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ROLL 6

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**Records of the
U.S. Department of State
Relating to
Internal Affairs of
Brazil,
1960-1963**

Records of the U.S. Department of State
Relating to Internal Affairs of Brazil, 1960-1963

Department of State Decimal Files 732, 832, and 932

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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NUMERICAL-SUBJECT LISTING OF DOCUMENTS
IN CLASSES 7, 8, AND 9

CLASS 7

INTERNAL POLITICAL AND NATIONAL DEFENSE AFFAIRS

- 7** 30 Political affairs and conditions. Elections. Political parties and groups. Political
 refugees. Detention. Amnesty. Revolutions. Riots. Insurrections. Civil war
301 Communism. Bolshevism
302 Fascism. Nazism
303 Socialism
 } For espionage, and
 } subversive activities,
 } see 7** 5, 7**
- 31 Agents (other than diplomatic or consular)
311# In country ##
312# Immunities, privileges, exemption from taxation, etc. (in country ##)
- 32 Government. Recognition
321 Advisors
322 Mandates. Trust territories
323 Territory (including territorial waters, continental shelf). Geographical names,
 Ways. Aerial photography
3231 Territory occupied by foreign military forces
- 33 Constitution
- 34 Flag
341# Misuse of flag, insults and indignities to flag of country ** by nationals of
 country ##
- 35 Seal. Coat of arms
- 36 National anthem
- 37 Political rights. Suffrage. Freedom of speech. Human rights
- 38 Citizenship. For U.S. citizenship, see 130
381 Passport. Certificates of identity. For U.S. passports, see 130
- 7** 10 Executive branch of government. For U.S., see Class 1
- 11 Chief executive, President, King, Regent, Governor-General (including family)
111 Government of states and districts
- 12 Vice president
- 13 Cabinet, Ministry (including Foreign Office, and all other government agencies)
- 14 Civil service. Salaries. Retirement

7** 20	Legislative branch of government
21	Proceedings, Debates, Messages to legislative body
7** 30	Judicial branch of government
31	National courts, Personnel, Rules
311	Attorneys, Practice of law
32	Proceedings, Judgments
33	Jurisdiction
331	Process issued for service abroad
332	Rights of aliens to sue in national courts
333	Accompanying defendants and witnesses
34	Laws, Statutes, Ordinances, Decrees, Acts, Codes
341	Criminal
342	Civil. For marriage and divorce, see 8** 4141
343	Commercial
344	Probate
345	Bankruptcy
346	Administrative jurisdiction
35	Procurement of evidence
35##	Procurement of evidence from country ## for use in country **
36	Effect of judgments and decrees
36##	Effect of judgments and decrees of courts of country ## in country **
37	Other judicial matters
371	Authority to administer oaths
372	Requirement of country regarding authentication of documents for use therein
7** 40	Mixed (international) courts
7** 50	National defense affairs, Army, Navy and Air (general)
51	Fortifications, Defenses
52	Intelligence activities, Subversive activities
521	Biographical data (** nationality of individual)
52##	Intelligence activities, espionage, of country ** in country ##. For Communist activities, see 7** 101. Classify under individual cases where possible
53	Military and naval courts, Law
54	Maneuvers, Target practice, Troop movements (use 7** 54 if within territorial limits of country **)
54##	Movements of, and attacks upon, naval vessels and military and naval aircraft of country ## within territorial jurisdiction of country **. Overflights
55	Organization
551	Personnel (effectives), Commissioned and enlisted
5511	Enlistment, Conscription, Draft, Discharge, Desertion

7** 5512 Pay, Subsistence, Retirement, Pensions
 .552 Marine Corps
 .553 Schools and academies
 .553## Admission of nationals of country ## for visit or study (includes admission for
 observation to war industries, airplane plants, etc.)
 .554 Auxiliary services, WACS, WAVES, WRENS, etc.

.56 Equipment and supplies
 .561 Armaments, ordnance, arsenals, amories, tanks, trench mortars, flame throwers.
 For governmental control of arms traffic, see 4**.#8
 .5611 Atomic bombs, Hydrogen bombs
 .5612 Guided missiles, supersonic weapons, rockets
 .5613 Poison gases, bacteriologicals, chemicals. For illegal or inhuman warfare, see
 6**.#26
 .5614 Small arms, bombs, grenades, rifles
 .5615 Helium
 .562 Ships, vessels and aircraft (including construction, etc.)
 .5621 Battleships, cruisers, destroyers, other naval vessels (all types) (includes
 construction, purchase and sale, accidents etc.) For international negotiations,
 treaties, etc., in limitation of armaments, see 6**.#12
 .5622 Aircraft, bombers, fighters, gliders, jet-propelled aircraft, all types of military
 or naval aircraft (includes construction, purchase, sale, accidents, etc.)

.563 Bases and posts
 .563## Country in which located ## (includes air, land, and sea bases, landing fields,
 fueling stations of any type, navy yards, drydocks, etc.)
 .564 Uniforms, Clothing, Insignia
 .564## Exchange of uniforms with country ##, smaller country number
 .5641 Unauthorized wearing of uniforms of country **

.57 Hospitals, Rest centers, Recreation centers, Commissaries, Post exchanges

.58 Missions (** country in which located)
 .58## Visits, etc., of military, naval, or air force personnel and/or equipment of
 country ** to country ##. For admission of foreigners to study in or visit military,
 naval and air force schools and academies, see 7**.#53##
 .581 Entrance of naval vessels into the Great Lakes (** nationality of visiting naval
 forces)

.59 Civil defenses, Civilian (non-military) defense organizations, measures (Air-raid
 wardens, fire wardens, blackout measures, air-raid shelters; Protection against atomic
 bomb attacks)

7**.#60 Stockpiling
 .61 Rubber (natural and synthetic)
 .62 Petroleum
 .63 Minerals
 .64 Drugs (all types of pharmaceuticals, etc.)
 .65 Fibers
 .69 Other commodities not listed above

CLASS 8

INTERNAL ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

- 8**00 Economic matters, Conditions (general)
 - .00A Economic adviser
 - .001 Statistics (general)
 - .002 Conservation of natural resources. Classify subjectively when possible
- .01 Cost of living, Retail prices, Black markets (general). Classify subjectively when possible
- .02 Housing, Rents, Building construction (includes commercial and industrial housing)
 - .021 City and country planning, Elimination of congested and slum areas, "Blighted" areas
- .03 Food, Food conditions, Refrigeration, Food shortage, Rationing, Black markets, Hoarding
- .04 Fuel, Fuel conditions, Fuel shortage (includes coal, wood, peat, oil, coke), Black markets
- .05 Capital
 - .051## Investment of, or field for investment of, capital of country ** in country ##
 - .052 Cooperative systems, Rural credits
 - .053 Corporations, "Big" business (formulation, regulation, bond issues, stock certificates)
 - .054 Combinations in restraint of trade, Monopolies, Cartels, Trusts, Contracts. Classify subjectively when possible with XR to 8**054
 - .055 Domestic trade conditions, Retail trade
- .06 Labor, Labor conditions (general)
 - .061 Hours, Wages (for pensions, see 8**07), Unemployment insurance and compensation
 - .062 Organizations, Unions, Relations with employers, Strikes, Lockouts, Slowdowns
 - .063 Female labor, Child labor
 - .064 Compulsory labor, Slave labor
 - .065 Hazardous employment, Accidents, Prevention of accidents
 - .0651 Employer's liability. For pensions, see 8**07
- .07 Pensions. For military pensions, see 7**5512
 - .071 Industrial
 - .072 Old-age (social insurance)
- .08 Insurance. For "social" insurance, see 8**072
 - .081 Life
 - .082 Fire
 - .083 Accident (includes all types of accidents)
 - .084 Automobile
 - .085 Health
 - .086 Marine (includes war risk insurance)
 - .087 Aviation
- 8**10 Financial matters (general), Budget, Debt, Bond issues, Loans, Public securities, Balance of payments. For war-time regulations, see 6**##231
 - .10A Financial adviser

8**.11 Taxation
 .111 Land, Realty
 .112 Income. For double taxation treaties, see 6**.#921
 .113 Personal property
 .114 Inheritance

 .12 Lotteries

 .13 Monetary system, Coinage, Currency, Bullion, Mint
 .131 Foreign exchange, Exchange rates
 .132 Currency of revolutionary governments
 .133 Counterfeit, Counterfeiting (** country whose currency is counterfeited)

 .14 Banks, Banking. For war-time measures, see 6**.#231
 .14## Branch banks of country ** in country ##
 .141 Interest, Discount

 .15 Exchanges, Commodity exchanges. For currency exchange, see 8**.#131
 .151 Stock
 .152 Cotton
 .153 Wool
 .154 Livestock
 .155 Grain
 .156 Produce
 .157 Coffee
 .158 Sugar
 .159 Other exchanges

 .16 Lands
 .16## Rights of nationals of country ## to hold or acquire real property in country **
 .161## Colonization in country **

 .17 Intellectual and industrial property (see also 6**.#233) (** indicate country in which
 protection is sought). For treaties, see 6**.#95
 .171 Patents
 .172 Trade-marks, Trade names
 .173 Copyrights

 .18 Immigration, Emigration. For immigration to the United States, see 150
 .18## Immigration to country ** from country ##
 .181 Residence, trade and travel of aliens in **, Foreign visas, Tourism, Foreign exit
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 .19 Industrial matters, Nationalization. Classify subjectively when possible. For
 monopolies, concessions, franchises, contracts, etc., see 8**.#54
 .1901 Atomic energy peaceful purposes. Classify subjectively when possible
 .191 Expositions, Exhibitions, Fairs (see also 4**,.#174 and 5**.#2)

8**.20 Agriculture
 .20A Agricultural adviser
 .201 Agricultural clubs (4-H, etc.)

 .21 Soil, Properties, Tillage
 .211 Soil conservation; Drainage, reclamation, irrigation; Irrigation dams; "Dry
 farming," Fertilization

8**22	Pests affecting plant life, Diseases, Blights, Insects, Methods of combating. For regulations governing importation of plants, etc., see Class 4
.23	Field crops
.231	Grains
.2311	Wheat
.2312	Buckwheat
.2313	Oats
.2314	Rye
.2315	Corn
.2316	Barley
.2317	Rice
.2318	Hops
.2319	Other field crops
.232	Fibers
.2321	Cotton
.2322	Hemp, Sunn
.2323	Flax
.2324	Jute
.2325	Ramic
.2326	Sisal, Cabuya
.2327	Abaca
.2328	Kapok
.233	Alkaloidal plants
.2331	Tobacco
.2332	Tea
.2333	Coffee
.2334	Cocoa, Cacao
.2335	Vanilla
.2336	Medicinal herbs, Ipecac
.234	Forage crops
.2341	Grasses
.2342	Alfalfa
.2343	Clovers
.2344	Cowpeas
.2345	Soya beans
.2346	Vetches
.235	Sugar-yielding plants
.2351	Cane
.2352	Sugar beet
.236	Garden crops (vegetables, such as Lettuce, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Pepper, Nutmeg, Spices, Pulses, Dandelion, etc.)
.237	Fruits
.2371	Citrus fruits
.2372	Berries, Currants
.2373	Grapes, Raisins
.2374	Figs
.2375	Olives
.2376	Bananas, Plantains
.2377	Nuts, Coconuts (Copra), Palm kernels
.2378	Other fruits, Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Dates, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Pineapples, Plums, Quinces
.238	Flowers, Bulbs

8** .239 Trees. For manufactures of wood products, see 8** .3 and 8** .391
 .2391 Forestry, Fires, Fire prevention, Reforestation
 .2392 Lumbering, Timber cutting
 .2393 Barks, Cork, Cinchona
 .2394 Saps, Resins, Gums, Turpentine, Naval stores
 .2395 Rubber (includes all natural rubber). For manufactures of rubber products and
 synthetic rubber, see 8** .324

24 Animal husbandry
 241 Practice of veterinary medicine, Outbreak or incidence of animal diseases where no
 question of exportation is involved
 242 Domestic animals
 2421 Beasts of burden
 2422 Stock raising
 24221 Cattle
 24222 Sheep
 24223 Swine
 24224 Poultry, Eggs
 24225 Ostriches, Ostrich farming
 2423 Dairying, Milk, Cream
 2424 Bee culture, Honey
 2425 Silk culture, Sericulture
 243 Wild animals, Game laws
 2431 Hunting and trapping industry
 2432 Birds
 244 Fur seals. For treaties, see 6** .##7
 245 Fisheries (including sponge fisheries). For treaties, see 6** .##6
 2451 Other products of the sea, Pearls, Pearl fishing
 246 Whaling. For treaties, see 6** .##8

25 Mines, Mining
 251 Laws, Regulations
 252 Accidents, Prevention
 253 Precious metals and precious stones
 2531 Gold
 2532 Silver
 2533 Platinum
 2534 Radium
 2535 Diamonds
 2536 Other precious metals and stones
 254 Base metals
 2541 Iron
 2542 Copper
 2543 Lead
 2544 Tin
 2545 Zinc
 2546 Uranium, Other atomic minerals
 2547 Other base metals (chromium)
 255 Carbon, Graphite. For fuel conditions, see 8** .04
 2551 Peat, Lignite
 2552 Coal
 2553 Petroleum, Oil
 2554 Natural gas
 2555 Helium

8**256	Other mining products
.2561	Salt
.2562	Sulphur
.2563	Potash
.2564	Sodium nitrate, Saltpeter
.2565	Asphalt
.2566	Lime and cement
.2567	Phosphates
.2568	Asbestos
.2569	Bauxite
.257	Quarries, Quarrying
.26	Engineering, Architecture. For housing, see 8**02
.261	Public works, Public construction. For harbors, docks, and ports, see 9**734
.2611	Buildings, Markets, Market places
.2612	Roads, Highways, Bridges. For railroads, see 9**712
.2613	Parks, Playgrounds
.2614	Public utilities, Electricity, Water, Gas, Power dams
.2615	Sewerage, Disposal plants
8**30	Manufactures, Manufacturing
.31	Foods
.311	Meat and slaughterhouse products, Meat packing
.312	Dairy, fish, fowl and game products, Ice cream. For milk, cream, and eggs, see 8**2423 and 8**2424 respectively
.313	Grain products and preparations, Flour, Cereals
.314	Nut products and preparations
.315	Vegetable and fruit products and preparations
.316	Beverages and beverage materials, alcoholic and non-alcoholic Breweries, distilleries. For liquor traffic, see 8**531
.317	Spices, Condiments, Flavorings, Leavening products, Extracts
.318	Sugar and related products, Candy. For honey, see 8**2424
.319	Animal, fish and vegetable oils and fats, <i>edible</i>
.32	Animal and vegetable products, <i>inedible</i>
.321	Hides, Skins, Furs, Feathers. For trapping industry, see 8**2431; for manufacture of wearing apparel, see 8**351
.322	Leather and leather goods. For shoes, see 8**3511
.323	Tobacco manufactures
.324	Rubber manufactures, including synthetic. For wearing apparel, see 8**351
.325	Animal, fish and vegetable oils, fats and greases, <i>inedible</i> . For medicinal oils, see 8**3971
.3251	Tung oil, Palm oil
.326	Miscellaneous animal products, <i>inedible</i>
.327	Miscellaneous vegetable products, <i>inedible</i>
.328	Cork and cork products
.33	Iron and steel and related industries, Building and paving materials and equipment
.331	Iron and steel, Steel mill products
.3311	Heavy machinery. For transportation and construction equipment, see 8**333 and 8**334
.3312	Light machinery, including agricultural and dairy. For household and office appliances, see 8**343
.3313	Foundry and machine shop products not otherwise classifiable

