



CONFIDENCIAL/ A LA MANO

OS-2-2-15

11 de febrero de 2015

Hon. César Miranda Rodríguez
Secretario
Departamento de Justicia
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Estimado señor Secretario:

Hacemos referencia a carta fechada de 28 de enero del corriente, mediante la cual nos indicó que el Departamento de Justicia de Puerto Rico se encuentra efectuando una investigación sobre el asesinato de Santiago Mari Pesquera, cuyo cuerpo fue encontrado sin vida el 25 de marzo de 1976, en Caguas.

Precisó usted que como parte de la misma, se está auscultando el ángulo de una posible conspiración para cometer dicho asesinato, razón por la cual resulta necesario solicitar al Negociado Federal de Investigaciones (FBI), documentos en su poder, y que al amparo de diversas leyes federales, no se justifica, al presente, la solicitud de exención de información.

Tal y como usted nos recomendara, se le remitió una petición escrita al Director del F.B.I., para incoar la solicitud de exención de información, en pos de colaborar con el esclarecimiento total del caso de epígrafe. Se acompaña la misma.

Cualquier duda, nos reiteramos a su disposición.

Cordialmente,


Jose L. Caldero López
Superintendente

20 FEB 15 PM 1:44

OFICINA DEL SECRETARIO



February 11, 2015

James B. Comey
Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
FBI Headquarters
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington D.C. 2035-0001

Dear Mr. Comey:

Greetings. As the Superintendent of the Puerto Rico Police Department, I am writing to you regarding a criminal case, which still unclear. On March 25 1976, Santiago Mari Pesquera was found dead in Caguas, Puerto Rico, with a bullet wound in his head. At that time, he was twenty three (23) years old. He was the elder son of Secretary-General of the Puerto Rican Social Party (P.S.P), Juan Mari Brás, who by then was campaigning for Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Although an individual named Henry W. Coira was convicted for this murder, several circumstances surrounding the investigation have raised suspicion, regarding the possibility that said convict did not act alone. Therefore, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is conducting an investigation to review all the aspects of this investigation and explore any additional participants or motives in the crime.

Specifically, it has been taken to my consideration that a partially declassified FBI Communications Section teletype (SJ 993 NR002 SJ CODE 1:35PM NITEL MARCH 26, 1976 GRB) from: SAN JUAN (105-3401)(P) to: DIRECTOR (105-75115) RE: PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO (SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (00). IS-PRN.00 SAN JUAN (see attached copy), on pages 3-4, reads as follows:

"ON MARCH 26, 1976, [CLASSIFIED] CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU, POPR, ADVISED HIS OFFICE WILL RETURN TO SCENE OF CRIME HIS DATE TO CONDUCT EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA. [CLASSIFIED] ADVISED HIS OFFICE [CLASSIFIED].

BY WRITTEN COMMUNICATION THE POPR FORMALLY REQUESTED THAT ALL RECORDS, DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION IF ANY FORM WHICH THAT AGENCY FURNISHURES TO FBI BE SPECIFICALLY EXEMPT FROM ANY DISCLOSURE WHATSOEVER IN REGARDS TO

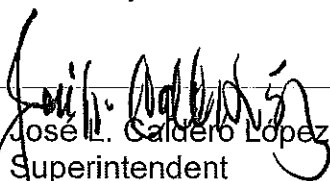
James B. Conney
February 11, 2015
Page 2

**THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, WITH AMMENDMENTS, AND
THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, ACCORDINGLY, ANY AGENCY
SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVING THIS INFORMATION IS CONSIDERED
BOUND BY THIS REQUEST."**

After thirty eight years since the commission of this crime, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Police Department ("POPR") has no knowledge or information that would justify the continuation of the aforementioned exemption, under the "Freedom of Information Act" requested.

Therefore, I ask for the reversal of said exemption under FOIA, in order to fulfill access to any information leading to clarify the circumstances that still unclear of this historic case.

Sincerely,



José L. Caldero López
Superintendent

Puerto Rico Police Department



~~SECRET~~
NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No. 105-22478

Miami, Florida

March 29, 1976

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 CLK/TJS~~
 ON 4/12/00

RE: FRANK CASTRO,
 INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

It has been previously reported that FRANK CASTRO is a military leader of the Frente de Liberacion Nacional de Cuba (National Liberation Front of Cuba) (FLNC).

