

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AIRGRAM

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FROM: Amconsul RIO DE JANEIRO

DATE: August 27, 1976

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SUBJECT: TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BRAZIL

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SUMMARY: In October 1975 some political prisoners in São Paulo addressed a letter to the President of the Brazilian Bar Association furnishing facts about torture and the treatment of political prisoners in Brazil. According to lawyers active in the human rights field, this letter is one of the most detailed and complete accounts of the treatment of political prisoners in their recollection. This airgram summarizes the letter and comments on it drawing upon our files and other documents available on the same subject: End Summary.

Enclosure:
Information on political prisoners in São Paulo who signed October 1975 letter.

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Sources of information about the treatment of political prisoners

The major newspapers are an extremely valuable source of information concerning human rights violations in Brazil. Beginning in January 1975 when the Geisel Government removed the resident censors from the office of O Estado de São Paulo, that newspaper began printing stories about the illegal arrests and disappearances of persons wanted on political charges. Since then, within the limits of self-censorship, the major dailies such as Jornal do Brasil, O Estado de São Paulo, and other newspapers such as Folha de São Paulo have carried stories about human rights violations. Perhaps the most explicit and hard hitting of those stories concerned the deaths of Vladimir Herzog and José Manoel Fiel Filho in the cells of the Second Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (DOI) in São Paulo in October 1975 and January 1976 respectively.

Although the newspapers are now able to publish more material on human rights violations, most of it is not based on investigative reporting but rather on information furnished to the newspapers. One of the commonest sources of such information is the families of persons accused of political crimes. Other sources include groups which follow human rights violations such as the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) and the Catholic Church's Commission of Justice and Peace. There are other clandestine groups which also compile and disseminate information on human rights violations to newsmen and organizations within and outside Brazil. One of these clandestine groups, based in São Paulo, is known as the Committee of Solidarity with the Revolutionaries of Brazil. We do not know the membership of the group but its left-of-center political views are evident from the text of their annual reports. The Embassy has copies of three such annual reports (1974 through 1976). These reports are extremely critical of the government both on ideological and policy grounds. Nevertheless, these reports are also serious attempts to expose repressive practices by the security services as well as to document information on torturers, missing persons and the various organizations that combat subversion (and have committed human rights violations).

Another source of information consists of letters written by persons who have been arrested on political charges and subsequently released. One such letter which was later quoted fairly extensively in the national press was by lawyer Affonso Celso Nogueira Monteiro, who was seized, tortured and held prisoner for 22 days in an unknown place by a clandestine

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group calling itself "the Clandestine Arm of the Government" (copy pouched to the Department and mentioned in Brasilia 4247).

Finally an extremely useful source of information consists of letters written by political prisoners and smuggled out of prison to relatives and the press. Letters by political prisoners from within prison are a relatively frequent phenomenon and a check of our files and conversations with persons knowledgeable about political prisoners and human rights violations state that letters from within prison have been used frequently since the 1964 Revolution began. One famous letter from political prisoner Alex Polari de Alverga was smuggled out of prison to Zuzu Angel, the famous dress designer; it provides a generally accepted eye-witness account of the torture which led to the death of her son, Stuart Edgar Angel Jones. This letter has been mentioned extensively in the Brazilian and international press. Usually, however, letters from political prisoners protest specific prison conditions which the prisoners seek to change. It is the prisoners' hope that these letters, or at least some of the information contained in them, will be mentioned in the press or given to senior government officials and will help reinforce their demands. Hunger strikes by prisoners have also been employed for the same purpose. 74 Brasilia 8880 and 75 Brasilia 3850 report on such hunger strikes.

Recently, an important letter from political prisoners has come to our attention. It was written in October 1975 by 35 political prisoners in a military prison in São Paulo. According to lawyers active in the human rights field, this letter is one of the most complete and detailed accounts of the treatment of political prisoners in Brazil they can recall. As distinct from most letters written within prison, this is intended not so much to focus attention on the conditions in that prison as it is to call attention to and help bring to an end human rights violations practiced against political prisoners all over Brazil.

October 1975 letter

To some extent the October 1975 letter reflects the organization of and duplicates some of the information contained in the annual reports of the "Committee of Solidarity with the Revolutionaries of Brazil." The tone of the letter, however, is considerably less ideological than the "Committee's" various reports and contains none of the anti-Americanism of the latter. The fact that similarities and duplications exist suggest strongly that the letter from the São Paulo political prisoners was drafted with assistance from outside prison.

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The letter, dated October 23, 1975 is addressed to the President of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB). The prisoners, who say they were arrested between 1969 and 1975, state that the purpose of their letter is to provide the OAB with facts about illegal arrests and torture. They ask that their letter be forwarded to all entities interested in the defense of human rights.

In effect, the letter was a challenge to the OAB on two points which the prisoners themselves mention. The first is that the OAB is supposed to expose and oppose violations of human rights. The second is that the present President of the OAB has been publicly quoted to the effect that the OAB cannot take action on human rights violations without facts. The President of the OAB forwarded the letter to President Geisel through the Chief of Civilian Household, General Golbery. General Golbery, in the period just prior to President Geisel's assumption of power and particularly during Geisel's first year in office, is reported to have urged those persons who approached him concerning human rights violations to provide him with as much detail as possible. Golbery on several occasions has asked the National Intelligence Service (SNI), as he did in this case, for reports concerning allegations of torture, killing and other human rights violations by the various security services. Although President Geisel so far has said nothing publicly about the October letter, there is evidence that he is anxious to reduce human rights violations and bring the security services under his effective control. The most recent and dramatic example was the removal of Second Army Commander, General Ednardo d' Avila Mello in January 1976 because of a continuing pattern of excesses and violations of human rights in the São Paulo area.

The letter from the São Paulo political prisoners is divided into several sections. The first one gives a detailed account of methods and instruments of torture and also gives a brief explanation of the various security services in Brazil and how they operate.

Torture

The prisoners state that violence begins the moment a person is arrested. Persons wanted on political charges are usually arrested by persons in civilian clothes, driving unmarked cars. The arrest itself has more of the characteristics of a kidnapping than of an arrest. The person is not served with a warrant, is often hooded, thrown into the back of a car and taken to an unidentified place. According to the letter, while the prisoner is being taken to interrogation in the car, he is beaten and occasionally given electric shocks.

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The interrogation room is often insulated in order to prevent the screams and other noises made by the prisoners and their interrogators from being overheard.