- 8** .3314 Scrap metal
- .332 Building and paving materials (all types, metal, wood, glass, etc.)
- .333 Transportation equipment (all types)
 - .3331 Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles
 - .3332 Railroad, Locomotives, Cars, Signaling devices
 - .3333 Aircraft. For military aircraft construction, see 7** .5622
 - .3334 Shipbuilding (all types, sizes, except naval). For construction of naval vessels, see 7** .5621
- .334 Construction equipment (all types)
- .335 Communications equipment (all types)

- .34 Household, office and school furnishings and supplies. For silverware, see 8** .38; for glass and chinaware, see 8** .3931
 - .341 Furniture. For antiques, see 8** .38
 - .342 Floor coverings, rugs, carpets, linoleum, etc.
 - .343 Appliances (all types), Electrical and gas appliances
 - .344 Draperies, Curtains, Shades, Blinds, Venetian Blinds, Awnings
 - .345 Household linens, Beddings, Mattresses, Pillows, Cushions
 - .346 Other household, office and school furnishings and supplies
 - .3461 Kitchenware, Pots and pans
 - .347 Office machines, Adding machines, Calculators, Typewriters

- .35 Clothing, Textile industry
 - .351 Wearing apparel (men's, women's, children's and infants')
 - .3511 Shoes, all kinds
 - .3512 Hats
 - .3513 Accessories
 - .352 Cotton manufactures, Thread, Piece goods
 - .353 Linen manufactures, Thread, Piece goods
 - .354 Wool manufactures, Thread, Piece goods
 - .355 Silk manufactures, Thread, Piece goods
 - .356 Hair manufactures. For beauticians' supplies, see 8** .395
 - .357 Jute, hemp, flax, coir yarn, reed and straw products, rope, burlap, baskets
 - .358 Synthetic fibers, Nylon, Rayon

- .36 Sporting and athletic equipment, Recreational equipment, Toys and games, Musical supplies and equipment, Smokers' supplies, Theatrical supplies and equipment

- .37 Photographic apparatus and supplies, Artists' supplies, Paintings, Pictures, Cameras, Printers' supplies

- .38 Jewelry, Gold and silverware, Precious stones, Clocks and watches, Antiques. For mining of gold, silver, precious stones, etc., see 8** .253

- .39 Other manufactures, Miscellaneous. For building and paving materials, see 8** .332
 - .391 Lumber, Wood products not otherwise classifiable
 - .392 Paper, Paper products not otherwise classifiable
 - .393 Newsprint, Wood pulp
 - .393 Manufactured non-metallic minerals not otherwise classifiable
 - .3931 Marble, Lime and limestone, Asbestos, Slate. For mining, see 8** .25
 - .3932 Glass and clay products, Ceramics
 - .3933 Fuels and petroleum products, Refinery products. For oil, wells, oil-drilling, etc., see 8** .2553
 - .394 Metal manufactures not otherwise classifiable, Aluminum, Copper, Brass, Bronze, Lead, Tin, Zinc. For manufacture of iron and steel, see 8** .331

8**395 Beautician and barber equipment and supplies
Toilet preparations, Cosmetics
.396 Scientific and professional instruments and equipment (surgical, dental, optical,
etc.)
.397 Chemicals and dyes, Industrial alcohol
.3971 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, Drugs, Disinfectants. For illicit
traffic in narcotics, see 8**53
.3972 Fertilizers
.3973 Explosives (non-military) (see also 8**36)
.3974 Paints and varnishes, Stains, Enamels
.3975 Soap, Cleaning compounds, Polishes
.3976 Chemical specialties, Plastics, Celluloids, Cellulose, Cellophane, Resins
.398 Notions and novelties, Flags, Pennants, Emblems, Badges, Pins
.399 Morticians' supplies and equipment

8**40 Social matters, Conditions (general)
.401 Population, Statistics, Census

.41 People
.411 Race problems, Disturbances, Massacres, Pogroms, Displaced persons, Refugees.
For political refugees, see 7**00
.412 Language, Literature
.413 Religion, Church. For protection of religious missions, see 2**##
.414 Manners and customs, Dress, Mode of life
.4141 Marriage, Divorce
.4142 Welfare of mother and child. For child labor, see 8**063

.42 History
.421 Historical relics, Manuscripts
.422 Monuments, statues, memorials
.423 Public records
.424 Commemorative celebrations
.425 Holidays

.43 Education
.43A Advisers
.431 Elementary education, Primary schools, High schools
.432 Advanced education, Universities, Colleges, etc.
.433 Technical, Commercial, Agricultural
.434 Education of the blind, physically handicapped
.435 Vocational
.436## Reciprocal recognition of diplomas
.437 Libraries (see also 5**##1)

.44 Fine arts
.441 Painting, Drawing
.442 Sculpture
.443 Architecture
.444 Engraving
.445 Photography
.446 Music

- 8** 45 Amusements, Sports, Recreation
 - .451 Theaters, Stage, Operas, Museums, Carnivals, Concerts
 - .452 Motion pictures
 - .453 Sports, Athletics, Indoor amusements
 - .4531 Olympic Games
- 46 Societies (including social organizations)
 - .461 Better citizenship organizations
 - .4611 YMCA, YWCA
 - .4612 Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls
 - .4613 Military and veterans organizations
- 47 Esquises
 - .471 Ceremonials
 - .472 Precedence
 - .473 Salutes
 - .474## Ceremonial communications, New Year's greetings, Felicitation on national anniversaries, ## country sending felicitations
- 48 Entertainment in country **
 - .481 By the country or its officials
 - .482 Audience with the chief executive or sovereign
 - .483 Presentation at Court
 - .484 By private persons and societies
 - .485 By resident officers of the United States
 - .486## By resident officers of other foreign countries, ## nationality
- 49 Calamities, Disasters, Earthquakes, Tornadoes, Cyclones, Typhoons, Famines, Fire, Relief measures (see also 8** 03)
 - 8** 50 Public order, Safety and health, Charities
 - .501 National and state police
 - .51 Municipal government
 - .511 Police organization
 - .512 Protection against fire
 - .52 Crime, Criminal organizations, Suspects
 - .53 Traffic in narcotics
 - .531 Liquors. For manufactures of liquors, see 8** 316
 - .54 Sex relations, Prostitution, Procurement, White slave traffic
 - .541 Traffic in obscene matters, literature, etc.
 - .55 Public health, Diseases
 - .551 Vital statistics, Birth, Marriage, Death
 - .552 Disposal of the dead, Cemeteries, Cremation
 - .556 Hygiene and sanitation, Quarantine against communicable diseases (home, school, vessels, aircraft)
 - .557 Supervision of food and drugs. For food and drug regulations, international trade, see 4** ##51. Materia medica
 - .558 Practice of medicine and surgery, dentistry, optometry, psychiatry, pharmacy, nursing, psychology

8** .56 Correction and punishment
 .561 Prisons, reformatories, jails, penal colonies, farms, etc.

 .57 Charities, Philanthropic organizations
 .571 Red Cross
 .572 Hospitals, Asylums
 .573 Salvation Army
 .574 Institutional homes, Almshouses, Orphanages
 .575 Soldiers' and sailors' homes (military and naval)
 .576 Seamen's homes (merchant marine)

CLASS 9

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, AND SCIENCE

- 9**.00 Communications (general)
 - .01 Concessions, Contracts
 - .02 Laws and regulations
 - .03 Censorship
- 9**.10 Postal
 - .101 Concessions, Contracts
 - .102 Laws and regulations
 - .103 Censorship
 - .104 Rates, Postage (domestic and foreign)
 - .105 Fraudulent use of the mails. For traffic in obscene matters, see 8**.541
 - .11## Transportation of mail between country or area ** and ##. Use smaller number for **
 - .12 Parcel post
 - .12## International parcel post transportation
 - .13 Money orders (domestic and foreign)
 - .14 Postal savings banks
 - .15 Complaints against service
 - .151 Nondelivery, Delay, Misrouting
 - .152 Loss, Theft, Damage, Tampering with mail
- 9**.20 Telegraph, Cable
 - .201 Concessions, Contracts
 - .202 Laws and regulations
 - .203 Censorship
 - .204 Rates (domestic and foreign)
 - .21## Communication between country ** and country ##. Use smaller number for **
 - .22 Codes (commercial and governmental)
 - .25 Complaints against service
- 9**.30 Telephone
 - .301 Concessions, Contracts
 - .302 Laws and regulations
 - .303 Censorship
 - .304 Rates (domestic and foreign)
 - .31## Communication between country ** and country ##. Use smaller number for **
 - .35 Complaints against service

9** .40 Radio, Radio broadcasting, Radio-telegraph, Reception, Monitoring (see also 5** .##4)
 .401 Concessions, Contracts
 .402 Laws and regulations
 .403 Censorship

 .41## Communication between country or area ** and country or area ##. Use smaller number for **

 .42 Amateurs ("ham" operators)

 9** .50 Television, Facsimile transmission
 .501 Concessions, Contracts
 .502 Laws and regulations
 .503 Censorship

 .51## Communication between country or area ** and country or area ##. Use smaller number for **
 9** .60 Public press

 .61 Newspapers, Clippings, Items
 .62 Newsgathering agencies (including news broadcasting), Commentators
 .62## Newsgathering agencies (** nationality of newspaper or magazine and ## country or area of operations)

 .63 Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Book publishing
 .64 Censorship of newspapers, books, and other printed material

 9** .70 Transportation (land, air, and water)
 .701 Laws and regulations (general)

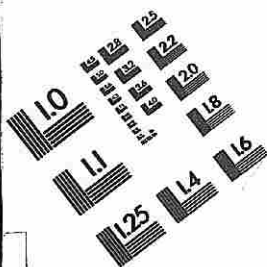
 .71 Land transportation
 .71## Land transportation between country or area ** and country or area ##. Use smaller number for **
 .711 Laws and regulations
 .712 Railroad, Railways, Rates, Demurrage, Accidents
 .712## Rail transportation between country or area ** and country or area ##. Use smaller number for **
 .713 Street railways, Subways, Buses, Taxicabs and other land transport, Accidents, Rates
 .714 Automobiles (privately owned and operated), Trucks, Motorcycles, Accidents, Rates

 .72 Air transportation (all types, non-military aircraft). For air transportation reservations, see 9** .72-RES
 .72## Air transportation between country or area ** and country or area ## (smaller country number for **) (includes regularly established airlines and non-scheduled flights, private flights [non-commercial, permission for flights]. For movements of military aircraft, see 7** .58##
 .721 Laws and regulations (air pilot licenses)
 .722 Rates (domestic and foreign), Concessions, Contracts, Subsidies
 .723 Accidents (** nationality of plane), Repairs
 .724 Airports, Landing fields, Landing aids, Radar, Landing rights
 .725 Fueling

- 9** .726 Sale, Purchase (** indicates nationality of purchaser), Charter, Registration, License, Libel
 .727 Documentation and inspection, Cargo, Manifests, Bills of health, Entry and clearance
- .73 Water transportation, Merchant vessels, Merchant marine, Yachts (includes all water transportation inland, coastwise or other). For water transportation reservations, see 9** .73-RES
- .73## Water transportation between country or area ** and country or area ## (includes regularly scheduled steamship lines) (smaller country number for **)
 .7301 Rivers, Canals, Flood prevention
 .731 Laws and regulations
 .732 Rates, Concessions, Contracts, Subsidies
 .733 Accidents, Disabled wrecked or stranded vessels, Repairs (** indicates nationality of vessel; use name of vessel)
- .734 Harbors, Docks, Ports, Port facilities, Maintenance items and services available to or rendered foreign vessels, Stevedoring
 .735 Taxes on navigation, Tonnage, Light, harbor and port dues, Other taxes
 .736 Movements of vessels (** indicates registration of vessel)
 .737 Fueling and provisioning (** indicates country fueling vessel)
 .738 Documentation and inspection, Admeasurement, Cargo manifests, Bills of health, Ship's papers, Entry and clearance
- .739 Sale, Purchase (** indicates nationality of purchaser), Charter, Registration, License, Libel. For construction of vessels, see 8** .3334. Use name of vessel for "libel" only
- .74 Navigation (land, air, and water), inland, coastwise and other
 .741 Aids and menaces to navigation, Signalling devices, Radar, Radio beacons, Light houses, Lightships. For "LORAN", see 900.741-LORAN
- .75 Personnel, Crews, Seamen, Airmen
 .751 Discipline, Insubordination, Mutiny, Illegal acts committed by the crew on vessels and aircraft (ill treatment of seamen, desertion, abandonment). For seamen's homes, see 8** .576
- .753 Merchant marine schools and academies
 .753## Admission of nationals of ## for visit or study
- 9** .80 Science (general)
 .801 Research and development
 .8011 Scientific institutions, Laboratories, Bodies
 .8012 Scientific publications, Films
 .8013 Scientific facilities and equipment
 .8014 Utilization of scientific and technical personnel
 .8015 Government's relation to science
 .8016 Scientific training program
- .81 Physical sciences
 .811 Mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, calculus, differential equations, graphs, statistics)
 .812 Astronomy (theoretical and practical, celestial bodies, tables and atlases, navigation)
 .813 Physics, Rheology, Crystallography
 .8131 General mechanics
 .8132 Mechanics of fluids
 .8133 Mechanics of gases

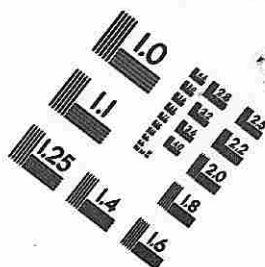
9**	.8134	Optics
	.8135	Heat and Cold
	.8136	Electricity and magnetism (gyroscopes)
	.8137	Nuclear physics and nuclear chemistry, Cosmic rays, Heavy water
	.8138	Atomic and molecular physics
	.8139	Miscellaneous, Time, Calendar, Weights and measures
	.814	Basic chemistry (analytical)
	.815	Applied chemistry
	.8151	Liquid fuels and lubricants
	.8152	Resins, rubbers, plastics, auxiliary chemicals
	.8153	Pharmaceuticals and antibiotics
	.8154	High performance fuels (liquid monopropellants, solid propellants and explosives, bipropellants (fuels and oxidants), combustion and flame phenomena)
	.8155	High temperature materials
	.8156	Fats, fatty waxes, soap
	.8157	Other industrial chemical products
	.81571	Industrial explosives
	.81572	Gases
	.81573	Agricultural chemicals
	.81574	Leather and glue
	.81575	Inorganic NEC (potassium nitrate, sulfuric acid, etc.)
	.8158	Chemical warfare
	.816	Metallurgy
	.82	Earth sciences. For travels, expeditions, and explorations, see 031.**##
	.821	Geography
	.8211	Geographical names
	.8212	Mapping, map analysis, surveying
	.822	Physical geography
	.823	Geography of settlements
	.824	Military geography
	.825	Human geography
	.826	Political geography
	.827	Economic and commercial geography
	.828	Geology
	.829	Geophysics
	.8291	Geodesy (size and shape of the earth, variation of gravity, etc.)
	.8292	Geophysical prospecting for location of mineral resources
	.8293	Hydrology (distribution of water, underground water sources, dams)
	.8294	Meteorology
	.8295	Oceanography, Oceanic organizations
	.8296	Seismology
	.8297	Terrestrial magnetism
	.8298	Miscellaneous (vulcanology, tectonphysics, etc.)
	.83	Natural sciences
	.831	Biology
	.8311	Biological warfare
	.832	Botany
	.833	Zoology

9**	.84	Medical sciences (dentistry and human reactions to environmental elements, etc.)
	.841	Medical aspects of radiology, radioscopy, chemistry, and biology including warfare
	.85	Electronics (communications devices, radar, sonar, etc.)
	.86	Engineering
	.861	Civil engineering
	.8611	Sanitary and public health engineering
	.862	Mechanical engineering
	.863	Electrical engineering
	.864	Mining engineering
	.865	Ordinance engineering (propellants, pyrotechnics, etc.)
	.866	Aeronautical engineering (supersonic, etc.)
	.867	Engineering, Power plants
	.868	Chemical engineering
	.89	Other sciences, Philosophy

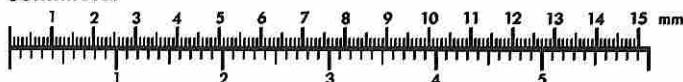


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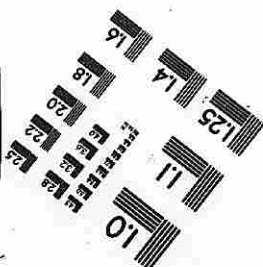
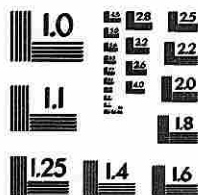
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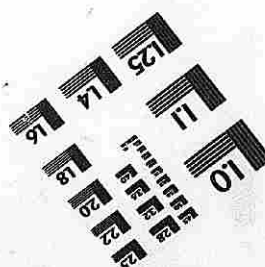
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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amcogoa, São Paulo 421
REF. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

DATE: May 12, 1961

REF :

20 For Dep. Use Only	ACTION #	DEPT.	I P O OTHER	R-2 INR-7 P-3 2/10-1
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5-17-61	CIA/10	USA/10	NCA-4	050-5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

732.001/5-1261 HBS

SUBJECT: Newspaper Call to Fight Communism

A further "sign of the times" locally is the May 11 lead editorial in top-circulation local newspaper Folha de São Paulo entitled "Noise (barulho) Against Noise". Communists and pro-Communists, it says, can't amount to much in Brazil. But they make noise "with such disposition and method that they not rarely generate confusion in the soul (spirits) of the ill-informed observer, leading him to hasty and ill-advised conclusions." The Brazilian leftist, says the editorial, "have lately had a succulent plate which they do not get tired of exploiting: the case of Cuba." Nationalist deputies and students of "poorly digested ideas with respect to political systems, declared Communists, socialists, or 'useful innocents' have created such false reports about Cuba, that there is no lack of those who think that they represent the average of national public opinion." The editorial observes that this active minority at times succeeds in giving the impression that the Brazilian people approve the suppression of liberties and other abuses in Cuba.