The FLNC is an anti-Castro terrorist organization of Cuban exiles headquartered in Miami which has claimed responsibility for various bombings.

On September 22, 1975, MM T-1 advised that an FLNC leader in Miami said that RAMON OROSCO who lives in Miami and is very active in anti-Castro activities was then ready for a naval operation which would probably involve an attack on a Cuban merchant ship. The FLNC leader told OROSCO that before undertaking this operation, FRANK CASTRO must be contacted at his home in the Dominican Republic to obtain his clearance.

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

~~Classified Secret by No. 7129~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category #2~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

0004536

ENCLOSURE

105-285030-3X1

~~105-22478-275~~

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

RE: FRANK CASTRO

On September 29, 1975, MM T-1 advised that another FLNC leader told him that FRANK CASTRO and RAMON OROSCO discussed the plan for OROSCO to attack a Cuban merchant ship and CASTRO gave his approval to OROSCO who will carry out this operation in the near future.

According to MM T-1 this same FLNC leader said that FRANK CASTRO was in Bogota, Colombia where he and others placed C-4 bombs in the Russian Embassy and the Teatro Distrital (District Theatre) on September 27, 1975.

The following is a translation by a representative of the FBI, of an article which appeared in The Miami News newspaper, Miami, Florida, October 6, 1975, page 8-A:

"The National Liberation Front of Cuba (FLNC) has become active again after almost a year of silence. In war communique Number 17, the FLNC and the April 17th Movement took responsibility for two C-4 plastic explosive bombings in Bogota, early on the morning of September 27, 1975.

"The first explosion damaged the Soviet Embassy in Bogota. The second, four hours later, occurred at the Cine Mateca Distrital where they were holding a Castro film festival. The communique on FLNC letterhead was signed "Carlos".

"FRANK CASTRO was deported from the Dominican Republic on October 4, 1975 along with HUMBERTO LOPEZ, Jr., an FLNC leader and federal fugitive. LOPEZ, Jr. was taken into custody by the FBI at Miami, Florida on October 4, 1975.

"When CASTRO arrived in Miami on October 4, 1975 his U. S. Passport revealed stamped documentation stating he departed Venezuela on September 23, 1975 and entered Colombia on September 23, 1975. The Colombian entry stamp states "El Dorado-Bogota" as place of entry. The exit stamp from El Dorado reveals he left Colombia on September 27, 1975. It is noted that the bombing of the Soviet Embassy and the theatre in Bogota, Colombia occurred on September 27, 1975."

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION 0004537

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

RE: FRANK CASTRO

On October 9, 1975, a representative of the FBI interviewed FRANK CASTRO in connection with another matter. Incidental to this other matter CASTRO furnished the following information.

He denied any knowledge of/or participation in the bombings of the Dominican Consulate in Miami on October 6, 1975.

CASTRO advised he felt the bombing of the Dominican Republic Consulate was very professional, and he could guarantee the explosives used in Miami in the consulate were very different than those used recently in Colombia against the Russian Embassy and the District Theatre.

CASTRO admitted that ROLANDO BEBO ACOSTA, a Miami businessman and activist in anti-Castro matters, is in the political section of the FLNC and that he FRANK CASTRO is in the military section.

On October 21, 1975, MM T-1 advised that a meeting was held at Casa de los Deportes, ORLANDO BEBO ACOSTA's store on October 6, 1975.

At the meeting FRANK CASTRO proposed that some Dominican officials be kidnapped and the U. S. Government to be given an ultimatum of 15 days to release HUMBERTO LOPEZ, Jr. or the official would be killed.

HUMBERTO LOPEZ, Jr. is an FLNC leader and federal fugitive who was deported from the Dominican Republic on October 4, 1975.

That plan was not further discussed as the group agreed to meet in a few days, discuss the matter, and decide whether to carry it out or not.

At that same meeting FRANK CASTRO also said that the U. S. mainland has been a sanctuary as far as bombings are concerned, but from now on the mainland will not be a sanctuary and bombs will be placed in the U. S. CASTRO said he has men to do the job and plenty of C-4 explosives.

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

0004538

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

RE: FRANK CASTRO

On October 31, 1975, MM T-2 advised that FRANK CASTRO told him that he was returning to Santo Domingo and the head of the police there had it in for him and that in the near future there would be another head of the police to take his place. The new head was a friend of FRANK's father-in-law.

