURE

REC-11 62-111181-1403

INT. SEC.

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
October 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu File (62-111181)
NY File (100-158917)

Title: National Mobilization Committee
To End The War In Vietnam
October 21 - 23, 1967 Demonstration
Washington, D.C.

Character

Reference is made to communication dated
and captioned as above at New York.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-683323)

DATE: 10/20/67

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (65-419) P

SUBJECT:

ESPIONAGE - CUBA (S)

OO: SJ

The subject continues to reside at 1502 Calle Tamesis, Urbanizacion El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and maintains his law office at 559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, with fellow Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) members NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON and JAIME LUCIANO JIMENEZ. This office is located at a well-travelled intersection at the corner of Barbosa Avenue and Guayama Street and is one of two offices on this floor. The secretarial staff of this office consists of one employee, MARIA ELBA VIVAS DE PIETRI, the wife of NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan
(1 - 100-4785)

RAK:cro

(4)



5010-108-01

66 OCT 20 1967

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

REC-44

65-68323-6

OCT 23 1967

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

LED/rjg 5/14/77

LATIN AMERICAN

FBI

Date:

10/23/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

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

Duffy

Re SJ airtel, 10/10/67.

It should be noted that [REDACTED] was a Speaker at an anti-Viet Nam demonstration held in NYC on 8/6/66. A large number of organizations participated in this demonstration. As the purpose of the leaflet attached to re SJ airtel is to embarrass JUAN MARI BRAS, NYO feels that 2 copies of the leaflet, if approved, should be mailed from Puerto Rico to the blow organizations, with several exceptions. It is hoped that the leaflet will be passed along within each organization, thus being more effective than a wide mailing to specific individuals.

2

- 3- Bureau (RM)
2- San Juan (105-3353)(Sub I)(RM)EX 109
9- New York

(1- 100-148916)(YAWF)
(1- 100-147372)(PLP)
(1- 100-97078)(S.W.P.)
(1- 105-39139)(MPI)
(1- 100-137309)(WWP)
(1- 100-133479)(YSA)
(1- 105-2168)([REDACTED])
(1- 105-32960)([REDACTED])

REC- 58

105-93124-232

12 OCT 24 1967

RKS:ptp
(16)

C. C. Bishop

RACIAL INT. SECT.

53110V 201967

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

AIRTEL

NY 105-32872

The organizations are:

Youth Against War and Fascism
58 W. 25th St.,
NYC

Progressive Labor Party
PO Box 808,
Brooklyn 1, NY

and

Room 617
1 Union Square West,
NYC

Socialist Workers Party
873 Broadway,
NYC

Movimiento Pro Independencia
336 E. 13th St.
NYC

Casa Puerto Rico
106 E. 14th St.,
NYC

Workers World Party
46 W. 21st St.,
NYC

Young Socialist Alliance
Room 532
41 Union Square West
NYC

The below persons, members of the Nationalist
Party of Puerto Rico in NYC, should receive one copy each:

AIRTEL

NY 105-32872

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Bronx, NY

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Bronx, NY

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

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

DATE: October 23, 1967

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(RACIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION)
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

PURPOSE:

To recommend that we authorize our San Juan Office to mail an anonymous cartoon to members of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) in Puerto Rico and New York City. MPIPR is militant Puerto Rican independence group.

BACKGROUND:

The MPIPR youth secretariat has been dissolved and the [REDACTED], has been dismissed after he allegedly attempted to create a faction within the MPIPR and dismissed [REDACTED] from a position of leadership in the MPIPR. [REDACTED] are both included in the Security Index. Reportedly, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] nearly came to blows over the above-mentioned dispute and a commission has been established to control MPIPR youth activities until the next national assembly which is to be held in November, 1967.

To exploit this situation, a cartoon (attached) has been prepared by the San Juan Office. It shows Juan Mari Bras, leader of the MPIPR and a Security Index subject, with a flag in his hand. In the middle of the flag is shown the face of Fidel Castro. Behind Juan Mari Bras is [REDACTED] who is shown sticking a dagger into the stomach of [REDACTED]. Over the cartoon is the slogan "Death of a Puerto Rican Revolutionary." This is printed in Spanish in the cartoon. The revolutionary referred to, of course, is [REDACTED]. San Juan proposes to reproduce 200 of these cartoons on its Xerox copier and mail them under secure conditions to selected members of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico and New York City with emphasis on young members.

Enclosures (sent 10-25-67)

105-93124

JJD:ebb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
105-93124

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears San Juan's suggestion has definite merit and will be most useful in causing internal strife in the MPIPR. This is most important at the present time since, as noted above, the national assembly of the MPIPR youth is scheduled for November, 1967. In addition, it is most important that we take all measures possible to disrupt the MPIPR since its activities of late have become more militant and its young members were involved in recent student riots in Puerto Rico.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the attached airtel will be directed to San Juan authorizing it to Xerox the cartoon it has prepared and mail it under secure conditions to MPIPR members in Puerto Rico and New York City.

WJS
✓
OK.
H
✓
J

MUERTE DE REVOLUCIONARIO BORINQUENO



Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(RACIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION)
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: October 23, 1967

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn

Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To recommend that we authorize our San Juan Office to mail an anonymous cartoon to members of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) in Puerto Rico and New York City. MPIPR is militant Puerto Rican independence group.

BACKGROUND:

The MPIPR youth secretariat has been dissolved and the [redacted], has been dismissed after he allegedly attempted to create a faction within the MPIPR and dismissed [redacted] from a position of leadership in the MPIPR. [redacted] are both included in the Security Index. Reportedly, [redacted] and [redacted] nearly came to blows over the above-mentioned dispute and a commission has been established to control MPIPR youth activities until the next national assembly which is to be held in November, 1967.

✓ To exploit this situation, a cartoon (attached) has been prepared by the San Juan Office. It shows Juan Mari Bras, leader of the MPIPR and a Security Index subject, with a flag in his hand. In the middle of the flag is shown the face of Fidel Castro. Behind Juan Mari Bras is [redacted] who is shown sticking a dagger into the stomach of [redacted]. Over the cartoon is the slogan "Death of a Puerto Rican Revolutionary." This is printed in Spanish in the cartoon. The revolutionary referred to, of course, is [redacted]. San Juan proposes to reproduce 200 of these cartoons on its Xerox copier, and mail them under secure conditions to selected members of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico and New York City with emphasis on young members.

Enclosures *sent 10-25-67*

105-93124

JJD:ebb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to M W. C. Sullivan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
105-93124

859

6/10/67

1967

9 circ. time

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears San Juan's suggestion has definite merit and will be most useful in causing internal strife in the MPIPR. This is most important at the present time since, as noted above, the national assembly of the MPIPR youth is scheduled for November, 1967. In addition, it is most important that we take all measures possible to disrupt the MPIPR since its activities of late have become more militant and its young members were involved in recent student riots in Puerto Rico.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the attached airtel will be directed to San Juan authorizing it to Xerox the cartoon it has prepared and mail it under secure conditions to MPIPR members in Puerto Rico and New York City.

WCS
10/10/67
OK.
H
10-10-67
s/str.

ASAC Legat, Mexico City
(64-2713) (105-5661)
Director, FBI (105-66754) (105-262)

October 23, 1967

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS - PRN
JUAN MARY BRAS
IS - PRN

Juan Mary Bras

Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 9/18/67.
The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:
Retained until completion of translation.

- 2 - San Juan (163-3333) (106-4783) - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Racial Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosure.
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit direct without enclosure, sent direct.

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

Enc. 7 (3) 7
MAIL ROOM
f96
TGM:trs (8)
TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
167 NOV 6 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100

Reporter: What benefits might either statehood or the Associated Free State bring?

Eras: For Puerto Rico there would be no advantages, just disadvantages.

Marin calls the Associated Free State the "progress which lives today." However, the progress which lives today is for the bureaucratic bourgeoisie. Ferrer says that statehood is security. It is a security for the large bourgeoisie of Puerto Rico which wishes the expansion of Yankee imperialist institutions so that it may continue its exploitations.

