

EX-9420
22 DEC 1971

SUBJECT: Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP);
Independence Party of Puerto Rico (PIP)

1. The following miscellaneous information re Subject is a supplement to that provided in a separate EX, from the same source, with extensive attachments.

2. The plan to reorganize and broaden the MPIPR, and change its name, goes back at least four to six months and probably earlier; such planning may have been initiated after the MPIPR Secretary General Juan MARI Bras attended the inauguration of Presidente Allende of Chile in Santiago in October 1970. The plan was discussed in detail circa two months ago. There is no information available as to whether the replacement of Carlos PADILLA by Alberto PEREZ Perez as MPIPR representative to Cuba and AALAPSO was related to the recent conversion of the MPIPR into the PSP. The trend throughout 1971, however, has been to move younger, more militant men into positions of some authority in the Party.

3. Recent developments in changing the MPIPR have aimed at giving the new PSP a legal status in Puerto Rico which permits participation in elections. The PSP has secured a broader labor participation than MPIPR had; some labor leaders have surfaced in the PSP as Marxist-Leninist for the first time. One of the most important is Pedro Grant, Secretary Treasurer of the Boilermakers and also active in central labor circles. However, the PSP thus far has been thwarted in the efforts to combine with the much larger PIP (Independence Party of Puerto Rico.) On 8 November 1971 PSP Secretary General Juan MARI Bras held a press conference to vigorously promote a united front with the PIP. (PIP had been a totally non-Marxist pro-independence party. Its 1971 leader, Ruben BERRIOS, is more of a socialist than his predecessors, however, and under him the PIP pledged itself to a more radical posture, advocating more active participation in protests, marches, pickets and boycotts. BERRIOS also attended the inauguration of Chilean President Allende in Santiago in October 1970.) On 12 October 1971, BERRIOS had stated that PIP had decided to go it alone in the 1972 elections although it would continue to have close relations with the MPIPR and work together with it on specific actions when appropriate.

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4. The significance of all this jockeying is that PSP has circa 1,000 active members while PIP has five per cent of the total Puerto Rican vote. The PSP is expected to boycott the elections in 1972, if it cannot unite with the PIP, rather than expose thereby its meagerness of members/adherents. Juan MARI Bras publicly expressed this intent on 8 November 1971.

5. The PSP is too ideological for most PIP members and BERRIOS thus is afraid to go along, even if he would like to do so, because of fear of losing a large portion of PIP's membership. PIP is not pro-Cuban although there have been indications that it might be willing to accept some support. The PSP on the other hand, is avowedly Marxist-Leninist, seeks closer ties with socialists in other countries, asserts in its new constitution that the people have the right to revolutionary violence to effect change, and is openly pro-Cuban.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Claridad, the official organ of PSP/MPIPR, alone runs a deficit of \$10,000 per month. (In an effort to cut costs and/or make its funds go further, the PSP is purchasing its own printing press which will be brought from New York to San Juan.)

[REDACTED]

6. PIP-oriented propaganda is issued via La Hora, a new "independentista" weekly which began publishing in September 1971. PIP President Ruben BERRIOS is on the editorial board. The editor is Cesar Andres Iglesias, who broke with Claridad, the MPIPR/PSP organ, in June 1971. The differences between Claridad and La Hora also militate against a PSP-PIP unification.

7. Miscellany Addendum:

A. Venceremos Brigade returnees to Puerto Rico have not appeared in any leadership positions of the PSP or other militant movements.

B. The PSP does not have any close relationships with Dominican militant movements.

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PRIORITY DIRECTOR

1. [REDACTED] FBI REPRESENTATIVE

GAVE [REDACTED] NAMES TWO PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT (MPRP) MEMBERS, CARLOS PADILLA RODRIGUEZ AND JUAN MARI BRAS, WHO SUSPECTED TRAVELING TO MONTEVIDEO. [REDACTED]

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2. [REDACTED]

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DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. [REDACTED] 322/ 37220-71

DATE 17 December 1971

COUNTRY

NO. PAGES 1

SUBJECT Juan Marie Bras

REFERENCES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INFORMATION REPORT

1. [REDACTED] information regarding Juan Marie Bras. Bras, who is described as middle aged, is a resident of San Juan, Puerto Rico, an extreme left-winger and a leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalist movement.

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED] Bras has made several recent illegal visits to Cuba. In addition, Bras will shortly undertake a visit to the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Poland under the sponsorship of the Government of Cuba.

4. Bras' presence in New York has not been publicized, however, he is reported to have made two speeches at Lehmann College and at Queensborough Community College.

5. [REDACTED]

- end -

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EX-9419

22 DEC 1971

SUBJECT: Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP)

2. Attachment A herewith is a translation of the constitution of the new PSP. It can be considered overt.

3. Attachment B herewith is a alphabetical listing of all candidates for election to the new Central Committee of the PSP with some pertinent background data by the name. Winners of the election have their names preceded by an asterisk.

4. Attachment C herewith consists of three things, and are overt:

A. Members of the PSP Political Commission, announced at a PSP rally in San Juan on 28 November 1971.

B. Holders of PSP secretarial positions, announced at a PSP rally in San Juan on 28 November 1971.

C. Summary of two resolutions passed at the PSP rally on 28 November 1971.

5. The PSP was founded on Sunday 21 April 1971 at the 8th annual convention of the MPIPR. The MPIPR changed its name to the Partido Socialista Puertorriqueno (PSP) adopted a Marxist-Leninist character, and sought to broaden its base, particularly by bringing in labor leaders (in which it was successful.)

6. The PSP held a Central Committee meeting in Caguas, Puerto Rico on 5 December 1971.

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7. The PSP is self-declared in its constitution as a revolutionary vanguard of the Puerto Rican people which will gather the active elements of the labor class and train them ideologically and practically according to the principle of Marxism-Leninism in order to guide the Puerto Rican people in the struggle for their independence, and initiate the democratic republic of laborers which will be the initial phase in the construction of socialism in Puerto Rico.

Attachment: a/s

Originated by: [REDACTED]

Based on: [REDACTED] Puerto Rico [REDACTED]

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PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY
(Independence Movement of Puerto Rico)

BYLAWS

I
PREAMBLE

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party (~~Independence Movement of Puerto Rico~~) plans to be the revolutionary vanguard of the people of Puerto Rico. It gathers the active elements of the labor classes and trains them ideologically and in practice according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to direct the people in the struggle for the conquest of its independence and for the installation of the Democratic Laborers Republic, initial phase of the construction of socialism.

II
NAME AND SYMBOLS

Article 1. This organization will be called the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (Independence Movement of Puerto Rico) and will also be known by the initials PSP. It will also be described as the revolutionary vanguard of the Puerto Rican people. Its ideological unity is based in the General Declaration and the Political Thesis, as approved at the Eighth National Assembly held on November 19, 20, 21 and 28, 1971.

Article 2. The flag will be rectangular in shape, red, with a white five-pointed star on the upper left side.

Article 3. The seal will be a circle in the shape of a business wheel with a left fist in the middle and with the name of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (~~Independence Movement of Puerto Rico~~) in the exterior borders of the same.

III
MEMBERS

Article 4. The members of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party will be classified as militants, affiliates and postulants

Article 5. The militants will be those who fulfill the following duties:

- a) supporting the General Declaration and the Political

Thesis and obey the dispositions of these Bylaws

b) carrying out according to their ^{STATUS} ~~conditions~~ and capacity, in harmony with the direction of ~~the organisms~~ of the Party, the tasks and activities demanded by the struggle for independence and for socialism.

c) to ~~go~~ ^{obey} by the discipline of the Party and the interests of the labor classes in their affiliation and activities in any organization of a syndicate, student, cultural, civic, philosophical or other nature.

ch) having served a period of activity no less than six months as a postulant and affiliate.

d) to participate actively and with punctuality in the base organisms. ✓

e) leading an active life in the syndicate or student organization he belongs to according to his position, profession or student level.

f) attending all the meetings of the Party to which he is summoned.

g) spreading the socialist doctrine and the program and fulfilling the permanent political tasks.

h) being discreet concerning the internal matters of the Party and the approved decisions and resolutions, when the corresponding organisms so demand.

i) being loyal to all the members of the Party, practicing solidarity and fraternity with the affiliates of foreign parties and revolutionary movements, and

j) observing a personal conduct in his public and private life according to the socialist morale.

Article 6. The militant members will have the following rights:

a) owning a militant identification card

b) electing and being elected leader of the Party in all levels, with the limitations established in

these bylaws, and delegates to the national assemblies and congresses of the Party.

c) participating in the discussion and outlining of the political line of the PSP through the corresponding organisms.

ch) presenting postulants, and

d) appearing, after previously requesting it, by means of the corresponding organisms of the Party, to give their opinion concerning specific problems.

Article 7. The socialist militant status is lost

a) with a delay of six months or more in the payment of the regular dues, without a justified cause.

b) through a verified lack of activity during a period of more than six months without a justified cause.

c) through faults against the General Declaration and the Political Thesis.

ch) through faults against decisions of the National Assembly, National Congress, Central Committee, Political Commission and Bylaws.

d) through faults against the morale and organizational discipline.

e) through expulsion from the Party.

Article 8. Expulsion from the Party will only take place when the person affected has embezzled PSP funds; if he becomes an affiliate of an organization which is incompatible with the program and political lines of the PSP; if he has clear evidence and intention of violating the discipline of the PSP; when he has deliberately committed actions against the political line of the PSP; when in his public or private life he commits faults which endanger the prestige of the PSP.

Article 9. The person affected can go to the Regular General Assembly of the Party to request his re-installment.

Article 10. The faults which don't convey the penalty of expulsion and those which appear in Article 7, mean the loss

of the militant status for a limited period of time, which will be set by the corresponding organism.

Article 11. The person affected will be able to go to the organisms from which he is suspended within fifteen days of the notification of the sanctions imposed.

Article 12. The member of the Party who does not renew his militant identification card will temporarily lose his status as such, the enjoyment of his rights, and will only be able to recuperate it once his identification has been revalidated by the pertinent organisms. The militant identification card should be renewed every four years.

Article 13. The affiliate members should fulfill the following duties.

a) supporting the General Declaration and the Political Thesis and going by these bylaws.

b) having spent a trial period of no less than three months as a postulant.

c) carrying out, according to his conditions and his ability, in harmony with the direction organisms of the Party, the tasks and activity demanded by the struggle for independence and socialism.

ch) to go by the discipline of the Party and the interests of the labor class, in his affiliation and activities in any organization of a syndicate, student, cultural, civic, philosophical or other nature.

d) participating in some measure and regularly paying dues to the base organisms.

e) leading an active life in the syndicate, group, or student organization, according to his occupation, profession or student level.

f) promoting the socialist doctrine and the program and fulfilling the permanent political tasks which their conditions and ability permit.

g) being absolutely discreet concerning the internal matters of the Party and the approved decisions

and resolutions when the corresponding organisms so demand.

h) Being loyal to all the members of the Party, practicing solidarity and fraternity with the affiliates of foreign parties and revolutionary movements, and,

i) observing a personal conduct in his public and private life according to the socialist morale.

Article 14. The affiliate members will have the following rights:

a) having an affiliate's membership card

b) passing on to be a militant, after the consideration of the Zone Committee, having spend a period of no less than three months as an affiliate.

c) participating in the discussion and creation of the policy of the PSP

ch) presenting postulants, and

d) attending assemblies and congresses

Article 15. There will be a second level of reserved activities, whose coordination and rules will be left in the hands of the Political Commission.

Article 16. The status of socialist affiliate is lost for the causes, reasons and motives pointed out in Articles 7, 8 and 10, and in the same manner, his possible rehabilitation is limited by the dispositions established in Articles 9 and 10 of these bylaws.

Article 17. The postulants are recently-incorporated members who are going through a trial period to become affiliates.

Article 18. The postulant members must fullfill the following duties:

a) going through a trial period of no less than three months, which prepares them to become affiliates.

b) before their incorporation to the corresponding political organisms, they will take a loyalty oath to the Party.

c) supporting the General Declaration and the Political Thesis and going by the dispositions of these bylaws.

ch) going by the discipline of the Party and the interests of the labor class in their affiliation and activity in any organization of a syndicate, group, student, cultural, civic, philosophical or of any other nature.

d) participating in some measure and regularly paying dues in the base organisms.

e) leading an active life in the syndicate, group or student organization corresponding his occupation, profession or student level.

f) attending all the meetings of the Party to which he is summoned.

g) promoting the socialist doctrine and the program and fulfilling the permanent political tasks

h) being absolutely discreet with regard to the internal matters of the Party, and concerning the approved decisions and resolutions, when so demanded by the corresponding organisms.

i) being loyal to all the members of the Party, practicing solidarity and fraternity with the affiliates of foreign parties and revolutionary movements, and

j) observing a personal conduct in his private and public life according to the socialist morale.

Article 19. The three month period as a postulant can be spent in a base organism of the Party as well as in auxiliary organizations and fraternal fronts, as determined by the corresponding organisms of the Party.

Article 20. The postulant members will have the following rights:

a) becoming an affiliate after three months of having joined the Party, after the consideration of the pertinent organism.

b) attending assemblies and congresses.

c) having the right to voice in the conferences of his zone.

Article 21. The Central Committee will be able to reject the entry of a postulant whose personal or political background makes him indignant of being a socialist. This resolution cannot be appealed.

Article 22. A postulant who, for different reasons cannot fulfill each and every one of the duties which his position demands, will be able to attain the status of affiliate after the consideration of the pertinent organism, after 6 months.

IV JOINING THE PARTY

Article 23. Every member of the ^{M P E P R} Independence Movement will become a member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in the same position as he occupies when the Party is created.

Article 24. In order to join the Party, the postulant should prove a political and syndicalistic conduct, and in his job, activities or studies, compatible with the interests of the labor classes and its political struggle.

Article 25. The recruitment of the socialist postulants can be done according to the following procedure:

- a) by means of a direct request on a special form;
- b) by means of a recruitment campaign of the Party
- c) joining a study circle in a factory, workshop, work center, community, school, etc.
- ch) through the introduction by a militant or affiliate.
- d) through or in organizations and fraternal fronts and/or branches of the Party.

Article 26. His promotion to the status of affiliate will take place according to the formalities pointed out in Article 18 and the following articles.

V ORGANISMS

Article 27. In the organisms of the Party, the members

develop the fullness of their rights as such and orient their actions towards the better functioning of the same and the most efficient direction of the labor classes.

The PSP organisms are: the Nucleus, the Mission, the Zone Committee, the Zone Conference, the Central Committee, the National Congress and the National Assembly.

Article 28. Each one of those organisms will be ruled by the principles of democratic centralism.

a) elective nature of all the direction organisms. going from the bottom up, and periodic reports of the direction or base

b) a periodic account on the part of the base organisms to the direction organisms.

c) subordination of the minority to the majority

ch) compliance of the decisions of the superior organisms on the part of the inferior organisms.

Article 29. The following will prevail in the lives of the organisms and members:

a) collective action

b) organizational discipline

c) revision of decisions

ch) criticism and auto-criticism

Article 30. As a general rule, quorum will consist of half plus one of its members; but in a second summons it will be the number of those who attend.