Torture Techniques

Pau de Arara

This torture device has been used in Brazil since colonial times when it was used to punish troublesome slaves. It consists in tying the wrists and feet of the prisoner. The prisoner is then seated, his knees are drawn up to his chest and his arms, tied together at the wrists, are brought down around his legs. An iron bar or pipe is then thrust perpendicular to the axis of the body under the knees and above the encircling arms. The prisoner is then suspended by the bar with his head in a downward position. This position soon produces strong pains throughout the body especially in the arms, legs, back and neck. In addition, circulation to the limbs slows down. While the prisoner is thus suspended he is given electric shocks, his head can be thrust into a pail of water and he can be drowned, he is often burned with cigarettes and cigars and he is beaten, principally in the most sensitive parts of the body such as the genitals. This type of torture can cause deformities in the spinal column, the knees, the legs, hands and feet along with other muscular, neurological, and bone problems. Persons who have been tortured in this way suffer swellings of the hand and feet which persist and prevent them from walking for some time after interrogation. The prisoners claim that the extended use of pau de arara over long periods of time has caused many deaths, particularly among those who have cardiac problems.

Electric Shock

This consists in applying electrical discharges to various parts of the body, principally the most sensitive parts such as the penis and anus. For example, one wire will be attached to the former and the other introduced into the latter or one wire will be tied to the testicle and the other to the ear. In another version one wire will be attached to the fingers or toes and the other to the tongue. With female prisoners the wires are generally introduced in the vagina and anus. A number of machines are used to produce the shocks, including field telephone generators. Microphones which increase the electrical discharge as the prisoner's yells become louder are another device. The pianola is a device which has several keys and allows voltage application to be controlled. In addition to these refinements, prisoners can simply be given shocks

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directly from the wall sockets wired for either 110 or 220 volts. The shocks burn some of the most sensitive parts of the body and often produce convulsions. It is very common for victims to bite their tongue during electrical shocks causing very serious wounds. The prisoners state in their letter that, according to some medical accounts, electric shocks applied to the head produce micro hemorrhages in the brain which destroy cerebral tissue and reduce brain functions. At a minimum they claim there are disturbances to memory and to the ability to think, occasionally amnesia. Electrical shocks, say the political prisoners, have caused many deaths, particularly among those persons who suffer from cardiac disease.

Dragon's Chair

This is similar to the electric chair. It consists of a wooden chair covered with sheet metal. The tortured person is seated nude with his wrists and legs tied down. When the current is turned on, the victim receives shocks throughout his body, principally in the buttocks and testicles. The legs are often wounded straining against the restraining bar. There are other refinements. One is the electric helmet which consists of a metal pail which can give shocks to the head. The tortured person may be splashed with water to intensify the shocks or obliged to eat salt which, in addition to increasing the shocks, produces intense thirst and pain in the tongue cut by the prisoner's teeth.

Palmatoria

This is a type of wooden paddle which is round and has perforations at one end. This is used often on the soles of the feet and palms of the hand and buttock. Beating breaks capillaries and causes minor hemorrhages and swelling which prevent the victim from either walking or holding anything in his hands.

Drowning

There are many variations to this. The most common consists of pouring water or a mixture of water and kerosene or ammonia through the nose of the victim who is hanging head down (as, for example, in the pau de arara). Another form consists of sealing the nostrils, sticking a hose into the mouth and then turning on the water. Other variations include sticking the prisoner's head in a receptacle of water. The "fishing" refinement consists in tying a long cord to the arms of the prisoner and throwing him into a pond, river or lake alternately tugging and releasing the cord.

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Telephone

This consists of hitting the prisoner with cupped hands over both ears at the same time. This breaks the ear drums which in some cases leads to permanent deafness.

Karate Session or Polish Corridor

The prisoner is placed in the middle of a circle formed by torturers who begin to beat him (punches, kicks, karate chops, etc.) This type of torture leaves many marks on the head and usually requires that the tortured person remain incommunicado for some time to recover. Sometimes during these sessions torturers use pieces of wood, billy sticks, rubber hoses, whips or strips of tire.

Truth Serum

This is usually sodium pentothal and is given to the prisoner while he is tied to a bed.

Ether Compresses

This consists of applying an ether soaked compress to the sensitive parts of the body such as the mouth, nose, ears, penis, etc. or in introducing cotton swabs or pieces of cloth, also soaked in ether, into the anus of the tortured person, generally when he is in the pau de arara. For female prisoners this is introduced into the vagina. The repeated and lengthy application of these compresses and swabs burns the tissue causing a great deal of pain.

Suffocation

Covering the mouth and nose of the prisoner causes asphyxiation and prevents screams. Applied intermittently, suffocation often causes the victim to become groggy or faint.

Hanging

This is done by squeezing the neck, either with strips of cloth or cord, causing a sensation of asphyxiation, fainting, etc.

Crucifixion

This consists of hanging victims, either by their tied hands or arms, from hooks set in the roof or on stairs and applying electric shocks, beatings, or other forms of torture.

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"Drilling for Petroleum"

The victim is obliged to place the point of his finger on the ground and run in circles without lifting the finger until falling exhausted. While running, the victim is beaten, kicked, and subjected to other forms of violence.

"Cans"

This consists of making the victim to stand with bare feet on the cutting edges of two open cans of the type usually used for condensed milk. This often causes the feet to bleed should the victim lose his balance or fall. If he falls, the beatings are intensified.

Refrigerator

The prisoner is confined in a cell approximately 4 1/2 feet by 4 1/2 feet with a very low ceiling to prevent his standing upright. The door is made of metal and the walls are covered with insulation. No light or sound from the outside enters the cell. The cell is alternately heated and cooled and remains in total darkness most of the time. In the ceiling, sequentially, in a rapid and intermittent rhythm, small colored lights are lit and a loudspeaker turned up to high volume emits yells, car honks, and other loud noises. The nude victim remains there from a few hours to several days, often without food or water.

Other Forms of Torture

The prisoners state that, in addition to what is described above, they have also suffered other forms of torture. For instance, burning the buttocks or scrotum of the victim with cigarettes. On women, the breasts are usually burned. They also state that pliers are used to pull hair from the body particularly in the pubic region. Victims are also made thirsty (sometimes this is caused by forced ingestion of salt or by forced drinking of salty water).

Other methods mentioned are:

introducing small quantities of steel wool in the anus and applying electric shocks through it.

putting victims in straight jackets and obliging them to remain tied or handcuffed for hours or keeping them for days with their eyes bandaged or with hoods over their heads;

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tying nylon thread to the testicles and the toes and obliging the victim to walk;
keeping victims without food or water for several days;
keeping victims for long periods in very small cubicles without windows or ventilation, and shining very powerful lights into the eyes of victims.

