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JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

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Reviewed on 5/30/95 by DS

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1. Groups and Individuals Expected to Attend a Specific Meeting During the Visit

A. Revolution Communist Party (RCP)

While the RCP, with a membership of approximately 4,000 in the country and a 20% in Communist China, has followed a government policy to achieve its goals, it has actively been an organized to support the forces within the country, labor and social fields in which administration, mass speeches, and display of propaganda materials such as posters, banners, and wall paintings, critical of the United States in general and of the President in particular.

B. Communist Party of Brazil (CPB)

The CPB is a militant group which has grown with the RCP and advocated violence, along the lines of Fidel Castro's Cuban Communists, to achieve its goals. While the CPB has relatively few members and very low organizational capability, the CPB will certainly have individuals who are ready and capable of attempting some sort of violent action against the President or his entourage.

C. Peasant Leagues

The Peasant Leagues are Communist-organized rural groups consisting of rural workers, tenant farmers, and small land owners concentrated mainly in the States of Pernambuco and Ceara in Northeast Brazil. A Brazilian Peasant League leader, Francisco Galina, while not admitting to Communist Party membership, is definitely a Communist sympathizer and strong advocate of the policies of Fidel Castro and the New York Times. He is a proponent of the violent destruction of the government through peasant uprisings. Followers of Francisco Galina can be expected to attempt to demonstrate in Rio de Janeiro against the President's visit. A report previously furnished your office indicated that these elements are planning to wave a red flag and to be directed at Mrs. Kennedy.

D. Urban and Soviet Air Saboteurs

Urban and Soviet Air Saboteurs can be expected to attempt selected acts to create disturbances and incidents designed to mar the success of the Presidential visit.

E. Legal Rights Government of Rio Grande do Sul

Legal Rights, Jean Louis Dutilleul, anti-American proponent of the regime in Rio, may very possibly take advantage of the President's visit to foment further anti-American speeches and actions not only in his own state, but also in Rio de Janeiro.

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2. Security Forces Assigned with Protecting the President

A. Federal Service for Intelligence and Special Intelligence (FSIS)

The FSIS is Brazil's principal security organization and handles
domestic and counter-intelligence operations in the country and has
been in existence since 1955. It reports directly to the National
Security Council, and is headed by Colonel General Roger de Lima, a
political appointee of President Castello Branco. Colonel Lima reportedly
had a heart condition which prevents him from accepting the
Directorship of the FSIS. Presumably, Colonel Lima is described as
a confidant and as willing at all times to do the bidding of
President Castello.

[REDACTED]

The FSIS may be expected to provide intelligence coverage of
potentially hostile groups and individuals posing a threat to the
Presidential party's security and through its access to the highest
levels of the Brazilian Government, may insure the availability of
necessary armed forces and police personnel to cope with any possible
mob disturbances.

B. Northern Staff Department of Public Safety (DPS)

The DPS, headed by Police Chief Newton Marcondes de Barros,
maintains the main police and security force which will be charged
with protecting the President while he is in Rio de Janeiro.

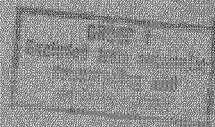
[REDACTED]

Although judged by American standards, the DPS is
not a highly efficient police agency. It is considered capable
of providing necessary security measures in connection with the
visit. Further information on the DPS will be furnished your
office when received from the field.

C. First Army

The First Army is located in Rio de Janeiro and, if the need
arises, can be called upon to disperse any unruly mob or break
up violent demonstrations against the President.

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D. Carlos Lacerda, Governor of Pernambuco

Governor Lacerda is pro-American and anti-Communist and can be relied upon to utilize all the forces at his command to insure the President's safety while in Rio.

3. Miscellaneous [redacted]

Through [redacted] police, militia, labor, press, and foreign political exile groups [redacted] in Rio are planning to take appropriate unilateral actions not only to supplement official measures to uncover and counter the plans and activities of hostile groups but also to undertake other actions designed to create a favorable atmosphere for the Presidential visit.

4. General Estimate of Situation

At this time, the general security situation prevailing in the Rio de Janeiro area is satisfactory. It is believed that the local forces - civilian and military - are capable of coping with any hostile demonstrations or attempts at rioting or violence. At the time of the visit of former President Eisenhower to Brazil in 1959, the local forces proved capable of providing the security needed for the protection of the Presidential party while in Rio. At the time of the resignation of President Quadros in August 1961, the local forces again showed their ability to cope with hostile groups and street demonstrations. The good will generated by the friendly reception of President Dulles on his recent trip to the United States will be a factor in insuring a similar reception for President Kennedy. It is expected that the Brazilian official attitude towards the visit will be highly favorable and that this in turn will contribute towards a similar attitude on the part of the press and the public.