V/ THE NUCLEUS

Article 31. The nucleus can be organized in places of work or study, in towns, rural sections, communities, sections with no less than three militant members, affiliates and /or postulants.

Article 32. The nucleus will appoint a board according to the number of its members. The minimum will be a Director, a Recording Secretary and a Finance Secretary. According to

its activities and number of members, secretaries will be added, as needed.

Article 33. In order to function as such, the nucleus should be recognized and authorized by the organism which is immediately superior in its area or work zone.

Article 34. The following are the functions of the nucleus:

- a) meeting, at least, once a week.
- b) carrying out concrete tasks in one or more of the external work areas appointed by the superior direction organisms; covering the internal areas of work.
- c) carrying out a constant and planned work of recruitment of new members in the place of work or rural area.
- ch) maintaining, in coordination with the national direction, political training courses for its members.
- d) collecting a set quota from its members.

VII THE MISSION

Article 35. The Mission can be organized in places of study or of work, in towns, rural areas, communities, sections, with no less than eight members, including militants, affiliates and postulants.

Article 36. The Mission will appoint a board according to the number of its members. The minimum will be a director, a recording secretary and a finance secretary. According to its work center and number of members, secretaries will be added, as needed.

Article 37. In order to function as such, the Mission should be recognized and authorized by the organism immediately superior, under the direction of which it will work.

Article 38. The following are the functions of the Mission:

- a) meeting, at least once a week
- b) carrying out concrete tasks in at least two of the external work areas appointed by the direction;

covering the internal areas.

c) carrying out a constant and planned task of recruitment of new members in the place of work or rural area.

ch) maintaining, in coordination with the national direction, political training courses for its members

d) collecting a fixed quota from its members

e) owning or having access to a local or work center

f) owning or having access to a mimeograph, a loudspeaker system and a motor vehicle for the development of popular campaigns.

g) keeping up to date a census of militants, affiliates, postulants and sympathizers in the area under its jurisdiction.

h) paying regularly to the national treasury of the PSP, the fixed quota, and the special quotas in the different financial campaigns which take place on a national scale.

Article 39. The Mission and the Nucleus will work under the immediate direction of the Zone Committee.

VIII THE ZONE COMMITTEE

Article 40. With organizational purposes, the Party will divide the country in Zones. The Central Committee will specify the amount and demarcation of those zones. In each one of the same there will be an intermediate direction organism called the Zone Committee, presided over by a Zone Secretary.

Article 41. The affiliates and militants of the Party, residing in the United States will structure internal rules for its functioning, according to particular circumstances of that region, which should be approved by the Central Committee of the Party.

Article 42. The Zone Committee will be made up by the Zone Secretary and an additional number of militants. The Central Committee of the Party will determine the number of members of the Zone Committee in each one of the zones.

Article 43. The functions of the Zone Committee are the following:

a) complying with and watching over the compliance of the resolutions and instructions of the superior organisms.

b) meeting, at least twice a month

c) transmitting to the superior organisms the suggestions and initiatives of the base organisms and their political opinion, and reporting, through the Zone Secretary, to the Organization Secretariate, every month, on the work of the Party in the zone and the fulfillment of the tasks planned.

ch) supervising, coordinating and controlling the activity of the nucleus and the missions.

d) reorganizing the nucleus and missions in the event of deficient work or factional conduct, and executively appointing its leaders in a temporary manner.

e) organizing new missions and nucleus

f) elaborating work plans for the zone.

g) studying and solving all the matters concerning the general activity of the Party in the zone, analyzing the general problems of the same and proposing solutions.

h) by its own initiative or through the recommendation of the nucleus or missions, determine the promotion of affiliates to the status of militants, and

i) solving the cases of discipline in militants and affiliates, in first instance.

Article 44. The Zone Conference will gather the militants affiliates and postulants of the nucleus and missions of the zone. The Zone Conference will:

a) meet at least three times a year

b) elect the Zone Committee

c) elect the Zone Secretary

- ch) approve the work plans for the zone
- d) analyze and discuss any problem of a political or organizational nature which affects the work of the Party in the zone or in a national level.

Article 45. The Zone Secretary will be able to:

- a) represent the Party in foreign relations with other political groups and in public activities on a zone level.
- b) presiding over the meetings of the Zone Committee and the Zone Conferences.
- c) carrying out tasks of direction, organization and supervision.
- ch) reporting to the organization secretariate, every month, concerning the work of the Party in the zone and the fulfillment of the planned tasks.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Article 46. The national direction of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party will be found in the Central Committee. This is the highest organ of the Party during the period between two national assemblies.

Article 47. The Central Committee of the Party will consist of 65 members elected at the National Assembly.

Article 48. The Central Committee will be able to amend, increase or decrease the representation among its members when it deems necessary, in the best interest of the struggle for independence and socialism.

Article 49. When through permission, resignation or any other cause, one of the members of the Central Committee stops attending definitely or temporarily, he will be replaced by the Central Committee.

Article 50. The powers of the Central Committee are:

- a) complying with and watching for the compliance

of these bylaws and the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and of the National Congresses.

b) diffusing and applying the political line of the Party approved at the National Assembly.

c) maintaining and strengthening the ideological unity.

ch) exercising disciplinary action in cases of flagrant political crimes, attempts against the ideological and organic unity of the Party, factional attitudes, committed by leaders, militants or political base organisms.

d) reorganizing, in the event of defficient party work or activities contrary to the socialist line, the inferior political organisms and executively appointing its members temporarily.

e) summoning a special National Assembly or National Congress when two thirds of its active members so decide.

f) to engage in agreements, alliances, blocks and common actions with other parties, of a political, parliamentary electoral, and/or syndicalistic nature, according to the political lines.

g) to discuss, in appeal, the decisions and resolutions of the Zone Committees.

h) to report to the National Assembly, through the Secretary General of the Party, concerning the fullfillment of its political tasks, and of all party activity;

i) removing any member of the Central Committee for activities contrary to the policy and the socialist morale and to the interests of the labor classes, with the approval of two thirds of its active members, and,

j) being aware of and puting into practice the decisions and resolutions of the Assembly and of the National Congresses.

k) determining the number of zones, into which the country will be divided with organization purposes, as well as the number of militants in a Zone Committee.

Article 51. The members of the Central Committee will be

elected until the next National Assembly is celebrated.

Article 52. The Central Committee will celebrate its first meeting immediately after its election.

Article 53. The Central Committee will meet regularly at least four times a year, and will hold special meetings when these are approved by the Political Commission.

Article 54. The Central Committee will appoint from its members a permanent commission, the Political Commission. It will be presided over by the Secretary General and the other members will be the President, the Organization Secretary, the Labor Matters Secretary, and eight additional members elected by the Central Committee.

Article 55. The Central Committee will appoint, in addition, from its members, by secret voting, the following officials: a Political Training and Culture Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Finance Secretary, a Treasurer, a Student Matters Secretary, a Press and Propaganda Secretary, an International Relations Secretary, and a Community Matters Secretary.

Article 56. The Political Commission will watch for the compliance and the functioning of the General Declaration and the Political Thesis of the Party, and to such an effect, will make decisions concerning political direction, and will pass in first instance over every action of any organism or member of the Party which directly or indirectly affects the political line of the organization. It will determine, from among its members, the substitutes for the Secretary General in the event of his death, incapacity or absence.

Article 57. The Political Commission should meet at least once every two weeks.

Article 58. In addition to other responsibilities fixed by the Central Committee, the following responsibilities are define below:

the translation below will be set forth to the end.

PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY
(INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT OF PUERTO RICO)

ATTACHMENT B

* *Indicador*

CANDIDATES TO THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE

| Name | Pertinent Data |
|-----------------|---|
| *ACOSTA, RAFAEL | Official of the Labor Matters Secretariate; he previously was a militant of the Cedeno Mission in Puerto Nuevo. |

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*ADORNO, LUIS ANGEL

Humacao Zone Secretary. For several years he was a distinguished militant of the Vito Marcantonio Mission of New York. Full time officer of the organization.

*AGOSTO, ANGEL M.

Labor Matters Secretary. Member of the Political Commission. He previously was the Fajardo Zone Secretary. He was a FUPI leader. Six years in the organization.

*ARBON, RAMON
(ARBONA)

Was a member of the Political Commission of the MPI, "Claridad" Director for several years. At the present time he lives in New York, where he is in charge of the political training of the militants of the Vito Marcantonio Mission. He is a member of the National Mission.

*ARCELAY, RUBEN

Full time official in Lares. He has worked in the past and present works in the brigade against the mining exploitation. He was a FUPI leader in Mayaguez.

*ARRAIZA, FERMIN B.

Member of the National Mission. He has been the defense attorney of those persecuted by the regime MPI militant for several years at the Bayamon Mission.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSF)

*AULET, LOLITA

Executive Secretary at the National Offices. Militant for eight years at the Bayamon Mission.

*BAERCA, RAFAEL

Director of the Vito Marcantonio Mission. In Puerto Rico, he was a militant of the Guayama Mission and member of the FUPI Executive Committee.

*BAIGES CHAPEL, PEDRO

Assistant Secretary General. Eleven years in the organization. Member of the Political Commission. He has occupied the Organization's Secretariate and the Political Training Secretariate. He was President of the FUPI.

*BAYO, DIXIE

"Claridad" Editor. Was Director of the Vito Marcantonio Mission in New York.

*BERBERENA, RUBEN

Director of the Carolina Mission. Militant of the organization for several years. Laborer.

BOSQUE, RAMON

President of the FUPI in Arecibo. He previously was a FEPI leader and militant of the MPI in Arecibo and Lares since he was a child.

*BROWN, ROY

Official of the Finance Secretariate. He previously was a militant of the Puerto Nuevo Mission. He was the organizer of a work nucleus in Carolina.

CABRERA, FRANCISCO MANRIQUE

Member of the National Mission. Ex-member of the Political Commission. Founder of the MPI.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

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|-------------------------|---|
| CARRION, GLORIA | Militant of the Santurce Mission. Responsible for the community work of the Mission. |
| CASTRO, JOSE | Director of the Juncos Mission. Member of the National Mission. Militant of the organization for several years. |
| *CIRENO, FELIPE | Militant of the Rio Piedras Mission and of the community work committee and of the Organization Secretariate. |
| *CORCHADO, JUARBE, LUIS | Aguadilla Zone Secretary. He was a FUPI delegate at the OCLAE. Militant for several years. Member of the National Mission. |
| *CORTES, FELIX | Director of the Barceloneta Mission. Laborer. |
| *COSS, LUIS F. | FEPI President. |
| COTTO, ROBERTO | Militant of the Aguada Mission. He was a FEPI leader. |
| *DAVILA OLIVO, JULIO | Full time official of the Bayamon Zone. He was Director of the Veg Alta Mission. Member of the National Mission. |

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*DELGADO, CARLOS

Secretary of Political
Indoctrination, of the Aguadilla
Mission. He has been in charge
of the radio program of that
mission for the last two years.

DUCHESNE, JUAN RAMON

Militant of the Humacao Mission.
Candidate to special group.
Responsible for the political
training of the Mission.

EMERIC, VICTOR

Militant of the Vieques Mission.
Comes from a family of
independentists on that Island.

*ESCRIBANO, LUIS M.

Member of the Labor Matters
Secretariate. Militant of the
MPI for several years. Labor
leader.

*FROMM, KARL

Full time official in Lares. Has
worked and presently works in the
brigade against the mining
exploitation. Was a FUPI leader
in Mayaguez.

GALARZA, FRANCISCO

Director of the Isabela Mission.
Militant of the mission during the
past years.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*GANDIA, ANGEL L.

Member of the National Mission. He was Secretary of the Arecibo Zone. Militant for several years in the organization. Laborer. Was an employee of "Claridad" for several years.

GARCIA, DANIEL

Militant of the MPI in Mayaguez. Was president of the FUPI at the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in Mayaguez. He is responsible for the community work in Mayaguez.

*GAZTAMBIDE, ANTONIO

Arecibo Zone Secretary. Member of the National Mission. Full time official. Was a student leader.

*GONZALEZ, MANUEL DE J.

Finance Secretary. Member of the Political Commission. Previously was FUPI president. Five years in the organization.

GONZALEZ, NORBERTO

Director of the Vega Baja Mission. Was FUPI militant. Expelled from the University due to political activities.

*GONZALEZ, RAUL

Assistant Director of "Claridad." Militant for several years in the organization. FUPI leader.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*GRANT, PEDRO

Labor leader. MPI militant for several years. Member of the Labor Matters Secretariate.

HERRANDEZ, FRANCISCO

Militant of the Rio Piedras Mission. Was a FUPI militant. Works in the Community Action Committee of the Organization Secretariate.

LEON, PEDRO JULIO

Member of the National Mission. MPI militant for several years at the Maunabo Mission.

*LOPEZ, ANGEL

Full time official of the Bayamon Zone. FUPI militant and President of the General Student Council of the UPR. (University of Puerto Rico)

*LOPEZ, CARMEN WOELIA

Official of the Organization Secretariate in charge of student matters. Was a FUPI militant and responsible for the brigade in the Mining Zone.

(Caguas)

LOPEZ, CONDE, RAFAEL

Member of the National Mission. Militant of the organization for several years. School teacher.

LUCIANO, JAIME

Member of the National Mission. Was a member of the Political Commission and Finance Secretary. Founder of the FUPI. Militant for several years.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*MARI BRAS, JUAN

Founding member of the MPI.
Secretary General of the Organiza-
tion. Director of the "Claridad"
newspaper.

*MARI PESQUERA, JUAN RAUL

Organization Secretary of the
FEPI. Has participated actively
in the campaign against the
Servicio Militar Obligatorio
(Obligatory Military Service)
(SMO) and in the campaign against
the mining exploitation.

*MARQUEZ, ALBERTO L.

Political Training Secretary.
Member of the Political Commission.
Mayaguez Zone Secretary. Was a
FUPI militant. Eight years in
the organization.

*MARTINEZ, DAMARIS

Utualde Zone Secretary. Full time
official. Has worked in the past
and is working in the brigades
against the mining exploitation.
Directs the Utualde Mission.

MAYSONET, CARLOS

Director of the Vega Alta Mission.
Was a FUPI militant.

*MEDINA, JOSE A.

Director of the Ponce Mission.
Militant for several years in
the organization. Laborer.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*MEDINA, LUIS

Fajardo Zone Secretary. Member of the National Mission. Militant for several years in the Rio Grande Mission.

*MELENDEZ, EDWIN

Officer of the Labor Matters Secretariate. Was President of the FUPI and of the MPI Youth.

MERCED, EDUARDO

Member of the Labor Matters Secretariate.

*MERCED, FLORENCIO

Youth Secretary. Member of the Political Commission. He previously was president of the FUPI. Five years in the organization.

MOLL CALVO, ISMAEL

MPI militant for several years. Laborer.

*MORALES, GERVASIO

Full time official of the Ponce Zone. Was Organization Secretary of the FUPI and Officer of the Labor Matters Secretariate.

*MORIENTE, JULIO

President of the FUPI. He previously militated in the Arecibo Mission and directed the FUPI in that town.