The prisoners also recount that while being tortured they are subjected to psychological pressure. In a general ambiance of fear, the victims are often told that their relatives will be arrested and tortured. The victim sometimes is made to believe he is to be shot in some deserted place. The charade usually ends just before the trigger is pulled. While under torture, prisoners are often allowed to hear the yells of other victims and occasionally forced to watch other persons being tortured. Sometimes the husband is tortured in front of his wife or vice versa and many times they are tortured together. Sometimes the parents or children of the victim are tortured in his presence.

In addition to these tortures to which the prisoners claim they were subjected, they also mention other methods which they learned of either as witnesses or from other political prisoners. Among these are the Christ's crown, a steel band which can be tightened around the head; subcutaneous ether injections which cause intense pain and kill surrounding tissue; churrasquinho, the "barbecue," applying alcohol to various parts of the body and igniting it; sexual violations; the introduction of billy sticks or similar large objects into the anus or vagina of victims and pulling nipples with pliers.

In addition to the torture techniques mentioned above, the third annual report (February 1975) of the Committee of Solidarity with the Revolutionaries of Brazil mentions a piece of wood through which protrude a number of very small nails. The scrotum of the victim is stretched on this and beaten in such a way as to avoid hitting the testicles but causing intense pain. Another torture mentioned in the third annual report involves forcing victims to kneel for hours on small, sharp stones sprinkled with salt. In addition to the pain, this treatment reportedly leaves indelible scars on the knees.

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A form of torture not recorded elsewhere was mentioned by American citizen Frederick B. Morris who was arrested on September 30, 1974 in Recife, tortured and finally expelled from Brazil on October 16 of that year. Morris said that on October 2 he was tortured with a wheel covered with spikes. The wheel was rolled across his back scratching him; if pressure was applied to the wheel, it gave him an electric shock. Although Morris was not physically abused after October 3, he said psychological and emotional torture continued.

Names of Torturers

The second section of the letter contains the names of military and civilian torturers known to the prisoners. It is divided into a section which lists the complete, real names of 60 torturers and a second list of 91 code or incomplete names of torturers. There is a third group of 81 names of military or police officials who, although not torturers themselves, are familiar with these activities. The Embassy and Consulates General São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro attempted to verify the names of some of these alleged torturers but were able to confirm only a few of the names. There are several explanations for this. In the first place neither the Embassy nor the Consulates General have access to lists of police officials, particularly at the state and local level. Secondly without knowing the specific branch of the Army, it is not possible for the Embassy to identify Army officers below the rank of major. Strangely enough, the Embassy was able to verify the names of only a few of Army officers mentioned with the rank of major or higher. This may be because the prisoners did not remember the entire name of the officer involved or possibly because the prisoners were given false names. Torturers often use false names and cover their faces to prevent identification and reprisal. We speculate that some of these names also may have been obtained by bribing jailers and that the names thus obtained are fictitious or only partially correct. In the vast majority of cases our files contain no information to confirm either the prisoners' allegations or even the names of those accused. It should be stressed we have no reason to doubt the prisoners' assertions. Their letter gives every indication of being exactly what they said it was, a record, to the best of their recollection of what they know about human rights violations in Brazil.

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Human rights sources in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro believe the list is generally accurate. Federal Deputy Airton Soares (MDB-São Paulo), for example, who has defended many persons accused of subversion thought it was "95% accurate." In Rio de Janeiro, distinguished criminal and civil rights lawyer Heleno Fragoso, who is also very active in defending persons accused of violating the National Security Law, believes it accurate but demurs at personally identifying anyone other than those persons whose personal involvement in or condonment of torture is so notorious that it has virtually become part of the folklore of Brazilian life since the Revolution of 1964. One such name mentioned in the letter is that of Sergio Fleury, a police official in São Paulo who is widely believed to have been the head of the "death Squad" in that city a few years ago and responsible for much torture and a large number of murders. Although charged with murder in a number of cases, Fleury has consistently been acquitted and is still on active duty. Recently, he has taken part in a number of spectacular police operations for which he has received considerable publicity. Another such person is Army General Adyr Fiuza de Castro, now Sixth Military Regional commander in Salvador, Bahia. While still a Colonel, he was Secretary of Public Safety and later head of DOI in Guanabara State and is widely believed to have condoned and even participated in torture during that period. This reputation, apparently, is also accepted within the Army. According to one reliable source, President Geisel recently discarded General Fiuza as a candidate to head Army Intelligence (CIE) because of his hard line and gruesome reputation.

The three annual reports of the Committee of Solidarity with the Revolutionaries of Brazil also contain lists of torturers. There is much repetition in these annual report lists and most of the names mentioned in them are partial or code names. Many of these names are also mentioned in the letter from the São Paulo political prisoners. These annual reports mention two other persons who are publicly believed to condone torture. One of those is Col. (Ret) Antonio Erasmo Dias, Secretary of Public Safety of São Paulo State. The other is Air Force General (Ret.) João Paulo Burnier. In 1971 he commanded the Air Force Intelligence (CISA) interrogation center at Galeão airport in Rio de Janeiro. Apparently the brutality and killings at that center became so notorious that President Medici was obliged to ask Burnier and several other Air Force officers to go into early retirement.

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Legal Irregularities

The third section focusses on a large number of legal guarantees or provisions which exists in legislation produced since the Revolution which are either ignored or applied only partially with respect to political prisoners. The letter also cites a number of cases in which persons accused of political crimes have been the victims of legal irregularities. One case involves a young boy by the name of Aritana Machado Dantas, the son of Altino Rodrigues Dantas Jr. one of the signatories of the letter, and Lemira Machado Dantas, a former political prisoner. The letter alleges that the son of these two persons is being removed from their custody judicially but illegally for political reasons. Another case involves political prisoner Walkiria Queiroz Costa who is being held illegally in a prison for females in São Paulo having completed her sentence. The Estado de São Paulo of July 31, 1976 reported that Walkiria Queiroz Costa wrote to that newspaper calling attention to a violation of human rights in her case. According to her letter, she was sentenced to five months in prison. After having been in various prisons she is still being held ten months later. She points out that she was not permitted release from prison while waiting the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Military Tribunal (STM) and that no date has yet been set to judge her appeal. Another political prisoner, Angela Maria Rocha dos Santos, also at the female prison, was illegally deprived of the right to maintain correspondence which is guaranteed by the Constitution. Political prisoner Ivan Axelrud Seixas, now confined in the Casa De Custodia e Tratamento in Taubate (a suburb of São Paulo), is being kept in prison illegally according to the letter. It states that he was arrested illegally in April of 1971 along with his father, Joaquim Alencar de Seixas, his mother and two sisters. Ivan allegedly witnessed the murder of his father in the torture chambers of the DOI and received the same torture as the other members of his family. Because he was only 16 years old at the time of his arrest, Ivan was excluded from the trial of the other members of his family and his case was given to the juvenile court in São Paulo. Ivan was then removed to the institution mentioned above where he is being kept with common prisoners who are mentally ill and, in addition, is subjected to forced labor. A number of judicial authorities, at the request of the security services, have intervened to keep Ivan in this institution. The letter claims that, Ivan, who turned 21 in September 1975, is now eligible for release but may remain detained indefinitely.