The Associated Free State has provided nothing but misery in the lives of the people. Its contribution can be summed up as follows: Puerto Rico is the only country on this planet which has one third of its population living outside its borders. This third lives in the United States and suffers chronic unemployment, low salaries and the other economic miseries which are the daily lot of the great majority of workers and peasants in the United States. Puerto Rico, as a colony of the United States, is forced into the economic market of the United States. This means that we must face a cost of living which is higher than that in the United States itself, since in addition to being within the inflationary market of the United States we also suffer because goods are transported from the United States to Puerto Rico and vice versa in U. S. ships (because of United States laws) and these ships charge the highest prices in the entire world. All this increases the cost of living in Puerto Rico. According to statistics supplied by the United States Government, the cost of life here in Puerto Rico is twenty to twenty-five percent higher than that in the United States. However, Puerto Rican workers here earn a salary which on the average, in regard to industrial wages (which are the highest wages paid here) are only one third of the wages for the same work in the United States. This means that with a salary which is only one third of the salary of an American worker, the Puerto Rican worker must face a cost of living twenty five times higher than that faced by the American worker.

However, this applies only to the worker who is fortunate enough to be employed. We have the highest rate of unemployment in any part of the United States, even though officially statistics say that our unemployment is 13%.

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted]

- 13 -

October 20, 1967

ENCLOSURE

105-292-

This alone is twice as high as that found in the United States.

Mr. Francis, an economist of the Puerto Rican government appearing before the legislature, stated last year that unemployment here is 30%, not 13%.

This is one of the results of the Associated Free State, which impedes a true development which would make it possible to deal with Puerto Rican problems, but instead provides for a regime which benefits exclusively the great foreign interests located here; a regime which provides a paradise for U. S. capital (American investors pay no tax here because they are exempt from industrial taxation, they pay starvation wages and they have numerous privileges which guarantee them a profit of 30% from capital invested in Puerto Rico while Puerto Rican investors derive a profit of only 12%). Furthermore, these Americans have a captive market for their products. Despite its smallness, Puerto Rico is the second largest market for the United States on the American continent. After Canada, we purchase more from the United States than any other country on the American continent. Since we are forced to purchase U. S. products and nothing else, we have to buy these products at a price advantageous to the United States. The United States exploits the Puerto Rican as a source of cheap labor in the United States and uses the Puerto Rican as cannon fodder in its imperialist wars, forcing military service on the Puerto Rican. The United States exploits the territory of Puerto Rico by using it for military bases, without even paying for them as it does in other countries which are supposedly independent but actually under its control.

The United States uses Puerto Rico as a model to sell the illusion of false progress. The United States brings all the officials of its semi-colonies here and shows them the large hotels and other sites where the bureaucrats and the Americans live. The United States uses Puerto Rico as a show window to sell the product of neo-colonialism on the American continent and throughout the world.

All these are disadvantages for the people of Puerto Rico and extraordinary advantages for the imperialists located here in the Associated Free State.

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

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

The United States Government directly controls foreign trade and trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. The laws controlling this trade are approved by the Congress of the United States and by United States agencies, with no participation in this legislation either by Puerto Rico or by the Associated Free State.

United States controls Customs. In Puerto Rico tariffs are levied for the benefit of the United States. The United States controls and dominates maritime transportation between Puerto Rico and the United States, and between Puerto Rico and the rest of the world through its Federal Maritime Commission. Through the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board, the United States controls and dominates air transport which is so important between Puerto Rico and the United States and between Puerto Rico and the rest of the world, even though for years and years a Puerto Rican airline "El Caribe" has been requesting permission for flights to New York. This route, which is so lucrative, has been given to Pan-American and Eastern, because it is the United States who determines these matters. In all this, the Associated Free State is excluded.

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

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

The United States can expropriate the entire territory of Puerto Rico for military purposes, if the United States Armed Forces so decide, without consulting the Government of Puerto Rico. As a matter of fact, the United States has expropriated and obtained control over 13% of the arable land

in Puerto Rico. This land is in the hands of the Armed Forces and the executive government in Washington.

The United States controls immigration to and from Puerto Rico. By virtue of this control, the United States has brought 30,000 Cubans to replace Puerto Ricans in jobs which they were doing here and to establish businesses in competition with the small Puerto Rican businessmen. As for the Americans themselves, today there are 70,000 civilian Americans who dominate the professions here in Puerto Rico. Thus, there are 100,000 non-Puerto Ricans here competing on the highest level with the Puerto Ricans.

All this has come as a result of the above-described process.

U. S. capital controls 83% of industrial investment in Puerto Rico. The United States and its capital are an integral part of Puerto Rico.

Business here is completely dominated by the United States. The small Puerto Rican businessmen are being either bought or forced to leave in order to pave the way for the large Yankee supermarkets such as "Grand Union," "Pueblo" supermarket and others. All the large U. S. chains established here obtain great profits without any control by the Puerto Rican government, which is powerless to resolve these problems.

As a result of economic domination which the United States exercises over Puerto Rico, there has been a continual crisis over the last forty years in Puerto Rican agriculture. This crisis has culminated in agricultural chaos. Today the rural areas of Puerto Rico present a picture of desolation and misery. It is from these areas that the greater part of immigrants have been forced to leave for the ghettos of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, to live there in the most miserable and horrible conditions imaginable.

The coffee industry in Puerto Rico collapsed because of a lack of sufficient markets for our coffee.

The tobacco industry here is in total ruin, with the exception of a large plant with various affiliates established by "Consolidated Cigar," an American firm which controls the tobacco production of the island. The sugar industry has finally collapsed after a period of crisis over the last several years. Every year Puerto Rican sugar production decreases.

Meanwhile, the factories established here by the "Fomento Economico" program of the Puerto Rican government are facing a new crisis caused by the agreements reached at the "Kennedy Round" in Geneva, according to which tariffs on European products are being lowered so that there may be access to the American market, and at the same time the United States may have access to European markets. As a result, it is expected that the textile industry in Puerto Rico will collapse.

While all this has been happening, the Americans have discovered great mineral resources in Puerto Rico. The first mine to be exploited on the island is, according to the Puerto Rican government, to be given to two U. S. corporations under absurd terms. Only 2% of the copper production will go to the Puerto Rican government. Of this 2%, the Puerto Rican government must pay the owner of the land an amount equal to one fifth of this 2%. These two U. S. corporations are going to be given two copper mines worth three billion dollars. We have denounced this plunder of copper as the robbery of the century in Puerto Rico.

This is only the beginning of the exploitation of our mineral resources. Other valuable minerals such as cobalt, iron, manganese, nickel and other metals have been discovered and these also are to be handed over to U. S. corporations.

Reporter: Why is "Mantengo" a political weapon of the United States?

Bras: "Mantengo" is the base system by which a large part of the population must live on public charity. This is the same principle involving exploitation of man by man which was applied during the period of slavery, providing a minimum of subsistence for the slave so that he might continue living and continue being exploited. If the slave was given no food, nor the minimum rest necessary, he could not continue working and therefore could not be exploited. Therefore he was given a plate of food in the afternoon and another plate at night, plus a place where he could lie down a few hours when he returned exhausted from work.

This same principle is applied to the current situation. Through the system of "Mantengo," after the riches of the people and the land have been exploited, the government then utilizes "Mantengo" so that the people

might continue living. A third of the Puerto Rican population, 800,000 persons, lives on public charity. This is unquestionable proof of the existence of a system of vile exploitation. This means that the people are absolutely dependent on a "comprita" which they get every week after waiting in line in an office so as to be able to take bread home every day. The man who is subjected to the indignity of having to wait in line for a "comprita" to take bread home every day, instead of having a dignified job which might be the base of his subsistence, will soon deteriorate not only physically but morally and will become an automaton controlled directly by the apparatus established by the regime to dominate the island. It is this force that is being counted on to sustain and support the colonial regime through a policy of blackmail committed against these hungry people.

✓ one
You could see, if you have read the statements of those supporting the plebiscite or listened to them over the radio or the television, how they are using "Mantengo" as a form of blackmail. On the *one* hand they say to Puerto Ricans: "If you do away with the Associated Free State, then you are putting an end to direct aid." On the other hand, they say to those favoring statehood: "If you vote for statehood, inflation will set in when we become a state of the United States." In this manner a large portion of the people are misinformed and are blackmailed into supporting the plebiscite.

Citizens subjected to the indignities of "Mantengo" become parasites and adopt the psychology of parasites. This psychology creates a spirit of complete independence on the colonial government and the government of the United States for all subsistence. It creates a paternalistic state which, without resolving the fundamental problems of the people, serves the dual purpose of containing the social explosion which would be caused by extreme hunger among masses who have no access to wealth, and at the same time takes away from these masses the productivity and creativity they would obtain by acting for their own liberation.