Most significantly the editorial laments that the "forces really representative of the liberal and Christian spirit of Brazilian nationality" are not accepting the leftist challenge. It suggests that they may be impressed by the "uproar raised by the Communist bands" and tend to overestimate its depth. They appear convinced that the mode is 'nationalism', and they fear to row against the tide, in order not to receive the inevitable epithets of 'reactionaries', 'intreguistas' (those who sell out to foreign interests), or 'imperialists'. To this it attributes speeches in the national congress and in other Brazilian legislative bodies, enthusiastically lauding feats of the Soviet Union, the Cuban Revolution, the progress of Communist China "without a single voice being raised to show the other side of the coin."

The editorial cites the fact that election results have demonstrated without a shadow of a doubt that this "nationalism" has not won popular acceptance. "In the face of this uncontestable fact, what are the democratic parties of Brazil waiting for to confront the insidious movement of the left? The 'safeguarding of traditions and free institutions' as well as 'simple election tactics' counsel

RJBurton/lfw

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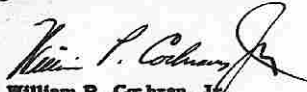
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Page 2 of 2
Encl. No.
Disp. No. 421
From São Paulo

a frankly anti-Communist position. The editorial further calls on the church, the school, organizations, student "not contaminated by communist preaching" to combat noise with noise.

COMMENT: This post has previously reported and commented on the tolerance in Brazil towards Communism and Communists in the country, anti-Communist newspapers being characteristic of this tendency. Recently we noted a startling shift as typified in the conservative newspaper, O Estado de São Paulo, in an editorial proclaiming the threat of Communism from within and calling for an active fight against it (see São Paulo despatch 420, May 12, 1961). The above-quoted Folha editorial is another of these shifts.

It remains to be seen whether the currently publicized open letter to President Kennedy by the professors of Harvard, MIT, etc. will seriously damage the recent favorable trend here against Cuba and Communism.


William P. Cochran, Jr.
Minister Consul General


Enclosure: at m. m.

Newspaper Editorial from
May 11 issue of Folha de São Paulo

cc: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Ambassy Rio


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0004

FOLHA DE S. PAULO
Um jornal e serviços ao Brasil

Emblema 421
Sao Paulo 5/12/61

dia

421

SAD PAULO

May 11, 1961

BARULHO CONTRA BARULHO

Os comunistas e neo-comunistas no Brasil não são muitos. Mas que fazem barulho, fazem. Fazem com tal disposição e método que não raro causam um certo desconforto ao observador desavisado levando-o a conclusões precipitadas e errôneas. Quando as esquerdas brasileiras têm sido um movimento que não se contenta de explorar o seu país, elas também se preocupam com o respeito de sistemas políticos declarados, socialistas ou "inocentes" e criaram até acordos a propósito de Cuba, que não queriam pensar que eles representariam a mídia de uma publicação nacional. A minoria advista que vive procurando combater o "Fidel" ou enchendo de inércia o "Fidel", ou assinando manifestos contra o "Fidel" que procura dar a entender que a situação que se vive no Brasil é insustentável, com a ausência das liberdades individuais em Cuba e se regozijou com a implantação de um sistema naquele país.

Essa postura levou, enquanto as forças realmente representativas do espírito liberal e crítico da nacionalidade brasileira não aceitaram o desafio que as esquerdas lhes estão fazendo. Dê-se lá que essas forças estão acomodadas ou constangidas ou talvez impressionadas pelo somatório de esforços das esquerdas comunistas e tendendo a superestimar as possibilidades de "fazerem" conquistas de que a mídia e o "reacionarismo" também não queriam ouvir falar para não receberem as inevitáveis críticas de "reacionaristas", "anteguerristas" ou "imperialistas". É por isso que se ouve, por exemplo, no Congresso Nacional e nas demais casas de lei brasileiras, ardorosos discursos laudatórios dos feitos de União Soviética, da República Cubana, do progresso da China Comunista, sem que uma voz se levante para mostrar o outro lado da moeda. De qualquer modo, o espírito paranoico das esquerdas, sem o devido fundamento nem demonstração, sem o menor grau de dúvida, que esse "nacionalismo" de sancaia nojosa no espírito comunista não apresenta reciprocidade na forma de eleições. Os candidatos a postos eletivos que se apresentaram no "Brasil Nacionalista" têm sido sempre os mesmos, e os mesmos em São Paulo, centro mais politizado do Brasil, nas eleições presidenciais e nas municipais, em que os apoios e as correntes de esquerda, longe de beneficiar a mídia e reacionarismo, resultaram fracassadamente derrotadas.

Essa situação demonstra que a política de nacionalização do Brasil não tem, apesar de sua aparência, nada de revolucionário. Há uma certa acomodação das forças de esquerda com o sistema existente, e isso mesmo que não se pode dizer, e ainda, entre eleições presidenciais, não há realmente nenhuma mudança conceitual ou mudança da mesma natureza do povo brasileiro.

Mas não é esse político que cabe a respeito do "Brasil Nacionalista" e a mídia reacionarista, e quem não quer que o Brasil seja governado por um partido de esquerda, mas sim por um partido de direita, e quem não quer que o Brasil seja governado por um partido de esquerda, mas sim por um partido de direita, e quem não quer que o Brasil seja governado por um partido de esquerda, mas sim por um partido de direita.

0005

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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TAB #: 35

ENTRY: CDF60-63

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40-68 CONFIDENTIAL NUMBER: 1151

Action: Date: September 2, 1961

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Info: FROM: ATTACHE AMEMBASSY BRAZIL ACTION: *Set B*

SS TO: Secretary of State BY: *W/FILES*

OP NO: J-31 DTG 301635Z AUGUST (ARMY MESSAGE) BY: *W/FILES*

1 *John Edgar Hoover*

2 *W/FILES*

3 *9-2-61*

SO PRIORITY

1 ACTION CHG. HUSAF, DEPTAR; INFORMATION 1127 FAG, CINCLANT, CINCLANTFLT, COMFIFTEER, COMTEN, COMBLANT, CINNAMIS BRAZIL, CINCARIS, COMSARCARIS, CAIRC, WHITE HOUSE, STATE DEPARTMENT

2 THIS IS A JOINT ARMY NAVY AND AIR ATTACHE MESSAGE.

3 THIS MESSAGE IN TWO PARTS.

PART 1. REFERENCE CONF JOINT MESSAGE J-29 MILITARY RELIABLE SOURCE PROVIDES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. COMMUNIST NGOS AND ENLISTED MEN STATIONED AT GRAVATAI AIR BASE IN PORTO ALGORE SABOTAGED MILITARY AIRCRAFT BY REMOVING PARTS AND DEFLATING TIRES. BASE OFFICER ASKED ARMY FOR REINFORCEMENTS. ARMY TROOPS ARRIVED, SEIZED SABOTEURS AND PLACED GUARDS ON AIRCRAFT AND INSTALLATION. *73200/8-30-61*

PART 2. MILITARY RELIABLE SOURCE CLOSE TO DENYS STATES THAT GENERAL JOAO CARLOS BARRETO, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF ARMED FORCES WILL ASSUME COMMAND THIRD ARMY VICE GENERAL JOSE MACHADO LOPES RELIEVED. GENERAL PERCY CONSTANT BAVILLACIA COMMANDING GENERAL THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, SANTA MARIA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL RELIEVED. COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST CAV DIV, BRIG GENERAL OROMAR OSORIO, SANTIAGO DE BOQUEIRAO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, RELIEVED. DIVISION COMMANDERS BEING UNDOUBTED BY DENYS NEAR FUTURE. GENERAL CORDEIRO DE FIRIAS, CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMED FORCES, MOVED HEADQUARTERS TO MONROE PLACE, CENTER OF RIO THIS DATE. NEW POSITION CHIEF OF *HR 73200/8-30-61*

CONFIDENTIAL

3

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 HANDLING INDICATOR FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH 732.00/9-161

FROM : Amconsul, CURITIBA 17 XR 732.00
 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. September 1, 1961
 REF : D-26 (12/12/60). D-16 (9/1/61) SEP 4 11 1961

20 For Dept. Use Only	ARR-4 45/1A-15	REC'D 9-5-61	ARR-4	2	5	1	2	5	7	9	3	4	11
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SUBJECT: SUBVERSION: ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNIST STUDENT TRAINING CENTER IN CURITIBA; NEED FOR MORE U.S. STUDENT-ORIENTED MATERIALS.

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A Lutheran pastor who has been organizing a growing, western-oriented, politically conscious university student group in Curitiba, reports that about eight or nine weeks ago the Communists opened a special course in communist indoctrination in Curitiba. There is now mimeographed lesson material each week and special discussion groups are held two or three times a week. The site of the discussions is always a private residence, and the location is different for each meeting. The pastor is obtaining for us the names of the communist leaders and the address of their office headquarters from his own student contacts.

It has also come to our attention that Cuban agents in Curitiba are flooding student organizations, meeting houses, and school libraries with Cuban propaganda.

The two items above forcibly remind us that our own student-oriented activities are woefully inadequate. The only politically conscious, western-minded adult leaders working in the universities are religious personages. Though we attempt to give them some materials and provide them with other appropriate backing, this is insufficient. It is obvious, for example, that in any kind of deep national problem (such as Communist agitators can pose) only Brazilians can effectively intervene to promote our ideals. It is clearly imperative that we develop student leaders who will speak up on any occasion for our side.

In addition to cooperating with the religious leaders noted above, we do make our own student contacts in normal times. However, our effectiveness is limited to the circle of our immediate personal acquaintances. We would be much more effective if we could flood student groups with propaganda materials of our

EMRowell/itb **CONFIDENTIAL** DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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 DATE OF ACTION: *1/19/62*
 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE TO RMR: *File*
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FORM PA-4050
2-1-59

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Page 2 of 2
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 17 (9/1/61)
From Curitiba

own. A slick "America" type magazine might be one such item. Special pamphlets on specific questions also should be available in large quantities, and by large quantities is meant between 6,000 and 10,000 copies for Parana alone.

The importance of this project is underlined in Curitiba D-16 (9/1/61) which points out the great influence of student leaders in shaping overt local response to the current Brazilian political emergency.

I hope that the Department and USIA will be able to find the means to put into our hands the requested materials. This suggestion has been thoroughly discussed with the Branch Public Affairs Officer, and he concurs in principle.

Edward M. Rowell
Edward M. Rowell
American Consul

*L
H*

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0009

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State **PERMANENT RECORD COPY**

CONFIDENTIAL Control: 1723 Ref: September 3, 1961

57-R
Action
ABA FROM: ATTACHES BRAZIL
Info TO: Secretary of State

NO: J-42, 822262 SEPTEMBER (ARMY MESSAGE)
NOV/FILES

PRIORITY
ACTION CMO, HUSBAT, DEPTAR, INFORMATION 1127 FAG, CINCLANT, CINC. LANTFLT, COMFLITEEN, COMTEN, COMSOLANT, CHNAVYIS BRAZIL, CINCARIB, COUSARCARIS, CAIRC, WHITE HOUSE, STATE DEPARTMENT.

USAF FOR AFPCIN, DEPTAR FOR ACS1.
THIS IS JOINT ARMY NAVY & AIR ATTACHE MESSAGE.
THIS MESSAGE IN 5 PARTS.

1. RELIABLE MILITARY SOURCE CLOSE TO DENYS STATES: MILITARY MINISTERS AND GOVERNORS IN MEETING MINISTRY OF WAR NIGHT 31 AUGUST FAILED TO ARRIVE AT SOLUTION. AIR & NAVAL MINISTERS REFUSED TO COMPROMISE. UNDER ANY SOLUTION THERE WILL BE SOME TYPE OF MILITARY DISTURBANCE. MILITARY, CONGRESS & PEOPLE ARE BEING HYPOTHETIZED BY COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA. MILITARY LOSING SUPPORT. SOURCE ASKED WHEN IS UNITED STATES GOING TO HELP THIS FIGHT AGAINST REBELS (CASTRO). SOURCE INDICATED THAT FIGHT IS WESTERN HEMISPHERE FIGHT. ARMY HAS ONLY REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM READY FOR ACTION. SOURCE ALSO INDICATED MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN SOUTH WAS TO PROTECT ATTACK FROM SEA. SOURCE PLEADED WITH MINISTRY TO START AN INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA PROGRAM TO COUNTERACT COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA. APPARENTLY MILITARY FEEL THIS IS NOT NECESSARY.

2. A SECOND RELIABLE MILITARY SOURCE STATES AFTERNOON 31 AUGUST DENYS MET WITH SENIOR GENERALS AND DECLARED THAT HE HAD SUCCESSFULLY BEEN PERSUADED BY NAVAL & AIR MINISTERS TO HOLD OUT AGAINST COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

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RG: 059

TAB #: 36

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SUBJECT: BRAZILIAN GOVERNOR'S ANTI-AMERICAN SPEECH IN PAMPHLET
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
 OCT 21 1961

As of possible interest to the Department there is submitted as Enclosure No. 1 a pamphlet entitled "Brazil, Latin America, the United States and the 'Cuban Case'" which reproduces a speech delivered by Leonel BRIZOLA, Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, before the National Students Union in Rio de Janeiro on June 16, 1961. Governor Brizola's remarks contain many unflattering references to the United States.

It is interesting that this pamphlet is currently being handed out in considerable quantities in Santos at meetings of the communist-run schismatic wing of the Forum Sindical de Debates (Santos City Central).