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Prison Conditions

The prisoners also complain of prison conditions. They claim that at one time or another they have been transferred from prison to prison in São Paulo and the conditions in all of them are extremely poor. They describe the very poor conditions in the following São Paulo State Prison facilities: Recolhimento de Presos Tiradentes; Casa de Detenção de São Paulo; Presidio do Hipodromo; Penitenciária do Estado de São Paulo, and, finally, the Penitenciária Regional de Presidente Venceslau. The complaints about these prisons, in addition to the very primitive and bad physical conditions, is that prisoners there are not given proper exercise; are denied medical and dental treatment to which they are entitled and, in some cases, are subjected to forced labor, as well as physical and psychological torture.

The prisoners also state that some of them have been held in prisons in other states. One of these is on the Island of Fernando de Noronha and has extremely primitive conditions without medical treatment or water or bathroom facilities, and with an abundance of rats. There is a prohibition against receiving books, magazines and newspapers; access to sun and bathing is conditioned on doing heavy labor such as carrying rocks, etc.

The Casa de Detenção (Recife, Pernambuco) is reportedly an unhealthy prison with overcrowded cells in which political prisoners are mixed with common prisoners (under the National Security Law, political prisoners are supposed to be kept separate from common criminals). There is a lack of water, bathroom facilities are inadequate and the food is very bad and inadequate.

The Instituto Penal Paulo Sarazate (Fortaleza, Ceara) same general complaints as above.

Instituto Penal Candido Mendes (Ilha Grande island, Rio de Janeiro State). In addition to inadequate food and living and sanitary conditions, the prisoners at this facility are so isolated from the mainland that they can only be visited by family and lawyers every two weeks and only for three hours at a time. What the prisoners apparently did not know when they wrote this letter was that, as a result of a hunger strike in May 1975 at this prison caused by the bad conditions and other complaints (e.g. mixing of political and common prisoners) the political prisoners at this facility were transferred to other prisons in Rio de Janeiro state

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while a separate wing for political prisoners only is constructed at the prison.

Presidio Helio Gomes (Rio de Janeiro state) The same general complaints as at the other institutions. According to the letter this is only a transient installation for political prisoners and most of them are moved to other facilities within weeks.

Presidio Central de Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) - The letter makes the same general complaints about this facility as about other prisons but mentions also nightly invasions by rats, lack of beds or electric lights and drunken guards. The prisoners state that beatings and death of prisoners occur here frequently.

Penitenciária Estadual de Jacuí (Charqueadas, Rio Grande do Sul) The letter complains of inhuman conditions and asserts beatings and deaths of prisoners are common.

6º Regimento de Cavalaria José de Abreu (Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul) This is an isolated prison (500 kilometers from Porto Alegre) which makes visits difficult. It also has very strict conditions, e.g. no lying down except between 2200 and 0500 hours, no reading or writing material permitted, 15 minutes in the sun per week, and other harassment.

Presidio da Ilha das Pedras (Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul) This is reportedly a former ammunition dump; it has no windows and the cells do not have sanitary facilities. The general accommodations are very bad; prisoners are subject to forced labor and to frequent beatings. According to the letter, the director of this institution, a man named Cantuaria, personally beat a political prisoner.

Regimento de Cavalaria Mecanizada de Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) This place has windowless cells and extremely strict conditions for prisoners; no visits or communications to or from the outside world are permitted.

12º Regimento de Infantaria (Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais) According to the letter this facility has two types of cell. The first, which is a sort of solitary cell, measures 3 feet by 6 feet. It has a cement floor without mattress or blankets, no electric lights and is closed with a steel door which has a small viewing window. The other type of cell is bigger and mattresses are permitted there only between 2100 and 0500 hours. Political prisoners sometimes have to share their cells with soldiers who are being disciplined. The food at this facility is reportedly very bad.

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Penitenciária Estadual do Piauí (Teresina, Piauí)
According to the prisoners the cells are a little over 2 feet high. There is bad food, no medical or dental care and the conditions for prisoners there are extremely rigorous.

Political Prisoners killed by torture

The fourth section concerns political prisoners who have been murdered or mutilated as a result of torture. The prisoners maintain that almost 300 prisoners have been murdered since 1964 while being tortured. They maintain also that there are numerous cases of mutilations caused by torture. In the letter, however, they confine themselves to recording those situations which they personally witnessed. They begin by listing 16 political prisoners who were murdered and whose deaths were either witnessed or followed closely by the signatories of the letter:

1. Vilgilio Gomes da Silva - arrested September 29, 1969, in São Paulo, he was kicked all about the body, particularly in the head, and was tortured for several hours before dying. Some of his fellow inmates saw the blood stains on the floor of his cell and the torturers claimed the blood was his. The prisoners then list several military and police officials who were responsible for his death. All of these names are also listed in an earlier section of the letter which mentions tortures.
2. Roberto Macarini - arrested in April 1970 by the Second Army (DOI) in São Paulo, he was tortured for two days. While being driven along a viaduct by his torturers, threw himself into a ravine, where he died.
3. Olavo Hansen was arrested by the DEOPS (State of São Paulo political police) on May 1, 1970, during a trade union celebration along with 18 other people. According to Veja magazine (issue of May 20, 1970, page 27) the official version of his death states it occurred on May 9. His family was not notified of the death until May 13 when his body was returned to them in a sealed coffin with a small window through which they could only see his face. According to the DEOPS, he was found dead on a street. A large number of people, however, saw him being arrested and a number of persons under detention in DEOPS cells at the time saw Hansen in very bad physical shape as a result of torture. According to the official autopsy, Hansen's death was due to poisoning with an insecticide, parathion.