Reporter: Could Puerto Rico exist as an independent nation?

Bras: We maintain as a general principle that all nations are capable of surviving in independence, because independence is the natural state of nationalities. Puerto Rico, furthermore,

has special conditions which would guarantee a superior development with the advent of independence. With Puerto Rico liberated from the intense exploitation of its natural and human resources, with its people controlling all the political machinery necessary to establishing the best development plans for the country, not only would Puerto Rico be capable of surviving, but it would show a spectacular and exemplary development in America.

Puerto Rico has vast human resources which would assure the existence of a people numbering 2,700,000 inhabitants, with an unquestioned capability for technical work. This capability is shown by the various positions Puerto Ricans hold today, even though they work for the profit of the great Yankee monopolies rather than for their own benefit.

Puerto Rico also has natural resources, as we have already indicated. These include minerals, and with judicious selection, ample land to provide for crops best suited to the country.

The present state of development of the people of Puerto Rico, used to benefit ~~of~~ foreigners rather than themselves, nevertheless, has established a base so that when the people obtain their liberation they can begin an economic policy of development starting from the current level of development. We have no doubts about the capability of our people to exist with independence.

Reporter: What has the present government, and former governments, done on behalf of the worker and the peasant?

Bras: The present government assumed power in 1941 after a campaign based on social justice and liberation for the people of Puerto Rico. It began by approving a series of minimum-wage laws, unemployment legislation and insurance for work-connected accidents, etc., which won it the prestige of a government favoring the interests of the workers.

Very soon, however, U. S. pressure began making itself felt on this government and it made a complete turnabout in the policies which it had begun in the 40's. Since then the colonial government, directed by the party of Munoz Marin, the so-called people's democratic party, has become a government in the pay of big-business interests, has opposed the development of a proletariat-inspired workers movement, and has impeded development of a labor policy to bring about the application of the very laws which the legislature had approved in those early years.

As we have already pointed out, the workers of Puerto Rico face a multitude of problems: high cost of living, low salaries, chronic unemployment. None of these problems have truly been resolved by the government of the Popular Party. Over the years, from the U. S. invasion up to the present time, all the governments preceding that of the Popular Party were anti-worker reactionary governments, including the government established as a coalition of the so-called Socialist Party and the Republican Party in the early 30's. The Socialist Party succumbed to the big-business interests and the barons of sugar, and became an accomplice in the exploitation of workers who had brought about its creation.

Reporter: Please explain the economic situation of the Puerto Rican people.

✓ 9
Bras: Among the Puerto Rican people - as pointed out previously - there is a minority dependent upon imperialism; a minority which serves imperialism and which lives in a prosperity more illusory than real. Included in this class is the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, because it is mortgaged. It owes money on the refrigerator, on the television set, on the automobile and on the house. It is completely in hock to large U. S. firms. Nevertheless, this class gives the impression of progress by having a series of luxury items in its homes and enjoying greater comfort in its life. In stark contrast to this class is the great mass of workers in the rural zones who live in the most abject poverty: 45 out of every 100 homes in Puerto Rico do not have the basic necessities, according to studies of the government of Puerto Rico.

Here in San Juan, a city of 3-quarter million inhabitants, there are 200,000 persons living in slum areas. If you toured the slums of San Juan and are acquainted with the slums of other countries, you will see that while all slums are terrible, Puerto Rico's slums are worst of all because they are located on swamp areas where one has to cross water traveling to and from his home. The worst conditions imaginable are those in the slums of San Juan. More than 200,000 inhabitants, a fourth of the capital's population, live in these slums.

As I said, one third of the people live, for all intents and purposes on public charity, on the "Comprita" which is given them to purchase corn and other articles so as to be able to survive. Fifty percent of the families

in Puerto Rico have an income of less than \$2000 per year. The average family of five persons must subsist on \$2000. However, due to inflation, this \$2000 is lower in purchasing power than \$2000 in any of the other Latin countries. Twenty-five percent of the population have an income less than \$1000 per year. This amounts to eighty dollars a month, which must pay the rent, buy the food etc., for five or six persons.

The misery inherent in this situation can be seen in the lives of these families who have no access to the advancements of civilization, who perhaps do not even have a home where they can ward off the adverse weather frequently present here. Every time that hurricane warnings are announced in Puerto Rico - which occurs four or five times a year - it is necessary to move the people of these areas to public schools and government buildings, since the majority of homes in the slum areas cannot resist a strong wind.

These conditions have forced a mass emigration of people from Puerto Rico. This emigration has completely ruptured the social equilibrium of the country. The father must go to the tomatoe fields of the United States in order to find a few pesos. He leaves behind a wife with five or six children, thus causing juvenile delinquency. The overall result is that in the Puerto Rican society the worst vices flourish. For example, Puerto Rico today has more drug addicts than any other place in the world.

Those terrible conditions in which the people live, both in the Puerto Rican slum as well as in the New York ghettos, which are the fate of the poor Puerto Rican who comes and goes from the Bronx ghettos or the San Juan slums, have reached such extremes that they constitute a dehumanization of the human being. There are an alarming number of drug addicts, suicides and juvenile delinquency. Our entire social order manifests all the rot produced by the situation of extreme poverty in which the lives of most of our people are spent.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

GPO Box BT
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

October 23, 1967

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY-PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST
INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT-CUBA

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

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable in the past.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN JUAN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN JUAN	DATE 10/23/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/18-10/7/67
TITLE OF CASE JUAN MARI BRAS		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	FILED BY [REDACTED]
CHARACTER OF CASE IS-PRN IS-CUBA RA-CUBA			

REFERENCES:

San Juan report of SA **[REDACTED]** 6/23/67.

LEADS:

BUFFALO, CHICAGO, MIAMI, AND NEW YORK DIVISIONS

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

SAN JUAN DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will follow and report subject's activities.

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

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 1 cc retained 611 D 11-Bureau (105-292) (PM) (1- 65-68323) 6-San Juan (100-4785) (2- 65-419) (1- 65-437)		105-292-310 12 OCT 25 1967 REC 37	
COPIES CONTINUED COVER PAGE "B"			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
By			

Classified by **6080**
Exempt from GDS, Category **1,2,3**
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RACIAL INT. SECT.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SJ 100-4785

Copies Continued

1-NISO, 10th ND, San Juan (By Hand)
1-771st MI-Det, San Juan (By Hand)
1-OSI, Ramey AFB (RM)
1-Secret Service, San Juan (By Hand)
1-Buffalo (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago (Info) (RM)
1-Miami (Info) (RM)
2-New York (105-3002) (Info) (RM)
(1- 65-22500)

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location

SJ T-1 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-2 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-3 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-4 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-5 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-6 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-7 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-8 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-9 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-10 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-11 is [REDACTED]

SJ T-12 is [REDACTED]

^B
COVER PAGE

SJ 100-4785

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current. **SECRET**
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
Date photograph was taken 7/63
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. ☒ This report is classified SECRET-NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION because (state reason) _____
- _____

7. ☒ Subject previously interviewed (dates) 1960
- ☒ Subject was not interviewed because (state reason) _____
- he is current Secretary General of the MPIPR and has a history of cardiac trouble and it is believed that interview of subject would serve no purpose, but would be seized upon by subject to attempt to embarrass the Bureau and the US Government.

8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) _____
- subject continues his leadership of the MPIPR.

10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☒ is ☐ is not tabbed Detcom.
- ☒ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons) _____
- _____

11. _____

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~SECRET~~~~NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

Copy to:

1-NISO, 10th NE, San Juan (By Hand)
1-771st MI-Det, San Juan (By Hand)
1-OSI, Ramey AFB (RM)
1-Secret Service, San Juan (By Hand)

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: San Juan

Date:

10/23/67

Field Office File #:

100-4785

Bureau File #: 105-292

Title:

JUAN MARI ERAS

Character:

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

Synopsis:

Subject, the Secretary-General of the MPIPR, continues to reside at Calle Tamesis 1502, Urbanization El Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. He is a self-employed attorney with a law office at 559 Barbosa Avenue, Pate Bay, Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

P*

~~SECRET~~-NO
~~FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

Classified by 6080

Exempt from GDS Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

3-7-77

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT	<u>Page</u> 2
II.	POSITION OF LEADERSHIP	2
III.	ACTIVITIES WITH GROUPS SEEKING PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE AND OTHER SUBVERSIVE GROUPS	2
IV.	SUBJECT'S TRAVEL TO CUBA TO ATTEND MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION	7

DETAILS:

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

I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Subject resides at Calle Tamesis 1502, Urbanization El Paraíso, Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, and is a self-employed attorney with his law office located at 559 Barbosa Avenue, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Special Agent (SA) of the FBI, October 7, 1967.