Virgil P. Randolph
 Virgil P. Randolph, III
 American Consul

732.001/10-961

Enclosure: Pamphlet

Virgil P. Randolph, III/os
 REPORTS
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 REF: **OCT 10 1961** *5/3 5/10 R*
10-19-61 *10-19-61* *October 10, 1961*

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REC'D 10-17			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	USIA	NSA	NSA				

SUBJECT: **Archbishop Scherer Denounces RGS Official Support Communist Activities.**

Immediately after his return from a 3 week visit in Rome, where he was received by the Pope, Archbishop Dom Vicente Scherer granted an interview to the "Folha da Tarde" of October 6, in which he expressed concern over what appeared to be the favoring of communist centers of activity by certain elements in the state government. In his remarks (see enclosure 1) he mentioned the activities of the resistance committee which was installed in the state public exhibit pavillion (reference page 4 Consulate's despatch 11 of September 8) and the spread of marxist propaganda among university students. He also referred to the activities of the Association of the Landless Farmers, which sprang up in an area centered on Encruzilhada do Sul after visits here by Francisco Juliao, of the Ligas Camponesas Movement.

Governor Leonel Brizola, who in the past has sometimes shown a tendency to pooch-pooch the Archbishop's expressions of concern on these matters, has taken the present words of the Archbishop seriously enough to take prompt steps to counteract the effect of the Archbishop's remarks in two ways. First, in a statement released to the press he asked the Archbishop to name those in the government suspected of favoring communist activities. Second, he asked his State Secretary for Interior and Justice, Francisco Brochado da Rocha, who is one of the cleverest lawyers in this part of Brazil, to make an investigation appointing a committee which will include:

- Dr. Floriano Maya D'Avila - Attorney General
- Dr. Walter Tschiedel - President of the Lawyers' Institute
- Des. Darci Pinto - Judge of the Court of Appeals

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From _____

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Encl. No. _____
Desp. No. 17
From PORTO ALEGRE

Dr. Ruben Maciel - Prof. at the Faculty of Medicine of the URS 1/
Dr. Ernesto Corrêa - Prof. at the Law School 2/
Bruno Costa - Student - President of the Federation of Students of the University of Rio Grande do Sul (FURGS).

The results which the Secretary is expected to produce are rather clearly indicated by comments contained in the instruction which the Governor gave him for this investigation which amount to a justification in advance for the activities of some of the groups mentioned by the Archbishop.

Comment: This stand by the Archbishop on the eve of his return from Rome, seems bound to give the Governor some pause in the support he has been manifesting toward the activities mentioned. The Archbishop's statement comes at a time when others in RGS, including members of the Governor's own party, have been evidently uneasy over his leftist attitude. On the other hand the Governor, who can not succeed himself in 1962 is evidently more interested in the impression that he is making outside of this state than within it. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether such influences as that of the Archbishop will have sufficient repercussion in other parts of Brazil to affect substantially the course which Brizola intends to follow.

Percy Warner
Percy Warner
American Consul

Encl. ^{1/} Free translation
of Archbishop's
press interview.

cc. Embassy RIO (with enclosure)

1/ Current President of the PALAGRE's Bi-National Center

2/ Director of the "Diário de Notícias", one of the local "Associados" papers.

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Page 1 of
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Disp. No. 17
From PORTO ALEGRE

FREE TRANSLATION

Excerpted from "Folha da Tarde"
October 6, 1961

**RESISTANCE CENTERS FAVORED BY THE GOVERNMENT
PERFORM COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES**

"... I do not conceal my worries over the activities that are still being performed by the former brigades or democratic resistance centers. I followed their attitudes and declarations, even in the days of the crisis, with apprehension. Everywhere, well known communists tried to take over the control of the movement. The Center, installed in the "Mata-Borrão" 1/ on Ave. Borges de Medeiros, had an action plan evidently communist, to be followed even after the crisis was solved. A great number of students seem nowadays to think only about marxist propaganda.

The "Association of the Landless Farmers", started in Encruzilhada do Sul, gives me the same impression; it promotes the insurrection of rural workers, using communist methods which lead the countrymen to a worse slavery than the misery that they now want to free themselves from.

I cannot understand why some elements in the government, at least apparently favor these movements of agitation that every day have more the form of a real mobilization of subversive communist character, as it occurred in China and other places, for the seizure of power. Only those that want to, are deluded. ..."

1/ State Public Exhibit Pavilion

ZAS/FW/sms

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : **Consulate PORTO ALEGRE**

TO : **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON**

REF : **Consulate's despatch no 17 dated October 10, 1961**

DATE: **October 13, 1961**

732.001/10-1361
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 832.413

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REC'D 10-19

SUBJECT: **Archbishop Scherer Denounces RGS Official Support Communist Activities - II**

The furor caused by the Archbishop's denunciation on October 6 of Rio Grande do Sul (RGS) state government support for communist activities continues, with various important figures expressing support of the Archbishop on this issue. Among the more significant figures have been State Secretary of Agriculture Alberto Hoffman (FRP), Deputy Luciano Machado (PSD), Senhor Carlos Brito Velho (FL), Municipal Secretary of Education, and Osvaldo Peruffo, president of the student group in the Law Faculty of the University of Rio Grande do Sul (URGS).

Secretary Hoffman, who is also head of the FRP in RGS, recalled the continuing and sustained fight of the FRP against "bolchevist imperialism" and stated that there definitely is communist infiltration in the state government, admitting that this applied even to his own secretariat. He also stated that it is timely, not only to fight against communism but to combat and eliminate the conditions which are favorable to communism such as the "inhuman" behavior of the international capitalism. He carefully modified this statement by saying in the same breath this is not to be confused with "the North American people and their institutions as is now happening carelessly (vulgarmente)".

State Deputy PSD Luciano Machado, after declaring in the State Assembly that Governor Brisola himself had favored the communists, brought up the requisition by the Governor of revolvers and ammunition from the Taurus arms factory here during the crisis following the resignation of President Quadros. Despite objections from PTB floor leader Sereno Chaise, Luciano Machado inserted in the record an exchange of correspondence obtained from the Taurus Company, which gave the text of the Governor's request and specified the quantity of arms delivered.

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REPORTER: **PW:mdx/ksa**

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DATE OF ACTION: **OCT 23 1961**

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Encl. No. _____
Dep. No. 21
From PORTO ALEGRE

(See enclosure 1).

Mr. Brite Velho referred to the expressions of support on the communist infiltration issue which he had sent to the Archbishop, and then suggested the names of two professors, Dr. Ray Cirne Lima and Dr. Camilo Martins Costa, who could make a valuable contribution to the committee appointed by Governor Brizola to investigate Archbishop Scherer's charges. Mr. Brite Velho concluded his remarks by saying he had no desire to aggravate the situation but wanted to alert those concerned to the realities in regard to communism which confront the community at the present time.

Oswaldo Peruffo, president of the André da Rocha Academic Center in the Law Faculty of URGS, declared that the problem of communist infiltration in university circles is real. In his statement to the press he expressed concern over the effectiveness of indirect and devious communist indoctrination on a large part of the university students. He referred to "certain extremist students", without mentioning names, who are apparently shaping their words and actions in favor of Russian imperialist ideology.

Counter argument by the Governor's proponents, including Sereno Chaise FIB and State Deputy Hélio Carlomagno (PSD orthodox) President of the State Assembly, served only to add fuel to the fire.

Comment: This argument is being given prominent attention by the press, thus keeping before the public an issue to which the Governor seems sensitive. It appears that the Archbishop timed his pronouncement quite carefully and it seems unlikely that he would have raised the issue unless he were reasonably sure that it could be seen through to a satisfactory conclusion.

P. Warner
Percy Warner
American Consul

Encl.: 1 *att*

cc. Ambassador Rio (With enclosure)

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Page 1 of 1
Encl. No. 1
Dep. No. 21
From **PORTO ALEGRE**

FREE TRANSLATION

"Correio do Povo"
October 15, 1961.

Letter from Governor Brisola to the Taurus Company:

"The State Governor, using his right of authority, demands all the stock of arms and ammunition from the deposits of your firm in Porto Alegre. This material is to be used for the maintenance of public order and the safeguard of the Constitution."
Signed: Eng. Leonel de Moura Brisola, State Governor.

Text of the receipt, signed by José Alves Valença, from the Palácio Piratini:

"I have received from the firm Forjas Taurus S.A. of Porto Alegre, in accordance with the requisition of this date made by the State Governor, 3688 revolvers Taurus make, calibers 32 and 38."

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : American Consulate
Porto Alegre, Brazil

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TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 13, 1961

REF : CW-1198, August 9, 1961

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SUBJECT: Communism in Latin American Universities.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

JOINT STATE-USIA.

INTRODUCTION: In response to the referenced CW, this post offers the following comments on Communism in the universities of this area;

The University of Rio Grande do Sul has schools of Law, Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, Geology, Nursing, Journalism, Arts and Science, Agriculture, Architecture and Economics. The director of the university, Dr. Elyseir Paglioli is a good man, and he is presently visiting the United States on a Point IV grant, however he has not been able to contain completely Communist activities in some of his schools. This activity is manifested principally in the schools of Architecture, Economics and Engineering. The branch of the law school located in the city of Pelotas has strong communist sympathies.

Also in Porto Alegre there is a Catholic University (PUC), but the Communist influence here is negligible.

A new Federal University has been appointed to the city of Santa Maria in the interior of the state, and it feels the pull and influence of the strong Communist organization in that railroad town. Fortunately this tendency is somewhat neutralized by the firm direction of the university president, Dr. Mariano Rocha, a devout Catholic and believer in democratic ideals.

Comments on specific points are as follows:

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

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From Porto Alegre, Brazil

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From _____

STUDENT ACTIVITIES:

1. There is little official evidence of Bloc officials contacting university students and professors. However, this state of RGS, bordering on the country of Uruguay, receives representatives of the Bloc legations operating in that country and of representations are made by the Polish Consul located in Curitiba. These, generally, are in the form of cultural exhibits or presentations.

On the other hand, students and student organizations are receiving large quantities of mailed propaganda originating in Uruguay - on Russia, Red China and Cuba. Much of this is recognized by the students as pure propaganda; yet the well prepared and elaborate material leaves insidious dregs in the students' minds.

2. Only three or four years ago, it was felt that anti-American attitudes were manifest principally at the university level in this area, but diligent efforts on the part of the Communists have created existing hard cores of anti-American expression in the secondary schools, principally in those belonging to the state. The outstanding secondary school in this state, Julio de Castilhos, has student groups pushing Cuban propaganda in pamphlet form and also by bulletin board announcements. This is, of course, accomplished by a relatively small group, but the efforts are there.

On the other hand, the state organization of Secondary Students (UGES) is basically controlled by a strong anti-Communist, pro-democratic group of youths. It was this organization's lone voice that challenged Communist influence in the "Committees of Resistance" that came into being in this area during the recent political upheaval caused by President Quadros' resignation.

It is also this group that has attacked leftist tendencies in the University student organizations.

3. As in paragraph (1), there is little official evidence. Yet offers to Russian universities come to local students, and they come principally from Uruguay. Also some offers come from Bloc Cultural organizations functioning in the city of Rio de Janeiro. It is known that the National Organization of Students (UNE) receives scholarships through Bloc legations, but, once again, direct evidence is lacking.

4. The political significance of the university student in Rio Grande do Sul is as important as it is in other Latin American countries where the student's political utterance has an impact out of proportion to his experience.

This much, however, should be said of the student of this area.

By and large,

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By and large, he is more dedicated to his studies and is less inclined to indulge in the monkeyshines the students in Rio and farther north are so fond of. The Gaucho student is more serious in his academic endeavor.

A relatively small percentage of students actively participate in political life, but such is their organization and intensity that they cannot be discarded as unimportant. At the present moment, the two most powerful university groups, Federacao Estudantes Universitarios do RGS and Uniao Estadual de Estudantes, are headed by violently anti-American-if they are not outright Communists-leaders.

Evidence of the students' political importance is in the courtship they receive from national political parties and from the attention the Governor and University president give them.

For this small group of student politicians, their university experience is but a training ground for future political aspirations, and these young (some are not so young) demagogues are closely watched by their seniors, on the state and national level, for future party leaders.

5. It is this Post's feeling that one of the most effective methods of combatting the Communist infiltration would be through politically adept American students. Of great value would be specialized, young student officers attached as Cultural Assistants. These persons could deal solely with student activities in this assigned region, coordinating findings and actions with similar officers in other areas of the country. Being young (recently graduated) persons they could enter into university activities and make essential contacts with ease, for the great majority of university students are neutral or have some basic sympathies for the U.S.A. concerning the political problems at hand, but they permit the vociferous few to make anti-American statement as if those statements represented the thoughts and attitudes of all. Indeed, many of the left-thinking students are voted into office because of little or no competition--or because these leftists pretend to be politically neutral themselves until they are in office. But in such an atmosphere the influence of politically savvy American Students or Embassy student representatives could be felt. Especially felt if such representatives could recommend various forms of university social aid (funds being available) to be done by official or private American sources.

A fertile field to offer aid would be that of secondary student groups; however, this is a longer range project and it is entirely possible that such time no longer exists; but in case there is interest, there exists a specific opportunity to aid these students. They need private aid for the completion of their building for secondary students. This building will serve as a student union

and as a

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From Porto Alegre, Brazil

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and as a dormitory for students needing this help. It will also furnish low cost meals for students from out-of-town.

Promised state aid has not been forthcoming, and since it had been promised by the Governor (Brizola) its absence may embarrass him somewhat. Following on the heels of suitable propaganda, aid of the type necessary to finish or advance the building's construction could have a heavy impact in this area.

Seminars in Brazil for American students, such as the recently held Wisconsin University Seminar in Rio Grande do Sul, are extremely effective. The eighteen, Portuguese speaking students brought to this area by the University of Wisconsin made a lasting impression on the student and academic circles of Porto Alegre. These mature young Americans are even more worthwhile than the effective Junior Year Abroad Programs. It is this Post's strong recommendation that means be given to the Wisconsin University to repeat a similar program next year.

Also effective, and worthy of amplification, are the Point IV programs bringing American professors to Brazilian universities. Evidence of this is plainly visible in the influence the American professors of economics have had on the local university school of economics and Rio Grande's business world. Seminars organized by these men have attracted Brazilian business men from all over the state and have created a demand for advanced studies in economics. The Brazilian professors of the school have found their American colleagues interesting and academically "tops". Excellent working relations exist.

Student travel grants to the United States are of great value, but some grants should be made available to the secondary students. The whole program should be enlarged, but it should be developed and planned very, very carefully for adequate programing in the United States. The groups should be conducted by highly competent Americans chosen for reasons other than the mere ability to speak Portuguese. A well planned program could encompass early selection of the students, six months of intensive English lessons in Brazil and then the planned tour in the U.S.A.

As evidenced by suggestions from friendly and interested nationals, an important weapon against Communist propaganda would be a publication along the lines of the magazine "Em Guarda" published during World War II. This form of publication carries various facets of American life which give lie to the Communists' statements and represents a type of publication widely sought by all Brazilians. Such material would strengthen the American image in this area, and would be particularly effective as handout material to university students.

AmEmbassy, Rio 2 copies (USIS
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Percy Warner
Percy Warner
American Consul

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

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FROM : AmConsul, SANTOS, Brazil NO. 32

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. DATE OCT 24 1962
OCTOBER 16 1961

REF : None

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10-26-61

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA HANDBILLS AND TOKENS

As of possible interest to the Department, there are enclosed forty handbills printed by the Communist Party of Brazil so as crudely to resemble various denominations of paper money and carrying communist-line slogans. Also enclosed are four stamps, two bearing the likeness of Luiz Carlos PRESTES and ostensibly worth Cr\$10.00, and two showing the hammer-and-sickle and the legend "Partido Comunista do Brasil", each worth Cr\$5.00. Finally, there is also enclosed a coin-shaped token with the likeness of Joseph STALIN.