*NAZARIO, LUIS

Member of the National Mission. Was Director of the Rio Piedras Mission for several years. Laborer.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*NAZARIO, NESTOR

Official of the Organization Secretariate. Was a militant and Director of the Santurce Mission. Was a militant and Organization Secretary of the FUP

*NAZARIO, VIOLETA

Director of the Hato Rey Mission. Participated in the work carried out by the Movement in Culebra.

*OJEDA, FELIX

"Claridad" editor. Ex-FUPI leader

*ORTIZ BELAVAL, BENJAMIN

Official of the Labor Matters Secretariate. Was president of the FUPI and the MPI Youth.

*PARALITICCI, CARLOS M.

MPI Treasurer. Twice member of the Political Commission, of which he still is a member. Nine years in the organization. Was a leader of Unitarian Patriotic Action.

PARET, RICARDO

Member of the National Mission. Militant for several years in the Mayaguez Mission.

*PARRILLA, JOAQUIN

Political Training Secretary, Hato Rey Mission.

*PEREZ, ALBERTO

Member of the Political Commission. MPI delegate before the OSPAAAL. He previously was president of the FUPI and Secretary of the MPI Youth. Founding member of the FEPI in 1962.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*PEREZ GANDIA, FRANCISCO

Director of the Arecibo Mission
Member of the National Mission.
Militant for several years.
School teacher.

*PEREZ, MARIA DE LOS MILAGROS

Director of the Cabo Rojo Mission
MPI militant for several years.
School teacher.

PEREZ, MARTIN

Director of the Coamo Mission
Militant of the FUPI. Previously
militant of the FEPI.

*SPINEIRO, LORENZO

Member of the National Mission.
Was Secretary General of the MPI.
Independentist leader for years.
Militated in the Nationalist Party
of which he was the Secretary
General and in the Puerto Rican
Independence Party.

*PIZARRO, DORIS

Full time official in the Mayaguez
Zone. Was a FUPI militant and
President of the Humanities
Council at the UPR.

RAMOS, JOSE LUIS

Member of the Jose A. Davila
Mission in Bayamon for 3 years.
Special Group candidate. Labore

*RAMOS, NIGDALIA

Director of the Santurce Mission
Distinguished MPI leader in the
Metropolitan Area. Member of
the National Mission.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*RENTAS, JENARO

Organization Secretary. Member of the Political Commission. Eleven years in the organization. Was Secretary of the Ponce Zone and Director of the "21 de marzo" Mission in that city.

(Caguas)

*REYES, JUAN

Militant of the Caguas Mission. Labor leader.

RIOS FIGUEROA, JUAN

Bayamon Zone Secretary and Director of the Mission in that town. Member of the National Mission. Militant of the organization since its beginning.

RIVERA DE ALVARADO, CARMEN

Member of the National Mission of the MPI. Social Worker. Militant for several years.

(Caguas)

*RIVERA, FLAVIA

Full time official in the Caguas Zone. Was President of the FUPI. Member of the National Mission.

RIVERA, FRANKLIN

Political Training Secretary of the FUPI and member of the Political Commission of that organization.

RIVERA, GUILLERMO

Militant of the Hato Rey Mission. Responsible for Labor Matters in the Mission.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*RIVERA, IVAN

Director of the Ceden Mission in Puerto Nuevo. Member of the National Mission. Previously was a FEPI and FUPI militant. He was a member of the FUPI Political Commission.

(Caguas)

*RODRIGUEZ, CRUZ DEL CARMEN

Caguas Zone Secretary. Militant for several years in the organization. Member of the National Mission. Laborer.

RODRIGUEZ, JOSE N.

Member of the National Mission. Militant for several years in the Mayaguez Mission. Previously militated in Unitary Patriotic Action.

RODRIGUEZ, LUIS

Militant of the Mayaguez Mission and of the Political Training Secretary. Was a FUPI militant.

*RODRIGUEZ, RENE

Official of the Political Training Secretariate. He previously was a militant and leader of the Puerto Nuevo Mission.

ROMAN, HECTOR

Militant of the Arecibo Mission. Laborer.

*ROMERO, LUCIA (LUCY)

Member of the National Mission. Assistant Secretary of the San Juan Zone where she has developed intensive work as full time official.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*ROMERO, OSVALDO

Official of the Labor Matters Secretary. Militant for several years at the Vito Marcantonio Mission in New York.

*SAEZ, LIBRADO

Member of the National Mission. Laborer and leader.

SANCHEZ, LUGO, JOSE

Organization Secretary of the FUPI and member of the Political Commission of that organization.

*SANTANA RONDA, PEDRO

Political Training Secretary of the Guanica Mission. Independentist Militant for years. Laborer.

SANTIAGO, LUIS

Militant of the Ponce Mission for several years. He is in charge of the Book Shop of the Ponce Mission.

SANTOS RIVERA, JUAN

Militant of the Puerto Nuevo Mission. Was President of the Puerto Rican Communist Party.

*SELLA, ALEJANDRO

Member of the Political Commission. Eleven years in the organization. Previously was Director of the Lares Mission.

SERRANO, JULIO

MPI Militant in Mayaguez. Labor Matters Secretary of the Mission. Was a FUPI militant.

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO
(SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP)

*SOTO FALCON, RUBEN

Official of the Organization Secretariate. Was a militant of the FUPI of which he was President.

*TORRES, REINALDO

Member of the National Mission. Assistant Finance Secretary. He previously was a distinguished militant of the Cedeno Mission in Puerto Nuevo.

VAZQUEZ, BENJAMIN

Militant of the Mission in Canteras, Santurce. Special group candidate.

(Cayey)

*VELAZQUEZ, FIRMO

Director of the Cayey Mission. Member of the National Mission. Militant for several years in the organization. Laborer.

(Cayey)

VELAZQUEZ, JOSE MANUEL

Member of the National Mission. Militant of the Cayey Mission.

*VIVES VAZQUEZ, JULIO

Director General of the MPI. Twelve years in the organization. Member of the Political Commission.

Note: The candidates to the Central Committee nominated here appear in alphabetical order, to make the choosing easier. Each delegate should select 65 out of the 98 names which appear above in the ballots distributed.

All missions of the MPIPR and/or cities mentioned above with the exception of New York, are located within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP)
(Positions Announced at PSP Rally
on 28 November 1971)

I PSP Political Commission

Juan Mari Bras - Secretary General
Julio Vives Vasquez - President
Jenaro Rentas, Secretary of Organization
Angel M. Agosto Agosto - Secretary of Labor Matters
Pedro Baiges Chapel - Secretary of International Relations
Alberto Marquez - Secretary of Education and Culture
Manuel de Jesus Gonzalez - Secretary of Press and Propaganda
Flavia Rivera
Gervasio Morales
Raul Gonzalez Cruz - Sub-Director of "Claridad",
the official newspaper of
the PSP.
Fermin Arraiza - Secretary of Community Matters

II PSP Secretarial Positions

Lolita Aulet - Recording Secretary
Nestor Nazario - Secretary of Student Matters
Reinaldo Torres, Financial Secretary
Carlos Paraliticci - Treasurer

III Resolutions Passed at PSP Rally of 28 November 1971

1. Expression of solidarity with Cuban revolution
and government of Marxist President Salvador Allende of
Chile.

2. Repudiation of U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

1 - Belmont (Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SAC, San Juan (105-3353)

November 14, 1960

Director, FBI ¹⁰⁵⁻⁹³¹²⁴⁻⁴
~~(105-66754) 47~~
REC-52

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

Reurep 10-26-60.

After careful review of the proposed article, it is believed that it would not achieve the results desired; namely, to cause animosity between Juan Mari Bras and Juan Antonio Corretjer, nor would it convey to the readers of the article the dangerousness of the Puerto Rican independence groups. The question of voting or not voting in the general elections in Puerto Rico is not now the type of issue which is sufficiently divisive to accomplish the purpose of this program.

As an alternative, it is suggested San Juan prepare a brief article which would be in the nature of alerting Puerto Ricans to the dangerousness of the various segments of the independence movement in Puerto Rico. Such an article would, of course, have to be interesting enough to interest a newspaper contact to utilize the same and sufficiently informative to develop hostility in the minds of readers towards the elements engaged in the independence movement. The article should be self-sustaining in interest and informative without using confidential information received from our sources, and it should not embarrass the Bureau.

With regard to your request for information relating to counterintelligence tactics and techniques employed against the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) for possible use against the Puerto Rican independence groups, it appears that the exact same tactics would not be applicable.

Some varied forms of the same tactics may undoubtedly be applied; for example:

1 - New York

MAILED 27
NOV 14 1960
COMM-FBI

NOV 10 1 10 PM '60

FBI - [REDACTED]

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Walters _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

TC: djw
(6)

NOV 16 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

2/3

" A 'COLONIAL' VOTE IS BETTER THAN NO VOTE AT ALL.

"In 1959 we looked to the newborn MPI as the fresh forward looking progressive group that would lead us out of the darkness of colonialism into the sunshine of independence. We threw in our lot with youthful, Licenciado JUAN MARI BRAS and the prospects for our national liberation looked bright indeed, but soon disillusionment reared its head for our progressive forward looking leaders, after achieving commendable organizational results, seized on the tired old electoral abstention dodge and committed the MPI to that sterile gambit.

"Electoral abstention has failed to bring us a step nearer to independence; in fact, it has actually aided Populares and Statehooders to retain control of our government. Today, we are even farther than ever from ever achieving our rightful place in the family of Antillean nations.

"Now we hear of controversy in the San Juan Central Mission of the MPI as a few demand the right to vote and to show at the polls that the spirit of independence is not dead. We hear that our young MPI leader has threatened those persons who advocate voting with expulsion from the MPI. We say--- let us all flock to the polls and make the vote of the independentists heard throughout Puerto Rico. It is better to vote in the colonial election than not to vote at all.

"PRO VOTING GROUP OF THE MPIPR
"(Grupo Pro Voto del MPI)"

You should note that in the past few days [redacted] President of the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno (Communist Party of Puerto Rico) (PCP), and also a member of the MPIPR ninety-member National Council, has indicated he advocates voting and has locked horns with JUAN MARI BRAS over the MPIPR policy of electoral abstinence. This is an issue which is important within the group and we feel that the dissemination of the proposed material above will create a good measure of dissension.

1 - [REDACTED]

SAC, San Juan

August 16, 1960

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-358086)

SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS

ReBulet August 15, 1960, and Bulet captioned "Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico," dated August 4, 1960. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

Bulet August 15, 1960, instructed that specific emphasis be given security matter investigations of your subjects who reside in or frequently travel to Cuba. Because of the problem which may result in the routing of communications at the Bureau, the character "Internal Security - Cuba" should not be added to the "Security Matter" character.

The Bureau appreciates that the situation in Puerto Rico is unique because of conditions in Cuba, its accessibility to Puerto Rico, and the seemingly unrestricted travel of some of your subjects to Cuba. Despite the obstacles present in this situation, our responsibilities are even greater. In line with the instructions in Bulet 8-4-60, you should seriously consider highly placed Puerto Rican subjects who have access to Cuba for development as security informants. No action in this regard should be undertaken without prior Bureau authority.

1 - New York (For information)

1 - 62-7721 (NPPR)

1 - 105-66754 (GSIPR)

NOTE ON YELLOW: Puerto Rican subjects who have frequently traveled to Cuba are primarily concerned with seeking independence for Puerto Rico. Bulet August 4, 1960, advised that the more positive effort must be made not only to curtail but to disrupt the activities of Puerto Rican nationalists. San Juan and New York were requested to furnish their observations, suggestions and recommendations concerning this.

TC:djw
(7)

62 AUG 18 1960

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
AUG 16 1960
MAILED

105-93124-
~~145-1000-1~~
NOT RECORDED
58 AUG 16 1960

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

(1) Security informants operating inside the groups could, under certain circumstances, raise controversial issues at meetings, raise justifiable criticisms against leaders and take other steps which would weaken the organization. In the proposed article you furnished, the question of voting or abstaining from voting, as it was related by two of the top leaders of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), appears to be an issue which would be controversial within the MPIPR.

In connection with our counterintelligence program, any informant operating thereunder must be first approved by the Bureau for such operation and then carefully briefed by the Agent handling him before he engages in controversial discussions or criticisms inside the particular group. If you desire to initiate this type of action through selected informants, you should furnish the identities of informants selected, basis for selection and the proposed manner you plan to use them. Our informants operating in the CPUSA have caused disruption without jeopardizing their informant status and, in fact, some have advanced inside the Party primarily because of their forceful acts in criticizing poor leaders and other weaknesses in the Party organization.

(2) The San Juan Office should be constantly alert for articles extolling the virtues of Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States as opposed to complete separation from the United States, for use in anonymous mailings to selected subjects in the independence movement who may be psychologically affected by such information.

(3) It appears the nationalist elements could be pitted against the communist elements to effectively disrupt some of the organizations, particularly the MPIPR and the Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI), where we have determined there is communist influence. The nationalist elements in Puerto Rico prior to the time Castro obtained power in Cuba have indicated they were anticommunist. The CP in Puerto Rico has never been strong, and today it appears that the influence of international communism has a greater influence

Letter to San Juan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
105-66754

on the radical elements within Puerto Rico. In regard to the MPIPR and FUPI, it is noted that these two organizations apparently have the largest membership of any of the independence groups in Puerto Rico.]

In the future, San Juan and New York should furnish the identity of the newspaper contact to whom you desire to furnish such articles at the time of the submission of the articles to the Bureau.

Because of the large number of Puerto Ricans residing in New York, and the fact that a number of Puerto Rican independence organizations are active in New York, New York and San Juan should exchange ideas relative to tactics and techniques which may be effective in your divisions.

The nationalists in Puerto Rico within themselves are a threat to the internal security of the United States, and nationalists influenced by international communism can be an even greater threat. The Bureau believes this program can be effective, and continuous attention must be given to it.

NY 105-32872

In an initial effort in this program the NYO suggests the preparation of the following: in a Spanish language mimeographed flyer concerning [REDACTED] and his followers. The actual preparation of this flyer will be held in abeyance pending receipt of the observations of the Bureau concerning this suggestion.

Attention Those of You Who Love the Fatherland

For years we have struggled to bring freedom to Puerto Rico. Our struggles are immortalized in such as JOSE de DIEGO, carried on by [REDACTED] and in the great efforts displayed by the martyrs who gladly gave their lives at Ponce.

Now in our midst rises one who constantly claims that the future of Puerto Rico is in his hands. He looks upon himself as the "Great Liberator", but whose actions reveal his true colors. His immature, unintelligent and selfish actions are setting the independence movement back 20 years.

We call upon all true followers of the principles laid down by our great predecessors to ignore [REDACTED] Movimiento 21 de Marzo. Show by your actions that a far greater, more experienced and mature group of patriots is ready to show the way WHEN THE TIME IS RIPE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

A limited number of individuals in the various pro-independence groups in NYC, exclusive of the NPPR, will be selected to receive this flyer which will be printed on unmarked paper and enclosed in a plain white envelope.

In regard to the preparation of a timely article as requested in Bureau letter, the review of the files of the NYO reflects that little public source material is available which can be classified as timely and which reflects that the pro-independence groups are actually anti Puerto Rico. However, efforts to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of the desired article are continuing.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66754) DATE: 11/15/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
(OO: San Juan)

Re Bureau letter dated 9/13/60.

