

7-44 (Rev. 10-18-64)

XXX Legat, Mexico City (64-2718)

September 1, 1967

Director, FBI (105-66754)-392

W
Sullivan
DeLoach

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO ~~REGISTERED MAIL~~
IS - PRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-22-80 BY SP-1

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/7/67.

MAILED 28
SEP 5 1967
COMM-FBI

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.

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

- 2 - San Juan (105-3353) - Enclosures (6) (2 translations, 2 relets, and 2 LHM)
- 1 - New York (105-38972) - Enclosures (3) (1 translation, 1 relet, and 1 LHM)
- 1 - Miami - Enclosures (3) (1 translation, 1 relet, and 1 LHM)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn. Subversive Control Section), sent direct with enclosure
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct

59 SEP 5 1967
ENCLOSURE

TGM:ccb(9)

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Article appearing in the 8/8/67 issue of "Sucesos."

PUERTO RICO - THE GREAT FRAUD

Text and photos by Miguel Angel Gonzalez

Puerto Rico is a colony exploited by the great monopolies of the United States. We make this statement directly, without qualification or shading. Anyone who possesses an ounce of conscience or dignity must admit this terrible reality. In the twentieth century, in this era of "peaceful coexistence" between peoples of this planet, Puerto Rico suffers the infamous fate of subjugated nations. Deprived of all its wealth, its autonomy and its rights, this Caribbean isle is today a bastion of U. S. imperialism. The Puerto Rican people vegetate in a quagmire of misery, oppression and hopelessness.

The great U. S. monopolies, in collusion with the "pitiyankees" maintain absolute control over the economy of Puerto Rico. To deny that these people are victims of a merciless plundering is to deny reality, to turn away from the truth and to unite with the chorus of infamies and lies which magnates of the large U. S. societies direct through the daily press to the detriment of the Puerto Rican nation.

Thus, these people, humiliated but not conquered, exploited but not giving up, continue to awaken from a lethargy centuries old (first Spanish occupation and now U. S. occupation) and forge a path toward their state independence now, and economic and revolutionary independence later. In the future of Puerto Rico, which is today black as night, already is being perceived the faint hue of a luminous tomorrow.

Puerto Rico is not, as it is pictured by the newspapers who are in the pay of U. S. monopolies, a prosperous nation "envied by many countries in Latin America." Just the opposite is true. Puerto Rico is a U. S. territory which has been taken away from the Puerto Ricans for the unrestricted use of the great gentlemen of Yankee capital. To represent as progress for Puerto Ricans the great U. S. factories, petroleum refineries, mines, transports etc., is to view the situation

TRANSLATED BY: *MA*
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN, JR. :ccb
August 28, 1967 *mb*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5-22-80 BY SP-1088/SJ

105-66754-322
ENCLOSURE

from the U. S. point of view. The fabulous profits here, exempt from any tax, pass directly to the pocketbooks of the Wall Street magnates. There are juicy profits from investments made in this Caribbean island. The magnates and the government in the U. S. know of this, as do the multi-millionaire Puerto Rican traitors who get richer from the fruitful labor of their "compatriots." However, this obvious truth is hidden from the eyes of the Puerto Ricans. The daily press, consisting of numerous newspapers which are printed on the island in both Spanish and English, has conspired with U. S. interests to hide this reality from the Puerto Rican. Day after day the Puerto Rican reads the "benefits" which U. S. investments represent to the country. Day after day the Puerto Rican hears about the "progress" of his nation proclaimed by those who at the same time are draining the blood of Puerto Rico.

Now, the perfidy of the government and U. S. magnates is extending beyond mere economic control of the island. Puerto Rico is a military fortress of the United States. Great numbers of military, air and naval bases are on the island. The principal roads of the country are strategically located and are centered around the privileged points where these bases are located. Huge tracts of arable land have been confiscated by the U. S. government to install B52-airplane bases which land and depart from the island loaded with atomic bombs twenty-four hours a day. A few days ago, when this reporter was returning to the island, a B52 fell into the Atlantic a few meters from the Puerto Rican coast as it attempted to land at the Roney naval base, on the western part of the island. The medium-range missiles and bombers on this base are pointed toward Cuba, in particular, and Latin America in general. The report about this plane was given something less than prominent play by the Puerto Rican press, no doubt to avoid a repetition of the uproar from the people of Spain when an airplane fell on its territory and its atomic bombs contaminated the land and sea water.

What are these military bases doing in Puerto Rico? These formidable bastions of war supplies of the United States government serve as a two-sided cutting edge. One edge, suspended over the heads of millions of Latin Americans under the threat of total destruction if they oppose Yankee imperialism; the other edge serves as a warning to the Puerto Rican people should they dare to demand their independence by means of armed revolution. All this is perfectly planned so that Puerto Rico will continue to be what it is: a colony of U. S. imperialism.

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traitors

When this reporter continued his observation tour of the island he noticed that the large petroleum refineries in the petrochemical complex located on the west coast of Puerto Rico belonged to the U. S. firms Esso, Texaco, Gulf etc. There was not one sign to be found indicating a Puerto Rican possession. The clothing, cement and foodstuffs plants are all American owned or else are owned by millionaire traitors such as the "philanthropist" Luis Ferré.

This reporter visited the hamlets and villages, as well as the cities: Bayamon, Arecibo, Aguada, Mayaguez, Ponce, Caguas and San Juan. He visited the residential and commercial areas and he visited the poor sections of Puerto Rico. These poor sections offer a moving sight. The progress of which the cheerleaders for imperialism loudly boast is hidden by the sordid conditions of hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans who suffer the indignities of these modern concentration camps. It could be said that a wind from the grave has settled over these poor residents of Puerto Rico. Ravished by unemployment and merciless exploitation, hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans settle in disease and poverty-ridden areas.

This reporter recalls the statistics cited by the Puerto Rican government in which it stated that 800,000 persons - a third of the island's population - live on "Mantengo," a type of public charity that the government hands out to the unemployed and persons who have no fixed work so that they can survive in their hopeless misery. This is the political arm of the current government; it hands out food to the poor so that they can survive. It also uses them, especially the Puerto Rican youth, as cannon fodder for its wars. Thus Yankee imperialism solves two serious problems: unemployment and manpower for its unjust wars, such as the one now being waged in Vietnam. The Puerto Rican, humiliated, exploited and subjugated, must enter the United States army or suffer a prison term of five years and a fine of \$10,000. Puerto Rico is the inexhaustible supplier for the United States - for the time being - the place from which the United States extracts the human material for its wars. Since the entire Puerto Rican economy is under the direct control of U. S. interests, the Puerto Rican worker is subject to any employment which his oppressors may wish to give him. If he cannot find work, the Puerto Rican can only survive on "Mantengo."