II. POSITION OF LEADERSHIP

[REDACTED]

SJ T-1, May 11, 1967.

Subject, as of September, 1967, continued to be the Secretary-General of the MPIPR.

"Carta Semanal" #330,
September 19, 1967.

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

[REDACTED]

SJ 100-4785

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

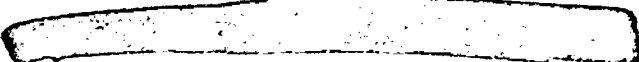
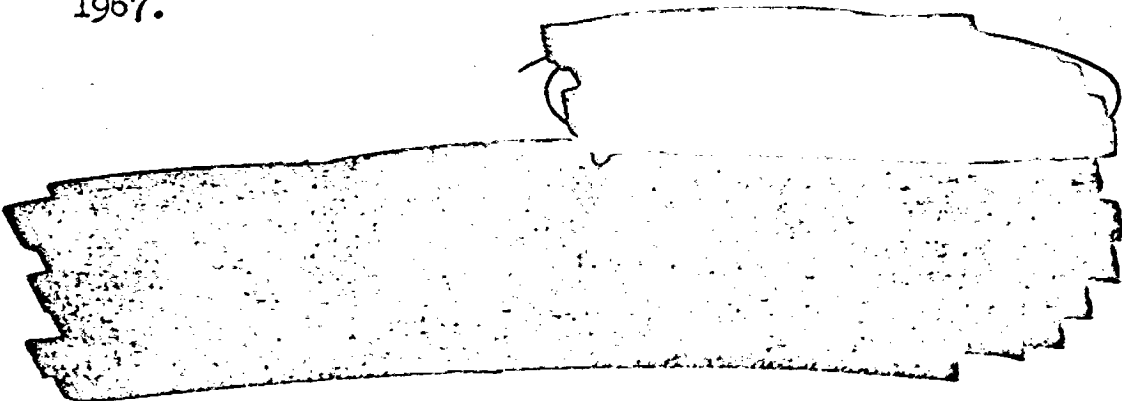
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

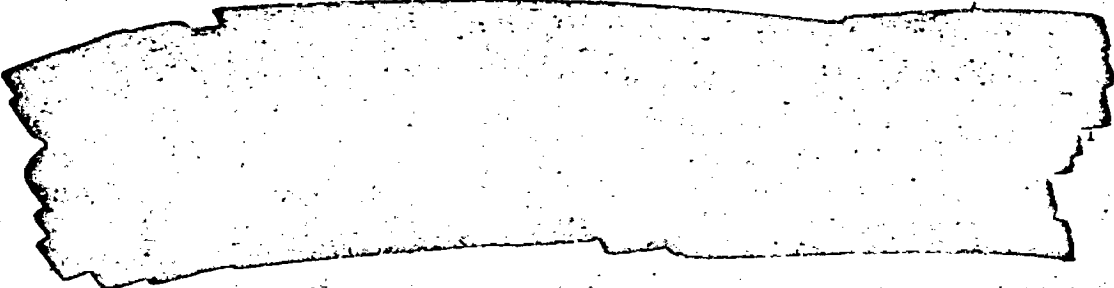
In addition to the
information set out above, the subject also spoke of the

forthcoming plebiscite and the plans of the MPIPR to counteract this plebiscite. He stated that he had reserved the Sixto Escobar Stadium in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico, to hold a grand meeting of all Puerto Rican independence groups to oppose the plebiscite of July 23, 1967, and that this meeting of all Puerto Rican independence groups was to be held on July 16, 1967.



Subject attended a meeting of the leaders of various Puerto Rican independence groups at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on May 28, 1967, where subject stated he was continuing to be in constant contact with all of the leaders of the pro-independence seeking groups throughout Puerto Rico and that he personally and the MPIPR will fully participate in the anti-plebiscitarian campaign.

SJ T-5, May 31, 1967.



SJ T-6, June 1, 1967;
SJ T-1, June 14, 1967.

[REDACTED]

he encouraged those persons whose land had been taken for a dredging operation of the Phillips Petro-Chemical Corporation to seek out different land than that given in exchange for the property and that the MPIPR would supply free legal service if they desired to take any action in this matter.

[REDACTED]

Subject was a signatory to an article appearing in a local newspaper on June 6, 1967, entitled "Grand Anti-Plebiscitarian Concentration" which called on "all Puerto Ricans" to attend the demonstration against the plebiscite to be held in Sixto Escobar Stadium on July 16, 1967.

"El Mundo", a Spanish language daily newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 6, 1967.

On June 11, 1967, the subject was a speaker at a meeting of the Aguada Mission of the MPIPR which meeting was called to inform the people of Puerto Rico of the "false plebiscite" and to urge their boycott of the plebiscite election.

SJ T-7, June 15, 1967.

Subject was one of the principal speakers at an MPIPR public meeting in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on June 18, 1967. This meeting was called for the purpose of urging non-participation in the forthcoming political plebiscite.

SJ T-8, June 20, 1967;

SJ T-9, June 22, 1967.

Subject was one of the principal speakers on July 16, 1967, at the Sixto Escobar Stadium, San Juan, Puerto Rico, at the unified independentist concentration directed against the political plebiscite in Puerto Rico.

SJ T-4, July 18, 1967.

The subject, on July 24, 1967, predicted that independence and statehood would meet in a final struggle for the future of Puerto Rico and that independence would win. The subject stated that the political plebiscite which was held on July 23, 1967, had not resolved the status of Puerto Rico but that it had the opposite effect.

The subject stated that the political plebiscite had demonstrated that the Commonwealth structure was weakening and that statehood and independence were gaining strength.

A final breakdown between the two, he said, "is inevitable" and independence would triumph.

"Independence", he said, "is a natural impulse of the people of Puerto Rico".

The subject stated that the plebiscite was the first time in the history of the United States that one of its territories had rejected statehood.

The subject stated that he would present figures to the United Nations to support his contention that 50 percent of the adult population in Puerto Rico did not vote in the plebiscite.

"The plebiscite was a failure", he said, indicating that he felt the anti-plebiscite boycott by independence sympathizers and other groups was a success.

The subject stated that the MFIPR will not participate in any elections in Puerto Rico because they were "colonial elections". The subject stated that the only elections the independence seekers will accept are elections held under Puerto Rican sovereignty.

"The San Juan Star", an English language daily newspaper published in San Juan, July 25, 1967.

IV. SUBJECT'S TRAVEL TO CUBA TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION (LASO)

The LASO is a group which was established during the Tri-Continental Conference held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, to study the solidarity of Latin American countries in their struggle for national liberation.

[REDACTED]

SJ T-10, July 21, 1967.

The subject departed San Juan, destined for New York City on Transcaribbean Airline flight 118 on July 25, 1967.

[REDACTED]

"The subject, Secretary-General of the MPIPR, arrived in Havana, on July 29, 1967, to represent Puerto Rico at the conference of the LASO".

"The announcement was made in San Juan, Puerto Rico, by NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON, acting MPIPR Secretary-General. According to PIETRI, the subject went to Cuba via Prague, Czechoslovakia, heading a delegation of several Puerto Rican independence leaders. PIETRI said the Puerto Rican delegation will reiterate its support for the guerrilla movements in Latin American countries and will ask solidarity for the Puerto Rican struggle against imperialism."

"PIETRI added that the subject's position in Havana undoubtedly will be the support of LASO for our struggle for independence". PIETRI stated that the Puerto Rican delegation will also criticize the complicity of Latin American Governments which joined the United States in trying to keep the United Nations Anti-Colonialism Committee from discussing the Puerto Rican case. PIETRI stated also that in the face of this servile attitude of those governments, the revolutionary movements of Latin America will express

"Havana radio, monitored in Miami, Florida, relayed the statement of the subject, President of the Puerto Rican independence movement, made in a news conference in Cuba", wherein the subject stated, "Puerto Rican independence leaders and US Black power advocates have signed a pact for joint action".

-- The subject stated, "the American negroes and the Puerto Ricans have a combative alliance against oppression", in that, "we are victims of the same exploitive structure in the United States".