A review of the files of the NYO has been made concerning the activities of Puerto Rican pro-independence groups which seek independence by other than peaceful means, as well as the files on the counterintelligence program as it relates to the Communist Party. It is believed that upon instituting a counterintelligence program in this field, efforts should be directed with the following aims in mind:

- I. Disruption and discord.
- II. Creating doubts as to the wisdom of remaining in the independence movement.
- III. Causing defections from the independence movement.

The suggested means of obtaining these desired ends are as follows:

- 1) Exploiting factionalism within an organization.

Factionalism is a common fault within pro-independence groups and it is believed that this existing element can be developed, enlarged and exploited. As an example, after the demise of the Accion Patriotica

- P -

- 2 - Bureau (105-66754) (RM)
- 2 - San Juan (105-3353) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-32872) (#413)

JJT:vcb
(5)

105-93124-5
15 NOV 17 1960

EXP. PROC.

RECEIVED
Nov 15 1960

Handwritten signatures and initials at bottom right.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Wick _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 4/7/71

FROM : [REDACTED] 4-9-71

- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

Gas Hall

Wick
AM

Memorandum recommends approval of San Juan Office's proposed counterintelligence ploy directed against the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPIPR), the Communist Party of Puerto Rico (PCP) and the CPUSA. The MPIPR is the largest and most dangerous of the militant proindependence groups. Letter is attached for transmittal to San Juan.

[REDACTED] Secretary General of the CPUSA, traveled to Puerto Rico during January, 1971, where he planned meeting with leaders of the PCP and with leaders of the MPIPR. He planned, through these meetings, to institute cooperative action among the CPUSA and these groups. With the Director's approval, we provided [REDACTED] in view of the publicity generated [REDACTED] canceled the majority of his meetings and left Puerto Rico two days early since he could not conduct his business in privacy.

Since these meetings, [REDACTED] has had a "Communique of Solidarity" published in the "Daily World", an East Coast communist newspaper, together with a photo depicting him, [REDACTED] Secretary General of the PCP, and Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the MPIPR. Neither the PCP nor the MPIPR has seen fit to publish either the photo or the article.

Historically, Puerto Ricans have shunned the communist party and, in view of the increased acts of terrorism generated by independentist groups, the majority of the Puerto Ricans are seemingly shunning the independentists also.

In order to continue our pressure on subversive groups in Puerto Rico, San Juan has proposed we release the text of [REDACTED] "Communique of Solidarity" to [REDACTED]

San Juan feels and we concur

105-93124
56 APR 21 1971 - 2 sent 4-9-71
SSM:dlw (8)
F-235

CONTINUED - OVER

105-93124
5-AM

Memo W.R. Wannall to C.D. Brennan
Re: Groups Seeking Independence
For Puerto Rico
Counterintelligence

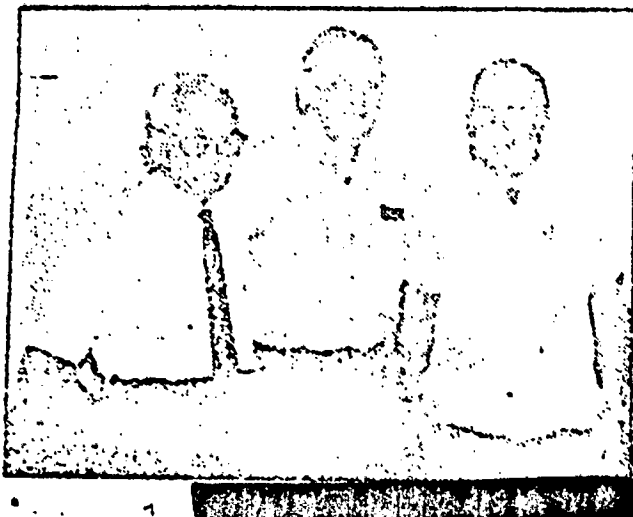
that reprinting of "Communique of Solidarity," which shows friendly relationship among the CPUSA, the PCP and the MPIPR, could destroy any aura of respectability that the above groups may have with the Puerto Rican populace. Additionally, the reprinting of this article would make this relationship known to the Puerto Ricans since the PCP and the MPIPR have not published same.

ACTION:

That attached letter approving the mailing of the above-mentioned "Communique of Solidarity" to "El Mundo" be sent.

A Xerox copy of "Communique of Solidarity" is attached for your information.

am for with *over* *JP* *GR* *WBS*



The conference in San Juan, January 22, between the top leaders of the MPI (El Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico), headed by its general secretary, Juan Mari Bras, the top leaders of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico headed by its general secretary Felix Ojeda, and the U.S. Communist delegation, headed by Gus Hall, issued the following statement:

In the spirit of internationalist anti-imperialism and in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality a meeting took place in the office of the National Mission of the MPI.

Present were Juan Mari Bras, general secretary of the MPI; Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.; Felix Ojeda, general secretary, Communist Party of Puerto Rico. Others present were Julio Vives Vazquez, Pedro Baiges Chapel, Jenaro Rentas, Manuel de J. Gonzalez and Angel Agosto, members of the Political Committee of the MPI; Gertrudis Melendez de Perez, and other members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, and Pat Toohy, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The talks focused on the struggle for Puerto Rican independence, and for the elimination of U.S. military, economic, and political domination and influence over Puerto Rican life. All parties agreed that Puerto Rico is subjected to a direct, classic form of colonialism by the U.S. imperialists.

The talks included a discussion about the developments in the struggle for national liberation throughout the world. The meeting took note of the new and ominous steps of escalation in Southeast Asia by the Nixon Administration. Because of this, all parties present agreed to intensify and heighten the struggle to end the U.S. aggression in Indochina.

The discussion dealt with the movements and struggles for independence in Puerto Rico, and in the U.S., with the various struggles against imperialism and war; with the struggle for black liberation, and against the special oppression of 1,600,000 Puerto Rican people now in the U.S. The talks took note of the serious nature of the present economic crisis and its severe and damaging effects upon the working people of our two nations.

The meeting developed a number of concrete forms and actions, especially around the following issues:

A. To eliminate the U.S. naval presence and its criminal bombardment of the Island of Culebra. We see this struggle as the initial stage in eliminating the presence of U.S. imperialism's military forces in Puerto Rico.

B. To heighten the struggle for the freedom of Angela Davis. We see this as a struggle to save the life of a beautiful human being and symbolic of the struggle against racism and all other forms of imperialist ideology. We see it symbolic of the need for unity of all victims of imperialist oppression.

C. To expose the hypocrisy of U.S. imperialism in now proclaiming that Puerto Rico is not included in the Tlateluleco Treaty for Nuclear Free Zone in Latin America. This only shows that the intentions of U.S. imperialism are to continue economic, military, and political oppression of Puerto Rico; to continue it as a regional military staging area and to have, in Puerto Rico, nuclear weapon bases from which it can threaten the independence of all nations in our hemisphere.

D. The talks canvassed the meaning of the unprecedented mass militancy of the youth of our two nations. The meeting agreed on special steps needed to render assistance and mass support to the hundreds who have been arrested or imprisoned for their courageous stand against the military draft.

E. The meeting took special note of the central role of the need to promote unity and a fighting, militant fraternal relationship between the working class and trade union organizations of our two nations. We will seek ways to put an end to the ability of U.S. corporations to use the working class of one nation against their class brothers of the other.

The conference concluded, strengthening the fraternal relationship between us in spite of the different views that each party may have about a number of things, as symbolic of the future ties and friendship that will grow and deepen between our two peoples: based on an end to U.S. imperialist oppression of Puerto Rico as neighbors in independence, equality and mutual respect.

San Juan, Puerto Rico
January 22, 1971

*Felix Ojeda, Gus Hall
Juan Mari Bras*
**Communique
of
solidarity**

ENCLOSURE

U.S. 90164-280

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-292)

SECRET

DATE: 9/8/71

FROM : *DA* *SA* San Juan (100-475)(P)

SUBJECT: JUAN MARI BRAS
IS - CU
IS - PRN
(OO: SJ)

Re: Bureau r/s, 8/27/71 with enclosure from Legat, Caracas



It is noted that the subject and the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement)(MPIPR) are currently engaged in a large campaign to acquaint all the pro-independence forces in the Island with the National Governors Conference, to be held on 9/12/71.

In this regard, the MPIPR and the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) have plans for a large scale protest march and picket against the Governors Conference to occur on 9/12/71.

Also, the key event of the year for the Puerto Rican independence advocates, the commemoration of the "Grito de Lares," is scheduled for 9/23/71.

Finally, the National Leadership Seminar of the MPIPR is scheduled for early November, 1971, and information has been received that dissident members of the movement will attempt to de-throne MARI BRAS at this conference, and this

2 - Bureau
2 - San Juan
JJK:gcb
(4)

SEP 10 1971

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
3-8-77

22 SEP 13 1971

NAT. INT. SEC.

100-475

SECRET

proposed coup d'etat is well known among the informants of the SJO. It is considered highly likely that MARI BRAS is cognizant of the threat.

[REDACTED]

P.R.
Ven

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 - NISO, 10th Naval District, S.J. (By hand)
 1 - 771st MI-Detachment, S.J. (By hand)
 1 - OSI, Ramey AFB (RM)
 1 - U. S. Secret Service, S.J. (By hand)

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

MAR 4 1971

Office:

SAN JUAN

Field Office File #: 100-4785

Bureau File #:

105-292

Title:

JUAN MARI BRAS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST

XXXXX
Synopsis:

Synopsis: Subject resides at 1678 Calle Segre, Rio Piedras Heights, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and is the Secretary General of the MPIPR and Director of "Claridad." Sources advised he proposed an exchange of 5 American air-men for 5 imprisoned Puerto Rican nationalists to the North Vietnamese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in December, 1969, and visited Cuba prior to his return to P. R. in February, 1970. Subject's activities within the MPIPR set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

Characterizations of all organizations and events mentioned herein are contained in the Appendix to this report, unless otherwise noted.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

GROUP II

Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and declassification

SJ 100-4785

I. RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

JUAN MARI BRAS currently resides at 1678 Calle Segre, Rio Piedras Heights, Rio Piedras, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

SJ T-1 on December 30, 1970.

JUAN MARI BRAS is currently Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) and Director of "Claridad".

Claridad issue #287 dated December 20, 1970.

"Claridad" is the official MPIPR newspaper.

A. Previous Residence

JUAN MARI BRAS was noted at his previous residence 1604 Parana Street, Urbanizacion Paraiso, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Special Agent (SA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on February 27, 1970.

JUAN MARI BRAS just moved to 1678 Calle Segre, Rio Piedras Heights, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

SJ 100-4785

The July 3, 1970 issue of "El Mundo", a Spanish language newspaper published daily in San Juan, Puerto Rico, contained an article which advised that MARI BRAS was going to quit his law practice completely in order to direct the MPIPR on a full-time basis. He would be paid a salary, amount not known, and would continue to direct the publishing of Claridad.

JUAN MARI BRAS is currently Secretary General of the MPIPR, a member of the Political Commission of the MPIPR and Director of Claridad.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Puerto Rico on July 20, 1970.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
SJ T-2 on September 30, 1970.

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)

A. Position

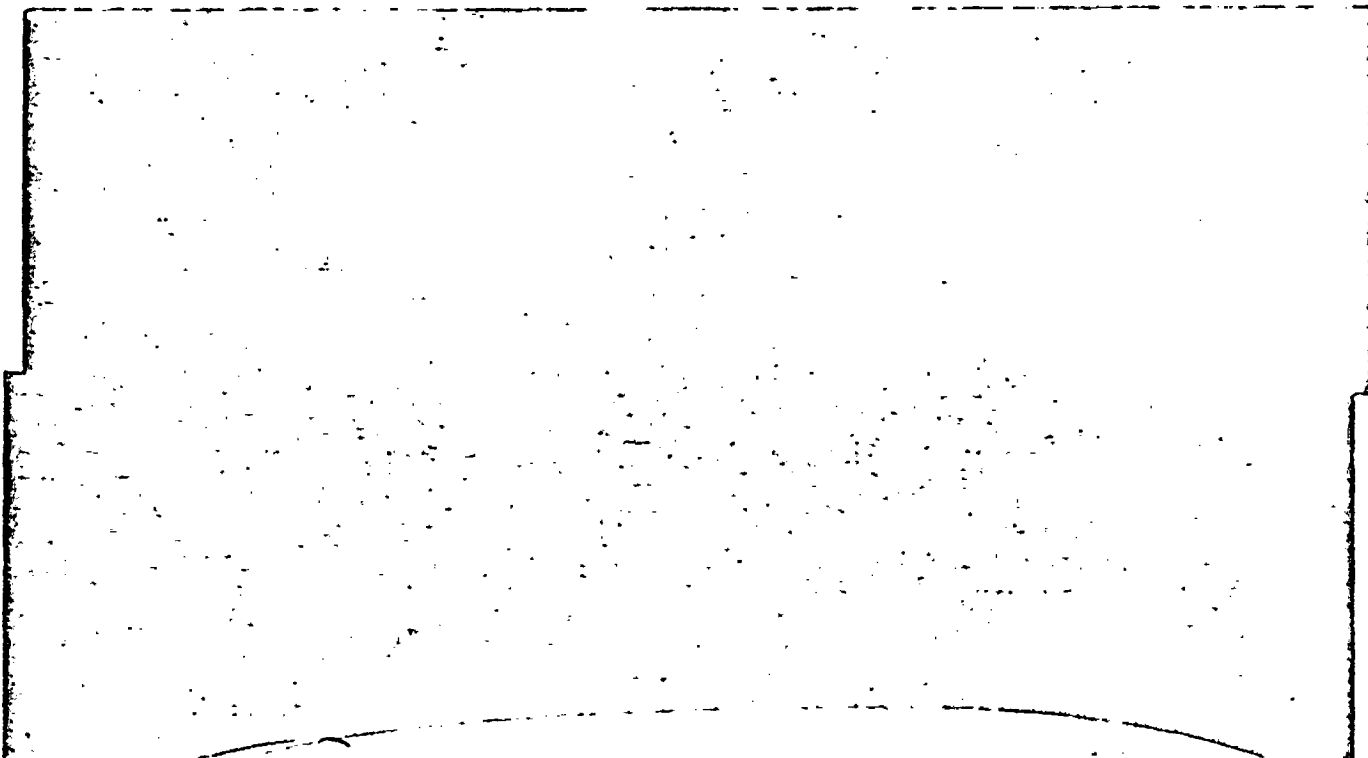
JUAN MARI BRAS is currently Secretary General of the MPIPR and Director of the newspaper Claridad.

Claridad issue #287 dated December 20, 1970.

SJ 100-4785

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was the titular head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR). He died of natural causes on April 21, 1965.