Puerto Rico has the black honor, exploited as it is by the United States government, of being the world leader in the number of drug addicts. Delinquency in Puerto Rico is also

reaching record proportions. The misery and idleness spawn such things and, since they also constitute a type of exploitation by those trafficking in human sorrow, they have served as a springboard for the enrichment of those who established their power in Havana during the dictatorship of Batista. The seat of power for these people in America is now Puerto Rico. From Puerto Rico they direct the international drug and prostitution market. They induce Puerto Ricans to use drugs and then make use of them to increase their business. Drug addicts will rob and even commit murder to get money so that they can continue their vice. As for whites, there exists in Puerto Rico a vast international market which attracts prostitutes to the island from various countries to entertain the tourists and convention goers who frequent our Puerto Rico. The extraordinary profits from this business continue to enrich the foreign criminals who live here like distinguished gentlemen with the consent of the present government.

In order to complete the picture of this Caribbean island, this reporter also visited the recreation areas which are off-limits to the Puerto Rican. The Puerto Rican can relax on the beaches and in the parks, but not at the luxurious nightclubs and recreation areas in the Condado, in New San Juan. These areas are exclusively for tourists and Americans. When Fidel Castro expelled the gangsters from Cuba, they were protected by the government and magnates of the United States and found in Puerto Rico a rich haven. The luxurious U. S. hotels in which the tourist stays are dens of iniquity where the traveller is taken for every penny. Every hotel has a casino. The Caribe Hilton is now exactly what the Habana Riviera was prior to the Cuban revolution. The former "El Nacional" and "El Capri" are now the "El Americana" and "San Jeronimo Hilton."

With all this, the machinery of the United States government staged yet another great farce. The regime in the United States manipulated its political puppets - and continues to manipulate them - in Puerto Rico so as to stage a false plebiscite which was held on the 13rd of this month to allegedly "decide" whether to maintain the present "Associated Free State," become a state of the United States, or to become independent.

There exists in Puerto Rico a patriotic movement which becomes stronger each day. This movement is called the Pro-Independence Movement and it is headed by an honorable, valiant and strongly-motivated man named Juan Mari Bras. This patriotic movement rejected the plebiscite as being false and as a plot of the United States to continue exploiting the people of Puerto Rico. At the cost of great sacrifice, since it opposed the

enormous official supply house of the United States, as represented by the current figurehead government, the Anti-Plebiscite Sovereignty Committee organized on July 16 a demonstration in the "Sixto Escobar" Park in San Juan. At this great meeting, attended by thousands of Puerto Rican lovers of liberty, the following message was read, citing the falsity of the so-called plebiscite which the United States government was attempting to represent to the world as an opportunity for the Puerto Rican people to choose their destiny:

"If they would respond to the demands of the most elementary political decorum, Washington and the colonial government of Puerto Rico would already have abandoned the holding of a plebiscite which has been denounced as false and artificial so many times; a plebiscite which is being conducted against the expressed will of authentic political groups who have always defended independence; a plebiscite which is being imposed in contempt of the principal of sovereignty; a plebiscite which is totally controlled by one of the interested parties; a plebiscite which is deceitful because it includes a colonial formula, the indignity of which the people are being asked to endorse with their vote. The plebiscite is useless because it will solve absolutely nothing.

"On the very eve of the false plebiscite, neither the metropolis nor the local government show signs of a willingness to correct their anti-democratic and abusive attitudes. In view of this, we had the responsibility of calling the attention of the people in the Puerto Rican government, as well as that of world opinion, to a grave situation which increases even more the discredit on the plebiscite to be held on July 13rd.

"Section II, Law #96, June 2, 1967, increases the number of electoral districts from 7,293 to almost 10,763, despite the fact that experience shows that in previous elections the opposition parties never have been able to gain representation in all the districts. This section constitutes a curious change of article VII of the Plebiscite Law approved December 23, 1966. That is to say, in a period of more or less 6 months, the Puerto Rican legislature, controlled by the popular party, decided that as a "procedural" matter the number of electoral districts should be increased by 3,470.

"The registration lists include as potential voters the names of thousands of Puerto Ricans already deceased or no longer living in Puerto Rico, because there has been no general

census here since 1920. Furthermore, there are thousands of Puerto Ricans whose names are not even on the registration list because they will not participate in elections so long as Puerto Rico does not have its sovereignty. Considering the above and taking into account the realities and electoral practices, as well as human frailties, the plebiscite law is an invitation to fraud and offers no effective guarantee against it.

Without the controlling presence of the opposition parties, who were obliged to withdraw because of the imposition of a useless and unworthy consultation board, and without the supervision of a neutral authority who has no personal interest in this consultation board, what would stop the colonialists of the so-called "Associated Free State" and the dissidents from making an agreement to divide among themselves the votes of those voters who will not go to the polls because they still maintain a basic feeling of Puerto Rican dignity? The law does not provide any effective guarantee which would prevent this distribution of abstaining votes between the colonialists and the dissidents from splitting up the abstaining votes. This fraud could be perpetrated in all the districts, but would be an even process to accomplish in those districts where there is no opposition representation.

"The sovereign, anti-plebiscite group plans to publicly, before the conscience of our people and world opinion, denounce the grave danger that electoral abstention, which is already assuming great proportions as an inevitable reality, will bear no fruit at the polls on July 23 because of voting fraud which will be permitted by the absence of effective guarantees."

Already the United States has demonstrated it has all methods available to prevent the island becoming independent. Therefore, the people of Puerto Rico have repudiated the plebiscite as false and fraudulent. It is to be expected, as stated by Doctor Mari-Bras, that following the election there will be official statistics claiming that the vast majority of the Puerto Rican people went to the polls and that they do not wish to be independent, but prefer to maintain the status of "Associated Free State." This is the political rule which the U. S. prefers.