It is believed that the Communist Party of Brazil prepared these bills and tokens some years ago for distribution among its members and sympathizers as a propaganda and fund-raising device. As they do not seem to be in current circulation, they probably have only a historic value, if any at all.

Virgil P. Randolph
Virgil P. Randolph, III
American Consul

att,
Enclosures: *att/m.*
As stated.

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Virgil P. Randolph, III/es **OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

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 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. October 20, 1961
 REF : Job location
 FBI/B, Washington
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SUBJECT: Communist Party Call for Support Receives Little Response

In an effort to gain support for the legalization of the Brazilian Communist Party under the name of Partido Comunista Brasileiro, leaflets were distributed and other steps taken to invite the public to a mass meeting at a downtown theater on October 17, 1961, largely for the purpose of obtaining signatures on a petition to register the party officially. It was reported that only about a hundred persons showed up. More probably would have done so but for the reason that at this particular time many politically conscious persons are reluctant to be recognized openly as communist supporters. The meeting thus apparently did not have the support of leftist Mayor Miguel Arraes or Lt. Governor Palopidas Silveira who, had they been interested could have encouraged attendance. That they did not do so reflects their more compelling interest in the possibility of organizing with Governor Brizzola of Rio Grande do Sul and other leftists a more palatable left-wing front with more chance than the Communist Party of gaining popular support, especially in terms of next year's elections. A recent press item indicated that the "Frente Esquerdista" being contemplated would be organized "without the communists although it will not necessarily be directed against them". A major point apparently delaying agreement on the "Frente" is its position toward former President Janio Quadros - Arraes, sensing the possibility of a return by him with highly exploitable political opportunity, would like to gear the proposed "Frente" to his restoration to power, but apparently has encountered some opposition to this.

The lack of success of the Communist Party at the meeting on October 17 now is leading to other efforts to obtain signatures on a petition for its legalization. The petition reportedly is being circulated in the interior of Pernambuco as well as in cities under disguises to mislead people into believing that they are signing for something else (e.g., stabilization of the cost of living). How many signatures that thus may be obtained is in doubt.

cc: Amamb Rio de Janeiro (2)
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 Albert A. Rabida
 American Consul
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FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE 29
 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. November 7, 1961
 REF : Consulate's desp. n^o17, Oct. 10; n^o21, Oct. 13; and n^o23, Oct. 24, 1961

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACI 11-13-61	ARR-4	IN 2	REP 2	AF	ANA	EUR	FE	NEA	SY	INR	DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
			ADM	COM	FRD	INT	LAB	TAR	TR	XSD		NOV 16 1961
			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	FBI		

SUBJECT: Archbishop Scherer Denounces RGS Official Support Communist Activities - IV

Leading newspapers in Porto Alegre, on November 7 front paged and headlined a document expressing support of Archbishop Vicente Scherer on his stand against communist infiltration in the government of the state. A free translation of the text of this document, with the names of its 317 signers is enclosed. (Enclosure 1). The signatures include 2 former governors, 2 former interventors, all Catholic bishops in RGS, 3 marshalls, 16 generals, a number of leading university professors, and many other influential names in the social, cultural, and economic, as well as the public sphere in this area. Also among the signers are some political figures from other parts of Brazil.

Comment: These names from many different groups and various political affiliations may well represent a broad front, rather than a mere cross-section, of people influential in the life of this state. The statement appears within a few days after there were reports from administration circles that during his recent visit here President Goulart had cleared up the misunderstanding between Governor Brizola and the Archbishop over the latter's denunciation of communist infiltration in the state administration, and thus tends to keep the issue alive on the eve of the 1962 political campaign.

P. Warner
 Percy Warner
 American Consul

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Encl.: Free translation of text and list of signers
 cc.: Amembassy RIO (with enclosure)

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From _____

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Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 29
From PORTO ALEGRE

Free translation
Correio do Povo
November 7, 1961

"We express to your Most Reverend Excellency our unlimited support in your denunciation of marxist agents in the political administrative establishment (i.e. executive branch) of the State, shown in the recent crisis which rocked Brazil. The patriotic and fearless stand of your Most Reverend Excellency is a manifestation of your vigilant and exemplary Pastor's conscience with regard to the national welfare (bem comm da nacionalidade). We express to your Most Reverend Excellency our entire adherence to the collective ideal of a social renovation based on justice and liberty through the inspiration of Christian and democratic ideas. Respectful salutations:

Prof. Armando Câmara	Prof. Carlos de Brito Velho
Prof. Jose Luiz Martins Costa	Prof. Gervasio Kraemer da Luz
Dr. Glicerio Alves	Prof. Jose Carlos Haertel
Prof. Galeno Lacerda	Prof. Paulo Ferlini
Prof. Francisco Jose Simch Jr.	Prof. Luiz Duarte Viana
Prof. Adroaldo Mesquita da Costa	Prof. Eugenio Brito
Prof. Edgard Luiz Schneider	Prof. Camilo Martins Costa
Prof. Elpidio Paes	Prof. Nel Wiedmann
Prof. Ruy Cirne Lima	Prof. Pedro Chaves Barcellos
Prof. Darcy Azambuja	Prof. Dales Vertes
Prof. Ernani Estrella	Prof. Ernani Weternick
Prof. Jose Sâlgado Martins	Prof. Joaquim Blesman
Prof. Armando Dias de Azevedo	Prof. Wery Ulrich Caldas
Prof. Vicente Marques Santiago	Prof. Pa. Urbano Thiessen
Prof. Amadeu de Oliveira Freitas	Prof. Diego Blanco
Prof. João Leitão de Abreu	Prof. Lothar Hessel
Prof. Francisco Machado Carrion	Prof. Clovis Vergara Marques
Prof. Laudelino Medeiros	Prof. Paulo Lesser
Prof. Jose Rafael de Azambuja Jr.	Prof. José Sanseverino
Prof. Angelo Ricci	Prof. Egberto Guido Becker
Prof. Ernani Fiori	Prof. Fernando Jorge Schneider
Prof. Raimundo Gonçalves Viana	Prof. Jacy Mendonça
Prof. Romeu Macillo	Prof. Luiz Carlos Pitta Pinheiro
Prof. Othelo Laurent	Prof. Ney Bernd
Prof. Derival da Silva Schmitt	Prof. Antônio Martins Costa
Prof. Manoel Lázaro de Almeida	Prof. Filipe Machado Carrion
Prof. Luiz Lessegueur de Faria	Prof. João Nadel
Prof. Dario Bittencourt	Prof. Clóvis Couto e Silva
Prof. Décio Martins Costa	Prof. Jorge Oliveira
Prof. Antônio Rocha Almeida	Prof. Khalil Zachia

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Prof. Ivo Correa Meyer
Prof. Outoprine Correia
Prof. Gastão Dias de Castro
Prof. Álvaro Magalhães
Prof. Raul Moreira
Prof. Álvaro Barcellos Ferreira
Prof. Gabino da Fonseca
Prof. Rist Correa
Prof. Thomas Mariante
Prof. Ivo Kuhl
Prof. Saadi Taufik
Prof. Homero Jobim
Prof. Guerra Elessman
Prof. Carlos Carvalho Schmidt
Prof. Fernando de Azevedo Moura
Prof. Ary Tithboel
Eng. Fernando Costa Gama
Eng. Edmundo Casado Marques
Dr. Otty Belgio Trindade
Luiz Osório de Almeida
Eapoldo Malzoni Hugo
Adão Zachia
Antônio Sarandi Machado
D. Luiz Victor Sartori
D. Antônio Zattera
D. Cláudio Colling
D. Alberto Etges
D. Benedito Zorzi
D. Luiz de Nadal
D. Augusto Petre
D. José Gomes
Mal. Salvador Cesar Obino
Mal. Coriolano de Andrade
Gen. Rinaldo Câmara
Gen. Djalmar Tafvesson
Gen. Dr. Sady Fisher
Gen. Dr. Aurélio Py
Gen. Jaguaré Teixeira
Gen. Dr. Miguel Marques Barreto Viana
Gen. Joaquim da Rosa Cruz
Gen. Graçiliano Fontoura
Gen. Dr. Alfredo Lemos V. Flor
Gen. Dr. Alfredo Viana
Gen. Osorio Tuiuti de O. Freitas
Gen. Oimir Borba Savaiva
Gen. Luiz de Azambuja Cardoso
Gen. Adebal C. Silva
Gen. Manoel Dias
Gen. Amarillo Osorio
Cel. Breno Olintho Outeiral

Cel. Leopoldo Bittencourt
Cel. Prof. Luiz Carlos Daudt
Cel. Mário Fernando Pantoja
Cel. Dr. Luiz Aragon
Cel. Luiz Carlos de Moraes
Sen. Daniel Krieger-(PL)RGS
Sen. Prof. Ferreira de Souza-GB
Dep. Fed. José A. B. de Medeiros-RGW
Dep. Fed. Tarso Dutra-(PSD)RGS
Dep. Fed. Ruy Santos-Bahia
Dep. J.P. Coelho de Souza-(PL)-RGS
Dep. Est. Paulo Brossard-(PL)
" " Solano Borges-(PL)
" " Poty Medeiros-(UDN)
" " J. Arlindo Kunzier-(PSD)
" " Ary Delgado-(PSD)
" " Pío M. da Fontoura-(PSD)
" " Hsylvio Jobim-(PSD)
" " Luciano Machado-(PSD)
" " Ariosto Jagger-(PSD)
" " Lauro Leitão-(PSD)
" " Pedro Prolo-(PSD)
" " Euclides Kliemann-(PSD)
" " Antônio Fornari-(PSD)
" " Fereinie Pinto-(PSD)
" " Gustavo Langsch-(PSD)
" " Alfredo Hoffmeister-(PSD)
" " Adão Fett-(PL)
" " Heitor Galante-(PL)
" " Gudsem Castanheira-(PL)
" " Getúlio Marcantonio-(PL)
" " Arthur Bachini-(UDN)
" " Gúlio Brunelli-(UDN)
" " José Zachia-(FDC)
" " Mário Mondino-(FDC)
" " Onil Xavier-(FRP)
" " Egon Renner-(FRP)
Cel. Walter Peracchi Barcellos
Cel. Ildefonso P. de Albuquerque
Cel. Abílio da Silva Moraes
Cel. Dr. Granja de Abreu
Cel. Carlos Pandolfo
Cel. Gerdano de Abreu
Cel. Araújo de Souza Guterres
Cel. Antonio de Matos Ferrera
Eng. Ilde Meneghetti
Dr. Walter Jobim
Dr. Cilon P. da Rosa
Des. Samuel Figueiredo da Silva
Dr. Manoel Braga Gastal
Dr. Orlando da C. Carlos

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Dr. Walter C. Becher	Dr. Carlos Pestana
Dr. João L. de Azevedo	Dr. Carlos Walls
Dr. Galeno V. da Fonseca	Dr. Mário G. Martins Costa
Dr. João Pico de Almeida	Dr. Ernesto W.C. Jung
Dr. Adalberto Postes	Dr. Alberto A. de Godol
Dr. Carlos F. de Azevedo	Dr. Waldemar de Vasconcelos
Dr. Cândido M. Carrion	Dr. Altamir de Lacerda
Dr. Cesar Pestana	Dr. Damaso Rocha
Dr. Gastão Bernd	Dr. Pedro Chaves Barcellos
Dr. João Petersen Jr.	Dr. Eduardo Gonçalves Netto
Dr. Oscar Freitas de Castro	Dr. Henrique F. de Araujo
Dr. João Dentice	Dr. Fery R. Condessa
Dr. Nicanor K. da Luz	Dr. José Barros de Vasconcelos
Dr. A. de Oliveira Freitas	Dr. Viryi Ramos
Dr. Peter W. Ashton	Dr. Antônio Amorim
Dr. Leonidas Xausa	Cândido Prado
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Dr. Paulo Rache	Dr. Caio Brandão & Mallo
Dr. Aljo Obino	Dr. Mauro Cunha
Dr. Cláudio Furtado	Dr. Dargy Berbigier
Dr. Flávio V. Lacerda	Dr. José de Oliveira Rosa
Dr. Mário Rodrigues Santiago	Dr. José L. Z. de Azevedo Jr.
Dr. Antônio Americo Dexheimer Kessler	Dr. José L. Carvalho Leite
Dr. Albano Volkmer	Nestor de Moura Jardim
Dr. José W. Disshinger	Jose Morais Vellinho
Dr. João Loureiro	Albino F. Dreyer
Dr. Paulo de S. Jardim	Luiz P. Chaves Barcellos
Dr. Almir Alves	Agostelo Firpo
Dr. Jorge de O. Meditsch	Jose Gonçalves
Dr. João Alfredo S. Pitres	Arquimínio Azevedo
Dr. Manoel S. Pitres	Domingos Favaro
Dr. Eurípides J. de Oliveira	Eulino Ribeiro
Dr. João Magalhães F.	Zeridiano Soares
Dr. José Marques B. Viana	Zeferino A. Fontoura
Dr. Paulo B. de Oliveira	Cassiano de Oliveira
Dr. José Pilla F.	Olinto Fontoura
Dr. Say Marques	Jose P. Pinto
Dr. José Antonio Medeiros	Julio Castilhos de Azevedo
Dr. Waldemar de C. e Silva	Edgar da Rocha Contreiras
Dr. Athos D. Ferreira	Fernando Chaves Barcellos
Dr. Pedro Chiarella	Hélio de Souza Santos
Dr. Antônio A. Martins Costa Na	Waldir José Maggi
Dr. José A. Krieger	Lupicínio Azevedo
Dr. João Pedro Conceição	Jair O. Soares
Dr. Alberto Luiz Volkmer	Jose Braga Vitorino
Dr. Ruy Vilanova	Artur F. Azambuja
Dr. Paulo Couto e Silva	Antônio Medina
Dr. Mário An. da Cunha	Itiberê Zian
Dr. João C.F. de Medeiros	Jose S. Benevides

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Antonio Gentil
Gastao Brito Silva
Carlito Martins
Rogalvo dos Reis
Joao Dias Ferreira
Joao Batista Cardoso
Felipe Rabde
Benjamin Arruda
Pedro P. Schmidt
Argemiro R. Freitas Dornelles
Domingos Boster
Fernando Machado Carrion
Rogerio Xavier
M. Carlos Kalk
Jose M.P. Chaves
Edgar L. Oliveira
Clóvis Fortes
Mauricio M. Carrion
Olinto Machado
Fernando Domingues
Joao Luiz Schys
Aureo M. Fulgencio
Paulo P. Mendes
Ovidio Bittencourt
Pery Moraes
Artur Rhoden
Armando M. Barreto
Nelson Steck
Volmey M. Barreto
Clayco Lopes de Lima

Leandro A. Costa
Alcides Beck
J. Tadeu Onar
Armando D'Elia
Pascoal Nazi
Paulo Moreira
Ari Fernandes
Americo Gay
Adagastor Braga
Gensio Gualdi
Antonio Neto da Silva
Afonso Galvani
Mario Teixeira
Carlos Guerst
Dr. Mario Spindola
Dr. Paulo de Carvalho Leite
Julio Gebben
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Eimar Francisco Bissigo
Nelson Trentin
Hanz Glanzner
Ney Correa da Rosa
Lauro Godo

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FROM : AMCONSUL, Salvador, Bahia

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TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

November 14, 1961

REF : -----

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REC'D	11/26/61			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	NSC	NSA	FBI		

SUBJECT: POLITICAL - Petition to legalize Communist Party of Brazil (PCB)

MICROFILM

After some fifteen years of precarious, clandestine existence in Bahia, the Communist Party of Brazil (PCB or Partido Comunista Brasileiro) is making an open bid for legal recognition. A major campaign has been launched to secure broad public support. To this end a petition requesting registration of the PCB with the Superior Tribunal Eleitoral has been circulated for signature among the eligible voters of Bahia. The petition recognizes as "lawful" the right of the Brazilian Communists to "demand" registration of the PCB and specifically supports the appeal made by Luiz Carlos Prestes. According to the local press about one thousand signatures already have been obtained before the official opening of the campaign. According to the Jornal da Bahia, the goal of three thousand signatures by early December will be readily achieved.