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4. Edson Cabral de Sardinha was arrested on September 22, 1970, by the Second Army DOI and died after 30 minutes of torture. He apparently had heart problems.
5. Eduardo Leite (Bacuri) was arrested on August 21, 1970, in Rio de Janeiro by Navy Intelligence (CENIMAR) agents as well as by men under the command of Sergio Fernando Paranhos Fleury who is mentioned earlier in this report. Leite reportedly was tortured both in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. In September he was taken to São Paulo where, according to the prisoners, the DEOPS plotted his death. To this end the DEOPS agents reportedly prepared a press release stating that he had escaped from prison on October 23, 1970. On October 25 the release was printed and the newspaper carrying the story was shown to him. He was tortured until December 8, 1970, when his death was reported, supposedly the result of a shoot-out in a coastal city in São Paulo State. His wife saw the body prior to burial and reported it was completely disfigured from torture.
6. Joaquim Alencar de Seixas was arrested on April 16, 1971, along with his son Ivan Axelrud Seixas (mentioned earlier), by the Second Army DOI. He was tortured extensively and was seen by other prisoners also being held by the DOI. Despite the fact that these other prisoners could see that Seixas was virtually unable to move, his murderers prepared a press release saying that he died in a shoot-out while trying to escape. According to the prisoners this press release was given to the newspapers while Seixas was still alive.
7. Aluisio Palhano was arrested on May 9, 1971, by the Second Army DOI. After being tortured in São Paulo, he was taken to a Naval Intelligence (CENIMAR) facility in Rio de Janeiro where he was formally charged. On May 15, 1971, he was returned to São Paulo where he spoke to other political prisoners. He was tortured from May 15 until May 20; when his screams were no longer audible, one of his torturers told another political prisoner that Palhano had been killed.
8. Luís Eduardo Da Rocha Merlino was arrested by the Second Army DOI in July 1971 while returning from a trip in Europe. He was tortured for several days. Before being taken to an Army hospital, he was able to speak to other political prisoners. The skin on his buttocks was completely raw and open and his legs were covered by big bruises. He died the same day he was taken to hospital. The Second Army told his family, when the mutilated body was returned, that Merlino had been run down by a car on the highway between

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São Paulo and Curitiba.

9. Hiroaki Torigoi was shot and captured on January 5, 1972, and taken to the DOI in São Paulo. He was tortured there until he died. Several prisoners who were being held at the time overheard two of the torturers discussing whether to take Torigoi to the hospital or let him die there. Several days later the newspapers mentioned his death as a result of shooting during capture.

10. Hécio Pereira Fortes was captured either on January 25 or 26, 1972, by the DOI in Rio de Janeiro. Taken to the DOI in São Paulo, he was seen in very bad physical shape and, according to other political prisoners there, was hardly able to walk. On January 28, 1972, his death was carried in the newspapers as having occurred in an escape attempt.

11. Frederico Eduardo Mayr was shot and captured on February 25, 1972, by the Second Army DOI and tortured throughout that day. He was seen several times in the torture chambers at the DOI as well as when he was taken for a bath. Nothing further is known about him except that he is mentioned as dead in case 100/72 which was tried in a military court in São Paulo.

12. Kléber Gomes was arrested and bayoneted in June 1972 by paratroopers at the Xambioá military base in northern Goiás. Fellow prisoners witnessed his murder and heard the soldiers confirm it.

13. Lourival Paulino was arrested in May 1972 by army troops stationed at the military base at Xambioá in northern Goiás. Fellow political prisoners being held there witnessed his torture. He was later taken away from the base and said to have died by drowning.

14. José Júlio de Araújo was arrested on August 18, 1972, on Domingos de Moraes Street in São Paulo by the Second Army DOI. He was tortured for several hours and then disappeared. Several other prisoners had noted his arrival at the DOI headquarters and heard his screams. The following day a jailer showed the other prisoners a copy of the Folha de São Paulo which recorded Araújo's death as having occurred by shooting during an escape attempt.

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15. Carlos Nicolau Danielli was arrested on December 28, 1972, by the Second Army DOI. He was tortured for three days without interruption and died on December 30, 1972. He was seen being taken out bloody and already dead. On January 1, 1973, a torturer known as "Captain Ubirajara" showed various news clippings about Danielli to the other political prisoners. The clippings carried an official communique about Danielli's death which attributed it to gun shot wounds received during a shoot-out. The news clippings then carried a number of details about the death, all of them false. In a case tried on March 12, 1975 in São Paulo his death was mentioned a number of times and recorded as having been the result of a shoot-out.

16. Alexandre Vannucchi Leme was arrested on March 16, 1973, by the Second Army DOI. He was tortured all night; various other prisoners heard his screams and the threats of his torturers. After his death the afternoon of the following day, the torturers emptied the cells from where it was possible to watch the body being removed. Despite this precaution, several prisoners saw the body being dragged across a courtyard and the courtyard being wiped clean of blood. Later, in an attempt to cover up the crime, the torturers searched the cells pretending to look for sharp edged instruments and explained that Leme had committed suicide with a razor blade. Days later the torturers showed the other political prisoners a newspaper which attributed Leme's death to being run over by a truck.

The prisoners note that they either witnessed or followed closely the 16 reported deaths mentioned above. They assert that until 1975 this type of murder was covered up by being reported as deaths in shoot outs or as a result of being run over, attempted escape and even suicide. Since then they claim it has been much more common to state that political prisoners have "disappeared." Note: Although the letter from the political prisoners was dated October 23, 1975 it also had a postscript noting the "suicide" death on October 25, 1975 of São Paulo journalist Vladimir Herzog, in the cells of the Second Army DOI.

The prisoners assert that prior to 1975 the deaths of political prisoners were being reported in such similar manner that some newspapers began to note the remarkable similarity in the circumstances surrounding the deaths of prisoners accused of political crimes. The prisoners also state that on February 18, 1975 they wrote to the Superior Military Tribunal (STM)

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denouncing the official note issued by the Justice Ministry on February 6, 1975, concerning the fate of 19 political prisoners. Note: The families of the 19 political prisoners had sent a letter to various parliamentarians asking for their intercession with the Government to obtain information about their relatives (75 Brasilia 960). This letter provoked considerable pressure within the opposition party (MDB) to establish a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI) into political prisoners. Under pressure, the Government quashed the proposal for a CPI and issued its misleading note of February 6 (75 Brasilia 1077).

The prisoners add that in their letter to the STM they also included the names and dates of death of the following twenty persons who had supposedly "disappeared." The prisoners claim they pointed out to the STM that it is well known that these people were actually tortured and killed.