On November 5, 1975, MM T-1 advised that on November 5, 1975, RAFAEL PEREZ DORESTE, who lives in Miami and is a well known anti-Castro Cuban activist had told him that he received a letter from SECUNDINO CARRERA who lives in Puerto Rico. According to PEREZ DORESTE, CARRERA in this letter said that the FLNC in San Juan, Puerto Rico placed the bomb on the Russian ship MAXIM GORKI.

PEREZ DORESTE also said that FRANK CASTRO gave authorization for the bombing of the Russian ship.

PEREZ DORESTE continued that FRANK CASTRO has instructed that the FLNC should now concentrate on Russian targets such as embassies, consulates and any other Russian interests. This would include Russian embassies in the U. S.

PEREZ DORESTE said that REINOL RODRIGUEZ of San Juan, Puerto Rico has in the past been discussing the possible assassination of JUAN MARIE BRAS, who is Secretary General of Partido Socialista Puertoriqueno and who is also very pro-Castro, and that FRANK CASTRO has authorized RODRIGUEZ to work on a plan to kill JUAN MARIE BRAS. No further details were mentioned regarding this possible plan.

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NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION 0004539



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
August 25, 1976

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To: Director, FBI
Date: 108-21882

5/29/77 [Handwritten initials]
Classified by [Handwritten initials]
Declassify on: OADR 8/1/77

RE: FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL
DE CUBA (FLNC)
(CUBAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT)
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
[(S)] FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION
[INVESTIGATION INITIATED JANUARY 18, 1974]

The FLNC is a Cuban exile terrorist organization, with branches in the Dominican Republic (DR), Puerto Rico, and Miami. The leader of the FLNC is FIDEL CASTRO, a naturalized United States citizen, who served in the United States Army, lives in the DR, and is a pilot and a parachutist.

Since the FLNC started operations in October, 1973, it has claimed credit for 28 bombings of public buildings, ten bombings of diplomatic establishments, attacks with explosives and machine guns against four ships, three of which were Russian and one Bahrian, two attempts of bombings against Cubana Airlines passenger planes, one bombing of Miami International Airport (MIA), a kidnaping of two Cuban diplomats, four armed attacks against Cuban fishing boats, 198 threatening telephone calls to bomb commercial passenger aircraft, murder of two persons and two planned assassination attempts whose overt acts were taken, and one armed assault against the Cuban diplomat.

CUBAN EXILE POLITICAL CONNECTIONS INSIDE THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TEOFILO BABUN, owner of Antillean Marine Shipping Corporation, Miami, Florida, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) he has been a close friend of retired Rear Admiral CESAR DEWINT of the DR, for the past 25 years. When BABUN came to Miami, as a Cuban exile in 1962, he contacted DEWINT in the DR and obtained a franchise to operate cargo vessels between the United States and the DR. Since then, BABUN has developed a large

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Ver 13 Jun. 2014
[Handwritten signature]

CONFIDENTIAL

REF: FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL DE CUBA

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Shipping line with vessels going into the DR weekly.

BABON maintains offices and residences in Miami and the DR, is a naturalized Dominican citizen and travels between Miami and Santo Domingo in his private airplane, a Lockheed Lodestar.

BABON said that FRANK CASTRO, married Admiral DENNETT's daughter, lives in the DR, and has a business there. BABON's nephew, who went to the DR, is in business with CASTRO, and is also a close friend and associate of DENNETT. It is noted that CASTRO and BABON travel together between the DR and Miami in BABON's private airplane.

On October 3, 1973, in Miami, FRANK CASTRO, an FLNC leader, advised the FBI that he continued to live in the DR, is closely associated with the Dominican Air Force, teaches parachuting and has put on demonstrations for the Dominican Air Force. CASTRO said that after the bombing of the Dominican Consulate in Miami on October 6, 1973, he immediately contacted the Dominican Consul General in Miami and told him he was not responsible. The Consul General told CASTRO he could return to the DR without any problem.

It is noted and previously reported that ships owned by BABON have been used to carry supplies for raiding parties of Cuban terrorists and also to provide transportation for Cuban exiles travelling to the DR on clandestine operations. BABON's ships have also been used by terrorist infiltration teams which have entered Cuba. In the past, the Government of Cuba has retaliated by seizing some of BABON's ships.