Mari-Bras also denounced the ex-Governor of Puerto Rico, now a Senator, Luis Munoz Marin, for offering his services again as a figurehead in the great farce which the U. S. regime is mounting in the form of this plebiscite. Mari-Bras pointed out that Munoz Marin himself did not believe in the plebiscite

but was forced by the Yankee government to direct the fraud in order to continue controlling, under the direction of the United States, the government of Puerto Rico.

Yankee imperialism has attempted by all means possible to disparage Mari-Bras and the NPI. However such is the prestige of the independentist leader among the youth that the students of the University of Puerto Rico, in a display of patriotism, expelled from university grounds a group of high U. S. military officials who on May 4 were attending a graduation ceremony and a homage to the mayor of San Juan, Felisa Rincon de Gautier. The undignified manner in which these Yankee officials were forced to leave the university grounds - being shoved and spit upon - is a sign of Puerto Rican youth's repudiation of Yankee domination. As a result of this incident, the police have intensified their pressure on the students.

Hundreds of youths have refused to join the armed forces of the United States as required by the law of Compulsory Military Service. The youths are answering the call made by the NPI against this measure taken by the United States government. In recent months resistance to recruitment has taken on exceptional strength. Since the Manifesto signed on September 23, 1966, on the 98th anniversary of the Grito de Lares, in which hundreds of youths announced their determination not to enter the United States military forces under any circumstances, this movement has assumed such proportions that the United States government has not dared to bring any case before the federal courts for fear of the repercussion that this would evoke from the people.

Puerto Rico is a source of extraordinary profit for financial capital (industrial investments produce a 30% profit on each invested dollar for the Americans) and represents a captive market for the sale of U. S. merchandise (more than 1 billion dollars per year). The U. S. also has an absolute monopoly on maritime traffic. For the United States, Puerto Rico is its second market, after Canada, in the American hemisphere. Puerto Rico is America's fifth largest market in the entire world.

Puerto Rico, as a military, naval and air base (the headquarters of one of the atomic bomber wings and guided missiles, and base for the U. S. Atlantic fleet), and as a center for antiguerrilla and war preparations, is the United States' principal support point in the Caribbean, even more basic than the Guantanamo naval base.

Puerto Rico serves the United States as an instrument for maintaining and expanding U. S. influence and domination (exploitation of mineral resources, petroleum, tourism, sugar etc.) over the commerce and industry of all Latin America. The profits from Yankee investments in Puerto Rico top hundreds of millions of dollars annually, without taking into consideration the hundreds of millions of dollars which the commercial, maritime and air monopoly produces. In the latter case, for example, the San Juan - New York route is one of the most heavily traveled in the world. Let us take into consideration the enormous benefit which the United States derives from not having to pay one single centavo to the figurehead government of Puerto Rico for its numerous military, air and naval bases maintained on the island. Finally, let us also consider the strategic value of Puerto Rico as a springboard for Yankee commerce into Latin America, Europe and Africa. Economic studies show that for each dollar of profit in Puerto Rico, 80 centavos go into the pockets of Americans and 20 centavos remain on the island.

All this gives an idea of the exploitation which the Puerto Rican people suffer from the hands of its U. S. "benefactors."

However, there are other statistics which furnish the reader a more exact picture of the way in which the United States dominates the Puerto Rican economy. In what was defined as the "Robbery of the Century," the Movement for Independence denounced the mining concessions which the figurehead government of Puerto Rico has made to U. S. firms. Recently rich deposits of copper, iron, silver, manganese and non-metallic minerals such as marble, sulfur, phosphate, lignite, carbon and semi-precious stones such as agate, jasper and onyx have been discovered. It is also believed that there exist additional deposits of petroleum and bauxite, based on explorations and studies made by private Puerto Rican and U. S. firms, as well as information from the mining commission.

The figurehead government has been evidently trying to convince everyone that the Puerto Rican people were most unfortunate because the island was one of the poorest in resources in the world. However, the growing necessity of these metals, called strategic by the powerful economic interests of the United States, has shown the falsity of such a claim. However, instead of the people of Puerto Rico benefiting from the riches of their land, the colonial government has placed these riches in the hands of U. S. monopolies such as the "Kennecott Copper Company," and the "American Metal Climax

Company." These two companies are among the four largest producers of copper in the world.

The MPI pointed out that in 1954 the Mining Law was amended in order to create the Mining Commission, members of which are designated by the government, including the present secretary, Carlos Vincenty. This agency - charges the MPI - into whose hands are entrusted the great mining wealth of Puerto Rico, not only has systematically violated the law regulating its activities, but has placed itself unconditionally at the service of U. S. monopolies. In 1965, approximately 90% of the total area of the island had been handed over to foreign firms by mining exploration concessions. In 1964, 65% of the total area of Puerto Rico was in the hands of magnate Alastair D. Fraser, favorite of Carlos Vincenty, who was given a contract of exploration for the ridiculous sum of \$10. In a few months, Fraser sold the exclusive exploration rights to the American Metal Climax for the sum of one million dollars, plus 15% of the profits of the firm. This transaction was carried out not only with the knowledge of the Mining Commission and its secretary Vincenty, but also with their consent. The Mining Commission has not allowed the examination of contractual terms of this scandalous transfer, and this makes things even more suspicious.

The copper mines of "Adjuntas-Utuado y Lares" are controlled by American Metal Climax and Kennecott Copper Company. These firms plan on producing 70,000 tons of copper annually during the 30 years in which they will have exploration rights.

The MPI has also denounced the one-sided contracts between the colonial government and the U. S. monopolies. The largest deposit of copper yet known is found in El Yunque, and is controlled by the federal government because the deposit is situated in a forest reserve. The Mining Commission is planning on signing a contract with "American Metal Climax" and "Kennecott Copper Company" which will provide for tax-free mining during a period of 30 years. This is the amount of time in which the exploration rights will be in effect. What about the Puerto Ricans? They will dig into the earth, and will be paid for their labor. However, the enormous profits from this exploration will serve to enrich foreign monopolies.