Ex-Sergeant Joao Lucal Alves, 1968
 Virgilio Gomes da Silva, September 29, 1969
 Mario Alves Vieira da Souza, January 16, 1970
 Edson Cabral Sardinha, September 22, 1970
 Jorge Leal Gonçalves Pereira, October 1970
 Celso Gilberto de Oliveira, late December 1970
 Rubens Beyrodt Paiva (former Federal Deputy), January 1971
 Odijas Carvalho de Souza, February 8, 1971
 Stuart Edgar Angel Jones, March 1971 (Note: Alex Polari de Alverga who witnessed Jones' torture believes he died in mid-May 1971)
 Luiz Almeida Araujo, June 1971
 Carlos Alberto Soares de Freitas, April 1971
 Aluzio Palhano, May 1971
 Heleni Guariba, late July 1971
 Aynton Adalberto Mortati, November 1971
 Isis Dias de Oliveira, January 31, 1972
 Bergson Gurjao Farias, June 5, 1972
 Helenira Rezende de Souza Nazareth, 1972
 Marcio Beck Machado, May 1973
 Mario Augusta Thomaz, May 1973
 José Mendes de Sá Roriz, 1973

The prisoners also cite the case of one Edgar de Aquino Duarte who has disappeared. They claim that many of them have been held with Duarte in different places at different times. Duarte was being held under the responsibility of Army Intelligence (CIE). Reportedly he was arrested in May 1971 by the DEOPS in São Paulo where he was held for three months.

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In August 1971 he was taken to the DOI in Rio de Janeiro where, after another three months, he was taken to São Paulo and held for a few days in a private home under constant threat of death. In October 1971 he was taken to the DOI in São Paulo where he shared cells with several other prisoners until July 1972 when, without notice, he was taken to an unknown destination. He was then held at the headquarters of the cavalry regiment in Brasília. Subsequently he was returned to the DEOPS in São Paulo where he was seen between March 19 and June 1973. At the time, he was being held without access to visitors or an attorney and without being charged, always under the threat of death and under the false name of Ivan Marques Lemos.

The annual reports of the Committee of Solidarity with the Revolutionaries of Brazil also contain lists of persons missing and supposedly killed by the security services. These lists contain numerous repetitions. Some of these names appear in the letter from the São Paulo political prisoners.

Political prisoners maimed by torture

In the final section of their letter the prisoners record several cases of persons known personally to them who were either physically or psychologically mutilated by torture.

1. Friar Tito de Alencar Lima arrested in 1969 by Sergio Fleury. He was taken in February, 1970 to the DOI where he was tortured very heavily for three days. On the third day the victim cut his own wrists. Discovered while still alive, he was taken to a military hospital where he was treated for about 7 days. There, he was visited by a military judge, a representative of the Archbishop of São Paulo and by the Superior of his religious order and he told them of the torture he had undergone. In January 1971 the victim was exiled from Brazil. Apparently his mind was affected by the torture; he suffered mental anguish for three years until he died on August 8, 1974, in Lyon, France.

2. Antonio Carlos Melo Pereira was arrested in Goiania in June 1970 by the army and taken to Brasília where he was tortured. After several weeks, he apparently became mentally unbalanced and in mid-1971 he was transferred to the DOI in São Paulo where his mental state deteriorated further. In early June 1972 he was taken to the Casa de Detenção in São Paulo. A few months later his family, after great effort, was able to remove him and place him in a private psychiatric clinic at its own expense.

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3. Jose Angeli Sobrinho was arrested in January 1971 in Porto Alegre, and taken to the political police (DOPS). While being beaten on the pau de arara he received a violent sock to the left eye. After two months in prison he was transferred to another place of detention, where, despite insistent requests, he received no medical assistance and his eye got worse. Only after several months was his eye examined, and it was discovered that he had a dislocated retina. He was told there was no way to treat the injury. In September or October 19, 1971, he finally received some medical assistance. When released he was almost blind in the left eye.
4. Antonio Carlos de Oliveira, arrested in São Paulo in January 1971 by the DOI, was given ether injections. As a result, a large part of the tissue of the sole of one of his feet was destroyed. Other political prisoners saw him at the army hospital where he was treated. He was given two skin grafts and later released with apologies for having been tortured by mistake. It is known that since his release he has been submitted several times to plastic surgery and has received several grafts in an attempt to reconstruct the foot tissue which was destroyed.
5. Angela Maria Rocha dos Santos (also mentioned earlier in the letter) was arrested by the political police (DOPS) in Porto Alegre in August 1971, she was tortured and taken to São Paulo for further torture by the DOPS and the DOI. She eventually suffered psychological damage which was attested to by experts during her trial. She is still being held at the prison for women in the State of São Paulo.
6. Gregorio Gomes Silvestre was arrested in Santos, São Paulo State, in April 1974 by the DOI. While being tortured, several parts of his body were burned with alcohol. His back, buttocks and arms were burned to such an extent that he had to receive grafts. The victim testified to these tortures while being tried by a military court in São Paulo but the judge reportedly refused to look at the deformities and scars produced by the torture.

In closing, the prisoners note the death of stone mason Pedro Jerônimo de Souza in late September 1975. He was arrested by the state DOPS in Fortaleza, Ceara. According to official reports, Souza, apparently a veteran Communist militant, hanged himself in his cell with a towel. The prisoners also mention the deaths of two men as a result of the arrest and

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interrogation of 63 present and former members of the São Paulo uniformed police by the DOI in São Paulo in July 1975 (see São Paulo 1712).

According to various human rights sources in São Paulo, the prisoners who signed the letter have received threatening notes in return. A copy of one such note purportedly sent to the prisoners is signed anonymously "The Repression." The authors, professing to be the members of the security services, assert that they bear no grudge toward the prisoners and have no intention of doing them any further harm. Admitting that some of the prisoners may have been given "the treatment" during interrogation and that the authors are not "nice guys," the note nevertheless alleges that questioning of prisoners follows certain "rules of morality." Moreover, the note maintains that after the prisoners confessed they received good treatment for the remainder of their stay in interrogation centers, while undergoing trial and in prison. The note also points out that the prisoners' letter failed to mention victims of leftist assassination, such as Dr. Otavio Goncalves Moreira Jr., Police Corporal Silus Bispo Fact, Lt. Alberto Mendes Jr., and Major José Julio Toja Martinez Filho. The note asserts that the Brazilian security services, unlike the Soviet KGB, do not persecute political prisoners after they have served their sentences, do not threaten their families and do not commit political dissidents to psychiatric hospitals. The note asserts that some of the addressees had "spilled their guts," implicating many people. The note asks threateningly what the international communist community and their former comrades would say if they knew what they had admitted to under interrogation. The note ends with the statement that its authors want "one Brazil, democratic, nationalistic, not tied to any form of imperialism and free of corruption and the red fury."