FOOTNOTES RELATING FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE DR

HONORATO LOPEZ MONTEZ, an FLNC terrorist, was arrested on Federal charges in Miami in July, 1973, in connection with possession of automatic weapons. He was arrested in March, 1974 on State charges concerning explosives. He thereafter fled to the DR, was a Federal fugitive, and lived with FRANK CASTRO. LOPEZ continued active participation in the FLNC and issued press releases. Attempts by the United States Government to extradite him were resisted by the Dominican Government.

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REF: FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL DE CUBA

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On September 27, 1975, there were two bombings in Bogota, Colombia, for which the FLMC claimed credit.

FRANK CASTRO, in Miami a week later, told the FBI he had been in Bogota, and spoke knowledgeably of the bombings and the material used in the bombings. CASTRO's passport reflected Colombian immigration stamps, showing he had been there.

The Colombian Government demanded LOPEZ HERRERA be extradited to face charges concerning the September 27, 1975 bombings. When the Dominican Government resisted, the Colombian Government threatened to go to the United Nations and the Organization of the American States. On October 4, 1975, the Dominican Government deported LOPEZ to the United States, where LOPEZ was arrested and sentenced to four and one-half years imprisonment by a Federal Court and 15 years by a State Court. It is noted that during the time LOPEZ was in the DR, he issued press releases for the FLMC saying terrorist acts would continue. He also was frequently interviewed in the DR by representatives of the news media in the United States.

ROLANDO OTERO HERNANDEZ

Extensive investigation revealed that OTERO was responsible for eight bombings in Miami on December 3, 1975 and December 4, 1975, plus a prior bombing at the MIA in October, 1975. When the FBI was looking for OTERO in Miami, he fled to the DR in January, 1976, where he was met by and lived with FRANK CASTRO. There was voluminous press information concerning him printed in both the American and Spanish press. CASTRO arranged transportation for OTERO from the DR to Venezuela, where he later travelled to Chile. In May, 1976, OTERO was transported from Chile, arrived in the United States, and is presently standing trial in a Federal Court on bombing charges.

Investigation has reflected that OTERO is a member of a secret cell of the FLMC, and was previously associated with FRANK CASTRO in the Golden Falcons Parachute Club.

[DR USED AS A MEETING PLACE BY THE FLMC] X (U)

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RU: FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL DE CUBA

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During the past year, the DR has been used by the FLOC to hold meetings with Executive Board members from DR, Puerto Rico, and the United States. (S)(U)

In June, 1976, representatives of the following five Cuban exile terrorist groups met in the DR:

- FLOC
- Brigade 2506
- 27th of April Movement
- Cuban Nationalist Movement (CMM)
- Accion Cubana (AC)

These groups formed a unity organization called Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU).

Since this meeting, CORU has claimed credit for three bombings in Barbados, two bombings in Colombia and a machine gun attack in Colombia. They also attempted to kidnap a diplomat and committed a murder in Mexico, made a bombing attempt in New York City and kidnaped two diplomats in Buenos Aires.

It is noted that one of the persons attending the June 16, 1976 meeting in the DR was ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA, a self-admitted terrorist, presently a Federal fugitive. (S)(U)

In 1968, BOSCH was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. In December, 1972, he was paroled and immediately resumed terrorist activities by mailing letter bombs to Latin America and Europe. He fled the United States in July, 1974 and in November, 1974, was arrested in Venezuela while travelling on a Dominican passport and was deported to Chile. Six-four are acts of terrorism claimed by the FLOC.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Results</u>
March 27, 1972	Attack of Kuznetsov Nerov Vessel Akademik Kurtachov	Miami, Florida	FRANK CASTRO, the pilot of the attacking plane, paid a \$300 fine

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Results</u>
October 4, 1973	Attack against Cuban fishing boats	International waters	
December 3, 1973	Bombing of Cuban Embassy	Mexico City	
December 30, 1973	Sinking of Bahamian vessel <i>Marneghat</i>	Miami, Florida	
January 20, 1974	Bombing of Cuban Embassy	Mexico City	
July 28, 1974	Bombing of Peruvian Consulate	Puerto Rico	
August 4, 1974	Two attack boats leave Miami to raid Cuba		Mission aborted because of weather
August 6, 1974	Attack against Venezuelan Consulate	Puerto Rico	
October 8, 1974	Bombing of Mexican Airline Office	Puerto Rico	
January 24, 1975	Mission against Cuban shipping boats	International waters	Mission cancelled at sea
January 24, 1975	Bombing of Casa De Chile	Mexico City	
January 24, 1975	Bombing of a housing complex	Chapingo, Mexico	