The subject said, "the pact will be developed during the coming month to carry on the struggle for liberation of both people", and the subject added, "that the Puerto Rican independence movement identifies itself with action looking toward the liberation of the continent".

"The San Juan Star",
August 4, 1967.

Subject issued a statement in Prague, Czechoslovakia, stating that the MPIPR represents the fight for liberation from the fortress of imperialism in America. This article stated that the subject issued this statement before boarding his plane to carry him to Havana, Cuba, where subject stated he was going to attend the LASO conference.

"Prensa Latina", Cuban press
agency, August 11, 1967.

"Radio Rebelde", a radio station in Havana, Cuba, quoted the subject stating in Havana, Cuba, during the LASO conference, that the MPIPR is more interested than any organization in putting into effect a common strategy for the fight in Latin America.

SJ T-12, August 3, 1967.

On August 4, 1967, the subject held a press conference at the Hotel Havana Libre and stated as follows:

"The plebiscite recently held in Puerto Rico was organized by the Puerto Rican Government under the mandate of the United States, for the purpose of showing that the Puerto Ricans want an associated state". The subject added, "that the United States entered Puerto Rico by force, without the elections, and they will have to leave without elections". The subject continued, "that he did not participate in the elections, nor will he participate in any election organized by the American imperialist".

The subject additionally stated, "that the recent pact signed by the MPIPR and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee will affect the common battle of negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City, where they both oppose the United States imperialist structure".

SJ T-12, August 4, 1967.

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is a militant civil rights group headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, and whose former head was STOKELY CARMICHAEL.

"El Mundo", evening newspaper published in Havana, Cuba, under the direction and control of the CASTRO Government, contained an article dated August 10, 1967, that the subject stated, "we renounced the election fight sometime ago, and we believe that every argument and dissension between armed fighting and every other type of fighting is deceptive. Revolutionary violence should oppose Yankee violence, as was clearly established in the second declaration of Havana. The general way to fight in Latin America is by means of arms."

The subject continued stating, "Puerto Rico is a military fortress of the United States, as well as an economic and colonial fortress. Puerto Rico's fight, therefore, has to be visualized as part of the old fight in America, whose focus of liberation is Cuba, and whose focus of counter-revolution and enslavement is Puerto Rico. Therefore, the fight is taking place in a situation which we did not choose, but which was made for us. This is the way that Puerto Rico can be incorporated in the Latin America struggle, by dealing a blow to imperialism inside its fortress as a fundamental objective. In old times, we have had to deal blows to those whom it has been necessary to fight inside the imperial fortresses".

The article continued, "our position is to unite in order to give the proper assistance to a common strategy with an effective solidarity where armed confrontations are taking place with guerrilla sources which are weakening imperialism. In our country, we are organizing the people for an ever-increasing resistance. For example, at this time we are resisting military service which is forced upon us by the United States. Our youth are refusing en masse to enter the United States Army".

The article continued with the subject discussing the fight against racial discrimination:

"For some months, we have established reciprocal solidarity between the movement which STOKELY CARMICHAEL represents and the struggle of the negro people of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico who are for national independence, specially the Puerto Ricans who are living in the United States, who are subjected to the same prejudices and discrimination as the negroes".

In conclusion the subject stated, "we support the revolutionary policy of the Cuban Government, the party and the people, and we have repeatedly shown our solidarity with their fight. At the same time, we have always received solidarity from Cuba for our fight for independence".

SJ T-12, August 10, 1967.

1 - Mr. Dunn

10/24/67

Airtel

To: SAC, San Juan (105-7899)
WFO

From: Director, FBI (105-392)

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRM

ReNYtel to Bureau 10/10/67 captioned "National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Information Concerning - Internal Security." Reference is also made to WFOairtel and letterhead memorandum 10/21/67 bearing the same caption.

For the information of San Juan, reNYtel indicated that the subject had agreed to speak at the rally in Washington, D. C. on 10/21/67 which was sponsored by the above-mentioned Committee.

ReWFOletterhead memorandum indicated that on 10/21/67 an unidentified representative of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement spoke from the platform at the Lincoln Memorial and praised "Che" Guevara and Fidel Castro.

San Juan should forward current photographs of the subject to WFO. Upon receipt of these photographs, WFO should display to appropriate sources in an effort to determine if the subject was the unidentified representative mentioned above.

1 - New York (105-3002)

JJD:ebb
(7)

REC 7 105-292-309
19 OCT 24 1967

EX 104

NOTE: Subject is leader of MPIPR, militant Puerto Rican Independence group.

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

379
53 OCT 27 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials

SAC
XXXX Legat, Mexico City (64-2713)
(105-3661)

October 23, 1967

Director, FBI (105-86784)
(105-282)✓

297
GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS - PRN

REGISTERED MAIL
XXXXXXXXXXXX

JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN

Attached is the final portion of
dated 9/18/67.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

For on _____
Fellouch _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Tanner _____
Callahan _____
Ford _____
Galt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

- ENCLOSURE
- 2 - San Juan (105-3753), (105-4785) - Enclosures (2), (2 translations)
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Racial Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosure.
 - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct.

Enc.

(7)

TM:11b

(9)

53 NOV 8 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(Continuation)

Article published in the 8/19/67 issue of "Sucesos," containing an interview with Juan Mari Bras.

Text and Photos by Miguel Angel Gonzalez

III

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

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

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

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

Since that time, thousands of youths have adopted this statement of Lares by the youths of the Movement for Independence. The youths are persecuted and threatened but not one suit has been brought against them. This is because the cry of public opinion supporting this resistance is such that imperialism itself fears to apply its repressive laws concerning obligatory military service. Although, accusations have been made in

36
TRANSLATED BY: [redacted]

October 4, 1967

:11b llb

105-292
CLOSURE

the United States court here against more than 30 youths, chosen from among those who have resisted, not one suit has been filed against any of them. Those filing the charges have avoided handling the matters, referring it to higher sources, for fear of the effect that putting a Puerto Rican in a federal prison of the United States for resisting military service might have on public opinion.

I wish to add that the Movement for Independence in Puerto Rico is in complete solidarity with the five points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, with the liberation struggle of this organization and with the Vietnamese people.

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

For every American called into the United States Army, three Puerto Ricans are called. Comparing the population of Puerto Rico to the population of the various states in the United States, the proportion is three Puerto Ricans to one white, just as it is three Negroes to one white in the United States.

The number of Puerto Ricans killed in Vietnam is not known, since the Pentagon is very cautious and avoids precise figures. Nevertheless, we know that an average of 8 or 10 bodies arrive in Puerto Rico from Vietnam every week; that Puerto Rico has had more deaths in Vietnam than 16 states in the United States, more deaths than all the other territories subject to U. S. jurisdiction combined, and that Puerto Rican bodies continue to come in from Vietnam.

Recently, the youth of the Movement for Independence staged a march throughout Puerto Rico in support of the Vietnamese people and youth who resist military service, and in denunciation of obligatory military service.

as well as U. S. aggression against the people of Vietnam. Three columns departed from three cities which were most distant from San Juan. One column departed from Mayaguez, giving itself the name: the "Ramon Emeterio Betances" column. Ramon Emeterio Betances was the great leader of the independentist struggle in Puerto Rico during the last century. Another column departed from Ponce, adopting the name of the "Pedro Albizu Campos" column, in honor of the master of the independentist struggle in this century who died recently. A third column set out from Guayama, calling itself the "Heroic Vietnam," column.

The three columns joined together outside of San Juan and arrived in San Juan on the afternoon of July 4. We received them at the Rio Piedra Recreation Square and staged there a massive solidarity demonstration for youths resisting obligatory military service and for the people of Vietnam.

Along the route, these columns visited 30 towns, cities and districts in Puerto Rico. In each of them they showed films on the war in Vietnam, held meetings to explain the reality of this war to the people, marched past recruiting centers in these areas, constructed signs against military service and in support of the people of Vietnam, distributed leaflets explaining their position, and worked at educating the people in regarding the problem of the war in Vietnam.

Reporter: Are there political prisoners on the island of Puerto Rico?

Bras: There are political prisoners serving long prison terms here in Puerto Rico and in the United States. In the United States there are five imprisoned Puerto Rican patriots - one woman and four men - serving sentences of hundreds of years. Here in Puerto Rico there are also 20 patriots still in prison. Hundreds who had been imprisoned since 1950 were just recently released and the master himself, Alibizu Campos, spent practically the last 25 years of his life in prison. Only twice during these 25 years did he enjoy brief periods of liberty. The remainder of the time he was in military prisons in the United States or prisons in Puerto Rico. He was finally released when it was revealed that he was mortally ill and would die shortly.