Almost certainly the movement for legalizing the PCB got started in Bahia a few months ago as an aftermath of the crisis created by the resignation of President Quadros and as a reaction to the enticing possibilities opened up by the new parliamentary system. The first public notice came, however, on November 11 with the announcement of a mass meeting at the Associaçao dos Funcionarios to be held tomorrow evening, November 15. This meeting will formally open the campaign for registration of the PCB. It will also formally establish a Bahian Commission for the collection of signatures. The meeting will be covered in detail from other sources.

To minimize future security check problems involving the signers of this petition the Consulate intends to supply a reasonably complete listing with estimates of the degree of involvement in the PCB's campaign. This will be a continuing project. A list

JMFlanagan:olb

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FORM 6-61 FS-439 GPO 912596

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ACTION	ACTION		
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NAME OF OFFICER	ACTION	TO RM/	
& OFFICE SYMBOL			

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Dep. No. 24
From Salvador, Bahia

of the individuals who have already signed is attached. It will be enlarged and filled in as more information becomes available. The coding symbols adopted are as follows:

- * Probably idealistic motivation; no known connection with the PCB or known leftist tendencies.
- ** Probably opportunistic motivation; not known to have strong political convictions; probably innocent of PCB connections.
- *** With leftist or extreme nationalistic tendencies but known to have no formal connections with PCB.
- **** PCB member or with definitely known activities sympathetic to PCB goals.
- 0000 Degree of involvement not known at this time.

James M. Flanagan
James M. Flanagan
American Consul

Enclosures: (1) Copy and translation of "petition" *1 Oct*
(2) List of individuals

*1st Oct
etc*

cc: Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

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0032

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From Salvador, Bahia

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

- XX Osório Vilas-Boas, President of the Camara Municipal of Salvador
- XX Dr. Barbosa Romou, Secretary of Finance of Salvador's Camara de Vereadores
- 0000 Diógenes Alves, President of Associação dos Ferroviários
- 0000 João Cardoso de Sousa, Estivador
- 0000 José Nilo dos Santos, President of Sindicato de Carris Urbanos da Cidade do Salvador
- 0000 João Ribeiro dos Passos, President of Sindicato dos Metalúrgicos
- 0000 Silvestre de Jesus, President of Sindicato dos Panificadores
- XXX Paulo Mendes, President of União dos Estudantes da Bahia
- 0000 Adelson Andrade, President of Sindicato da Construção Civil
- 0000 Idelfrades Silva Santos, President of Sindicato dos Marinheiros
- XXXX Aristeu Nogueira, Lawyer
- XXXX Dr. Busínio Lavigne, Cacauicultor (Reputed C S)
- XXX Dr. Herval Pina Ribeiro, Secretário Geral do Movimento Nacionalista
- XXXX Dr. Manuel Jeronimo Ferreira, Doctor
- 0000 Dr. Walter Filizola, Lawyer
- XXXX Dr. Gerson Mascarenhas, Doctor and University Professor
- 0000 Americo Carvalho, Business man
- 0000 Maria Brandão.

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FEDERAL DEPUTIES:

- XX Clemens Sampaio (PSD)
- XXXX Fernando Santana (PSD)
- XX Waldir Pires (PSD)
- XX Hélio Ramos (PR)

STATE DEPUTIES:

- XX André Negreiros (PSD) President of
- XXX Wilson Falcão (UDM)
- 0000 Henrique Lima Santos (PSD)
- XXX Gastão Pedreira (PR) Leader of
- XXX Raimundo Reis (PSD)
- 0000 Djalma Bessa (PSD) Leader of
- X Belivar Santana (PSD)
- 0000 Juarez Souza (PSD)
- 0000 Eulo Mendes (PR)
- XX Antonio Brito (PSD) (The Fox of PSD) (Brother of Min. Education
Oliveira Brito)
- XXX Hamilton Cohn (PSD) Leader of
- 0000 Murilo Cavalcanti (PSD)
- 0000 Cristóvão Colombo (PSD) President of Câmara de Vereadores
de Salvador

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS:

- 0000 Marcelo Duarte
- XXXX Machado Neto
- 0000 Silvio Faria
- X J. A. Costa Pinto

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University Professors (Cont.)

XXXX Gerson Mascarenhas
XXXX Milton Santos

JOURNALISTS AND WRITERS:

XXXX Inácio Alencar
0000 Kleber Ribeiro
XXX José Contepiras
XXXX Ariovaldo Mates
X Vasconcelos Maia
XXX Paulo Gil Soares
XXXX José Gorenader

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS:

(*) XXX Paulo Mendes, President of UEB
(*) XXX Oliveiros Guainaz, ex-president of UNE
0000 Carlos Nelson Coutinho, Law of the University
0000 Aurélio Rocha, Medicine of the University
0000 Orrélio Rocha, Medicine and Public Health
0000 Milton Carvalho, Engineering
0000 José Alberto Ramos, Agronomy
0000 José Maria Costa Pinto, Catholic Law
XXX Sérgio L. Vieira, Economics
0000 Esdrás Nunes, Nursing
0000 Brochado
0000 Jorge Santana, Odontology

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From Salvador, Bahia

University Students (Cont.)

0000 Freitas, Pharmacy

FROM INTERIOR:

- 0000 Francisco Guimarães (Pres. FALTAB)
- 0000 José Castano da Silva (Cameleira)
- 0000 Nilo dos Santos (Caraveias)
- 0000 Alfredo Santos (Congala)
- 0000 Pedro Gomes, Sindicato dos Empregados na Lavoura Cacauífera
- xxxx Dr. Herval Pina Ribeiro, Sec. Gen'l Nationalistic Movement,
Bahia Section
(Gov. put in jail in 1934; arrested
demonstrated in streets)
- 0000 Dr. Walter Filizola (Lawyer)
- 0000 Dr. Nemésio Sales (Lawyer)

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0036

#1
Enclosures to dispatch 24
from Salvador

ARA

Jornal da Bahia, 11 November 1961

On the 15th of November, at the Associação dos Funcionários Públicos (Rua Carlos Gomes, 95) at 2000 hours, there will be launched in Salvador a campaign for the registration of the Partido Comunista Brasileiro (PCB) sponsored by the Comissão de Apoio a Coleta de Assinaturas. By this campaign Bahian Communists will profit from the support of various personalities, including federal and state deputies, city councilmen, writers, physicians, journalists, etc.



0037

Jornal da Manhã, 22 November, 1961

**REGISTRATION OF THE BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY
PUBLIC ACTION ON THE 15TH**

The collection of signatures in Bahia for the registration of the PCB has already passed one thousand signatures and must end during the first days of December with a total of three thousand signatures of eligible voters.

On the 15th of November there will be held in the Associação dos Funcionários, Rua Carlos Gomes, 95, at 8:00 PM, a formal ceremony installing the Comissão Bahiana de Apoio e Coleta de Assinaturas para o Registro do Partido Comunista Brasileiro. It is composed of the following individuals:

(Names of Members)

MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE OF BAHIA FOR SUPPORT OF THE REGISTRATION OF THE PCB

When the country becomes strong in democratic principles and the political parties, with ample liberty, debate the great national problems, we recognize as lawful the right of Brazilian Communists to demand of the Superior Tribunal Eleitoral the registration of the PCB, whose program provides full respect to the fundamental liberties of man and the principle of plurality of parties, in the terms established by our Constitution.

In spite of the differences of base of those who have signed below, due to their political and philosophical orientation, of the various theses defended by Brazilian Communists, we all recognize, nevertheless, their rights.

We support their request for registration to the Superior Tribunal Eleitoral as represented by Sr. Luis Carlos Prates.

(List of Names)

0038

Jornal da Bahia, 14 November 1961

Deputies and city councilmen have received invitations signed by bacharel Aristeu NOGUEIRA, for the public meeting which will start in Bahia the campaign for the electoral registration of the PCB, to be held at 2000 hours on the 15th, in the Associação dos Funcionários Públicos, on Rua Carlos Gomes, 95.

PCB
Aristeu Nogueira
Associação dos Funcionários Públicos
Rua Carlos Gomes, 95

0039

Registro do Partido Comunista Brasileiro

ATO PÚBLICO NO DIA 15

A coleta de assinaturas na Bahia para o registro do Partido Comunista Brasileiro já começou e mais de mil firmas já foram atingidas nos primeiros dias de dezembro, um total de 2.000 assinaturas de eleitores.

No próximo dia 15 de novembro, será realizado na Associação dos Funcionários Públicos, à rua Carlos Gomes n. 95, às 20 horas, um ato solene, para a instalação da Comissão Baiana de Apoio à Coleta de Assinaturas para o Registro do Partido Comunista Brasileiro, que terá como constituintes: Presidente da Comissão de Vereadores de Salvador, Ovídio Vilas-Boas; Dr. Barbosa Romera — secretário de Finanças da Prefeitura; Presidente da Associação dos Ferrovários — Durval Alves; João Cardoso de Sousa — advogado; José Nilo dos Santos — presidente do Sindicato de Carris Urbanos da Cidade de Salvador; João Ribeiro dos Passos — presidente do Sindicato dos Metalúrgicos; Silvestre de Jesus — presidente do Sindicato dos Profissionais; Paulo Mendes — presidente do União dos Estudantes da Bahia; Antônio Augusto Silva Santos — presidente do Sindicato dos Trabalhadores em Serviço Público; Antônio Nogueira — bacharel em direito; Dr. Euzébio Ladeira — contabilista; Dr. Heval Pina Ribeiro — secretário geral do Movimento Nacionalista; Dr. Manoel Jerônimo Faria — médico; Dr. Walter Fúlio — advogado; Dr. Carlos Araújo — médico e professor universitário; Américo Carvalho, comerciante; Mário Brandão e outros.

MANIFESTO AO POVO BAIANO DE APOIO AO REGISTRO DO P. C. B.

Quando se fala em princípios democráticos e em partidos políticos de massas, com ampla liberdade, os grandes problemas nacionais, reconhecemos como legitímo o direito de os cidadãos brasileiros reclamarem a abertura do Tribunal Eleitoral e o registro do Partido Comunista Brasileiro, tal, programa eleitoral não somente o movimento democrático, mas também a liberdade e a justiça social.

Apesar de desconhecarmos alguns dos signatários, por origem política e cultural diversa, de vários dos locais de onde, porém, democraticamente o direito se defende. Por isso, repetimos o pedido de registro formulado ao P. C. B. pelos comunistas brasileiros, reconhecendo pelo Dr. Luiz Carlos Prestes.

Presidente Federal: Cláudio Campelo, do P. C. B. (Bahia); Presidente do P. C. B. Bahia: Fátima A. F. F. Helle; Presidente do P. C. B. Pernambuco: Euzébio Ladeira; Presidente do P. C. B. Ceará: Wilson Siqueira; Presidente do P. C. B. Paraíba: Ovídio Vilas-Boas; Presidente do P. C. B. Rio Grande do Sul: João de Deus; Presidente do P. C. B. Minas Gerais: Durval Alves; Presidente do P. C. B. São Paulo: Antônio Brito; Presidente do P. C. B. Rio de Janeiro: Mário Cavalcanti; Presidente do P. C. B. Ceará: Cláudio Campelo; Presidente da Comissão de Vereadores de Salvador: Ovídio Vilas-Boas; Secretário de Finanças da Prefeitura de Salvador: Barbosa Romera; Professor Universitário: Américo Araújo; Machado Neto; Silvio Faria; J. A. Costa Pinto; Gerardo Mascarenhas; Milton Santos; José Antônio e outros; Inácio Almeida; Rício; Milton; José Antônio; Agostinho; Presidente do Sindicato: Alberto Vitor dos Formigões; Jurcy Costa; dos Advogados: Diógenes Alves da Anacleto; dos Ferrovários: Juvenal Souto Junior; dos Portuários: João Pina de Oliveira; dos Bancários: José Nilo dos Santos; dos Carris Urbanos: João R. dos Passos; dos Metalúrgicos: Silvestre de Jesus; dos Profissionais: José Rodrigues Costa; dos Tatuados: Renato Alves dos Santos; dos Estudantes: José Rodrigues Costa; Filho dos Metalúrgicos: Antônio Augusto Silva Santos; dos Trabalhadores em Serviço Público: Antônio Nogueira; dos Bacharéis em Direito: Dr. Euzébio Ladeira; dos Contabilistas: Dr. Heval Pina Ribeiro; dos Médicos: Dr. Manoel Jerônimo Faria; dos Advogados: Dr. Walter Fúlio; dos Médicos e Professores Universitários: Américo Carvalho; dos Comerciantes: Mário Brandão e outros.

Registro do Partido Comunista Brasileiro

ATO PÚBLICO NO DIA 15

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MANIFESTO AO POVO BAIANO DE APOIO AO REGISTRO DO P. C. B.

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WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01582 00038

0041

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

47 (6)

- Action
- ARA
- Info
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- ISIA
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- LNK
- CIA
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- OSD
- ARMY
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CONFIDENTIAL

CORRECTED PERMANENT RECORD COPY

Control: 3918

Rec'd: Jan. 9, 1962

4:14 AM

FROM: Rio de Janeiro - CORRECTED PAGE 1

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1581, January 8, 7 p.m.

JAN 9 1962

APR 15 1962

1581

Members extremist Movimento Anti-Comunista (MAC) early morning January 6 sought unsuccessfully break into headquarters National Students Union, fired 7 or 8 revolver shots at building, painted on the wall slogan "house of Lackies Moscow, MAC". Incident is latest and most violent manifestation by relatively small group Guanabara anti-Communists including police and military officers who in some months have been seeking embarrass and thwart Communists by actions consisting mostly slogan-painting but including also "tarring" of Prestes home and seizure petitions for registration PCB as legal party.

Armed violence against UNE though resulting no personal injuries has stirred entire left to action and led not only ULTIMA HORA but also CORREIO DA MANHA to call for federal intervention Guanabara on ground direct or indirect responsibility Governor Lacerda, who indeed may have some connection with MAC. UNE and other student organizations have issued strongly anti-Lacerda notes of protest and have called mass meeting downtown Rio tomorrow which press reports may be attended by Governors Prizola and Borges Teixeira and Recife Mayor Arraes, who all have expressed solidarity UNE. Federal Deputy Celso Brant (PR-Minas Gerais), fellow-traveling member nationalist Parliamentary front, reportedly seeking convene congress in special session to consider subversive activities extreme right.

President Goulart has expressed to UNE directors indignation over occurrence and directed civil and military "cabinets" maintain closest contact competent authorities for investigation origin terrorist manifestations. Minister Justice Masser and Lt. Col. Carlos Cairoli, Chief Federal Department

Public Security

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(2)

Included by RUV

This copy must be returned to RM/R central files with notation of action taken.