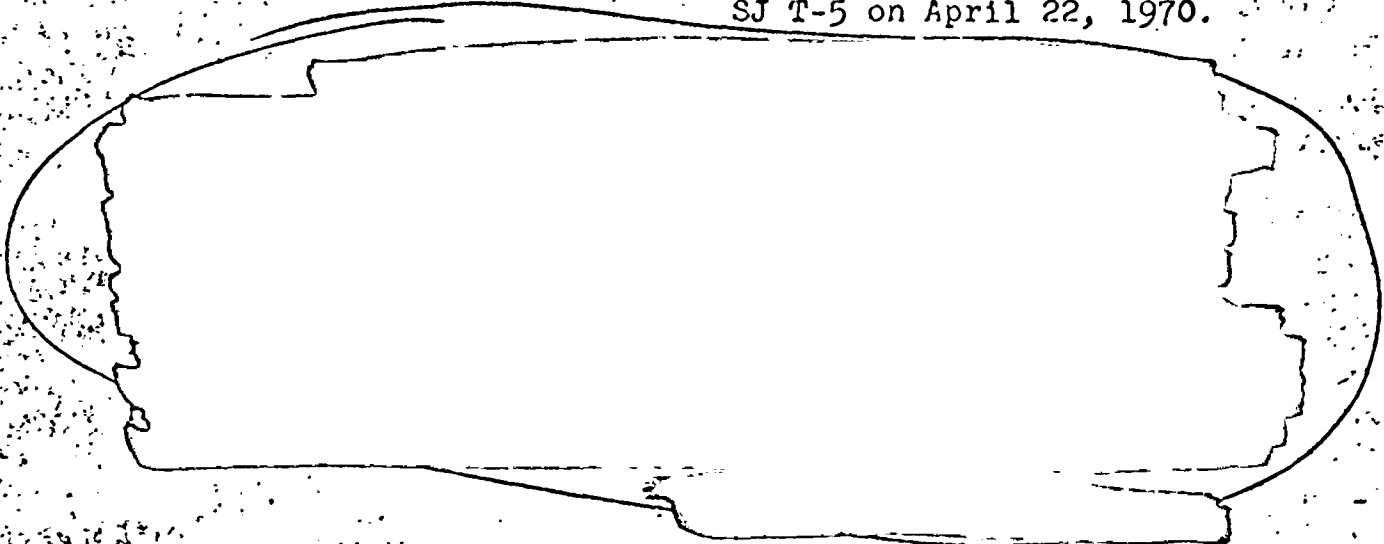
The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



SJ 100-4785

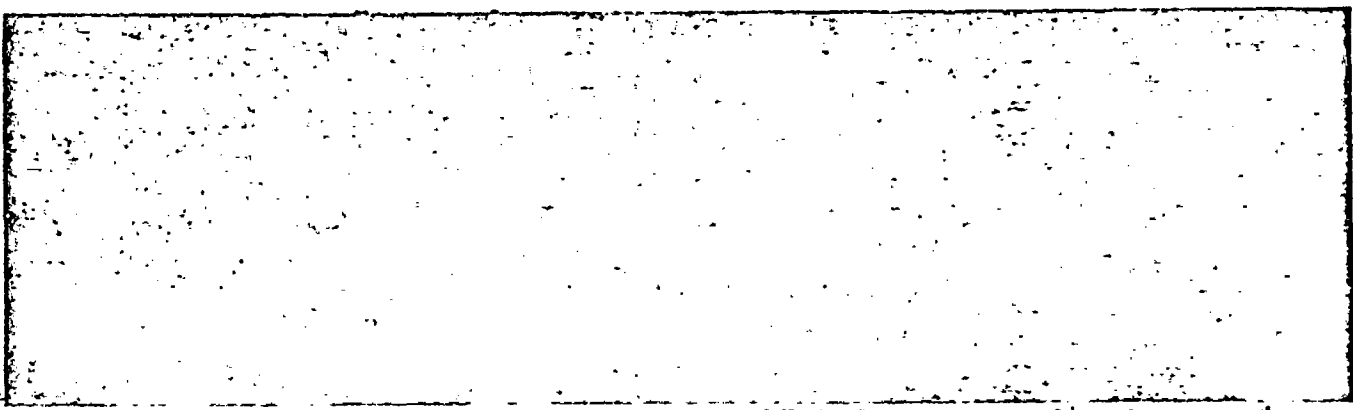
The crisis in the MIPR hierarchy continues.

SJ T-5 on April 22, 1970.



The newspaper Claridad contained the names of MARI BRAS and only those individuals backing him in the factional disputes. This indicates that something of importance is about to happen.

SJ T-4 on June 15, 1970.



SJ T-7 on June 24, 1970.

Exsisi MPO 1970



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Resign".

The article indicated that eight members of the MPIP, three of whom were on the Political Commission of that Mission, had resigned as members of the organization. According to unspecified sources of the newspaper, their resignations were the result of a column written by CESAR ANDREU IGLASIAS, which was censored by MARI BRAS who claimed that the article was a personal attack against him and that it was placing an internal struggle in the public light. The censure was later ratified by a majority of the members of the MPIP Political Commission. In the censored article, according to the newspaper article, ANDREU stated "The revolutionary eras - and this is undoubtedly one of them - stir the waters and, as a result, the scum is brought to the surface. This is why those who dream of being revolutionaries must distinguish at this time what would be agitation in the future from what was corruption in the past." He further criticized those who want to "initiate a revolution at anyplace, at any time. All they need is to set up some kind of theory and then thinking they are Robespierres or Leninists". ANDREU claimed that these persons "submit themselves to the road of "Revolutionary Mysticism" and they believe that they can improve the revolution." ANDREU added that those who oppose their thinking are looked upon as "anathemas to block revolution."


SJ 100-4785

The June 30, 1970 edition of the San Juan Star, an English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, contained an article entitled "Vote Sustains MARI BRAS in Wake of Party Crisis". This article stated that MARI BRAS had received a vote of confidence from the sixty member National Mission of the MPIPR on June 28, 1970, and was re-elected Secretary General of the Movement and named Director of Claridad.

Also, the June 30 edition of the San Juan Star, carried an editorial comment by JUAN M. GARCIA PASSALACQUA. This article reviewed the column of CESAR ANDREU IGLASIAS and felt that it appeared obvious that MARI BRAS had requested "the supreme sacrifice" from all members of the MPIPR in that ANDREU was comparing him to a madman who destroys for the sake of destruction and he defended those who called for caution.


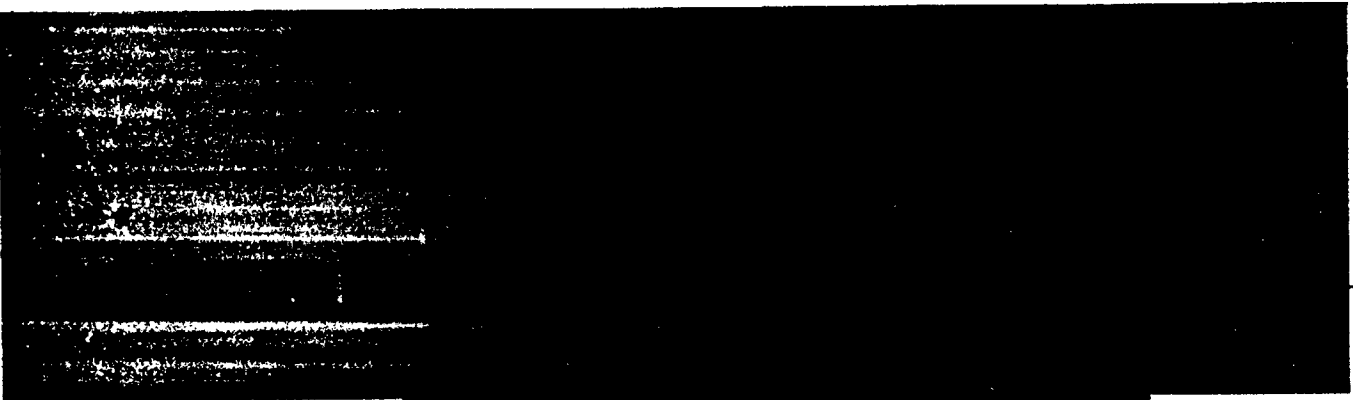
GARCIA also discussed MARI BRAS' speech of June 28, 1970, before the National Mission of the MPIPR where he stated "what we are stating is nothing less than to push for multi-phased revolutionary action that will lead to the crisis of the colonial system and will precipitate independence. and we are clear that such revolutionary action will not always be peaceful...violence of the revolutionary forces will grow and grow as revolutionary action becomes more profound and engulfing."

According to GARCIA, MARI BRAS further claimed that "his opposition in the movement have urged Leninism and do not believe that the revolutionary vanguard must be in the hands of a single man in a very highly centralized and disciplined organization." MARI BRAS further advocated the extension of clandestine activities on the part of the revolutionary movement as he attacked legal activity as "playing into the enemies hands by adopting their rules." MARI BRAS finally stated, "Either we achieve independence or we will fall on the road, but win or die is the alternative".



SJ 100-4785

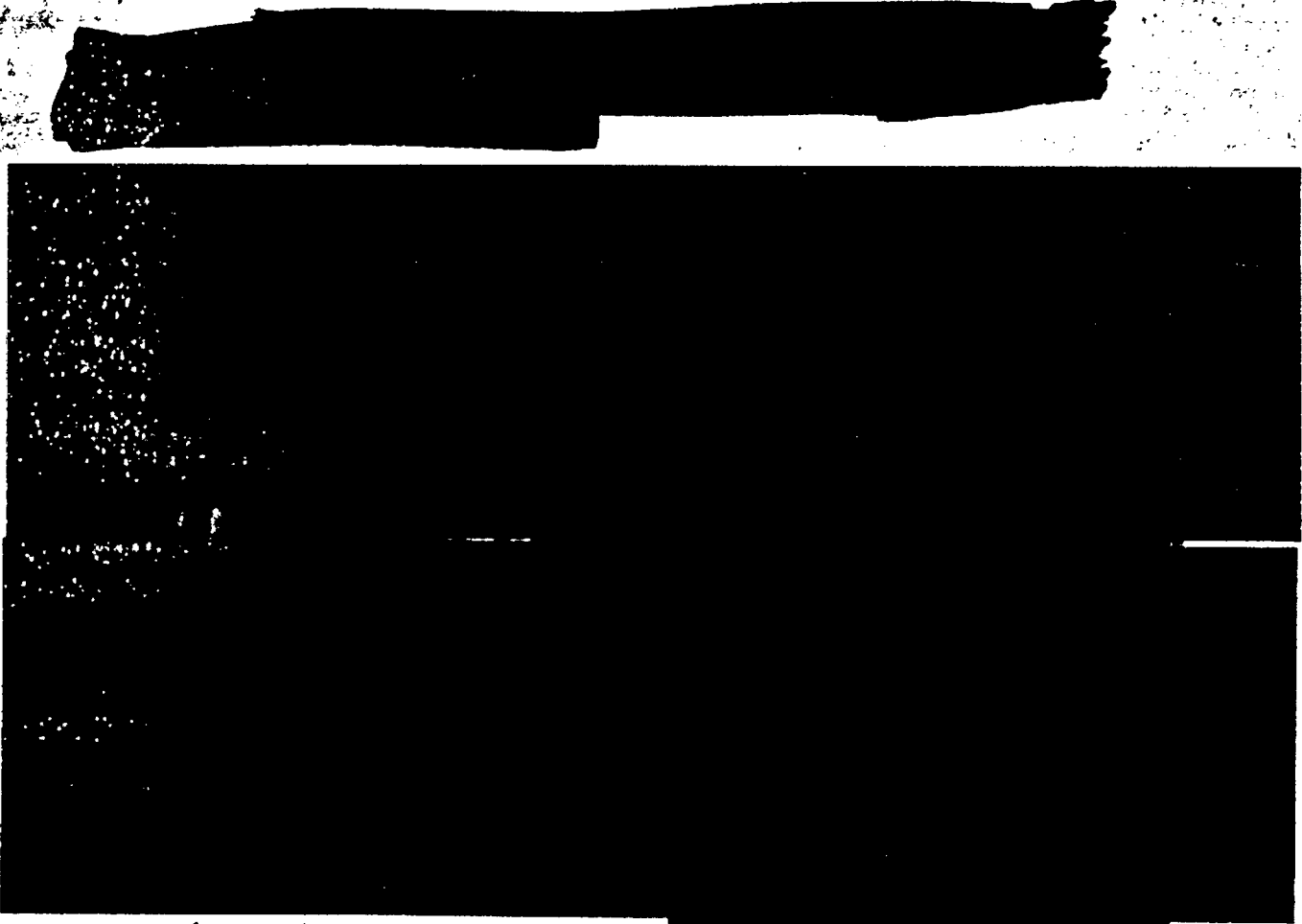
The July 24, 1970, issue of El Imparcial contained an editorial entitled "New Trends and the 'Urban Guerrillas'" by MIGUEL A. SANTIN. This editorial reviewed the breakup of the leadership of the MPIPR and claimed that dissenters charged MARI BRAS of advocating "the cult of personality". The article also goes on to state that dissenters fear police repression if armed attacks are instituted by the revolutionary groups on the streets of San Juan. SANTIN finally noted that JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, the President of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, resigned from that position to join the MPIPR. SANTOS RIVERA stated that the MPIPR's position has convinced him that they are on the true road to be followed in order to attain the "Socialist Republic".



SJ T-4 on January 21, 1971

El Imparcial, dated July 30, 1970, contained an article entitled "The MPIPR Divides Into Hawks and Doves" by MIGUEL A. SANTIN. In this article, SANTIN noted that there was another intense inner struggle existing between the Leftist forces. Each group wanted to be recognized as the leader in the "national liberation movement" and against the so-called "Yanqui imperialism." SANTIN stated that the Comandos Armados de Liberacion (Armed Commandos of Liberation) (CAL) had sent an ultimatum to these groups. The time had come for CAL to integrate into the activist movement or, on the contrary, CAL would take care of these other groups. There were strong and bitter arguments between leaders of the MPIPR over whether they can take the chance of involving themselves in terrorist activities. The result of this struggle was the split in the national leadership of the MPIPR.

SJ 100-4785



The San Juan Star of February 16, 1970, contained an article noting that the MIPR had just concluded its National Leadership Seminar in Isabela, Puerto Rico. MARI BRAS was quoted as saying that the Movement's leadership met to evaluate the island and international situations and to develop a work plan for the coming year. He declared 1970 to be "a year for mobilizing the people for the struggle to independence." He further claimed that the "students in Puerto Rico are leading in the fight for national vindication of Puerto Rico."

SJ 100-4785

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The February 16, 1970 issue of "El Imparcial," a Spanish-language newspaper published daily in San Juan, Puerto Rico, contained an article indicating that a special commission would investigate the events leading up to, and the circumstances surrounding, the attack which had been made on the National Headquarters of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR), on November 7, 1969. This special investigation was instituted after the Civil Rights Commission of the local Bar Association had failed to act upon a specific request by MARI BRAS, who claimed to have eyewitness testimony favoring the MPIPR.