These firms will pay 30 centavos per pound of copper, even though recently the price rose to 99 centavos per pound. On the international market, the price of copper per pound is 72 centavos. German and Japanese firms offered the government all necessary financial assistance to exploit the copper of Adjuntas-Utuado y Lares and promised to buy the metal at the world market price of 72 centavos per pound. However, since

of whose members is the Senator and figurehead for the United States, Luis Munoz Marin. This humiliating "business deal" will be, apparently, part of the compensation which the U. S. government will give Marin for lending his services as director of the plebiscite fares.

We could cite a fantastic list of businesses controlled by Yankee monopolies in Puerto Rico, or by millionaire traitors such as Luis Ferre, who as a basis for his annexation campaign used economic blackmail against the people of Puerto Rico. Without blushing a bit, "philanthropist" Ferre told Puerto Ricans that if they flocked to the polls on July 23 and voted for annexation of Puerto Rico as a state of the United States of America, the Yankee government would invest 485 million dollars in roads. However, stateless Ferre said nothing about the billions of dollars which will not remain in Puerto Rico because they are going to end up on the swollen arcs of the Yankee monopolies.

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 7 1967
ENCIPHERED

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

NR 1 1120AM URGENT 9-7-67 JEB
TO DIRECTOR (100-4785) (105-97400)
NEW YORK (105-3002) (105-80710)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON (ENCODED)
FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785) (105-3681) 1P

JUAN MARI BRAS, IS - PRN; PAQUITA PESQUERA DE MARI BRAS,
SM-PRN.

RE SAN JUAN TELETYPE DATED SEPTEMBER SIX LAST.
ON SEPTEMBER SEVEN INSTANT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT BOTH SUBJECTS DEPARTED SAN JUAN,
PUERTO RICO, VIA EASTERN AIR LINES (EAL) FLIGHT NINE TWO
ZERO AT SEVEN THREE ZERO A.M., THIS DATE, DESTINED FOR
NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT
BOTH SUBJECTS HELD RETURN RESERVATIONS FOR EAL FLIGHT NINE
TWO NINE DEPARTING NEW YORK CITY AT THREE FOUR ZERO P. M.
SEPTEMBER ONE ZERO NEXT.

NEW YORK ^{IS} REQUESTED TO FOLLOW ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECTS
WHILE IN THAT DIVISION.

END
HL R RELAY
FBI WASH DC

EX 104 / REC-62 105-292-301
XEROX
SEP 12 1967
NY SEP 12 1967
COMM. FILE

Rec - [Signature]
NY + FTB
RELAYED TO
20 SEP 19 1967

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 7 1967
ENCIPHERED

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

WAF--9

FBI NEW YORK

-8-30 PM URGENT 9-7-67

TO DIRECTOR (105-75715)

ATT- DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK (105-39139)

Mr. DeLoach
8/24/67

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO; IS-PRN

NEW YORK SOURCES HAVE ADVISED MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (MPI)-NEW YORK MISSION (NYM) WILL SPONSOR A MARCH AND RALLY ON NINE NINE SIXTYSEVEN TO PROPAGANDIZE INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO. PRINCIPAL SPEAKER TO BE JUAN MARI BRAS, SECRETARY GENERAL, MPI. MARCH WILL COMMENCE TWELVE THIRTY PM, ONE HUNDRED TENTH STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE AND PROCEED TO ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, WHERE RALLY WILL BE HELD.

CODING UNIT

^{FF} NEW YORK OFFICE SOURCES HAVE BEEN ADVISED NO INCIDENTS EXPECTED. THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED IF SUCH OCCUR.

BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, NYCPD, ADVISED.

END WA
MSE/FBI WASH DC

RWF at 7TB/mse

by Mr. Sullivan

339

105-292-

NOT RECORDED
17 SEP 8 1967

57 SEP 1967

105-75-71

FBI

Date: 9/7/67

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292)(105-97400)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785)(105-3681)
SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS-PRN
PAQUITA PESQUERA DE MARI BRAS
SM-PRN

[Handwritten signature]

Re San Juan teletypes to the Bureau, 9/6 and 7/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are ten copies and two copies, respectively, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above, classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ and suitable for dissemination.

Local dissemination is being made to NISO, 771st MI-DET., OSI, and Secret Service, San Juan. Secret Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico, orally advised of subject's travel 9/7/67.

[Handwritten initials]

- 6-Bureau (RM) (Enc. 10)
- 2-New York (Enc. 2) (105-3002)(105-80710)
- 2-San Juan (100-4785)(105-3681)
- RAM:zhc
- (10)

105-272-304

[Handwritten signature]
ENCLOSURE

REC-10

EX 106

Copy to _____
by routing slip for

info Action

date 9/13/67

C. C. Bishop

SEP 11 1967

SUBV. CONTROL

62 SEP 25 1967


FBI

Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

SJ 100-4785; 105-3681

 whose identity is being protected in order to
conceal the identity of a source of continuing value in
matters of national security.

b7d



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

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

September 7, 1967

Dear Sir:

RE: JUAN MARI BRAS

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s) (1)

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

105-292-304



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

GPO Box BT
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936
September 7, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

PAQUITA PESQUERA DE MARI BRAS
SECURITY MATTER - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

[REDACTED]

b7d

On September 7, 1967, [REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED] advised that the subjects departed San Juan, Puerto Rico, via Eastern Air Lines (EAL) Flight 920 at 7:30 a.m. this date and that they held return reservations from New York City to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 10, 1967, on EAL Flight 929 scheduled to depart New York City at 3:40 p.m.

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.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF declassification
DATE 3-4-77

- 1* -

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 3-7-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.

105-292-304

ENCLOSURE

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 11 1967
ENCIPHERED

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

ways

J. C. Malone

DR

NR -----1-----

12-17PM AST RKK

DEFERRED 9-11-67

TO DIRECTOR (105-292); (105-4785) AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-----

FROM SAN JUAN (100-4785); (105-3681) 1P

J JUAN MARI BRAS; IS-PRN; [REDACTED] SM-PRN.

2B
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE SUBJECT
ARRIVED IN SAN JUAN PUERTO RICO ON EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT NINE
TWO NINE AT TWO ONE FOUR AM, ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME, SEPTEMBER
ONE ONE INSTANT.

END

WA.....