ACTION ASSIGNED TO		ACTION TAKEN	
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	
OFFICE SYMBOL			

0042

Air Pouch

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

832.413/2-1362
XR 732.001
XR 832.20

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO 641
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. February 13, 1962
DATE

REF :

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.			
	ARA-4	RM/R-2	REP-1	INR-5	P-3
REC'D	2-26-62	CIA-10	USIA-8	NCA-3	NSC-2
				ARMY-3	NAVY-3
				AIR-3	

SUBJECT: The Church and Rural Brazil COM-10 AGR-10 WAB-5

A trend toward more active interest by the Church in the Brazilian rural social and economic situation is a significant aspect of the current political picture. Church activity in combating Communist influence and improving living conditions in the rural areas has been stimulated by the Castro revolution and its impact on rural areas in Brazil. The Church has sponsored peasant groups in the South, has applied not-so-subtle pressure on left-leaning officials such as Rio Grande do Sul Governor Leonel Brizzola and President Goulart, and is moving frontally for a true reform which would at the same time improve the lot of the peasant and cut the ground from under Communism. The Church's new reformist bent is well illustrated in a declaration by the Central Commission of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops last October. This document is summarized below, and an English translation is enclosed.

Taking its inspiration from "Mater et Magister," the Central Commission announced its desire to see Brazilian agriculture integrated into the rhythmic development of the rest of the country. For the realization of this, it calls for the usual material assists to the farmers such as transportation, etc., but goes further in demanding technical instruction, easy and continuing credit, guaranteed economic security, and the commitment to give a dignified standard of living to everyone. The control of a system to guarantee all this should be vested in the peasants themselves, not only to protect them against profiteering elements (and government) but to impart a sense of the dignity of labor and self-help to the down-trodden laborers. To implement this sweeping reform the Commission recommends the Catholic Agrarian Youth Organization, the Catholic Agrarian League, rural unionization, agrarian fronts such as those started in the south by the Church to combat Francisco Juliao-type leagues, the Movement for Basic Education through radio instruction and the individual work of each parish and diocese.*

*In this connection it might be noted that the same day this declaration was released, President Goulart lunched with a group including almost all major Brazilian churchmen, agreed to present them with two medium length wave bands for radiophonic education and approved

TMDonkin:RES Shields:rpc

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ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to RM/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

0043

March 31, 1962

Dear Senator Humphrey:

In my letter to you dated March 2, 1962 concerning the visa case of Mr. Ivan Pedro Martins which was brought to your attention by Mr. Nello Queiroz of Brazil, I stated that a report on this matter would be requested from the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

The Embassy now reports that in 1961 Mr. Martins was issued a visitor's visa. However, upon learning of the charges made against Mr. Martins by Mr. Queiroz, another investigation was conducted. On the basis of this investigation the Embassy now concludes that Mr. Martins is ineligible to receive a visa and was, in fact, ineligible when he applied last year. The Department, therefore, is taking the necessary steps to revoke Mr. Martins' visa.

Thank you very much for providing us with the information necessary to rectify this error. If I can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick G. Patten
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Hubert H. Humphrey,
United States Senate.

Clearance:

70 - Miss [unclear] (substance)

3/26/62

Approved by [unclear]

6/11/62/2-1602
107733001

0044

ACTION
Assigned to
ARA

Re: *U.S. Brazilian relations*
+ communication in Brazil

February 16, 1968
United States Senate

Letter from: *Mr. Edito Cavalcanti*
Apartment 1700
Av. Anita Raí Barbosa, 300
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Respectfully referred to
Congressional Liaison Office
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

For such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a record

thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
enclosure.

In direction of
Robert E. Murphy

MAIL ROOM U. S. S.

Encl

✓ 2/16/68 \$785.

611-37-2-1551
W. A. GUERRICHO
X-203-1001

0045

SAMUEL L. DEVINE
The Senator from
OHIO

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Member of Congress
Washington, D. C.

ACTION
is assigned to
ARA

February 22, 1962

Mr. Robert F. Lee
Congressional Liaison
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have received a letter from Mr. Irvin F. Young in which he enclosed a clipping of Dorothy Kilgallen's column of a recent date, stating that 500 Czech machine guns were smuggled into Brazil in a Communist plot to overthrow that Government.

Would you please advise me if this report is true, and if so, what steps are being taken to assure that Brazil will not go in the same manner as Cuba.

Sincerely,

Samuel L. Devine
Samuel L. Devine, M.C.

SLD:js

43448
2-22-62
Irvin F. Young

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copy and records, if any
maintained by RDP

0046

Air Force **CONFIDENTIAL**
 FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

For Department Use Only
 82A-4437562
 AA 732-1171
 732-001

FROM Amcogen SAO PAULO 220
 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

March 15, 1962

REF Department's Telegram no. 285 to Sao Paulo, 2380 to Rio de Janeiro, dated March 1, 1962. *917 515-3 SCS- ATO-4*

CLASSIFIED BY 58 The Only	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	BR 44	ASST	ADM	SEC	INR	INT	LAB	YAR	YR	AMB	5	3							
		REC'D 3/20	AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OSD	OSIA	187	3									

SUBJECT: American Chamber of Commerce Appeals to Members for Support of Projects Within IPES Program to Counter Communism

At a luncheon meeting on March 14, called for the purpose; the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil (Sao Paulo) followed up their earlier approach to members regarding support of the Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos Sociais (IPES). This Brazilian organization was founded by a small group of prominent Brazilian businessmen for the stated purpose of undertaking an energetic action program to combat communism in Brazil and to promote the principles of democracy and free enterprise. The question had been raised by the Embassy, this office, and the Chamber as to whether IPES could be relied upon to refrain from political activities, and the Department in its referenced telegram had expressed the view that contributors to IPES would find it difficult to avoid becoming involved in Brazilian political activities. The Department had also referred the Consulate General to 8 FAM 253.14. This guidance and the Department's views regarding IPES I had communicated to the President of the Chamber.

The day before the meeting I had received strong oral assurances from Mr. Paulo Ayres Filho, one of the principal figures in IPES, that the Institute would definitely not engage in political activities (see enclosed memorandum of conversation) and that it was not contemplated or desired that American firms contribute to IPES itself but rather that financial support be given to non-political projects which would be recommended by IPES but which would be administered outside IPES as entirely independent projects.

At the luncheon the Board of Directors of the Chamber made a strong appeal to members to make a year's pledge of up to .5% of their registered capital in Brazil for support of such projects, and read out the names of a

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FORM 7-62 PS-400 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS			For Department Use Only - To be Filled in on Yellow Original ONLY		
ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO R/S/A		
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL					

0047

Air Fouch CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

For Department Use Only

832-44/37562

XR 432-11171

732-001

FROM : Amcongen SAO PAULO 220

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. March 15, 1962

REF : Department's Telegram no. 285 to São Paulo, 2380 to Rio de Janeiro, dated March 1, 1962 S/D-7 S/S-3 SCS-1 AID-11

55 Use Only	AC	ARA-4	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CO	INR	E	P	ID	ICA
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REC'D	3/20	AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	DD	DDC	USIA	NSA					

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FORM 8-61 FS-439 GPO 912596

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:	DATE OF ACTION:	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:
NAME OF OFFICER:			
OFFICE SYMBOL:			

0048

CONFIDENTIALPage 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 220
From São Paulo

number of Brazilian firms which had already made pledges ranging from 90 to 1,000 contos a month. A Board spokesman also read the caution contained in 8 FAM 253.14. One of the businessmen asked whether the pledges were to be made to IPES, and if not to IPES, to whom. As the reply of the Chamber officer on this point seemed to me to leave room for doubt, I strongly advised that pledges not be made to IPES but rather be left open, for direct application, subject to the approval of the contributing companies in each case, to specific projects which would be executed independently of IPES. I stated that however non-political IPES might be at the present time, the possibility existed that it might later become political. The speaker for the Board of Directors then said, in reply to another question, that the pledge cards would not be given to IPES but would be retained by the Chamber. Four or five pledges from American companies were turned in on the spot, and the task of relaying the Chamber's appeal to members not at the meeting was parceled out among those present.

I believe that, as a result of all the discussions that have taken place recently in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Washington on this subject, the Chamber can be counted upon to take the necessary precautions against the use for political purposes of contributions from American firms growing out of the original IPES initiative, and I anticipate that American participation in non-political projects of the types contemplated herein will prove beneficial to the purposes of the Alliance for Progress and to the improvement of the American image in Brazil.



Daniel M. Braddock
Minister Consul General

Enclosure: 

Memorandum of Conversations of March 13, 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

GPO 57222

0049

59

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

Department of State

ARRA-4
DCT-1
RMR-1
ORM-1
AID-20
P-1
INR-3
USIA-8
CIA-14

NO. CA-2107, OFFICIAL USE ONLY Classification

APR 6 2 00 PM '62

ATTENTION: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO
REPLY TO: Amconsul SAO PAULO
Amconsul CURITIBA

Page 1 of 1 Pages
CA 2407

Subject: Travel of Tolstoy Foundation representative.

Miss Tatiana Schaufuss, Executive and Overseas Director of the Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., a non-profit American agency to aid and resettle refugees from Communism, will be visiting in Brazil shortly after April 12.

Her primary interest will be to investigate reports of unrest at the Old Believers' colony in Parana. She believes that they might have been subject to communist intimidation recently.

She is also interested in calling upon Embassy officers to talk about possible Alliance for Progress participation in refugee resettlement schemes in Brazil.

It is requested that Miss Schaufuss be afforded appropriate assistance while in Brazil.

END

RUSE

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XR 832.411
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811.0032

032 SCHAUFUSS, TATIAN A44-562

Classified by: ARA/EST/Br/Ch/Ent/Sec 4/5/62
Classification: OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Algram transmission and classification approved by: EST - Mr. Wellman
SCA/ORM - Mr. Ryan (substance)
AID - Mr. [unclear] (substance)
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ORIGIN/ACTION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

(Departmental and Foreign Service)

732.001/4-2762
12
532.613
6.32.61

A-846 846 CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1962 MAY 1 AM 11 26
INFO : RIO DE JANEIRO A-12
FROM : Amembassy MOSCOW DATE: April 27, 1962
SUBJECT : Brazilian Leftist's Ties with Moscow

The Brazilian Minister informs us he has learned that the two daughters of Francisco Julian, leader of the pseudo-Communist peasant leagues in Northeast Brazil, have enrolled in Moscow University and will arrive here in the near future.

Julian has been only rarely mentioned in the Soviet press. The only lengthy report on his activities appeared in the form of an interview published in the mass-distribution, illustrated weekly Ogonyok (No. 38, 1961). Ogonyok praised Julian as a democratic leader and quoted him as stating: "We carefully study all the experiences of the socialist countries. Your successes thrill us."

THOMPSON

Additional Copy

MAILED
MAY 7 - 1962
1962 MAY 2 AM 11 37
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
MESSAGE CENTER

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Drafted by: POL:RB Jenkins 4/27/62

Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:RBK Loson 4/27/62

0051

AIR POUCH

CONFIDENTIAL

For Department Use Only

HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.001/5-16-62

FROM : Amembassy, Brasilia Office ^{R:0} 908 NO.

May 16, 1962 DATE *pm*

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF : Embassy Despatch 907, May 16, 1962.

19 For Dept. Use Only	A C T I O N	ASIA-4	D E P T	R M / R	R E P	5/15	5/15	EUR	10	NEA	1	5	4	4	ICA
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	RECD	5-22	A I R	A R M Y	C I A	N A V Y	O S D	O C B	U S I A	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F

SUBJECT: Communists Attack Goulart in May Day Proclamation

Attached is a translation of the May Day statement of Luis Carlos Prestes, chief of the Partido Comunista Brasileiro, as published in *Novos Rumos*, official Party organ. Although the Communists have long announced their opposition to the present administration, (while praising its "independent" foreign policy) they have heretofore avoided personal attacks on President Joao Goulart. In the statement Prestes says, "...the Government of Jango Goulart-Tancredo Neves is principally responsible for the situation afflicting the people... On his recent trip to the United States, President Joao Goulart assumed new noxious obligations against the national interest in exchange for the dollars of the 'Alliance for Progress.'"

That only these two references are made to Goulart by name, whereas numerous other condemnations are made of "the Government," seems to indicate that the Communists although critical of Goulart and hoping to keep pressure on him wish to avoid a complete break with the President. In his remarks to the May Day demonstration in Rio, Prestes was heard to say that the PCB would "extend its hand" to Goulart if he would cooperate in achieving the social and economic goals of the people.

Although doubtless under some pressure to prevent the orthodox far left and the Communists (to say nothing of Brizzola and Quadros) from eroding his popular base, the President, judging from the moderate tone of his May 1 speech at Volta Redonda (Embassy Despatch 907), does not think he yet needs to make any extreme gestures of conciliation in the direction of the Communists. Nonetheless, he may be expected as the electoral campaign gets under way to affirm and reaffirm his

FILED
MAY 16 1962

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REPORTER

FORM FS-439

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NAME OF OFFICER'S OFFICE SYMBOL

DATE OF ACTION

DIRECTION

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5-20-62

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 O-117171

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CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2
Despatch 908
Brasilia Office

devotion to popular causes and the people not only to maintain his popular base, but also to reduce criticism from the left, including the Communists, to which, probably, he is at least as sensitive as criticism from the right.

For the Ambassador:

Harry Weiner
Harry Weiner
Second Secretary
of Embassy

APPROVED BY:

Philip Raine
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil; Amb, DCM, Army, Navy,
Air Attachés; DSIS, Econ, Pol I (5), Pol II, Labor, CF (3),
Brasilia (5).

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0053

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from despatch)

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Enclosure 1
Despatch 908
Brasilia Office

TRANSLATION OF MAY DAY PROCLAMATION OF THE BRAZILIAN

COMMUNIST PARTY, AS PUBLISHED IN NOVOS RUMOS

To the workers, to the Brazilian people--to all patriots and democrats: May Day is here. Once more the workers of the world recall the heroic days of May 1886 which culminated in the sacrifices of the martyrs of Chicago, crucified by the voracity of the capitalist exploiters.

The great success of the working class and of the peoples of the world in the fight for the defense of the people, for the liberties of oppressed nations, for the rights of the workers and for social progress marks the occurrence this year of the international day of the proletariat.

More than one billion people, who live under the banner of socialism commemorate the 1st of May with great manifestations of joy and enthusiasm. Free from capitalist exploitations and from imperialistic domination they are bringing with an accelerating enthusiasm a new society where there are no economic crises, no unemployment, and where the increase of production serves mankind, for his material and cultural well-being, and his happiness. The Soviet people, armed with a new program approved at the historic 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union lead in the construction of the Communist Society on whose flag is inscribed: "From each one according to his ability--To each one according to his needs."

As in the socialist world there reigns friendship among nations and peaceful and creative work in the capitalistic world there is each day a sharpening in the battle of the people to liberate themselves from suffering and privations from social injustice and national oppression. The doubts of capitalism are increasing and are demolishing the colonial system of imperialism. The peoples of Asia and Africa are breaking the chains of foreign domination.

With the Cuban people in the lead, the peoples of Latin America are rising up against imperialistic domination and are confronting with decision the vicissitudes of a mercurious and unequal battle. At the same time that they celebrate with joy the first anniversary of the defeat of the imperialist and mercenary contra-revolutionary groups at Praia Girao and Praia Largo they are intensifying their solidarity with their brother peoples who are suffering at this time the hard blows of

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Page 2
Enclosure 1
Despatch 908
Brasilia Office

reaction. "None of the Latin American peoples are weak" says the second Declaration of Havana because they are part of a family of 200 million brothers who suffer the same misery, have the same feelings, confront the same enemies, dream of the same improved destiny and who count on the solidarity of all honorable men and women in the whole world.

Our battle for liberation is entering a new stage and will achieve new and greater victories. The tyranny which is trying to install itself in Argentina has no future as it marches toward the death of all reactionary dictatorships on our Continent whose people turn ever more strongly to the glorious banner of the Cuban revolution.