Embassy concurs in this message.

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Information on political prisoners in São Paulo who signed
October 1975 letter to the President of the Brazilian Bar
Association (OAB)

In a full page article on January 30, 1976 entitled "Criminal Activities of several Political Prisoners" São Paulo's conservative Folha da Tarde provided brief biographic sketches, to which the police or security services may have contributed, on the 37 (sic - most observers believe only 35 people signed the letter) signatories of the letter. The article stated that this information showed that the signatories had planned, carried out and participated in acts of terrorism and subversion such as assassination of civilians, police and soldiers, kidnapping of diplomats and robberies of banks, government offices and private enterprises. The list in that article does not follow the same order as that of the signatories on the letter and appears to include some names that do not appear among the signatures.

Various human rights sources (including Federal Deputy Airtton Soares (MDB-São Paulo) who defended some of them in court) in São Paulo have verified the names of most of the political prisoners whose signatures appear on the letter. The names in the following list are arranged, to the best of our ability, in the same order as the signatures. The information summarizes what appeared in the Folha da Tarde article.

ALBERTO HENRIQUE BECKER: Born September 17, 1948, in Cachoeira, do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul; member of PRT among other acts, participated in a supermarket robbery. Arrested in Rio de Janeiro in August 1970, condemned by a military court on September 30, 1971, to 20 years imprisonment.

ALTINO RODRIGUES DANTAS JR: Born June 9, 1939, in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso. PRT Member, various assaults and acts of terrorism listed in the article, arrested in São Paulo June 3, 1971, condemned September 30, 1971, to 25 years imprisonment by a military court.

ANDRE TSUTOMO OTA: Born January 20, 1946, in Registro, São Paulo. Belonged first to the student sector of the ALN, following arrest in 1969 and subsequent release, he joined MOLIPO. Various acts of terrorism listed, arrested again November 20, 1971, and condemned by a military court on January 18, 1973, to 14 years imprisonment.

ANTONIO NETO BARBOSA: Born March 21, 1944, in Boa Esperança, Minas Gerais. Belonged to APML. Arrested January 29, 1974, and sentenced to 4-1/2 years.

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ANTONIO PINHEIRO SALLES: Born June 29, 1937, in Jordania, Minas Gerais. An ex-leader of POC, from which he was expelled. Later became founder of the MCR. Various assaults listed. Arrested October 1971 and sentenced to 18 years by a military court in trial No. 773/72 and to 1 year and 6 months in trial No. 580/71.

ARISTON DE OLIVEIRA LUCENA: Born October 6, 1951, in São Paulo. Member of the VPR. Various subversive actions listed. Arrested August 19, 1970, in São Paulo. Sentenced to a total of 76 years imprisonment as a result of three trials in São Paulo.

ARTUR MACHADO SCAVONE: Born September 11, 1949, in São Paulo. Member of ALN and MOLIPO. Various assaults listed. Arrested February 24, 1972, and condemned by a military court to 13 years.

ATON FON FILHO: Born July 10, 1947, in Salvador, Bahia. ALN militant. Received guerilla training in Cuba. Various assaults listed. Arrested December 20, 1969, in Rio de Janeiro. Sentenced in March 1971 to 32 years by a military court.

CARLOS VITOR ALVES DELAMONICA. Born June 2, 1946, in Tres Corações, Minas Gerais. Joined PCB in 1963 and PC do B in 1968. Arrested February 22, 1973.

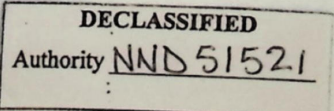
CELSON ANTUNES HORTA: Born May 8, 1948, in Guaratingueta, São Paulo. Belonged to the ALN armed tactical group. Various assaults listed. Arrested September 29, 1969. Condemned by a military court and now serving sentence.

CESAR AUGUSTO TELES: Born July 7, 1944, in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. Member of PC do B.

DIOGENES SOBROSA DE SOUZA: Born October 24, 1943, in Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul. Member of VPR. Various assaults including the kidnapping and murder of a police lieutenant in an action in the Ribeira Valley. Arrested December 12, 1970, in Rio Grande do Sul. Sentenced on November 28, 1971, to the maximum penalty by a military court. This was subsequently reduced to a life sentence.

Appears to be the signature of FABIO OSCAR MARENCO DOS SANTOS: Born December 21, 1944, in Tupacireta, Rio Grande do Sul. Belonged to POC. Several actions listed. Arrested August 6, 1971, in Rio Grande do Sul. Sentenced June 20, 1973, to 15 years and 2 months by a military court.

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FRANCISCO CARLOS DE ANDRADE: Born January 17, 1951, in Taquartinga, São Paulo. Belonged to the ALN armed tactical group. Various acts listed. Arrested November 27/28, 1971, and condemned to 14 years by a military court.

FRANCISCO GOMES DA SILVA: Born January 11, 1945, in São Tome, Rio Grande do Norte. Belonged to ALN. Several assaults listed. Arrested September 28, 1969. In March 1975, sentenced to six years by a military court.

GILBERTO LUCANO BELOQUE: Born November 27, 1944, in Monte Aprazivel, São Paulo. An ALN coordinator who participated in several assaults. Arrested March 20, 1970, in São Paulo. In September 1972, sentenced to 12 years by a military court.

GREGORIO MENDONÇA: Born May 25, 1936, in São Borja, Rio Grande do Sul. Member of the VPR. Received guerilla training in Cuba. Arrested in 1966, but subsequently released. In 1970, joined the MR-26. Participated in various assaults and actions including surveillance of the industrialist Henning Boillesen, who was assassinated April 15, 1971, and the attempt to kidnap the American Consul in Porto Alegre. Arrested February 5, 1971: sentenced to several years in prison. Note: According to the São Paulo Archdiocesan Committee of Justice and Peace, he was sentenced to 9 years.

HAMILTON PEREIRA DA SILVA: Born July 6, 1948, in Porto Nacional, Goiás. Belonged to the ALN armed tactical group. Several actions listed. Sentenced February 28, 1974, to 8 years imprisonment and an additional year as a security measure by a military court.