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

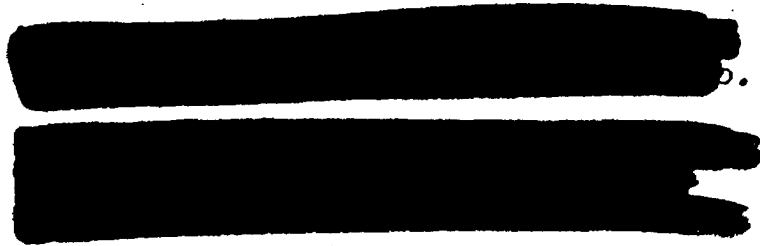


At a public meeting held in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, on April 5, 1970, to commemorate the birth of a 19th Century Puerto Rican historical figure, MARI BRAS spoke about the Culebra case and said that the people of Culebra really understood the meaning of imperialism. He claimed that there were many persons injured by United States Navy projectiles on the Island. He also claimed that it was a pity that the students only had stones to throw, instead of rifles to shoot, when they have to face the police assassins.

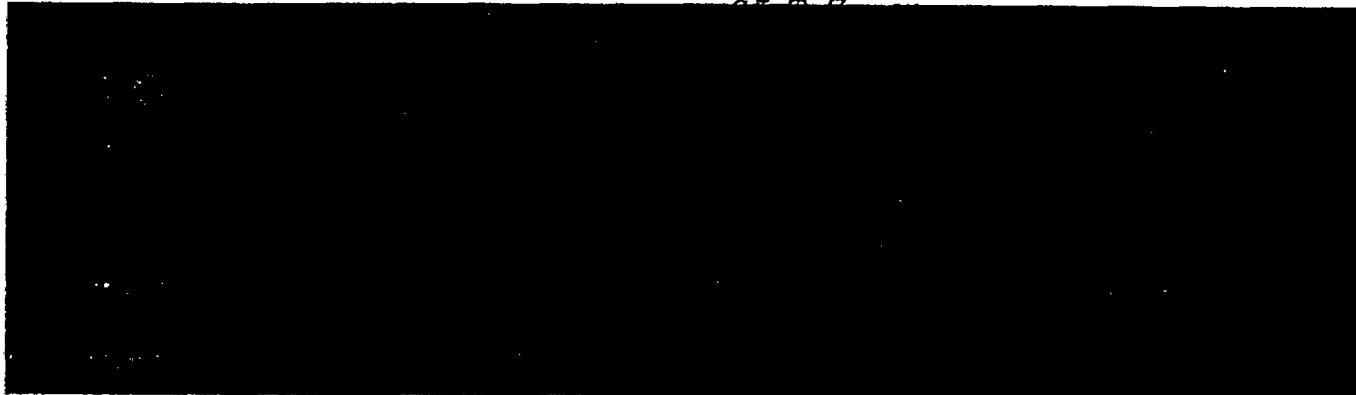
SJ T-9, on
April 9, 1970

At a public meeting held in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on April 16, 1970, to commemorate the birth of another 19th Century Puerto Rican patriot, MARI BRAS spoke at length about the EDWIN FELICIANO GRAFALS trial for violation of the Selective Service Act. He claimed that the fact that GRAFALS was absolved would pave the way for other Puerto Rican youths to renounce serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. He further characterized Judge CANCIO as a "puppet" of the United States Government in Puerto Rico. He finally claimed to have received information from an undisclosed source that the Boston Court of Appeals had received a direct order from the United States Supreme Court to drop all charges against FELICIANO in connection with the Selective Service Act.

SJ T-11, on
April 16, 1970



SJ 100-4785



On June 24, 1970, MARI BRAS was to participate in a demonstration calling for public access to the Escambron beach, on June 28, 1970.

SJ T-12, on
June 25, 1970

On July 4, 1970, MARI BRAS spoke at a demonstration in front of the beach reserved for the use of the United States Military and their dependents, located at Punta Salinas, Catano,

SJ 100-4785

Puerto Rico. He stated that the purpose of the demonstration was to protest against the occupation of the beaches and other areas of Puerto Rico.

SJ T-12, on
July 9, 1970

[REDACTED]

The July 13, 1970 edition of "El Imparcial," contained an article indicating that JUAN MARI BRAS and nineteen other members of the MPIP were arrested on July 12, 1970 by the Police of Puerto Rico (POPR) for placing posters on Commonwealth property.

The October 21, 1970 edition of the "San Juan Star," an English-language daily newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicated that MARI BRAS and his co-defendants were acquitted of charges involving the pasting of posters on Commonwealth property, as San Juan Superior Court Judge ANTONIO RIVERA BRENES ruled the violation was applicable only to commercial posters pasted on the walls of Commonwealth buildings.

On July 23, 1970, MARI BRAS spoke in Santa Isabela, Puerto Rico before about 200 people. He claimed that the MPIP would be radicalized to the same degree as the struggle for independence increases. He claimed that the struggle of such groups as CAL was a concrete form of the struggle.

SJ T-4, on
July 27, 1970

[REDACTED]

SJ 100-4785

[REDACTED]

SJ T-8, on
July 23, 1970

On July 25, 1970, MARI BRAS spoke at Guanica to protest the invasion of the Island in 1898 by United States troops. He criticized the "colonial regime," on all aspects and classified it as rotten. He also criticized the police repression at Ramey Air Force Base and claimed that the time would come when the "Yankees" disappear together with Ramey. He also analyzed the Culebra situation and stated that the Navy wouldn't be able to do anything against the independentist resistance on that Island.

SJ T-9, on
August 4, 1970

SJ T-11, on
July 29, 1970

At an MPIPR public meeting on Humacao Street, Santa Rita, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, on September 18, 1970, MARI BRAS claimed that the people of Puerto Rico are not as ignorant as before. Now, the capitalists will leave one-half of the proceeds from the mines they plan to exploit on the Island. Before the demonstrations, they only planned to keep one-third of the proceeds of the mining profits on the Island. MARI BRAS claimed that it continued to be a robbery, because Puerto Rico does not belong to the "Yankees."

SJ T-7, on
September 23, 1970

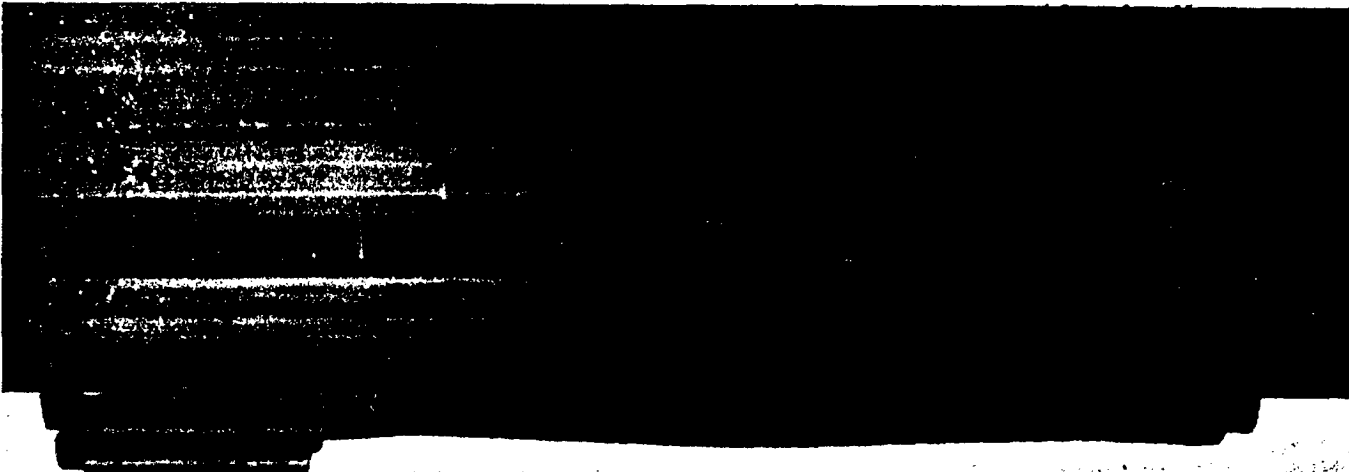
MARI BRAS held a conference at the Casa Puerto Rico in New York City, on October 2, 1970. He claimed there that the pro-independence-minded students had recently carried out many forms of fighting for the benefit of the ultimate war for independence. He further stated that the leadership of the MPIPR is currently preparing many people to confront the "Yankee" enemy.

SJ 100-4785

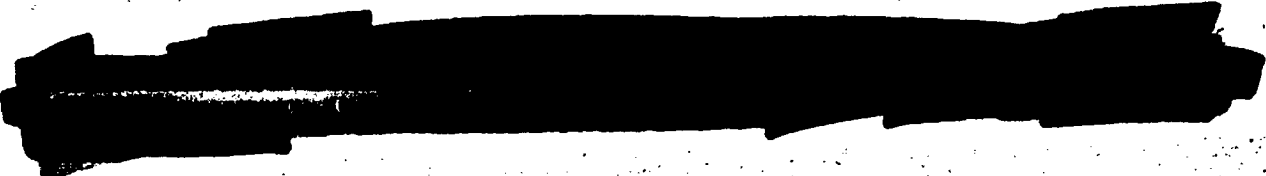
He further claimed that "Claridad" is increasing circulation greatly and presently printed 30,000 copies per issue. He finally claimed that the fact that the MIPR has five Missions open in New York City to be a triumph for the Movement.

SJ T-15, on
October 7, 1970


SJ T-6, on
October 5, 1970



SJ T-16, on
October 12, 1970



SJ T-15, on
October 15, 1970



SJ T-4, on
October 20, 1970

SJ T-3, on
October 26, 1970

SJ 100-4785

[REDACTED]

SJ T-3, on
February 18, 1970

At a conference held at the Casa Puerto Rico, 106 E. 14th Street, New York, New York, on February 20, 1970, it was learned that MARI ERAS was recently in Cuba and supposedly had many interviews with high Cuban officials, including FIDEL CASTRO. The news of his visit was not published and was maintained in secret so he would not suffer any interruption in his long trip.

SJ T-15, on
February 24, 1970

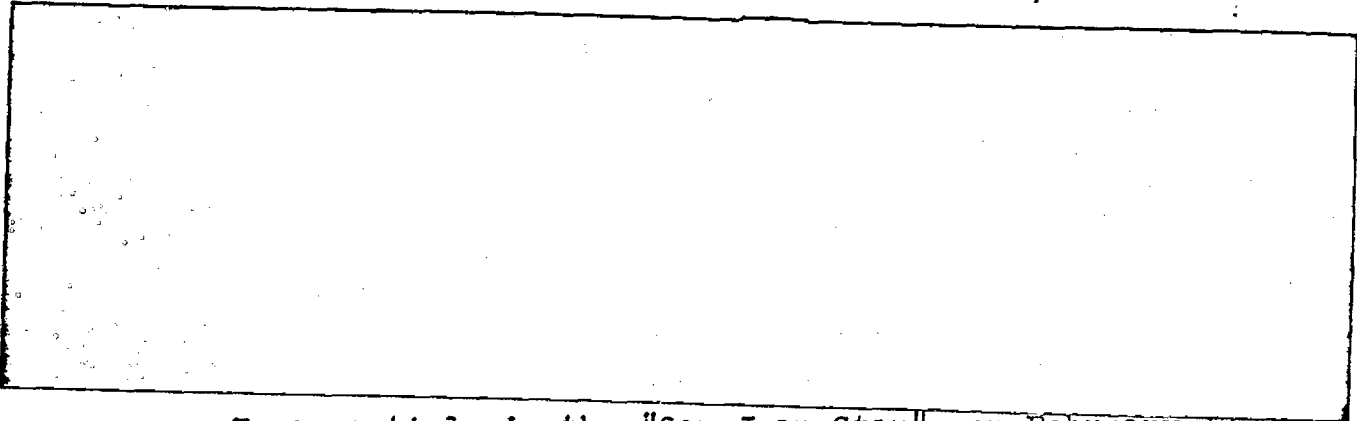
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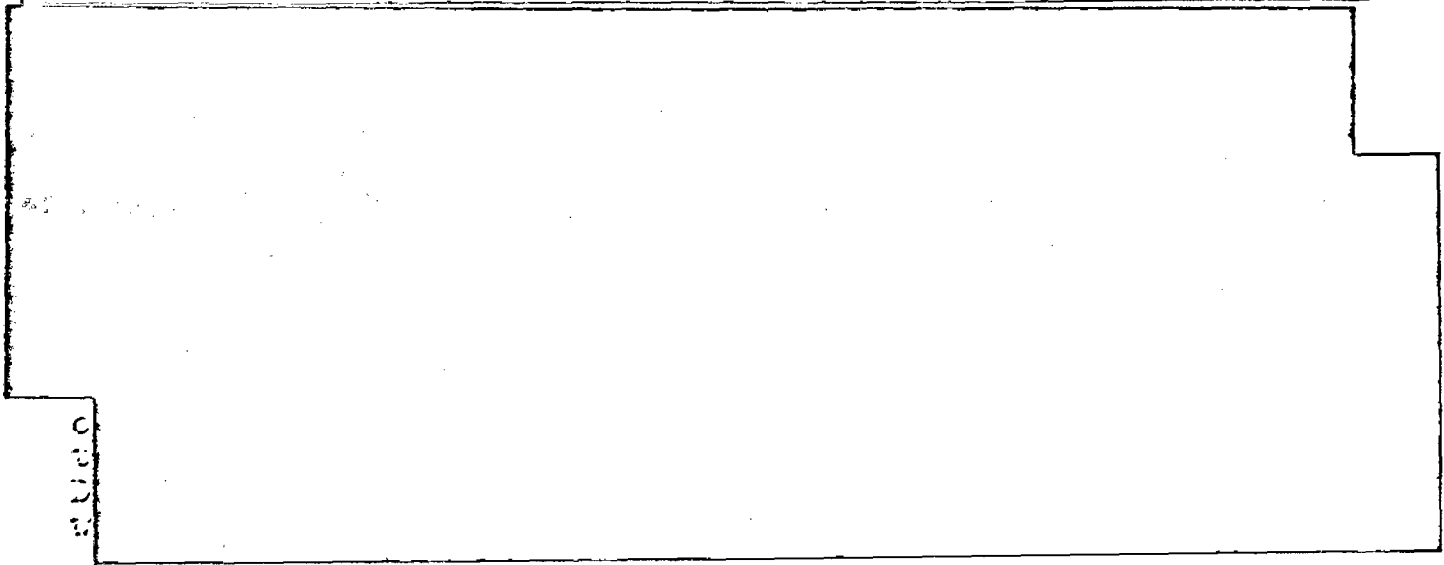
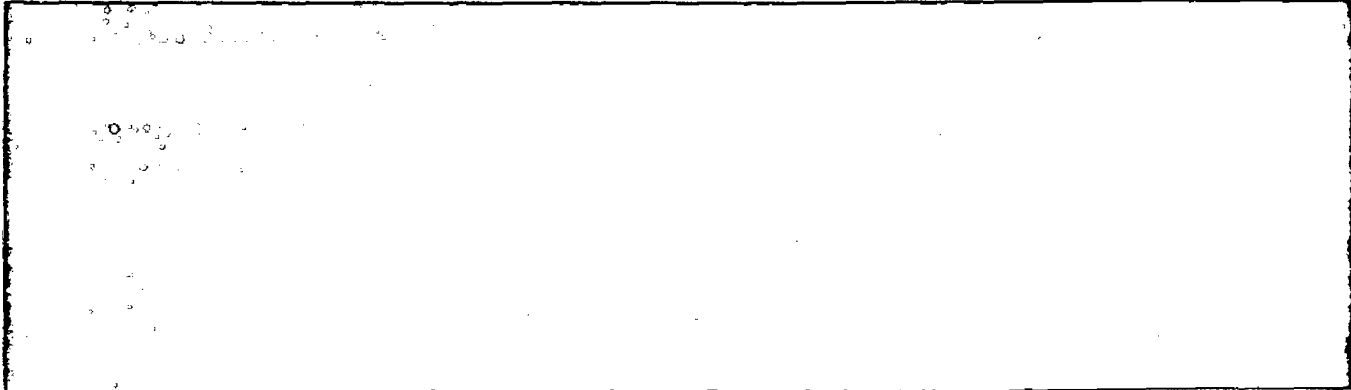
SJ 100-4785

It was learned that the December 27, 1969 edition of "El Diario - La Prensa," a Spanish-language newspaper published daily in New York City, contained an article indicating that JUAN MARI BRAS was in Paris negotiating with the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference regarding the possibility of exchanging five captured United States airmen for five imprisoned Puerto Rican nationalists.