HL R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

RELAYED TO

REC-35
EX 106

105-292-300

SEP 13 1967

105-4785

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CC - [Signature]
70 SEP 12 1967

FBI

Date: 9/12/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-292); (105-97400)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (100-4785); (105-3681) *ga*

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
 IS-PRN;
 PAQUITA PESQUERA DE MARI BRAS
 SM-PRN

Re San Juan teletype, 9/11/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letter-head memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Local dissemination of the LHM is being made to NISO, 771st MI-DET, OSI, and Secret Service.

105-97400-105
copy sent to
have returned
804 DSK
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ms
ENCLOSURE

ms

- ⑥ - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 10)
 - 2 - New York (RM) (Encl. 2)
 - (1-NY Juan Mari Bras)
 - (1-NY Paquita Pesquera de Mari Bras)
 - 2 - San Juan
- RAM:gjk
(10)

DP

REC-52

EX 101

105-292-303

Copy to *should route to: QAO*
 by routing slip for *ONT*
 info action *(see memo)*
 date *9-18-67*
 by *[Signature]*

SEP 14 1967

SUBV CONTROL

Approved: *[Signature]*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-97400-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico
September 12, 1967

JUAN MARI BRAS
INTERNAL SECURITY-PUERTO
RICAN NATIONALIST;

PAQUITA PESQUERA DE MARI BRAS
SECURITY MATTER-PUERTO RICAN
NATIONALIST

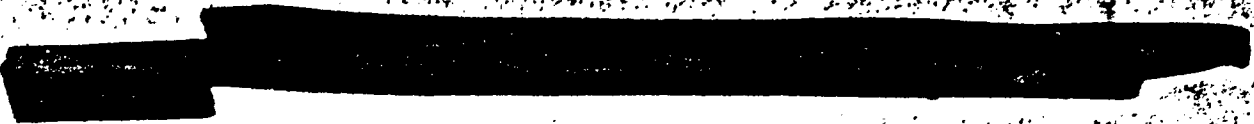
On September 11, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the subjects arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico on Eastern Air Lines flight number 929 at 2:14 A. M., Atlantic Standard Time, that date.

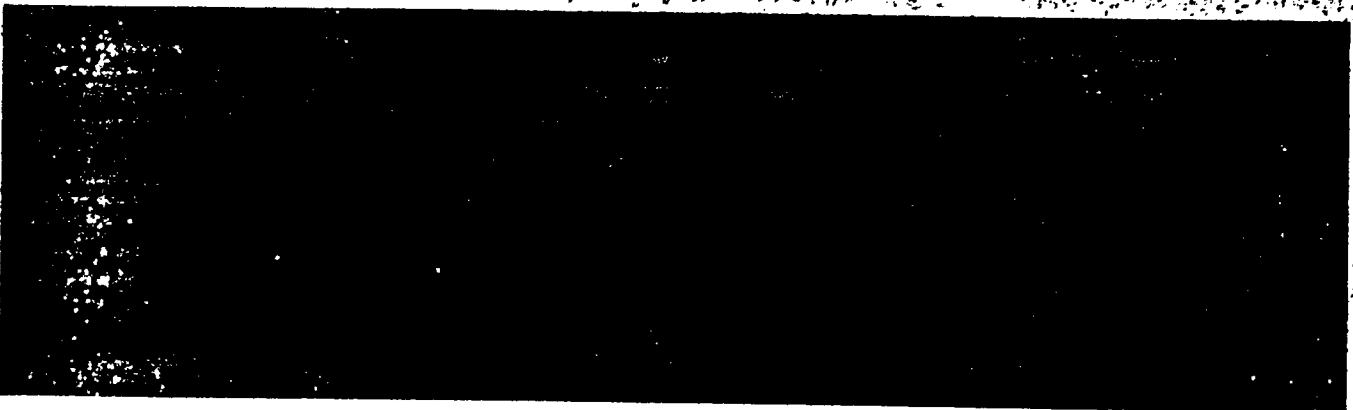
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-212-303

NY 105-3002



The 9/12/67, issue of El Tiempo contained the remarks of JUAN MARI ERAS during a press conference on 9/9/67, which will be set out by separate communication.



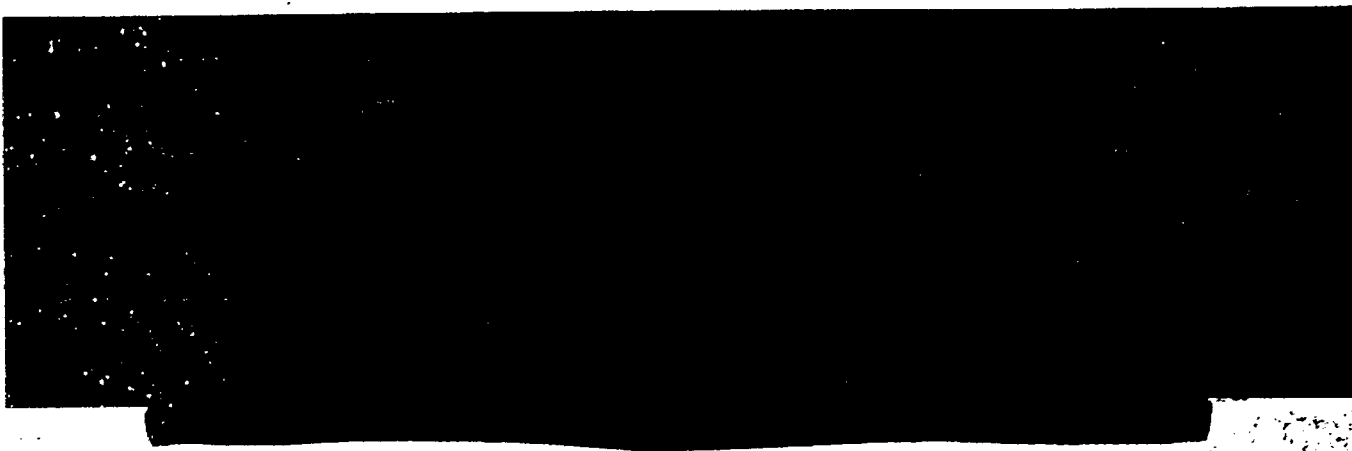


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 105-292
NY 105-3002

New York, New York
September 12, 1967

Juan Mari Bras
Internal Security - Puerto Rican
Nationalist



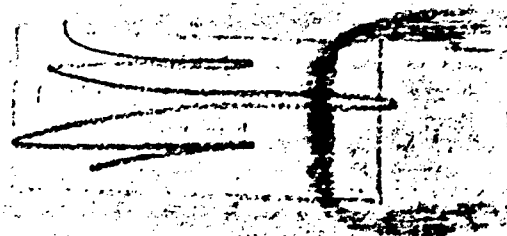
On September 11, 1967, NY T-2 advised that on the evening of September 8, 1967, Mari Bras was the principal speaker at a conference sponsored by the MPIPR, New York Mission (NYM) held at 106 East 14th Street, New York, New York. In his remarks to those present he described the failure of the Plebescite in Puerto Rico held during July of 1967 in which he stated 35% of the registered voters failed to vote. He stressed the necessity for greater unity with "Left Wing" organizations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
SEE [unclear]
DATE [unclear]

