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-SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

2 JUL 1962

TO : Chief

United States Secret Service his document consists of

Copy / of / received. Series SY-A"

FROM : Deputy Director, Flans

SUBJECT: Cvisit of President Kennedy to Brazil

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/771,413, dated 22 June 1962, subject as above.

2. The attached briefing paper contains information, recently received from our field representatives, on the security situation in Brasilia and Sao Paulo. This information supplements that previously contained in reference. As additional reports are received on this subject from the field, they will be forwarded to you.

CSCI-3/771,522

ec: Department of State

2/31/67/FOF/AV7/1

OEPARIMENT OF STATE

JUL 1 8 1962

OFFICE OF SECURITY

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SAO PAULO

- 1. Security Forces Charged with Protecting the President
 - A. Sao Paulo State Department of Public Safety (DSP)
 - 1) Division of Political and Social Police (DOPS)

Within the DSP (consisting of approximately 35,000 officers and men and commonly referred to as the See Paulo State Police) is the DOPS, also called the Fifth Police Division. Officers and investigators of DOPS will have the direct responsibility for the security of the Presidential party. They are:

Dr. Eurico Miranda, Chief of DOPS

Dr. Nilo Miranda de Guimaraes, Assistent Chief of DOPS

Dr. Peulo Pestana

Dr. Italo Ferrigno

Dr. Tasso de Oliveira

Dr. Jose Roberto Nery Mechado

Dr. Eriovaldo Garcia

Dr. Floriano de Oliveira

Dr. Dengler de Guimarees

Most of these officers listed above participated in the security arrangements during the visit of former President Eisenhower to See Paulo in February 1960 and, hence, are acquainted with the requirements of the U.S. Secret Service. Our representative in Sao Paulo also participated in the security arrangements during the Eisenhower visit and knows all these officers personally. These two factors should be particularly advantageous in working out the security procedures for the forthcoming Kennedy visit.

Dr. Eurico Miranda said that he plans to assign about 100-150 plainclothes investigators to handle security and these investigators will work under the direction of the officers identified above.

The advance detail of the U.S. Secret Service, in discussing and establishing security errangements for the visit, will deal with the following DOPS officers:

Dr. Eurico Miranda

Dr. Nilo Miranda de Guimaraes

Dr. Paulo Pestana

Dr. Italo Ferrigno



Of this group only Dr. Quimaraes speakes a little English. Although Dr. Miranda has said that he will provide one or two interpreters for the Secret Service, this should not be counted upon. During the last Presidential visit, our representative was required to act as interpreter most of the time and will be on hand to furnish this service during the upcoming visit.

B. Other Security Forces Participating in Visit

Public Force

The Public Force, consisting of 13,000 officers and men and responsible to the Director of the DSP, will participate with uniformed police in maintaining order along the route to be followed by the Presidential party.

2. Route to be Followed

The route of the Presidential party is not yet known but may be the same as that followed by former President Eisenhower in 1960. It is presumed that President Kennedy will arrive in Sao Paulo at Congonhas Airport (which cannot handle jet aircraft larger than the Caravelle.) Viracops Airport (which can handle the Boeing 707 and DC-8 jets) is located about 60 miles north of the city of Sao Paulo.

Since the exact route to be followed by the President is not yet known, it is difficult to say where potential danger spots will be. During the Eisenhower visit, one of the concerns of the U.S. Secret Service was the 9 de Julho tunnel and the muserous viaducts in downtown Sac Paulo. It was feared at the time that objects could be thrown from the viaducts onto the presidential car or the tunnel could be blocked by the explosion of a bomb. Dr. Eurico Miranda is of the opinion that potential danger spots are along the route to be followed, whereas the fixed points where the President will pay visits will be safer since a greater number of investigators can be concentrated at these points. Dr. Miranda said he expects a certain number of student demonstrations against the visit but believes these will be small. The only incident during the Risenhover visit to Sec Paulo was a small student demonstration which was quickly broken up by the police.

Seutt 1

BRASILIA

1. Groups Expected to Assume a Hostile Attitude Towards the Visit

Our Brasilia representative has reported that the following are likely to take limited action in protest against the President's visit to Brasilia: Communist Party of Brazil (PCB) and its major splinter organizations, strongly anti-U.S. nationalist political organizations including followers of Rio Grande do Sul Governor Leonel Brizola, and supporters of Francisco Julieo's Peasant Leagues. The capability of these groups to carry out hostile action is limited, however, because their main forces are not located in Brasilia. Brasilia is populated primarily by Brazilian government employees and their families who are unlikely to form the basis of any group activities against the visit. Large scale demonstrations would probably require the transportation of demonstrators into Brasilia from outlying areas. This is largely true in every case except for students at the National University of Brasilia and pssibly some small labor organizations affiliated with the larger national labor organizations in other cities. In both cases, however, their strength is limited due to the comparatively small numbers of persons who might be involved.

Since Brasilia is the meeting site for the Brazilian Congress, the whole political spectrum is represented there. Therefore, anti-U.S. speeches end statements can be expected by members of the various anti-U.S. political organizations. These statements and speeches will probably the given national coverage in the Brazilian press; nevertheless, it is probable that the weight of coverage will be favorable to the visit.

2. Security Forces Charged with Protecting the President

In addition to the security forces described in CSCI-3/771,413, Our Brasilia representative reported that he is in close contact with Dr. Gilberto Alves Siqueira, head of the Metropolitan Police (criminal matters). This officer is an experienced police official who has also worked for many years in the security section of the Brazilian police. Our representative will maintain regular contact with him before and during the President's visit. Contact with him will be used to supplement any official limison with the Brasilia police.

3. Miscellaneous Actions to be Undertaken by CIA Representatives

Our assets in Brasilia will be used for the following purposes: a.) provide intelligence coverage of any planned hostile street demonstrations or formations of persons before and during the visit; b.) provide coverage on the plans of hostile elements in the National University of Brasilia which could affect the security of the visit.

Unilateral actions to be taken for the apurpose of creating

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a favorable atmosphere for the visit in Brasilia ere limited. Such actions will be undertaken in other cities in Brazil where assets are better equipped for this purpose.

4. General Estimate of the Situation

While the security forces in Brasilia are somewhat inexperienced and untested with respect to providing protection for visiting dignitaries, the Chief of the Federal Police in Brasilia and his staff are attempting to gain national recognition in Brazil as the prime national police force in the country. As President Kennedy's visit will be of national importance and give national prestige to the Chief of Police and his organization, they can be expected to be completely cooperative before and during the visit.

By and large, the President will probably receive a warm reception in Brasilia.