JESUS PAREDE SOTO: Born June 6, 1948, in Barcelona, Spain. A member of the VAR/PALMARES and VPR, and later of the MR-8. Participated in various assaults and actions, including the kidnapping of German Ambassador Von Holleben on June 11, 1970. Arrested April 21/22, 1974, and sentenced to several years imprisonment.

JOSE CARLOS GIANINI: Born in São Paulo. Belonged to MOLIPO. Participated in various assaults which are listed. Arrested January 29, 1972, and sentenced to 14 years by a military court.

JOSE GENUÍNO NETO: Was not listed in "Folha's" account. According to Peace and Justice Committee of São Paulo, he was sentenced to 5 years in February 1975.

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LUIZ VERGATTI: Born October 9, 1931, in São Paulo. A member of the São Paulo Regional and National Board of the PC do B. Arrested in February 1973 and now serving a sentence of several years. Note: According to the Peace and Justice Committee of São Paulo he was sentenced to 5 years.

MANOEL CIRILLO DE OLIVEIRA NETO: Born July 25, 1946, in Salvador, Bahia. Belonged to ALN. Various assaults and actions listed, including the kidnapping of U.S. Ambassador Elbrick in September 1969 in Rio de Janeiro. Arrested on September 30, 1969, in São Paulo. In March 1975 sentenced to 33 years imprisonment by a military court.

MANOEL PORFIRIO DE SOUSA: Born December 2, 1944, in Pedro Afonso, Goiás. Belonged to the PRT. Participated in an assault on a supermarket. Arrested in 1971 and sentenced to 15 years, subsequently reduced to 12 years.

NEY JANSEN FERREIRA JUNIOR: Born January 10, 1969 (sic) in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. Belonged to the MRM. Various assaults listed. Arrested March 24/25, 1971, and sentenced to 18 years by a military court.

OSWALDO ROCHA: Born July 12, 1938, in Ribeiro Gonçalves, Piauí. Belonged to the regional board of the APML in São Paulo. Arrested September 4, 1973, (Note - in the same group as Paulo Stuart Wright). Sentenced to several years.

OSEAS DUARTE DE OLIVEIRA: Born July 13, 1941, in Juca, Ceara. Member of the national board of the PC do B. Arrested in 1971 and sentenced to several years.

PAULO DE TARSO VANUCHI. Born May 15, 1950, in São Joaquim da Barra, São Paulo. Belonged to ALN. Various assaults listed. Arrested in February 1971 and sentenced to 12 years.

PAULO WALTER RADTKE: Born June 8, 1948, in Rolandia, Parana. Militant of the MCR. Various assaults listed. Arrested in Rio Grande do Sul in November 1970. Now serving a total of 21-1/2 years as a result of several trials.

PEDRO ROCHA FILHO: Born April 27, 1948, in Londrina, Parana. Belonged to ALN and MOLIPO. Several assaults listed. Arrested January 29, 1972, in São Paulo.

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REINALDO MORANO FILHO: Born June 22, 1945, in Iaquaritinga, São Paulo. Belonged to ALN armed tactical group. Several assaults listed. Arrested September 1970 and sentenced to several years.

ROBERTO RIBEIRO MARTINS: Born February 15, 1945, in Ipiáu, Bahia. Belonged to the São Paulo regional group of the PC do B. Arrested February 22, 1973, and sentenced to several years.

The following names were listed by Folha da Tarde as signatories but we are unable to identify their names among the unclear signatures on the letter.

ANTONIO ANDRE CAMARGO GUERRA: Born January 25, 1945, in Monte Azul Paulista, São Paulo. Member of PRT. Various assaults and acts listed, including responsibility for the death of the São Paulo industrialist, Boillessen. Arrested April 13, 1971, in São Paulo. Sentenced June 20, 1973, to 32 years imprisonment by a military court.

GENTIL NEVES CORREIA: A PCB militant since 1962. Attended a leadership training course in the Soviet Union. Contributed and collected money for the Party. Arrested February 6, 1975, in São Paulo. Note: Correia, an ex-bakery union leader, was the subject of 75 São Paulo 1464. Reportedly he was sentenced to two years imprisonment on July 1, 1975 by a military court.

JOSE ROBERTO MONTEIRO: Born November 16, 1942, in Itu, São Paulo. Belonged to MR-8. Served 1 year and subsequently released. Arrested again on April 5, 1974 and sentenced by a military court to further imprisonment.

LUCAS FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO: Born July 2, 1937, in São José do Mipibu, Rio Grande do Norte. A PCB militant. On PCB orders he attended a leadership training course in Argentina in 1973. Arrested December 24, 1974, in São Paulo. On July 1, 1975, sentenced to 4 years by a military court.

MOISES WAINSTEIN: Born June 8, 1930, in São Paulo. Became active as a communist in 1952. Attended political leadership training course in the USSR in 1961 and became active in labor sector upon his return. Arrested December 20, 1974, in São Paulo. Sentenced to 5 years in July 1975 by a military court. Note: Wainstein's name figured prominently among those convicted in 1975 as a result of the discovery of PCB printing presses in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (75 Brasília 944).

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ANTONIO NORIVAL SOAVE: Belonged to APML. Arrested on October 20, 1973, in São Paulo. Note: According to Congen São Paulo records Soave was sentenced in August 1974 to 3 years imprisonment and the loss of political rights for five years.

Following is the full name of the various organizations mentioned above by their sigla:

ALN	- Ação Libertadora Nacional (National Liberating Action)
APML	- Ação Popular Marxista Leninista (Marxist Leninist People's Action)
MCR	- Movimento Comunista Revolucionario (Revolutionary Communist Movement)
MOLIPO	- Movimento de Libertação Popular (People's Liberation Movement)
MR-8	- Movimento Revolucionario 8 de Outubro (8th of October Revolutionary Movement)
MR-26	- Movimento Revolucionario 26 de Março (26 of March Revolutionary Movement)
MRM	- Movimento Revolucionario Marxista (Marxist Revolutionary Movement)
PCB	- Partido Comunista Brasileiro (Brazilian Communist Party - Moscow oriented)
PC do B	- Partido Comunista do Brasil (Brazilian Communist Party - Peking oriented)
POC	- Partido Operario Comunista (Workers Communist Party)
PRT	- Partido Revolucionario dos Trabalhadores (Workers Revolutionary Party)
VAR/PALMARES	- Vanguarda Armada Revolucionaria/Palmares (Palmares Armed Revolutionary Vanguard)

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VPR

- Vanguarda Popular Revolucionaria
(Popular Revolutionary Vanguard)

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