The political prisoners in Puerto Rico are, generally, militants of the old Nationalist Party. This party, under the presidency of Alibizu Campos, conducted the most radical struggle in this country during the 1930's, the 40's and the 50's. Among the political prisoners in Puerto Rico today is Blanco Canales, an illustrious Puerto Rican woman, a social worker, and teacher who was put into prison during the time of the nationalist revolution; when the nationalist insurrection to establish the Republic of Puerto Rico was established in her hometown. Blanca Canales has been a prisoner since 1950, despite the great popular demand for her release - including a campaign to obtain her liberty during past Christmases - and despite the fact that the Governor himself promised to pardon her when addressing a committee which visited the Secretary of Justice to ask for her pardon, and also when he addressed a committee of private citizens interceding on her behalf. The Governor later refused to pardon her, bowing to pressure from the FBI of the United States. The Secretary of Justice himself admitted this to the committee. Canales has been in prison 17 years and still has to serve something like a hundred more years, even though she won't live that long.

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

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

We, in Puerto Rico, operate within a fortress of imperialism. Puerto Rico is the great fortress of imperialism in the Caribbean. In Puerto Rico they wanted to establish, and actually have established a Caribbean anti-Cuba. Our country is surrounded by military bases, including areas where atomic bombs are stored. The bombers of the United States Strategic Air Command in the Atlantic are here, on the base of the American Armada. The limited area of the country helps the monolithic establishments of these imperialist forces. A network of roads constructed for

purposes of military communication primarily, embraces the entire island: its mountains, beaches and coasts. There is no corner of Puerto Rico which is not reached by a road. This completely does away with the possibility of armed struggle of a guerrilla nature, as known in Latin America and carried out so successfully in Cuba under the leadership of Fidel Castro in the Sierra Maestra Mountains.

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

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

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

This concession which imperialism will have to make is of great importance and significance for the people of Puerto Rico, because it will detain the process of assimilation of this country and will guarantee the survival of Puerto Rican nationality, thus creating conditions in which we can then contemplate the path toward revolutionary seizure of power. We know that in any great revolutionary struggle the last thing liberated is the fortress. The process of liberation is begun as far away from the fortress as possible.

For example, when the revolutionary war began in China, the counter-revolutionary forces in China, let us say, were the large cities. The war began in the countryside, as far as possible from the fortresses, but at the same time the revolution was weakening the fortress and the popular movement within the cities was performing its task. This task, of course, was certainly not the same as that of the guerrillas.

It is true, however, that guerrilla warfare must one day become conventional warfare so that the counter-revolutionary fortress can be destroyed. If this does not occur, then there is no liberation.

The liberation of the American continent today must be looked upon from the perspective of the whole. Puerto Rico is but a part of this American, Latin American and Caribbean world. Within this world, we are the fortress. We are what Guantanamo is in Cuba. There can be no liberation of the American continent until Puerto Rico is liberated. Therefore, it is in the interest of all revolutionary liberators in America to weaken the bases of imperialism here, in its principal fortress of Puerto Rico. Recognition of formal independence would be a blow against imperialism because it would weaken its domain over the country. For this reason, we are contemplating the attainment of independence as an immediate objective. In the long run, we know that imperialism is going to suffer a collapse throughout the world because all the peoples are going to join forces and liquidate and overthrow imperialism.

In this total war against imperialism we have a function to carry out inside the fortress, planning the struggle in conformity with conditions so as to be able to

transform these conditions. We are ready to carry out this task as part of the liberation of the American continent, and as our contribution to the liberation of mankind. For this reason, we are not only an independence movement, but a movement of national liberation. As I have said, we must view our struggle as part of a large-scale struggle, but at the same time we must set our goals on formal independence as a short-range objective. The formal independence of the remaining colonial countries is already a necessity which is perfectly obvious. Colonialism, in the classic sense, is already in agony throughout the world.

In 1938, 64% of the planet lived under classical colonial regimes. Today, only 2% of the planet lives under classical colonial regimes. We are a typical colony in the classic sense, a colony of exploitation and direct domination by the United States.

There is a growing international pressure to liquidate the remnants of classic colonialism remaining in the world. Approving this pressure are not only the revolutionary powers, but a number of countries which maintain middle positions on certain international problems.

Contradictions within the imperialist economy of Puerto Rico are arising. These contradictions indicate a colonial crisis here. For example, a petrochemical industry is being developed as a substitute for the sugar industry which had dominated the economic scene for the past 50 years. This petrochemical industry is based on the exemption which Puerto Rico enjoys in regard to the United States. The United States cannot refine more than 8% of its imported crude oil. We are exempt from this regulation because we are not a part of the United States. For this reason, the petroleum companies are establishing themselves here so as to be able to import crude oil from Venezuela and to refine it here in Puerto Rico. Then the companies will unload this oil on the United States market and compete with this wealthy market.

Already established here are Commonwealth Oil and Phillips Petroleum. Now being established is Sunoco Yabucia, and Texaco will soon be established in the Eastern part of Puerto Rico. All this creates an economic addition to Puerto Rico. For this reason, the people are trying to avoid statehood, because statehood would deprive them of this above-mentioned exemption. When a colonial crisis comes in which a decision must be made between annexation and formal independence, these petrochemical interests will gravitate toward independence rather than annexation.

Furthermore, the growing dissatisfaction of the Puerto Rican people with the current regime will increase the colonial crisis, thus, forcing the United States to resolve the problem of Puerto Rico's political status. However, the United States does not have any other way of resolving it except by independence, since the United States does not have the constitutional, judicial flexibility which England had to convert its empire to a neocolonial status through the British Commonwealth of Nations.

England had to do this in order to protect its empire, but the United States does not have to do this because it has its own form of neocolonial domination called the Organization of American States. The neocolonial domination of the United States is realized through its domination of the republics forming a part of the Organization of American States, namely: the Ministry of Colonies of the United States. The United States is not going to change its constitution to establish here a relation similar to that used by the British; nor is the United States going to incorporate Puerto Rico as a state if it does not succeed in destroying Puerto Rican nationality. If it did so, a situation within the population would develop, a situation which would be more explosive than that of the 30 million Negroes now demanding their rights; rights which have been denied them up to now by the white bourgeoisie of the United States.

Therefore, when the colonial crisis comes, the United States will have no other choice but to grant independence. However, in granting independence, it will seek those who

will guarantee their assistance in seeing to it that this independence is only a formality.

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

You have just read the thoughts of Juan Mari Bras, 39 years old, a native of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, an attorney and Secretary General of the Movement for Independence.

FBI

Date: 10/26/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority)

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

Re Buairtel to SAC, San Juan and WFO dated
10/24/67, captioned as above.

For the information of the Bureau and WFO,
the "El Mundo", a San Juan Spanish language newspaper
dated 10/23/67, contains an article dateline Washington, D. C.,
which stated as follows:

"JUAN MARI BRAS, leader of the MPIPR,
speaking at this particular rally demanded that immediate
independence be granted to the island of Puerto Rico."

(3) Bureau (RM) REC 38 105-292-311
2-WFO (RM) (Enc. 2)
1-San Juan
RAM:zhc
(6)

16 OCT 27 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: 684
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 NOV 2 1967

6 Oct 67

Attendance of Juan Mari Bras, Nationalist Leader of Puerto Rico at Havana Latin American Solidarity Conference

Debby
sec
Julio
Vives
Vazquez

2. [Inasmuch as State Department is actively prosecuting (?) some twenty-odd US citizens who have recently visited North Vietnam, contrary to US passport regulation, this information is forwarded in the hope that State might be inclined to prosecute US citizen Juan Maria Bras.]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 23 Feb 82

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING ACTION

TO	Chief [REDACTED]	X	MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO	[REDACTED]		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	Chief [REDACTED]		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT			MICROFILM

Press Clippings on Visit of Delegates of Puerto Rican Independence Movement

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Action: FYI

References: [REDACTED]

Attached herewith are press clippings from Ultima Hora and El Siglo concerning the visit to Santiago of Juan MARI Bras (201-353229) and Carlos PADILLA Rodriguez [REDACTED] of the Puerto-Rican Independence Movement.