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 3-7-77

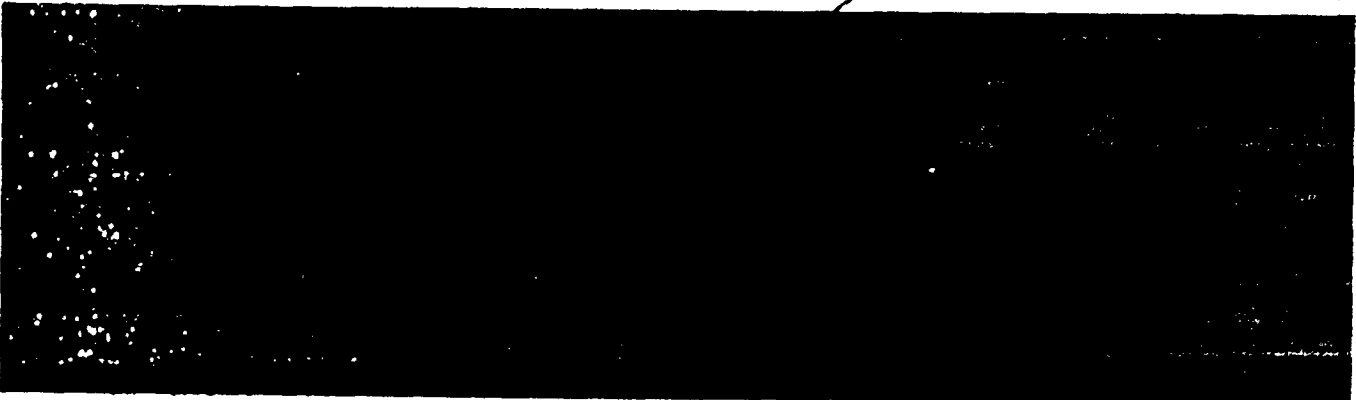


105-292-302
ENCLOSURE

Juan Mari Bras

A characterization of the MPIP-R-NYM is attached hereto.

On September 12, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that Mari Bras was the principal speaker on September 9, 1967, at a public street meeting sponsored by the MPIP-R-NYM at 110th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. Mari Bras in his speech called for the independence of Puerto Rico and generally reiterated his comments of the previous evening.



Juan Mari Bras

APPENDIX

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

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

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

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

A characterization of the MPIPR is set out separately.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives; Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

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

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

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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

Puerto Rican Leader Sees Forces Growing to Achieve Independence

Special to The Worker

HAVANA — Dr. Juan Mari Bras, leader of Pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico, assured a press conference at the First Latin American Solidarity Conference recently in session in Havana, that accumulating in his country are the necessary forces to push forward the battle for full independence.

For this reason, he said, the anti-imperialist forces of Puerto Rico are ready to join in the struggle and be incorporated into the organization that will result from this Congress. Such "incorporation," he said "will mean that we are ready to follow the same destiny as the rest of the people of Latin America," and that the Pro-Independence Movement, which is well represented at this conference, will assume full responsibility, as part of the Latin American liberation forces.

He explained that his delegation came late to the conference because they were engaged in a wide campaign to defeat the U.S. imposed plebiscite, held July 23. He said the campaign showed the world that the people of Puerto Rico will have done with colonialism. He cited the July 16 demonstration in San Juan, the capital, as the biggest in the history of the island. It was a popular repudiation of the plebiscite, 70 percent of the adults abstaining from giving their votes. This action frustrated another attempt of U.S. imperialism to cover up the colonial status of his country. Since 1953, everything, even the Associated States status, has been tried.

Another impressive action cited was the prevention of the annual military parade of the U.S. Armed Forces on the San Juan University Campus. When the parade, headed by generals in full regalia entered the road, the students blocked the way with their bodies, and forced them to withdraw. Though the reprisals were great, and 40 students were expelled and many were arrested, and in spite of threats of five year prison terms and fines of \$10,000, Puerto Rican youths by the hundreds are refusing to be cannon fodder in Vietnam, he declared.

In answer to a question as to the actual status of Puerto Rico, he said that his country is not a subject of neo-colonialism, but it is an old fashioned colony, a "most primitive type of colony in all respects." The type of self government they seem to have has been gained through struggles, but it has not brought them independence. So that in all re-

spects, the Puerto Rican peoples' struggles are part and parcel of the struggles of the rest of Latin America, and our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, he answered.

Puerto Rico, he said in answer to a question, was "a most primitive type of colony in all respects, and is being used by the U.S. as a military base. There are, he pointed out, 20 military bases on the island, including training camps for the Green Berets and other anti-guerrilla troops.

Redacted
Redacted

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- World Journal Tribune _____
- (New York) _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker *1/12* _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date *8/16/67* _____

105-27-1-A

NOT RECORDED
 167 SEP 15 1967

84
 598-1781967

105-27-1-A
8/16/67

CONFIDENTIAL

F B I

Date: 9/18/67

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Via AIRTEL

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-7689)(44)

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/et 5-23-
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-12-97

SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
IS - PRM

ReNYairtel with enclosed LHM, both dated 9/7/67,
and Buairtel 9/11/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 12 copies,
and for San Juan 3 copies, of a revised LHM dated 9/7/67.

[REDACTED]

B1

ENCLOSURE

The enclosed revised LHM has been dated 9/7/67 to
correspond with that previously submitted.