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2. Areas Expected to Express a Hostile Attitude Towards the Visit

A. American Communist Party (ACP)

As previously reported to you, the ACP (7,500 members in San Paulo State) has already indicated intentions to consider plans for demonstrating against the Presidential visit. In spite of the fact that the present ACP line advocates peaceful means to achieve its aims, it can be expected to throw its full resources behind an attempt to protest publicly against the visit. The ACP will most assuredly bitterly oppose the trip in the local Communist press, notably in *Avangarda*, the official San Paulo CP weekly newspaper, and in *União*, the rural monthly CP publication. The Party will undoubtedly attempt to influence key leftist politicians to protest the visit. Party agents will probably be sent to selected nationalist military leaders. The Party will also undoubtedly make full use of its fronts such as pro-Soviet groups, student groups, labor organizations, the Brazilian Peace Workers Movement and the San Paulo State Federation of Women. Perhaps the strongest arm of the ACP in this regard will be the local labor unions under CP control such as the bank workers union, metallurgical workers union, textile workers union, civil construction workers union, food workers union, and the chemical workers union. Communist elements within the Frente Nacional de Libertação (National Liberation Front) can also be expected to undertake some sort of hostile activity.

B. Communist Party of Brazil (CPB) and Trotskyist Movement

As previously explained, the CPB is a dissident Communist Party with a revolutionary program and would be eager to organize and support any demonstration. It would have little to lose by resort to violence which would dramatize Brazilian opposition to the trip. By the same token the Trotskyist Movement can be relied upon to support any and all measures, including resort to violence, in protest against the trip. As the most anti-American groups in the San Paulo area, the CPB and Trotskyists would willingly support violent demonstrations of the type undertaken against former Vice President Nixon during his visit to Venezuela a few years ago. Although both of these groups are small and relatively weak, they might, in conjunction with certain extreme student elements, try to stage violent, but isolated, demonstrations.

C. National Union

It is possible that demonstrations against the trip will have the support of the Partido Republicano Brasileiro and

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extreme leftist elements of such left-of-center parties as the Partido Revolucionario Brasileiro and the Partido Democrata Cristao.

B. Security Forces Organized with Regard to the President

1. Sao Paulo State Department of Public Safety (DSE)

1.1 The DSE will have primary responsibility for providing the Presidential party, including the Vice President, the two main elements, the Sao Paulo Police and the Federal Police (Polícia Federal). The Sao Paulo Police is perhaps the best equipped and best trained force in Brazil, but, judged by American standards, it is an inferior organization. The Sao Paulo Police and Polícia Federal have 1000 men, equipment and supplies available in vehicles and weapons and in the event of a large-scale rioting and looting, some of the ground army equipment in the State would be brought into action. In case of a serious outbreak of riots or fighting between an organized military unit, it is doubtful that the Sao Paulo Police or Polícia Federal could contain this unless aided by extensive ground reinforcements. A good example of the capability of the Sao Paulo Police and Polícia Federal in handling a potentially dangerous situation was the Sao Paulo general strike of 15 December 1961, which a number of hours later the police and Polícia Federal acted decisively and cleared the streets. The Federal Reserve Police of the AIR and the Federal Reserve (Intelligence) of the Brazilian Army are generally more of a specialist and more extensive organization. Consequently, if any serious disturbances should arise being planned against President Kennedy at any number of his visits, these services normally would not have about 100. If, however, they were alerted and informed they could arrange for the arrest and detention of the participants. The local security measures will under the most complete cooperation possible and within the limits of their capability as outlined above, will attempt to make the President's visit to Sao Paulo as safe and secure as possible.

1.2 The DSE is headed by the Secretary of Public Security for the State of Sao Paulo, who is directly subordinate to Governor Carlos Albert de Almeida Filho. The present secretary, Francisco Lopes de Azevedo, who was sworn in January 1962, although not necessarily professional, is well-qualified and has been reported on his previous work to suggest that he will during the President's visit. He will

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and our San Paulo representative are in personal contact.

3.) In the DFP are the following police divisions which may be involved during the President's visit.

- a. The 1st Division (about 2,000 men) carry on daily routine police work.
- b. The 2nd Division is responsible for traffic control, general services, registration records and support units.
- c. The 4th Division has a Personal Security Squad with two battalions, four platoons, and 20 investigations. It provides escorts for persons who have been threatened with attack.
- d. The 7th Division is called the Department of Political and Social Order (DPSO). This division has about 300 persons and is charged with the prevention of political, racial, and economic crimes. The chief of DPSO, Dr. Antonio Jose de Miranda, held that position during former President Alencastro's visit in 1960 and should be well versed in the safety measures to be taken. The Secret Service Section of DFP handles undercover and clandestine operations. It has access to information on the FBI from a few penetrations of the party. Dr. Miranda, Dr. Edmundo Miranda de Almeida, assistant chief of DPSO, Dr. Sidney Soares, chief of the Secret Service Section and Dr. Paulo Ferrigno, chief of the Political Order Section of DFP are all men [redacted] and undoubtedly will work closely [redacted] they speak only Portuguese.
- e. The 8th Division controls water, fuel, and essential materials. This division generally has about 20 men in operating condition.