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FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL DE CUBA

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Results</u>
February 22, 1975	Bombing of Government building	San Jose, Costa Rica	
March 7, 1975	Threatening telephone call to Colombian Consulate	Miami	
March 7, 1975	Boat threat telephone call Aerocondor Airlines	Miami	
August 6, 1975	Mission to sink Cuban fishing boats	International waters	Mission cancelled at sea because of weather
September 6, 1975	Arms cache found and linked to FIDC	Miami	Confiscation of arms
September 15, 1975	Assassination plot against RAUL CASTRO	Mexico City	Attempt called off
September 27, 1975	Bombing of Russian Embassy	Bogota, Colombia	
September 27, 1975	Bombing of planetarium	Bogota, Colombia	
October 6, 1975	Bombing of DR Consulate	Miami, Florida	
October 17, 1975	Bombing of HIA	Miami, Florida	
October 20, 1975	Attempted bombing of Dominican Airlines Office	Miami, Florida	Explosives not detonated

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Date	Action	Location	Results
December 2, 1975	Six pipe bombings of State and Federal buildings	Miami, Florida	
December 4, 1975	Pipe bombings of Miami Police Department and State Attorney's Office	Miami, Florida	
November 1, 1975	Bomb attack against Russian ship Masim Gorki	San Juan, Puerto Rico	
November 28, 1975	Bombing of Russian Embassy	Mexico City	
November 28, 1975	Bombing of automobile of Cuban Ambassador	Mexico City	
January, 1976	Assassination plot against the leader of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Rifle and telescopic scopes sent to Puerto Rico
February 12, 1976	Machine gun fire attack against Russian vessel Dzhordano Bruno	Bahamian Waters	
February 27, 1976	Bombing attack against Russian Embassy	San Juan, Puerto Rico	
April 5, 1976	Two Government of Cuba fishing boats attacked by machine gun fire	International waters	One person killed, two boats sunk

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 CONFIDENTIAL
 PLANETE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL DE CUBA

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Results</u>
July 11, 1976	Three bombings	Bridgetown, Barbados	An office, a boat, and an automobile bombed
July 17, 1976	Bombing attack against an automobile owned by Cuban Diplomat	Bogota, Colombia	
July 17, 1976	Bombing attack against office of Air Panama	Bogota, Colombia	
July 17, 1976	Machine gun attack against Cuban Embassy	Bogota, Colombia	
July 23, 1976	Kidnaping attempt against Cuban Consul General	Merida, Mexico	One victim killed, two terrorists arrested by Mexican Police
July 24, 1976	Attempted bombing against Academy of Music	New York City	Four Cuban exiles arrested by police
August 9, 1976	Kidnaping of the Cuban Diplomat	Buenos Aires, Argentina	

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]
DATE: 6/10/93

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 27 1976
TELETYPE

SJ 993
NR002 SJ CODE

1:35PM NITEL MARCH 26, 1976 GRB

DECLASSIFIED BY 980 [Redacted]
ON 6/16/93 BY 1047-15

TO: DIRECTOR (105-75715)
FROM: SAN JUAN (105-3401)(P)

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (00). IS - PRN. OO: SAN JUAN.

ON MARCH 25, 1976, POLICE OF PUERTO RICO (POPR) ADVISED THAT SANTIAGO MARI PESQUERA, SON OF JUAN MARI BRAS, ^{Deceased} SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE PARTIDO SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (SOCIALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PSP), WAS FOUND DEAD IN SAN JUAN, WITH A BULLET WOUND IN THE HEAD.