[REDACTED]

Attachments:

Clippings as stated n/w

Distribution:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Approved for Release
Date 1 APR 1983

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 19 NOV 1981

(18)

01-353229

ORIG REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

DATE

10 March 1967

CLASSIFICATION

WFO FILE NUMBER

(18)

EN SANTIAGO

El Siglo 2 March 1967

DIRIGENTES PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO CON ESTUDIANTES

Los representantes del Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI) Juan Marín Brás, secretario general y Carlos Padilla, se entrevistaron anteayer con la directiva de la Unión de Federaciones Universitarias de Chile (UFUCH) para entregarles antecedentes sobre la situación colonial que impera en su país y solicitarle el apoyo del estudiantado chileno en la lucha que mantiene el pueblo puertorriqueño para lograr su independencia.

La reunión se efectuó en esta capital con la asistencia de Carlos Celler presidente de este organismo máximo estudiantil. Se explicó a los dirigentes chilenos que se demanda del Parlamento, de los partidos políticos, del Gobierno y de los sindicatos chilenos la solidaridad frente a la situación colonial de Puerto Rico, y el respaldo cuando sesione la Comisión Descolonizadora de la ONU.

Para el estudio de esta situación está formada la comisión integrada por representantes de Chile, Venezuela y Uruguay. Por eso la gira tiene como finalidad mostrar las condiciones de decadencia y de dependencia al imperialismo

de parte de EE. UU. Marín Brás apuntó que "el gobierno colonial y las autoridades estadounidenses usando su poder y la presión del aparato oficial amenazando con la cesantía y la cárcel, tienen la seguridad de torcer la voluntad independentista

del pueblo puertorriqueño". Por su parte Carlos Celler reiteró la inalterable actitud del estudiantado chileno en defensa de la independencia y la soberanía de todos los pueblos y en especial de Puerto Rico.

Pedirán apoyo chileno para la independencia de Puerto Rico

Los representantes de la Comisión Política del Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico, Juan Mari Brás y Carlos Padilla, iniciaron hoy una serie de entrevistas en esta capital para dar a conocer su misión.

La primera de estas entrevistas será con la Comisión de Relaciones Internacionales del Partido Demócrata Cristiano y a continuación procurarán ser recibidos por

el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Gabriel Valdés Subercasseaux.

Una vez que hayan informado al Gobierno de Chile sobre su cometido, se proponen celebrar entrevistas con los dirigentes de las demás organizaciones políticas y entidades que han expresado solidaridad al pueblo de Puerto Rico en su movimiento independiente.

Estos personeros portorriqueños han venido a Chile y luego irán al Uruguay, en vista de que tanto Chile como Uruguay son países miembros del Comité de los 24 de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas constituido para pronunciarse en el próximo mes de marzo o en abril sobre la petición formulada por el Canciller cubano, Raúl Roa, basada en la resolución adoptada por 47 Jefes de Estado de la Conferencia de Países No Alineados celebrada en El Cairo a finales de 1954.

La citada Conferencia de Jefes de Estado de Países No Alineados se pronunció en demanda de que el Comité de los 24, llamado de Descolonización, estudiará y se pronunciará sobre la realidad política de Puerto Rico en base a la resolución 1514 de la XV Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, la cual exige que se con-

ceda la independencia, sin condiciones ni reservas, a todos los países coloniales, en fideicomiso, y cualesquiera otros territorios que no hayan alcanzado aún su independencia nacional.

La delegación se propone denunciar la farsa plebiscitaria que ha montado el imperialismo norteamericano en su país, con apoyo del gobierno de Muñoz Marín, para imponerle al pueblo portorriqueño, el 12 de julio próximo, un status que el pueblo rechaza. Sostienen estos dirigentes que un plebiscito realizado por iniciativa norteamericana y bajo el patrocinio del gobierno de Muñoz Marín no da las menores garantías ya que es un acto que ni siquiera tendrá como garantía la supervigilancia internacional.

En la actualidad Puerto Rico está convertida por Estados Unidos en una base de cohetes, teledirigidos y

en asiento de numerosas bases de bombarderos atómicos, al punto de que el 13% del área total del país está ocupada por emplazamientos militares. Denunciarán los citados dirigentes patriotas que Estados Unidos está rehusando a la fuerza alrededor de 1.000 portorriqueños al mes para enviarlos al teatro de guerra del Vietnam, donde miles han perdido la vida.

La causa de la independencia de Puerto Rico es un extremo popular entre las masas latinoamericanas y el Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico confía en que el Gobierno y el pueblo chileno apoyarán su justa demanda de que el caso de Puerto Rico sea visto y resuelto por la NU.

Es probable que, después de las visitas oficiales, la delegación portorriqueña, con cada una conferencia de

Ultima Hora

28 Feb 1967

Muertos y Heridos



Llegaron a Santiago dos delegados del Movimiento de Independencia de Puerto Rico, en el curso de una gira para obtener el apoyo de los gobiernos a fin de que el problema de Puerto Rico sea debatido en la ONU. EN LA FOTO, Juan Mari y Carlos Padilla, quienes esta mañana visitaron al Presidente del Senado, quien expusieron la situación del Estado Asociado, bajo la dominación yanqui.

ECA Entregó 60 Mil Kilos de Papas a Criaderos de Cerdos

2 muertos en el Río

LAS NOTICIAS DE
Ultima Hora

ASO XXV - N° 5.918 - PRECIO: \$7.000 + IVA
SANTIAGO DE CHILE - Desde 27 de febrero de 1967

SAVARI TEL 1706

TOTAL COPIES

14 MARCH 1967

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

PER

COPY

INPOV

FILE

(classification)

(date and time filed)

(reference number)

(date)

CITE DIRECTOR 83.465

15 00 17 Z
14 Mar 67

REFS: A.

B.

C.

1.

A. JUAN MARI BRAS.

JUAN MARI BRAS HAS BEEN THE DOMINANT LEADER OF THE MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (MPIPR) SINCE IT WAS FOUNDED IN 1959. THE MPIPR AND ITS LEADERS HAVE FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED SYMPATHY FOR THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN CUBA AND WITH THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT. MARI BRAS HAS TRAVELLED TO COMMUNIST BLOC COUNTRIES AND COMMUNIST CHINA. HE IS RABID IN HIS HATRED OF THE UNITED STATES AND WILL USE ANY MEANS TO EMBARRASS THE U.S.

B.

Approved for Release
Date 1 APR 1983

DOCUMENT AS REFERRED TO

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 22 APR 1982

CONTINUED--

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

25

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

COPY NO.

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

MICROFILMED
MAY 10 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

15 Mar. 1967

(25)

[Redacted]		2	235
		3	8
		4	9
		5	10

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

COPY INFO FILE VR

(classification) (date and time filed) (reference number) (page)

CITE DIRECTOR 83465

2. FBI REPORTS THAT SUBJECTS RETURNED TO PUERTO RICO FROM CARACAS
ON 13 MARCH 1967 [Redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

COMMENT:

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER [Redacted]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

INDEX ☐ YES ☒ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-353229

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

TOTAL COPIES 10

X-REF TO FILE

FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐

DESTROY ☐ SIG.

PERSONNEL NOTIFIED

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1		5
2		6
3		7
4		8

ACTION

ADVANCE COPY

UNIT

TIME

☒ RID COPY

☐ ISSUED

☐ SLATED

☐ INDEXED

INFO

FILE

CI

FI

FI

(A)(X)(C)(X)(A)

092035Z CITE

INFO

DIRECTOR

9 MAY 57 634375

REFERENCE:

JUAN MARI BRAS AND CARLOS PADILLA RODRIGUEZ, BOTH MEMBERS

OF THE MPIPR, ENTERED MONTEVIDEO

MARCH 1967

WHILE IN MONTEVIDEO

WERE IN CONTACT WITH MEMBERS PCU AND DID

PROPAGANDIZE

MPIPR CAUSE.

BT

NNNN

201-353229

9 May 1967

Approved for Release

Date 16 APR 1983

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 19 NOV 1981

27

27

4-75 003

CLASSIFY ☐ YES ☒ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-353227 CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

TOTAL COPIES

2-REF TO FILE NO.

FILE NO ☒ RET. TO BRANCH ☐

DESTROY ☐ SIG.