4.) In addition to the above police divisions the following other DFP units which are directed by the San Paulo State Secretary of Public Security may be of use during President Kennedy's visit.

- a. Civil Guard (Guarnia Civil), with 2,000 uniformed officers in the city of San Paulo and larger cities of the interior; actually about 2,000 are in the area of the state capital. This organization does general patrol and policing.

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1. Public Force (Fuerza Publica) is a military unit composed of about 11,000 officers and men in the state. It is established in greater order and individual security, and its duties include patrol, traffic, and general guard duty. It has placed a uniformed unit in the Hospital of 1944 for offensive and defensive action in case of riots, etc. The latter unit was sent for aid from the Public Force when needed.

2. Maritime and Aerial Police Division (Division de Policia Maritima y Aerea del Estado de Guaymas) has about 250 police officers and sailors on duty at seaports and airports in the state.

3. General Army

The commander of the General Army, which is headquartered in the city of San Felipe, is Lt. General Juan de la Huerta. He is anti-communist and friendly to the United States. The General Army has about 21,000 men.

4. Caravelsa Plaza, Governor of San Felipe

Governor Plaza is pro-American and is easily accessible to American officials. Without question he will take a personal interest in insuring that proper security measures are adopted during the President's visit.

5. Surveillance Traffic Actions

Aside from the official actions to be undertaken by the security services described above, [redacted] San Felipe will implement through their own security organs to monitor, enter and disrupt the plans and activities of hostile individuals and groups. At the same time, they plan to carry out a variety of actions designed to insure a favorable reception of the Presidential visit.

6. General Outlook of Situation

It is not believed that any large-scale demonstrations resulting in planned or accidental violence, could be organized without the support of the PCC beyond question the strongest and best organized subversive organization in the San Felipe area. It is not believed at this time that the PCC could incite violence in any demonstration of this kind or, from the Party standpoint, counterproductive to their immediate goals of legislative and participation in the national 1964 election, and to their long-range objective of creating a broad

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nationalist movement composed of all anti-imperialist (and
anti-United States) elements. Present indications are that
the PTB and other subversive elements would support fully
all activities harmful to the visit, short of those activities
the which, by their very violence, would provoke local
police forces into repressive countermeasures, would be
condemned by the majority of Brazilians, or would be self-
defeating in terms of PTB objectives. It has been
expected that President Kennedy will receive a spontaneous,
favorable reception on the part of the Brazilian public in
Sao Paulo.

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Section 1. General

Section 2. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the project. It details the progress made since the last report, including the completion of the initial design phase and the commencement of development. The document also outlines the remaining tasks and the timeline for their completion.

Section 3. Scope

The scope of this document is limited to the project's progress and future plans. It does not cover the overall strategy or the specific technical details of the implementation. The document is intended for the project's steering committee and other stakeholders.

Section 4. Summary

In summary, the project is progressing well and is on track to meet its deadline. The team has successfully completed the initial design and is now focused on the development phase. The document provides a clear overview of the project's status and the actions required to ensure its successful completion.

Section 5. Appendix

The appendix contains additional information related to the project, including a list of references and a glossary of terms. It also includes a detailed schedule of the project's activities and a list of the project's team members.

Section 6. Conclusion

Section 7. References

The project is a complex and challenging one, but the team is confident that it will be completed successfully. The document provides a clear overview of the project's status and the actions required to ensure its successful completion.

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General Details of the Situation

As you are now so active [redacted] the overall security situation prevailing in [redacted] will be forwarded to you as soon as it is available. It is probably safe to say, however, that the present is one of the most serious moments in our history, and that a definite threat to the safety of the [redacted] party.

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Information in this report is to be controlled, disseminated, and distribution is to be restricted to those personnel in the United States and abroad who are authorized to receive it. The following personnel in the Federal District are authorized to receive this information: The following personnel in the District will be involved in the security operations during the President's visit:

- a. The Military Police, consisting of approximately 1,500 men.
- b. The Special Police of the FBI, consisting of approximately 1,000 men. These men are to be used for emergency duty and for guarding important persons. It is unlikely that they will be used in any other way.
- c. The Civil Guard of the FBI, consisting of approximately 2,500 men. These men are to be used for general patrol, guard, and traffic duty.
- d. The National Police, consisting of approximately 2,500 officers and men.

It is expected that [redacted] will be involved in the security operations during the President's visit.

[redacted]

Additional Security Forces will be provided [redacted]

There will be reported to you the number [redacted]

Special Instructions:

While in the [redacted] area, the security forces should be alert for any [redacted] that might occur and all available resources should be maintained in readiness to respond to the President's visit.

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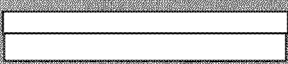
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