ON MARCH 25, 1976, A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE PSP WOULD INITIATE ITS OWN INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF SANTIAGO MARI PESQUERA. SOURCE ALSO ADVISED PSP CONSIDERS DEATH TO BE A POLITICAL ASSASSINATION. (S) U

ON MARCH 26, 1976, THE SAME SOURCE ADVISED [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

THE MARCH 26, 1976, EDITION OF THE "SAN JUAN STAR", A SAN JUAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, ANNOUNCED THE BODY OF [Redacted]

Delayed by 0-73 to DAN (REU), AAS-CD (SH),
DE 2 [Redacted] DIA, Hld, and state also to FBI Miami, New York
3-26-76 [Redacted] WFO and San Juan
b2 b7c

CLASS. & EXT. BY [Redacted]
REASON FOR EXT. [Redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW 5/26/84
223484

REC 12 105-75715-1370

MAR 31 1976

(5)

SJ 105-3401

PAGE TWO

SANTIAGO MARI PESQUERA, SON OF JUAN MARI BRAS, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE PSP, WAS FOUND AT ABOUT 7:30 AM, MARCH 25, 1976, ON THE CAGUAS TO SAN JUAN HIGHWAY. THE BODY WAS SLUMPED OVER THE STEERING WHEEL OF SANTIAGO'S BROTHER-IN-LAW'S CAR. SANTIAGO WAS FOUND WITH A BULLET HOLE IN THE RIGHT TEMPLE. elk

AUTOPSY REPORT STATED THE BULLET, A .38 CALIBER, LODGED ITSELF UNDER THE SCALP. THE REPORT ALSO ADVISED THAT THE BODY SHOWED NAIL SCRATCHES ON THE FACE AND NECK, BRUISES AND CONCUSSIONS, AND THE VICTIM'S SHIRT WAS TORN IN THE FRONT. THE SHOT WAS APPARENTLY FIRED FROM ABOUT A FOOT AWAY. THE POLICE DESCRIBED THE DEATH AS AN EXECUTION AS THERE APPEARED TO BE A STRUGGLE BEFORE THE DEATH. THE POLICE DID NOT SAY IF THE DEATH WAS POLITICALLY MOTIVATED. }

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

ALSO, IN THE MARCH 26, 1976, EDITION OF THE "SAN JUAN STAR", FLORENCIO ~~MERCED ROSA~~, PUBLICITY OFFICER FOR THE PSP AND CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF ^{Puerto Rico} SAN JUAN, SAID, "THE PSP BRANDED THE KILLING OF SANTIAGO MARI PESQUERA AS A POLITICAL ASSASSINATION", AND VOWED TO CONDUCT ITS OWN INVESTIGATION. MERCED ALSO SAID THE PARTY HAD NO DIRECT EVIDENCE THAT IT WAS A POLITICAL ASSASSINA-

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tion; however, "HE WAS THE SON OF PSP SECRETARY GENERAL, WHAT OTHER EVIDENCE IS NEEDED?"

THE MARCH 26, 1976, EDITION OF "CLARIDAD", OFFICIAL DAILY NEWSPAPER OF THE PSP, CARRIED AN OFFICIAL PSP DECLARATION CONCERNING THE DEATH OF SANTIAGO MARI PESQUERA BY JULIO VIVES VAZQUEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE PSP. IN THE ARTICLE VIVES SAYS THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY THAT THE SON OF A POLITICAL LEADER IS ASSASSINATED. OUR PARTY DENOUNCES BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO THAT THE HAND BEHIND THIS REPULSIVE AND COWARD KILLING IS THAT OF THE DAY-BY-DAY EXPLOITERS OF OUR COUNTRY, THE IMPERIALISTS, AND ITS REPRESSIVE AGENCIES.

ON MARCH 26, 1976, [REDACTED] CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU, POPR, ADVISED HIS OFFICE WILL RETURN TO SCENE OF CRIME THIS DATE TO CONDUCT EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA. [REDACTED] ADVISED HIS OFFICE [REDACTED]

b7c
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BY WRITTEN COMMUNICATION THE POPR FORMALLY REQUESTED THAT ALL RECORDS, DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION IN ANY FORM WHICH THAT AGENCY FURNISHES TO THE FBI BE SPECIFICALLY EXEMPT FROM ANY DIS-

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(54)

SJ 105-3401

PAGE FOUR

CLOSURE WHATSOEVER IN REGARDS TO THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT,
WITH AMENDMENTS, AND THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974. ACCORDINGLY, ANY
AGENCY SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVING THIS INFORMATION IS CONSIDERED
BOUND BY THIS REQUEST.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE SAN JUAN TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, MARCH 25, 1976;
WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, MARCH 25, 1976; AND NEW
YORK TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, MARCH 25, 1976.

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] (S) U

ABOVE INFORMATION BEING SUBMITTED FOR THE INFORMATION OF
THE BUREAU AND THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

SUCOP.

END.

SECRET