[REDACTED]

(c)

San Juan Puerto Rico

B1

ADL:msb
(14)

NOT RECORDED

163 SEP 20 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

113
62 OCT 3 1967

DATE 9/18/80 BY SP-1 GSK/et **CONFIDENTIAL**

62-7721-78

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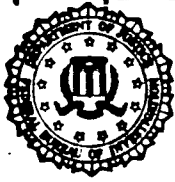
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 62-7721
NYfile 100-7689

New York, New York
September 7, 1967

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Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Internal Security - Puerto Rican Nationalist

[REDACTED]

B1

(C)

The NPPR has been designated pursuant
to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the NPPR - NYJ
is attached.

[REDACTED]

B1
(C)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/eb 5-23-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 9-7-87

GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

DATE 9/10/80 GSK/RS

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105-66754-

ENCLOSURE

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APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

1.

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
- NEW YORK JUNTA

On May 13, 1963, a source furnished the following information:

The New York Junta (or New York Municipal Board) of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) was formed in 1943. Since its inception, the New York Junta was supposed to operate under the control and direction of the NPPR National Board, located in San Juan, Puerto Rico; however, on occasions, this did not work out in practice.

On May 8, 1967, a second source furnished the following information:

The New York Junta has approximately ten active members, but there are approximately 50 individuals in the New York City area who consider themselves Nationalists "at heart" and can be counted upon to attend New York Junta sponsored public functions.

The New York Junta has the same aims and purposes as the NPPR parent organization, which are to establish Puerto Rico as a free and sovereign republic. The NPPR has proved by past terrorist acts that the use of violence to achieve its goal would be condoned.

The NPPR has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

New York Junta activity consists primarily of promoting the cause of independence through sponsoring and participating in public demonstrations and commemorating specific past events, having significance to the Puerto Rican independence movement.

The New York Junta has no headquarters and its meetings are held at the residences of the members. It elects its own officers and is generally autonomous in NPPR affairs in the New York City area.

CONFIDENTIAL

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1

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

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

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

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

**MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)**

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

At the time the MPIPR was organized it indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. JUAN MARI BRAS, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR has indicated that "the Revolution" would soon begin and another source advised that another official of this organization has attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

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

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

In December, 1966, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a bill calling for a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, to determine the future political status of Puerto Rico. The press reported that this plebiscite has been denounced vociferously by the MPIPR as "an act of Yankee imperialism to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico." JUAN MARI BRAS stated that the MPIPR had asked the Cuban Government for "militant solidarity with our struggle, in all international forums to which Red Cuba has access."

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 9/18/67

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-7689) (44)
SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
IS - PRM

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/ok 5-23-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-12-97

ReNYairtel with enclosed LHM, both dated 9/7/67,
and Buairtel 9/11/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 12 copies,
and for San Juan 3 copies, of a revised LHM dated 9/7/67.

[REDACTED]

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ENCLOSURE

The enclosed revised LHM has been dated 9/7/67 to
correspond with that previously submitted.

[REDACTED]

(c)

PUERTO RICO

B1

ADL:msb
(14)

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163 SEP 20 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ N Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

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AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF _____

CONFIDENTIAL

113
62 OCT 3 - 1967

DATE 9/18/67 BY SP-1 GSK/ok

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721-78

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/19/67

FROM :

LEGAT, PARIS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Cross file
DATE 9/20/67

SUBJECT:

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS - PRN
(Bufile 105-66754)
(SJfile 105-3353)
(Parfile 105-4839)(RUC)

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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2 1.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-19-97

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Remylet, 7/20/67.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- ⑬ - Bureau (EX-103)
- (1 - Liaison Section)
- (4 - San Juan)
- 4 - Paris

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SEP 26 11 00 AM '67
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date 9/27/67
by [Signature]



OCT 3 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly in All Savings Plan

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DATE 9/21/67

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-7721)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7589) (#44)
SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
IS - PRN

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/bk 5-22-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 9-21-87

ReNYairtel 9/19/67,

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (C)

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165 SEP 27 1967

SECRET

Approved:

Sent

M Per

53 OCT 3 1967 Special Agent in Charge

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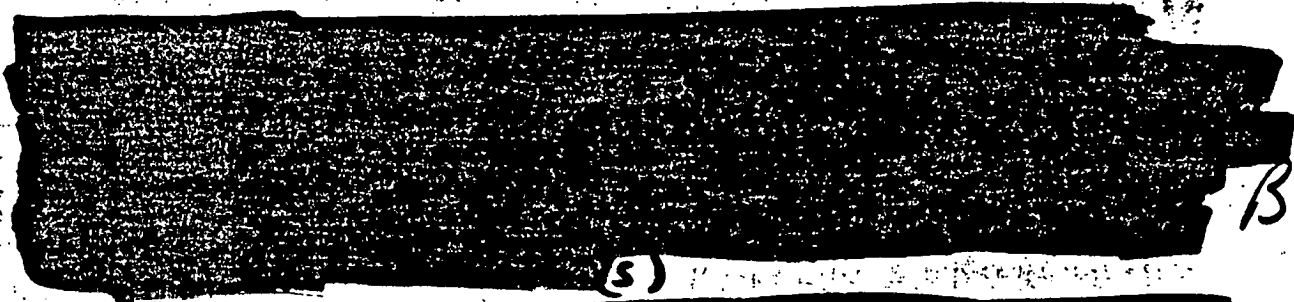
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NY 100-7689



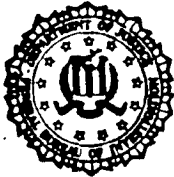
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 21, 1967

Bufile 62-7721
NYfile 100-7689

SECRET

Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
memorandum dated September 7, 1967, captioned as above.

[REDACTED]

BI

(S)

The NPPR has been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the NPPR-NYJ
is attached.

[REDACTED]

BI

(S)

[REDACTED]

BI

SECRET

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/clh 5-22-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 9-21-87

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VIA TELETYPE

SEP 22 1967

ENCIPHERED

CONFIDENTIAL

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

NR 4 625PM DEFERRED 9-22-67 JEB

TO DIRECTOR (105-~~3353~~) 2P

FROM SAN JUAN (105-3353) 2P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO. IS - PRN.

(c) [REDACTED]

George Moore
B1

INSTANT, THAT FOLLOWING THE ARREST OF NORMAN PIETRI
CASTELLON, SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE NPIPR.

P.R.