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ACTION

ADVANCE COPY

☒ RID COPY

☐ ISSUED

☐ SLOTTED

☐ TUBED

UNIT

TIME

INFO

082226Z

201-353227 CITE

8 MAY 67 IN 62515

RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO INFO DIRECTOR

1. [REDACTED] REQUESTS INFO ON JUAN MARI BRAS, DPOB 12 FEB 27, MAYAGUEZ, PUERTO RICO, PROMINENT LEADER MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO. CABLE FROM U.S. CONSULATE PORTO ALEGRE STATES THAT FEDERAL POLICE THERE ASKING FOR INFO ON MARI BRAS.

2. MARI BRAS MAY HAVE ENTERED BRAZIL OR URUGUAY TO PROPAGANDIZE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. [REDACTED]

BT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE ON 19 NOV 81

Approved for Release

Date 1 APR 1983

201-353227

8 May 1967

(26)

(26)

10 May 1967

ROUTING AND, US INITIALS - SEEN BY	
1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

46 PER _____

☐ INDEX ☐ DESTROY ☐ RETURN TO _____ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID

☒ NO INDEX ☒ FILE IN CS FILE NO. 201-353229

☒ RID COPY INFO: _____

CITE DIRECTOR 00439

INFO: _____

REF: _____

JUAN MARI ERAS (201-353229) DOB: 2 DECEMBER 1927, US CITIZEN
WELL KNOWN TO FBI, HAS BEEN THE DOMINANT LEADER OF THE MOVIMIENTO
PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (MPIPR) SINCE IT WAS FOUNDED IN
1959. THE MPIPR AND ITS LEADERS HAVE FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED
SYMPATHY FOR THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN CUBA AND WITH THE CASTRO
GOVERNMENT. MARI ERAS HAS TRAVELLED TO COMMUNIST BLOC COUNTRIES
AND COMMUNIST CHINA. HE IS RABID IN HIS HATRED OF THE UNITED
STATES AND WILL USE ANY MEANS TO EMBARRASS THE U.S.

PI	VI
PS	DEST
ABSTRACT	INDEX

END OF MESSAGE

Comment: _____

10 MAY 67 ✓
201-353229

COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER

COMMUNICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Approved for Release
Date 12 APR 1983

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 12 Apr 82

FBI

Date: 10/26/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

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

Re Buairtel to SAC, San Juan and WFO dated
 10/24/67, captioned as above.

Enclosed for WFO are two pictures of the
 subject to display to appropriate sources in an effort
 to determine if the subject was the unidentified representa-
 tive of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico
 (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) who spoke
 at the rally in Washington, D. C., on 10/21/67.

For the information of the Bureau and WFO,
 the "El Mundo", a San Juan Spanish language newspaper
 dated 10/23/67, contains an article dateline Washington, D. C.,
 which stated as follows:

"JUAN MARI BRAS, leader of the MPIPR,
 speaking at this particular rally demanded that immediate
 independence be granted to the island of Puerto Rico."

had no information regarding any travel of the subject
 from the island, and sources within the San Juan Division
 were unable to develop any information as to whether the
 subject was in Washington, D. C. or not.

③ Bureau (RM)
 2-WFO (RM) (Enc. 2)
 1-San Juan
 RAM:zhc
 (6)

REC 38

105-292-311

16 OCT 27 1967

Approved: 27684

62 NOV 2 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent


M

Per

RACIAL INT. SECT.

C. C. - Bishop

SJ 100-4785

 b7d
and he
gave no indication that he had traveled outside of Puerto
Rico.

1 - Mr. [REDACTED] b7c

10/26/67

Airtel

To: SAC, San Juan (105-3353)
(105-292)

From: Director, FBI (105-66754)
(105-292)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS - PRN

JUAN MARY BRAS
IS - PRN

Reurairtel 10/16/67.

Careful consideration has been given to the request contained in reairtel; however, favorable consideration cannot be given at this time.

JJD:ebb
(6)

NOTE:

In reairtel San Juan requested specialized coverage on six top KPIPR leaders. KPIPR is a militant Puerto Rican independence organization. Data in this matter was set forth in memorandum from Mr. G. C. Moore to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/20/67, in which it was recommended that we authorize San Juan to conduct surveys regarding the above-mentioned specialized coverage. This was not approved.

105-392-
NOT RECORDED

78 OCT 26 1967

59 OCT 31 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 10/27/67

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

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

ReBulet to San Juan 10/16/67.

San Juan has received no comment regarding counterintelligence measure mentioned in referenced communication other than mention by [REDACTED] that he had received a "well prepared letter" obviously from an independentista group seeking to undermine the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), or perhaps even from the CIA.

San Juan remaining alert for all developments which may arise from above measure and will keep Bureau advised accordingly.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (105-32872) (RM)
1-San Juan

GEC:jfe (5)

REC-76

EX 106

4 NOV 1 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.

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

FBI

Date: 10/27/67

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

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

SC mace
Whe
DJ

ReBuairtel 10/24/67.

NYO sources familiar with the MPI have not reported that the dispute involving [REDACTED] is known to rank and file MPI members in New York. It can be concluded that the MPI-New York Mission would follow policies as dictated by JUAN MARI BRAS.

NYO recommends that several copies of the proposed cartoon be mailed to the following:

Casa Puerto Rico
106 East 14 St.
New York, N.Y.

Casa de las Americas
876 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

One copy should be mailed to:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
New York City

[REDACTED]
c/o Casa Puerto Rico
106 East 14 St.
New York City

Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were closely associated with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] will be New York delegate to forthcoming MPI Youth National Conference in November, 1967.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub. 1)
5 - New York
(1 - 105-39139)(MPI)(#44)
(1 - 97-2525)(CDLA)(#44)

(1 - 105-76015)([REDACTED])(#44)

(1 - 105-85326)([REDACTED])(#44)

(1 - 105-32872)(#44)

RKS:IM

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

EX 102
REC-1 105-93124-234
11-2
20 OCT 28 1967
RACIAL INT. SECT.
Per

THE SAN JUAN STAR — Saturday, October 28, 1967.

Mari Bras Eludes State Dep

By HARRY TURNER

STAR Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Juan Mari Bras has won a victory of sorts over the U.S. State Department.

The State Department had been trying to revoke Mari Bras's passport because he illegally attended last August's Organization of Latin American Solidarity conference in Havana, but the State Department failed.

The passport expired before the State Department, which sometimes moves with ponderous slowness, could act on the case.

Although Mari Bras had made no secret of his attendance at the Havana conference, the State Department said it had been unable to gather enough evidence that the Pro-Independence movement leader was actually there.

A State Department spokesman said Friday the government requires such evidence before it initiates passport revocation proceedings against an individual.

Apparently the intervening two months between

the Havana conference and Mari Bras's passport expiration date, Oct. 8, was not enough time for the State Department to gather its proof.

However, it was able to move much faster in the cases of black power advocates Stokely Carmichael and George Ware, who also attended the Havana conference. The State Department announced within a week after the conference ended that it had revoked their passports.

SEE EDITORIAL

However, the federal agency said in the cases of Carmichael and Ware that it had eyewitness testimony from U.S. newspapermen also at the conference that the two black power advocates were in Havana. Under present regulations it is necessary for a U.S. citizen to obtain special permission before traveling to Cuba.

Other Puerto Rican independentistas—not identified by the Pro-Independence Movement—accompanied Mari Bras to Havana.

The State Department spokesman said Friday

the agency cases. The State De

The spoke some measu to renew his

"It won't assurance h the spokesm

After Mari Prague, the San Juan t Organization ference.

Upon his r held a press tion in the Ha

While in F several time the stories ar

105-292-7
NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 7 1967

275
66 DEC 11 1967

105-292

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *JL*
FROM : *Free*
SUBJECT: *2*

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)

DATE: 10/30/67

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

⁰
JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - PRN

Re Bureau airtel to San Juan and WFO, 10/24/67

On 10/30/67, [REDACTED] advised that LUIS GONZALEZ, Director, Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI) - New York Mission (NYM), was the individual representing the Puerto Rican Independence Movement who spoke at the Lincoln Memorial on 10/21/67.

The NYO has not received any indication that subject was in attendance at the 10/21/67 demonstration in Washington, D.C., or has been in New York as he had reportedly planned, therefore, no LHM being submitted.

*6A
4E
1A*

R

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-San Juan (100-4785)(RM)
- 1-Washington Field (INFO)(RM)
- 1-New York

MAM:tmm
(6)

REC-42

105-292 312

EX 106

OCT 31 1967

RACIA M SECT.

66
225
66 NOV 8 1967