SJ T-6, on
December 31, 1970



In an article in the "San Juan Star", on February 17, 1970, MARI BRAS stated, "Our proposal is in apparent contradiction with their purpose of solving the problem in its entirety at the present time." He added that "we don't want to impose an act of solidarity on them which might interfere with their strategy."



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SJ 100-4785

October 30, 1950 REVOLUTION IN PUERTO RICO

The Nationalist uprising in Puerto Rico from October 30, 1950 to November 2, 1950, resulted in the death of 16 Nationalists, seven POPR Policemen, one member of the Puerto Rico National Guard, and six bystanders in addition to injuries suffered by 51 other persons. At the same time, GRISELIO TORRESOLA and OSCAR COLLAZO unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate former President HARRY S. TRUMAN in Washington, D. C., on November 1, 1950. As a result of this attempt, TORRESOLA and a White House guard were killed and two other guards seriously wounded. COLLAZO is now serving a life sentence for murder.

VI CONTACT WITH DR. SALVADOR ALLENDE,
PRESIDENT OF CHILE

The "San Juan Star", dated September 8, 1970, contained an article indicating that MARI BRAS cabled his congratulations to Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE on his recent election as President of Chile. He called the election "a victory for Chile and for all America." He described ALLENDE as "a friend of Puerto Rican independence," and noted that, in 1967 and 1968, delegations from the MPIFR visited Chile at the invitation of the Chilean Socialist Party, one of several which supported ALLENDE's candidacy.

The September 8, 1970 edition of "El Mundo," a Spanish-language newspaper published daily in San Juan, Puerto Rico, also verified that MARI BRAS had cabled his congratulations to ALLENDE. The article also noted that MARI BRAS had traveled to Chile in 1967 as a guest of the Socialist Party of Chile and made an agreement of mutual cooperation with the leaders of that party.

MARI BRAS characterized ALLENDE as "one of the more loyal friends that our struggle for independence has had. We are hopeful that his orders will be respected and we are sure that under his presidency, Chile will start its revolution and that this will not be frustrated by the conspiracy of the cliques that monopolize the wealth of the country."

"El Imparcial," in its November 1, 1970 issue, noted that MARI BRAS was to travel to Chile after receipt of an official invitation from the Chilean Socialist Party.

On November 7, 1970, Prensa Latina, Santiago, Chile, advised its headquarters in Havana, Cuba, that Chilean President SALVATORE ALLENDE received members of the Puerto Rican delegation which attended his inauguration, headed up by MARI BRAS. During this meeting, the Puerto Ricans expressed their desire for increased rapport between Chile and Puerto Rico by cultural interchange among other things.

SJ T-22, on
November 9, 1970

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28,

3,

On November 24, 1970, ROBERT C. MARDIAN, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., advised that there

SJ 100-4785

is insufficient independent evidence to establish that MARI
BRAS did travel to Paris and meet with North Vietnamese of-
ficials, in violation of Title 18, United States Code,
Section 953.

The following agencies were contacted and could furnish no additional information regarding the subject:

Agency:

Date Contacted:

771st Military Intelligence
Detachment, San Juan,
Puerto Rico

January 18, 1971

Naval Investigative Service
Office, 10th Naval District,
San Juan, Puerto Rico

January 19, 1971

Office of Intelligence,
Police of Puerto Rico,
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

January 26, 1971

APPENDIX

1.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

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

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

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

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

2.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

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

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

APPENDIXCOMANDOS ARMADOS DE LIBERACION
(ARMED COMMANDOS OF LIBERATION)
(CAL)

On February 24, 1958, Associated Press (AP), San Juan, Puerto Rico, received a letter captioned "Communique Number One" and signed "Comandos Armados de Liberacion, CAL," (Armed Commandos of Liberation). The letter declares the intent of CAL to force the "Yankee Invader" to abandon Puerto Rico and goes on to announce among other things that in two places CAL "has destroyed" the Aguadilla-Ramey pipe-line. On February 22, 1958, two explosive devices, one detonated, the other intact, had been discovered on or near the pipe-line used to transport aircraft fuel to Ramey Air Force Base, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.

On September 26, 1958, a confidential source furnished a pamphlet distributed on September 23, 1968, captioned "Independence or Death - Manifesto to the Puerto Rican Nation from Armed Commandos of Liberation." It summarizes the goals of CAL and its accomplishments during its first year of existence. It expresses satisfaction with the "first phases of our operations consisting of the attack and destruction of American establishments," and goes on to specifically name a number of American establishments attacked or destroyed.

On May 15, 1969, two bombs exploded at a U. S. Naval Station Housing area, San Juan, Puerto Rico. On May 27, 1969, United Press International (UPI), San Juan, furnished a letter received in the mail from CAL headed "Communique Number Ten" dated May 16, 1969, in which CAL claimed credit for this attack. In this letter, CAL called attention of the Press to the fact that its "Communique's could always be identified because invariably we use the same typewriter..."

On November 23, 1969, another confidential source furnished a pamphlet distributed that date in San Juan which carried the statement at the bottom "Clandestinely printed by Armed Commandos of Liberation." This bulletin, "repeats" the promise that "for each Puerto Rican jailed for refusing to serve in the armed forces of the United States we shall execute one yankee." The remainder of the contents includes detailed instructions on conducting a revolution.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory examinations of the CAL communications mentioned above and many others have established that a number of them have been prepared on the same typewriter. The writer of these letters has not been identified nor has any leader-member been identified.

APPENDIX

1FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO-INDEPENDENCIA
(FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE) (FUPI)

The FUPI was organized in October, 1956, at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as a student organization working to obtain independence for Puerto Rico.

In the "General Statement" adopted at the 14th Annual FUPI Congress, which was held at Rio Piedras on November 18 - 20, 1969, and dedicated to HO CHI MINH, the deceased political and ideological leader of North Vietnam, FUPI declared that the common enemy of all countries is Yankee imperialism; proclaimed that the final victory - on a universal scale - against imperialism can only be achieved with the united struggle of all the oppressed in the world and that the spinal chord of that struggle is the armed people; greeted and expressed their solidarity with the "heroic Vietnamese people, vanguard of the anti-imperialist struggle"; greeted and expressed their solidarity with the comrades who await trial for refusing to join the American army and with the university students who will be tried after the radical struggle against the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC); and resolved to continue supporting and strengthening the Organization Continental Latinoamericana de Estudiantes (Continental Organization of Latin American Students) (OCLAE) because it is the only student organization on a continental level which is giving moral and material support to the Latin American revolutionary.

OCLAE is an organization of Latin American students with headquarters located in Havana, Cuba.

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

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce Puerto Rico. It has a current membership of about 700-800 persons with several thousand sympathizers. The MPIPR is organized in missions which are located in various towns throughout Puerto Rico. There are also members and sympathizers in the continental United States. The MPIPR National Headquarters is located at 1122 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

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 the organization, in a speech in 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria, 1964, if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States.

MARI BRAS, in an editorial appearing in the March 15, 1970, issue of "Claridad," the MPIPR newspaper, stated that "in Puerto Rico there is an incipient armed struggle on the part of pro-independence individuals who consider it their patriotic duty to conduct warfare against the empire which dominates us. We believe that every Puerto Rican has the right to make war against the invaders of our country. And war is mainly killing and dying."

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous public meetings and demonstrations at which they protested compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam. The MPIPR has further urged the boycott of elections in Puerto Rico.

On April 21, 1970, during the course of a program on WTBJ Television in San Juan, Puerto Rico, MARI BRAS stated that the MPIPR has innumerable contacts with revolutionary organizations in South America, Canada, Cuba, Europe, Africa and in Asia. Through 1969, the MPIPR had a permanent representative stationed in Havana, Cuba.

APPENDIX1PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO
(INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PIP)

The PIP was founded in 1948, but has declined in votes drastically since 1952. The party first lost legal standing when it failed to poll the required five percent of the total vote cast in the elections of 1960. The PIP was placed on the ballot by legislative edict for the 1964 elections, but again failed to poll the required number of votes. After being placed on the 1968 ballot by fulfilling all legal requirements for recognition as a political party by petition, the PIP received less than three percent of the total vote cast, again losing its status as a registered party.

On March 10, 1970, Mrs. ROSITA M. CORDOVA, Secretary to the Superintendent, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Elections Board, advised that at the January 23, 1970, meeting of the Elections Board, the PIP was certified as a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico by reason of petition.

The January 26, 1970, edition of "The San Juan Star," an English language daily newspaper published at San Juan, Puerto Rico, reported that during his speech, accepting the presidency of the PIP, RUBEN BERRIOS MARTINEZ pledged himself to a more radical political posture, with "Christian socialism" and "pacific militance" as principal tactics. In an interview, BERRIOS placed special significance on the inclusion of other means of gaining independence in addition to going to the polls, such as more active participation in protests, marches, pickets and boycotts.

The February 24, 1970, edition of "The San Juan Star," reports that BERRIOS stated that "The only way to solve . . . the problem of military occupation in Puerto Rico is to achieve our independence as a nation."

The April 17, 1970, edition of "El Mundo," a Spanish language daily newspaper published at San Juan, Puerto Rico, contains parts of a speech given by BERRIOS wherein he says that the members of his organization are to intensify the struggle against the regime, but that violence was ruled out for his party. He added that it was more profitable for their cause "to let the invaders break the heads of those opposing their oppression than to fight them face to face." "Some day," he stated, "the lackeys of Yankee imperialism will go too far and there will be innocent victims and blood will run."

APPENDIX

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA OBRERO
(SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY)
(PSO)

On April 30, 1968, a confidential source furnished a printed document announcing the creation of "Partido Socialista Obrero" and calling upon the youth of Puerto Rico to defeat imperialism, colonialism, and capitalism, and develop a new society under the flag of Marxist-Leninist Socialism. The document states PSO will respond violently in the defense of life and country against the oppression of the FBI, CIA and Colonial Police. The document is signed by a group of individuals with WILSON CORTES BURGOS identified as Secretary General of the organization.

In December, 1968, the same source reported that NARCISO RABELL MARTINEZ, known to him as the former representative in Havana, Cuba, of a prominent independence organization in Puerto Rico, and ROBERTO TODD PAGAN, had become very active in PSO and were in the process of organizing a sub-group Movimiento Independencia Rebelde Armado (MIRA) within the PSO that would be responsible for the sabotage activities of PSO. RABELL with the concurrence of WILSON CORTES BURGOS announced that the goal of PSO will be to attack by means of bombing and incendiarism American-owned businesses, National Guard Armories, and military installations.


On April 29, 1969, Office of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, advised that nine PSO members were arrested for violating the Explosives Law of Puerto Rico. Those arrested included PSO leaders WILSON CORTES BURGOS, NARCISO RABELL, and ROBERTO JOSE TODD PAGAN. Trial of the arrested PSO members is scheduled for May, 1970, at Superior Court, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MAR 4 1971

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Title | JUAN MARI BRAS |
| | INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST |
| Character |  |
| Reference | San Juan communication dated and captioned as above. |

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 (105-93124)

DATE: 2/17/71

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

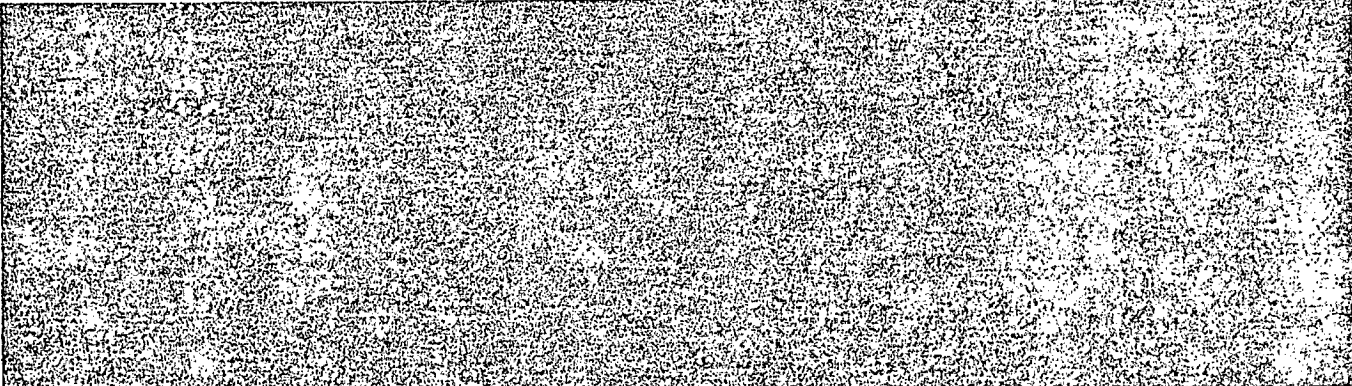
SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - PRN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

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

Re Bureau letter to San Juan, 1/11/71; and
San Juan report of SA [redacted]
12/30/70, captioned, "Liga Socialista
Puertorriquena (LSP); IS - PRN."

Enclosed for the background information of New
York is one copy of referenced Bureau letter.



It is felt that an anonymous letter directed to
the supplier of the LSP's and [redacted]'s funds, pointing
out [redacted]'s apparent living beyond his means, would
be most effective in curtailing [redacted] printing and
publishing activities by possibly decreasing or cutting off
entirely the funds supplied to [redacted].

However, to date, investigation within the San Juan
Office has failed to develop the source of [redacted]'s funds.
Toward this end, all major banks and savings and loan insti-
tutions in Puerto Rico have recently been canvassed in ef-
forts to locate a checking or savings account for [redacted]
or his wife, [redacted] with negative results.

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

REC-65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 1971



FEB 25 1971
(5)

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

It is not felt that an anonymous letter at this time directed to other Puerto Rican nationalist groups, publicizing [REDACTED]'s grand style of living, would have any adverse effect on [REDACTED]. It appears that [REDACTED] has always prided himself on the fact that the LSP is under his sole direction and is independent of any other Puerto Rican Independentist group.