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYONE, LAST, FOR INTERRUPTING CLASSES AT
RAMON POVER HIGH SCHOOL, SANTURCE, PURETO RICO, APPROXIMATELY
TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS OF THAT SCHOOL BEGAN A ROCK THROWING
INCIDENT, HURLING ROCKS AT PASSERS-BY, BUSES, TAXIS AND
CARS OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/CK 5-22-82
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 8
DATE OF REVIEW 9-22-87

ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]

B7c

[REDACTED], THREE POLICE OFFICERS, ONE OF WHOM
WAS KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS, WERE INJURED AS A RESULT OF THIS
INCIDENT.

E. Johnson

PIETRI ALLEGES THAT THE TROUBLE BEGAN WHEN A POLICEMAN
HIT A STUDENT WITH A NIGHT STICK. THE STUDENT WENT TO COURT
END PAGE ONE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

REC-48

105-66754-332

EX-104

14 OCT 9 1967

DATE

RELAYED TO FTB

54 OCT 12 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

1X P14 F3

CONFIDENTIAL

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SJ 185-3353

PAGE TWO

P.R.

WITH ~~JUAN MARTIN BRAS~~, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE MPIPR, TO
PRESS CHARGES AGAINST THE POPR.

[REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO, INSTANT,
THAT AS AN AFTERMATH OF THE INCIDENTS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYONE,
LAST, APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS, INCLUDING MEMBERS
OF THE MPIPR YOUTH, FEPI AND FUPI, AGAIN BEGAN DEMONSTRATING
OUTSIDE THE ABOVEMENTIONED SCHOOL. AS POLICE ARRIVED
AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE THIRTY P.M., A ROCK THROWING
INCIDENT AGAIN ENSUED AND THIS GROUP MOVED TOWARD THE
NEAREY POLICE STATION WHERE THE ROCK THROWING CONTINUED.
FIVE POLICE OFFICERS WERE HIT.

THE INCIDENT ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO, INSTANT, TERMINATED
AT APPROXIMATELY TWO P.M. THREE YOUTH WERE ARRESTED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

DEFH

FBI WASH DC

Received

B7D
CONFIDENTIAL

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cc Mr. Martin

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum **CONFIDENTIAL**

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754)

DATE: 9/26/67

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
IS - PRN

GCP

Frank

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of an LHM pertaining to captioned matter.

This LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect a source of continuing value.

padlock by student - Antonio P. P. P.

[REDACTED] (C) B1

Local dissemination is being made to 771st Mi-Det, NISO, OSI, and Secret Service, San Juan.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/lt 5-22-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-26-87

DATE 9/16/80 GSK/lt

ms
ENCLOSURE

REC-75 EX 104

DJW

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 4 - San Juan (105-3353)
 - (1 - 105-3318)
 - (1 - 105-3079) (FUPI)
 - (1 - 105-6639) (FEPI)

Not in PIETAY 105-66754-331

B7C

OCT 4 1967

LJT:lge
(6)

copy - AAG Yeagley, State, CIA, ONI, OSI, ACST, SS

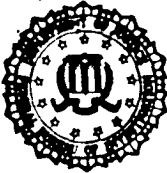
DET. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL



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

53 OCT 12 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Juan, Puerto Rico
September 26, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN
NATIONALIST

On September 22, 1967, [redacted] advised that on September 21, 1967, approximately 200 students gathered outside the Ramon Power High School, Santurce, Puerto Rico, and engaged in a rock-throwing incident against police and passers-by to protest the arrest of NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR). NORMAN PIETRI allegedly was arrested for disrupting classes at the Ramon Power High School by using a loudspeaker in the immediate vicinity of the school. B7D

A characterization of the MPIPR appears in the appendix. B7D

B7D On September 25, 1967, the [redacted] advised that on September 20, 1967, two individuals were arrested at the Ramon Power High School, Santurce, Puerto Rico, for interrupting classes by using loudspeakers in the immediate vicinity of the school, while reportedly agitating for attendance at the Grito de Lares commemoration on the 23rd. As a result of this action, NORMAN PIETRI CASTELLON, MPIPR leader, and other MPIPR, Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (Federation of University Students for Independence) (FUPI) and Federacion Estudiantil Pro-Independencia (Federation of Students for Independence) (FEPI) members assembled outside the school on September 21, 1967. PIETRI was arrested that day for interrupting classes through the use of a loudspeaker.

Characterizations of Grito de Lares, FUPI and FEPI appear in the appendix.

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 Gsk/ck
ON 5-22-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL - Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and declassification.~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 9/28/80 EST/PTC

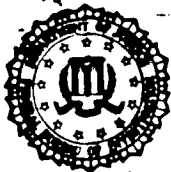
Juan A. Lopez Fontaine
C-115 A Valle Meléndez

ENCLOSURE

105-66734-331

As a result of PIETRI's arrest, the group estimated at approximately 250, mostly youths, began throwing rocks at passers-by, cars, taxis and buses, breaking windows in numerous vehicles. Police officers attempted to break up the melee, and were eventually successful without major incidents. Three of the officers were injured as a result of rock throwing by students and others in the crowd.

On September 22, 1967, approximately 200 youths again assembled at the Ramon Power School and police forces were immediately dispatched to the scene. Rock throwing again ensued against the police and the youths moved to a nearby police station, where the rock throwing continued against the police. The police finally controlled the situation and the mob dispersed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Juan, Puerto Rico
September 26, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
Character INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST
Reference San Juan communication, dated and captioned
 as above.

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-22-80 BY SP-1 [signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/28/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-86029) (C)

SUBJECT: MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN EVENT
OF MAJOR VIOLENCE IN CONNECTION
WITH PUERTO RICAN PLEBISCITE
IS-PRN

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

Captioned file was opened to coordinate necessary investigation in the event violence was committed by Puerto Rican independence groups in connection with the Puerto Rican plebiscite.

Since this event is now passed (7/23/67), this case is being placed in a closed status in the NYO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5-22-80 BY SP-1 GEL/ck

EX 109

105-66754-330

- 2 Bureau (RM)
- 1-San Juan (105-9608) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-New York

REQ 22 9 OCT 2 1967

ADL:ptf
(4)

[Handwritten Signature]
SUBV. CONTROL

388
57 OCT 6 1967