In view of the comments of [REDACTED] in referenced report, it appears that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The New York Office is requested to furnish any information it may have to indicate that the PLP is furnishing funds to the LSP. If such information does, in fact, exist, the San Juan Office would propose sending an anonymous letter to the PLP in New York City pointing out [REDACTED] grand style of living, in efforts to stop any such funds flowing from the PLP to the LSP. If such information exists in this regard, the New York Office is requested to submit its comments concerning whether or not such a letter should be sent to the PLP, specifically to whom the letter should be sent, and the impact that a letter of this type might have within the PLP.

San Juan will continue efforts to determine the source of [REDACTED] funds.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-32872

3) Questioning the indiscriminate use of an organization's money.

Puerto Rican pro-independence group members are required to pay money into the organizations' treasuries but, as far as can be determined, some of this money is used for the personal convenience of the leaders. An example of this occurred in January, 1960, when [redacted] was arrested as a scofflaw in NYC, and he used money from the APR treasury to pay his fine, which was to be used to promote the revolution in Puerto Rico, where APR members were waiting for [redacted]. As a result [redacted] never did go to Puerto Rico.

In instances such as this, friction between the members and the leaders can be developed through the use of informants and anonymous letters.

4) Questioning the wisdom of allowing non-Puerto Rican groups to be influential in the independence movement.

In this respect it is noted that for the most part the Puerto Rican movement has been made up of individuals of Puerto Rican ancestry.

NY. In NYC at present, however, [redacted] and his followers are associating with, and using the facilities of, the Workers World Party. The WWP is a splinter group of the Socialist Workers Party and are known as Marcyites. In an instance such as this, it is felt that an opportunity is presented whereby mimeographed flyers could be directed to various individuals of the different pro-independence groups pointing out the "intrusion" of the WWP and worded in such a way as to indicate that the SWP was the originator of the flyers.

The above items are submitted as suggestions as a beginning. They in no way cover the vast field of possibilities in the counterintelligence program as numerous instances will undoubtedly arise from time to time whereby new ideas can be formulated which can further promote such a program.

1MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)

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MARI BRAS, in an editorial appearing in the March 15, 1970, issue of "Claridad," the MPIPR newspaper, stated that "in Puerto Rico there is an incipient armed struggle on the part of pro-independence individuals who consider it their patriotic duty to conduct warfare against the empire which dominates us. We believe that every Puerto Rican has the right to make war against the invaders of our country. And war is mainly killing and dying."

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On April 22, 1970, during the course of a program on WFSJ Television, Juan Mari Bras, President of the MPIPR, stated that the MPIPR had considerable contacts with revolutionary organizations in South America, Canada, Cuba, Europe, Africa, and in Asia. In 1969, the MPIPR had a permanent representative stationed in Havana, Cuba.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93424)

DATE: 3/15/71

JFM
FROM
Add

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-32472) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
IS - C

Re: NYlet 2/17/71.

The below sources, familiar with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) in the NY area, were contacted but could furnish no information or evidence that the PLP is funding [redacted] and the Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña (LSP):

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY

6080 YLR
MAY 11 1977

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 - Bureau ()
- 1 - San Juan (105-3253 Sub 1) ()
- 1 - [redacted]

EX-104
REC-66

6 MAR 16 1971

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

MAR 19 1971

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

[Handwritten signature]
NAT. TR. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: Groups Seeking Independence for Puerto Rico
Counterintelligence Program
105-93124

RECOMMENDATION:

That we concur in San Juan's proposed counterintelligence move and send attached letter to that office authorizing its use with the mailing to be limited to selected members in Puerto Rico.

OK

JAK
OK
H

✓

W.P.S.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF _____
DATE 6-15-77

12 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Juan, Puerto Rico

March 17, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

[REDACTED]

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Reference FBI San Juan communication
dated and captioned as above.

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

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 sub 1)

4/8/71

REC-29

Director, FBI (105-93124)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
 FOR PUERTO RICO
 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
 IS - PRN

Reurlet 3/30/71. Authority granted for your office to proceed with counterintelligence measure described in relet. Limit mailing as set out in your letter.

Advise Bureau when above has been completed and closely follow reaction thereto through sources of your office. Positive results achieved should be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

SSM:dlw
 (10)

NOT :

See memorandum [REDACTED] to C.D. Brennan, dated 4/7/71, same caption, prepared by SSM:dlw.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

MAILED 3
 APR 11 - 1971
 FBI

55 APR 21 1971

F-235

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub I)(P)

DATE: 5/13/71

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
IS - PRN

Re Bureau letter dated 4/8/71 and captioned as above.

Bureau airtel to Albany dated 4/28/71 captioned "COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS (COINTELPROS), INTERNAL SECURITY - RACIAL MATTERS."

An attempt was made, on 4/23/71, to contact [redacted] However, it was learned that [redacted] was currently in the United States and was not expected to return to the Island until 4/29/71.

On 5/3/71, [redacted] was again contacted and furnished a copy of "People's World," dated 2/13/71. At that time, [redacted] advised that the article would be reviewed by [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] he expressed great appreciation for bringing the matter to his newspaper's attention as [redacted], the President of the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (Puerto Rican Independence Party)(PIP) was due to be released from the Island penitentiary that date after serving 90 days for trespassing on U. S. Navy-owned land on the island of Culebra.

To date, no article regarding the information furnished to [redacted] has been forthcoming.

The San Juan Office is fully aware of the contents of the referenced airtel and no further attempt will be made to request [redacted] assistance in this matter. However, the San Juan Office will remain alert for the publication of the communique issued by [redacted] and will advise the Bureau if it is published by [redacted]

100-93124-283

2 - Bureau
58 MAY 27 1971
JJK:mcm
(4)

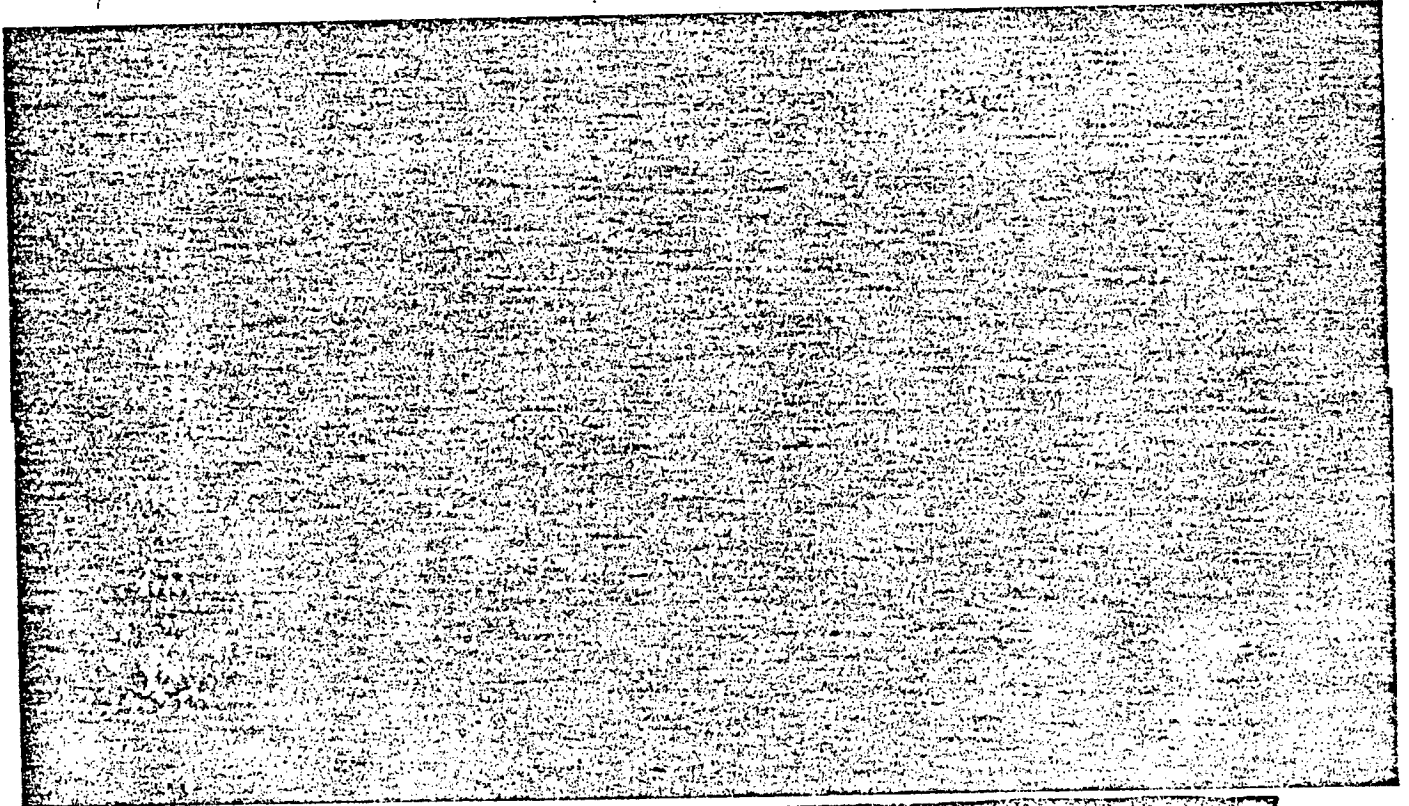
105-93124-283
MAY 27 1971

REC 44

17 MAY 18 1971

NAT. DEF. AUTH.

CONFIDENTIAL



On 5/25/61, Mrs. [REDACTED] voluntarily contacted the SJO and furnished full information concerning [REDACTED] connection with the FUPI and his recent travel behind the Iron Curtain. She has been married to [REDACTED] father for five years and has been constantly at odds with [REDACTED] concerning his independentist views. She contacted the FBI because of her loyalty to the United States and offered her services, provided such would be held in strict confidence.

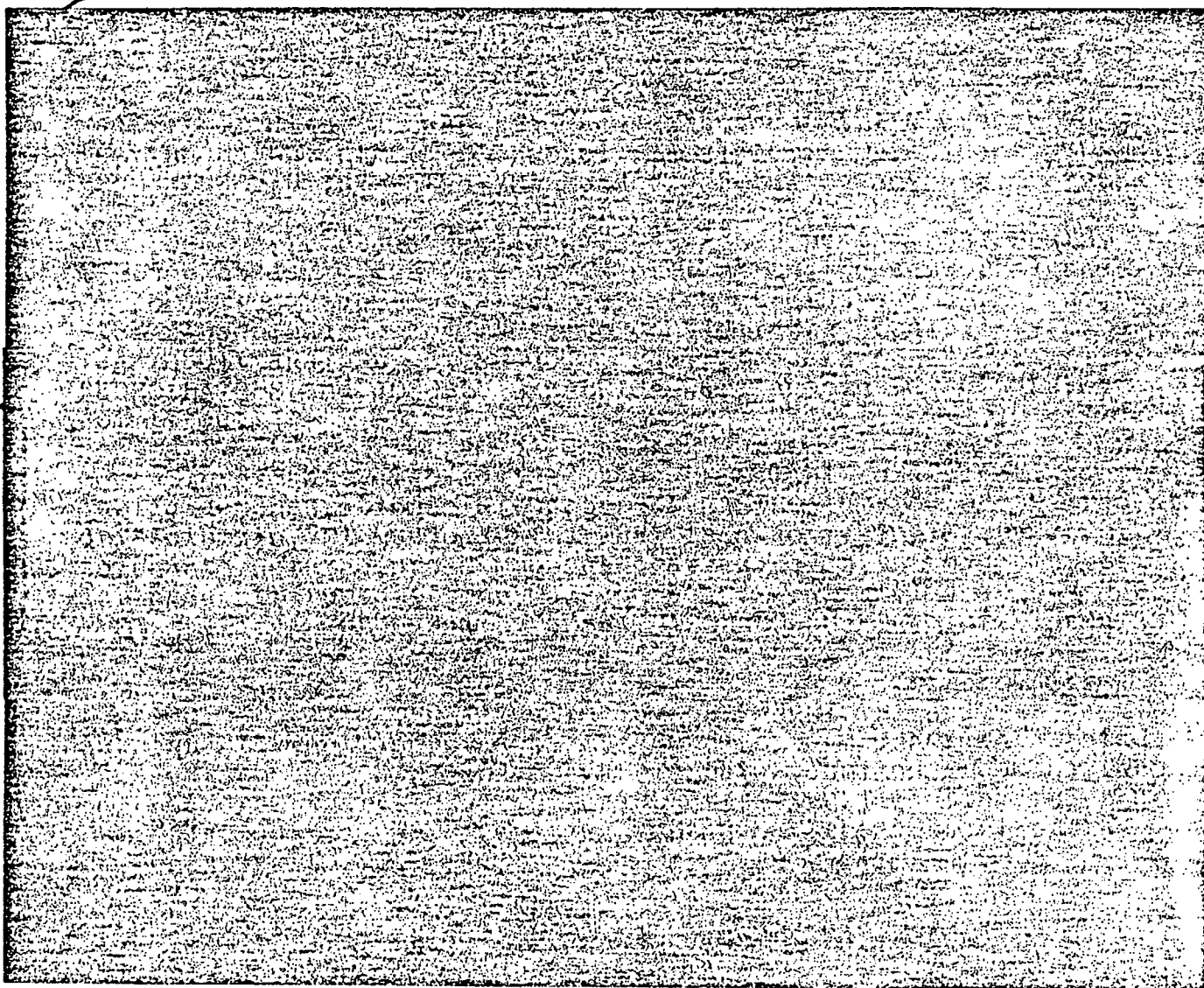
Mrs. [REDACTED] is in an excellent position to furnish correspondence maintained in possession of [REDACTED], and background investigation is being conducted with a view of developing her as a Confidential Source.

CONFIDENTIAL

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 24, 1961: A three day counter picket was begun by an estimated 300 to 400 anti-FUPI, anti-Communist students in front of the University of Puerto Rico (UPR). According to press releases, the members of this picket were from various political and religious groups and were organized under the name "Committee for Support of the True Cuban Revolution", to show that the FUPI's pro-CASTRO and pro-Communist views do not represent the views of the majority of the UPR student body.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 5/1/61 [REDACTED], a former member of the FUPI, entered the San Juan Office and advised he had read the above editorial in "El Mundo" and desired to furnish all information in his possession to assist in the fight against communist orientation of UPR Students.

On 5/2/61 [REDACTED], a current member of the FUPI and one of the individuals who participated in the 4/13/61 FUPI picket of the San Juan Office, entered the San Juan Office and furnished information in his possession concerning FUPI activities. [REDACTED] indicated he had "broken with" the FUPI as a result of the fact that CASTRO had recently confirmed his connection with Russia. Although [REDACTED] did not mention the editorial it is felt the appearance of this editorial was one of the prime motives for his defection from the FUPI.

Any additional reaction to this editorial will be furnished.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 105-3353

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In order to take full advantage of the above-described altercations between MPIP-RSP members, it is felt that this flyer must be distributed in the very near future. The Bureau is therefore requested to expedite its comments and/or approval of this counter-intelligence measure.

U

LABORATORY DIVISION
F B I

JUL 8 8 03 AM '51

RECEIVED - COMBAT

JUL 12 1 21 PM '51

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MUERTE DE REVOLUCIONARIO BORINQUEÑO