In our country in commemorating this May 1st, we can count up a year of great struggle and significant victories for the working class and for all our people. The forces of the labor movement have increased and have gained new victories on the road to unity. In addition to their more immediate claims the workers of the cities and the country, thanks to organization and unity in their ranks, influenced the march of political events and contributed decidedly in the battles in defense of democratic liberties, against the threats of "golpistas" that occurred last August and September in the political crisis which followed the resignation of Janio Quadros. They have achieved a new increase in the minimum salary, they have held the historic Congress of Rural Workers in Belo Horizonte, testifying to the new level of conscience already reached by the great masses of rural workers, and a preview of greater battles for a real agrarian reform. They saw, finally, victory in the long battle for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and now await the opening of the great Soviet Exposition which shows majestically and convincingly the triumphs of the Soviet people in the field of production, science and technology.

On the opposite side, however, is the struggle of the working class and of the people against the policy of the current Government, with the exception only of its foreign policy which presents some positive aspects favorable to peace and to the self-determination of peoples. Carrying on a policy of conciliation with imperialism and the great landowners, the Government of Jango Goulart-Eneclado Neves is principally responsible for the situation afflicting the people. Through the dishonest method of appropriation of public services such as the Telephone, the Light and the Bond and Share the Government intends to concede immense indemnifications to these monopoly

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Page 3
Enclosure 1
Despatch 908
Brasilia Office

groups. To protect the great landowners the Government sends Army troops against the Northeast peasants. It permits the constant increase in the price of milk and basic food stuffs. On his recent trip to the U.S. President Jôko Goulart assumed new onerous obligations against the national interest in exchange for the dollars of the "Alliance for Progress." Under the pretext of financial assistance to our country the objective of this new maneuver of imperialism is to maintain the domination of the foreign trusts over the Brazilian economy and to try to hold back the progress of the struggle of our people for revolutionary changes in the economic and social structure of Brazil.

Nothing can hold back, however, the march of the Brazilian people on the road to liberation and progress. Nothing can hold back the realization of a radical agrarian reform which will wipe out the latifundia and assure the possession of land to the great masses of rural workers. In order to identify their struggle and to reinsure their organization and unity the working class, the peasants, in fact all the people can confront with success all the reactionaries and modify the balance of forces in favor of democracy and progress.

Workers--There is increasing among you and among all the people the feeling for the necessity of a new social order and the working class under the direction of the party of that class which is showing real ability to orient the whole nation in the battle for the victory of this new order--the socialist order which can only be reached through the victorious battle for complete national emancipation.

Let us intensify then the battle against misery, against poverty and against inflation. Let us fight in defense of democratic liberties for the increase and solution of democracy in our country. Let us fight for peace and general disarmament, complete and universal, for the defense of the Cuban revolution, for self-determination of peoples, against any aggressive attempt on Cuba and the revolutionary Government of Fidel Castro. Let us intensify the battle against imperialism and for a radical agrarian reform. Let us support positive steps taken by Governor Brizzola in the expropriation of the imperialistic enterprises of the telephone service and displacing the great landowners in Rio Grande do Sul.

Let us make this May 1st throughout the country a great step in the battle in defense of democratic liberties, for the

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from despatch)

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(Unclassified - For Release
When Approved)

Page 1
Enclosure 1
Despatch 200
Brazilia Office

right to vote of the illiterate, of soldiers and sailors, for
the electoral registration of the Communist Party, the complete
abolition of the Communist Party is a desperate step more and
more needed in our country. Let us make January 1st a national
protest against assassination of peasants in the Northeast. Let
us reiterate the organization of the working class and the unity
of their ranks intensifying its representations to the National
Congress with the purpose of securing approval of the 12th
social salary, of the Christmas bonus, and of the family salary
allowance, and developing the solidarity of all social move-
ments. Let us support the battle of the rural workers and help
them to organize themselves. The peasant-worker alliance
constitutes the indispensable base for the unification of all
peasants and workers, for increasing the power of the National
Legislative Front which can and must bring together all those
who long for the victory of national revolution and democracy
in our country. United let us fight for the replacement of the
present government by a nationalist and democratic government
which will put into effect the basic reforms demanded by the
higher interests of the nation. The struggle, the organization,
the unity of the working class of the great rural masses and
of all the people will assure the victory. Hail to the 1st
of May and the international solidarity of the proletarians!
Hail to the battle of the workers for peace, democracy and
socialism! Long live the united Brazilian people. For the
Communist of all of Brazil.

LUIZ CARLOS FREITAS

(Unclassified - For Release
When Approved)

0057

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.00/5-2962
18732.001

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

957
NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

May 29, 1962

REF : Brazilian Election Report No. 1, Amembassy Rio Despatch No. 391, ~~1000~~ 14, 1962

19 For Dept. Use Only	AI	DI	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	USA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	11
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	REC'D	AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USA	WCSA						
	6-1	3	5	16	3	3	8	3							

SUBJECT: Brazilian Election Report No. 7 - A Brazilian Reports on Situation in the Northeast

Attached is a translation of a report on the social and political situation in the Brazilian Northeast. It was given to the reporting officer by the President of the National Democratic Union Party, Herbert Levy, who stated that it was prepared by a reliable Brazilian observer after a visit to the Northeast area. Mr. Levy implied that the reporter was a confidant of his and that he (Levy) took the report seriously.

This report is of value primarily for the additional flavor of the Northeastern social and political conditions that it provides. It also presents an interesting analysis of principal currents of opinion within the student groups there and of Communist tactics to control those groups. It indicates a concerted Communist-inspired effort to undermine the position of Democratic student leaders and of non-Communist Brazilian political leaders such as São Paulo's Governor Carvalho Pinto and José Bonifácio, the Governor's hand-picked candidate in the São Paulo gubernatorial race.

Enclosure: *ML*
As stated.

For the Ambassador

APPROVED BY:

Robert W. Dean

Robert W. Dean
First Secretary of Embassy

Niles W. Bond
Niles W. Bond
Deputy Chief of Mission

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FORM 8-61 FS-439

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Page 1 of
Encl. No. 1
Dep. No. 957
From Rio de Janeiro

REPORT OF TRIP TO THE NORTHEAST

General Situation

The situation is in effect one of desperation. The owners of land and of local industries do not seem to have any feeling for the social problem; they enjoy the privileges of a medieval era. In the capital cities they pay only one-half of the minimum wage, discounting social security as though it / the minimum wage / were paid in its entirety. The worker, upon being hired, signs 11 receipts for complete / monthly / salary, plus his letter of resignation. In as much as labor is in excess, no one complains, because otherwise they would not obtain work. In the interior the situation is worse. The local industrialists are in general opposed to the influx of capital from the South; they speak of Paulista imperialism and of spoiling our workers with higher salaries and social assistance. They try by every means to sabotage investments of this nature. Some spoke to me of separatism, thus "the Northeasterners would be united in misery". The one who said this has two automobiles, a luxurious home, and a small farm. . .

On the other hand, they do not feel the impact of SUDENE / The Superintendency for the Economic Development of the Northeast / which up until now only makes plans, thus constituting another factor for deception and desperation among public opinion generally in all circles in the Northeast. I must also point out the great interest which SUDENE shows in activities which have nothing to do with its objectives, including its interest in university and labor politics, its sectarian distribution of funds to academic and labor organizations which follow a certain line. In this regard, I point out the activity of Mr. Nailton Santos, ex-university leader connected with the extremists, and Director of Personnel Selection of SUDENE, who applies a veritable "ideological test" before approving the hiring of employees. Only those who defend the Cuban revolution get in. . .

Also, the position taken by the acting Governor of Pernambuco, Paulo Guerra, in demanding that SUDENE deliver American corn held in its warehouses for distribution to the starving people "by 9:00 the following morning" under penalty of state police intervention in the warehouses had a large repercussion in the Northeast, and demonstrated the lack of faith in SUDENE.

The people are being crushed by these two forces: One which wants to maintain at any price its medieval privileges, and the other which seems to desire to capitalize on all of this to obtain a "Cuban" solution contrary to the interests of the country. I am not able to say to what extent the high command of SUDENE is participating in this.

The Opposition Situation

Within the fermentation described above, the university students are capable of exercising an effective revolutionary activity in view of the feeling they have for the problems of the people and the anguish they feel over the lack of any prospects of a natural revolution.

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NUMBERED 22474
Rec'd: May 31, 1962
11:00 a.m. 2 19

RIO 28/16

ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro
Info TO: Secretary of State
SS NO: 2816, May 30, 6 p.m.
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EST/B
INFO:
RM/R FILES
EST/B
RC 6662

PRIORITY
AID Following from Brasilia:
PC
P
USIA EMBTEL 2792.

NSC
INR Following full day debate, Chamber Deputies late last night
CIA overwhelmingly defeated motion censuring Foreign Minister
NSA Dantas for Brazilian position Punta del Este by 131 to 44
OSD vote.

ARMY
NAVY Lengthy morning session devoted largely attacks by Acao
AIR Democratica centering on Dantas Cuba policy and concern
TRSY Communist infiltration generated by recent rapprochement with
RMR Soviet Union. Afternoon appearance Dantas devoted largely formal
defense Punta del Este position with repetition previous
arguments defending GOB position interrupted at end by
almost uncontrollable commotion made on his critics, with
latter apparently maintaining initiative.

Night debate which broadened into all aspects foreign
policy, by contrast relatively calm and orderly with censure
supporters no match for calm, courteous, articulate and
confident San Tiago Dantas. Dantas supporters, largely
moderate PTB elements fed him friendly questions while critics
were weak and little in evidence (one so-called critic fed him
loaded question "does US State Department approve Brazilian
foreign policy?").

(3)

Question Chamber confidence Cabinet itself never aired during
debate

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732.13/3-3062 XR 732.02
XR 732.00



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RG: 059

TAB #: 39

ENTRY: CDF60-63

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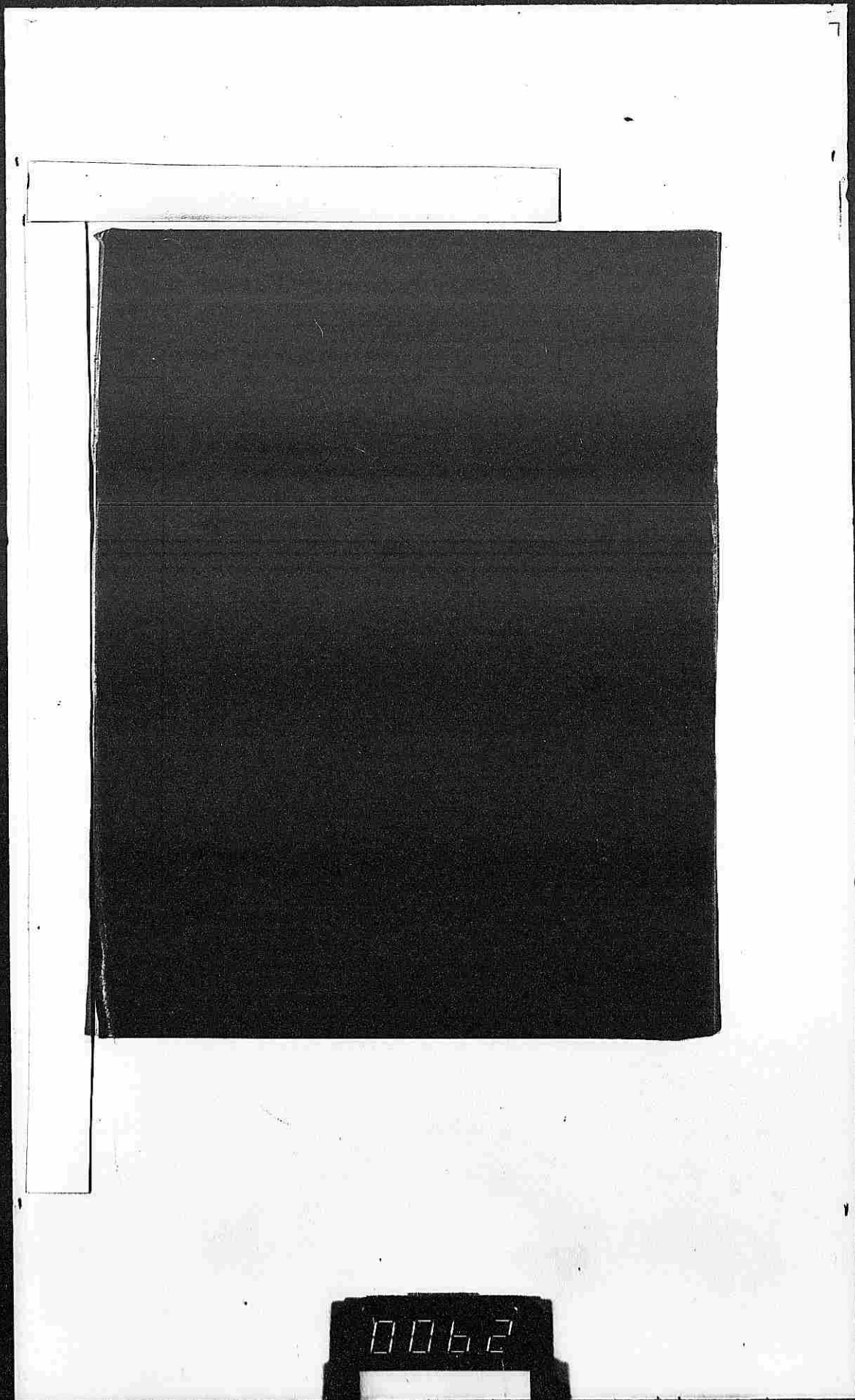
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Control: 1568
Rec'd: JUNE 20, 1962
7:56 PM

RD 2994

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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

SS
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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2994, JUNE 20, 7 PM

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COMMUNIST AND LEFT WING LABOR LEADERS PLANNING DEPARTURE CARAVANS FROM PRINCIPAL CENTRAL BRAZILIAN CITIES JUNE 23 FOR ARRIVAL BRASILIA JUNE 25. PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE CARAVANS PRESSURE CONGRESS INTO APPROVAL SANTIAGO DANTAS AS PRIME MINISTER. CARAVANS ORIGINALLY PLANNED PRESSURE CONGRESS APPROVE 13TH MONTH BONUS AT CHRISTMAS. OTHER LABOR OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING BILL GIVING CONTROL OF LOADING ACTIVITIES IN PORTS TO STEVEDORE UNIONS, ADDED AS PROBLEMS DEVELOPED AND WILL STILL BE PROMOTED. CARAVANS APPARENTLY BEING FINANCED BY GOVERNMENT ENTITIES.

GORDON

SJR

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Control: 119294
Rec'd: June 25, 1962
7:35 p.m.
RM/R FILES
5/21/62

RD 3022

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 3022, June 25, 6 p.m.

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 3022, INFORMATION BRASILIA PRIORITY 54.

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PINMIN Moreira Salles lunched with me today before departing Rio for "last supper" of present cabinet in Brasilia today. He expects Dantas defeat by Chamber, with maximum 120 votes out of 164 needed. Many deputies will be tempted to remain away, but anti-Dantas ones are being strenuously urged to attend and vote against in order avoid discrediting Congress. Goulart persistence in pressing Dantas attributed by Moreira Salles not too subtle plot to ditch Dantas but rather to avengali Tribby or Cyrano de Bergerac relationship of intellectual dominance, Dantas presenting move as means for strengthening PTB and possibly Goulart's relative power.

Moreira Salles sees three possible Goulart reactions to Dantas defeat. He may simply proceed to nominate acceptable moderate candidates, such as Moura Andrade, Carvalho Pinto, Antonio Balbino, or (less likely) Oliveira Brito. He may throw down gauntlet to Congress making two other unacceptable nominations and then letting Senate name premier, who probably Moura Andrade.

Moreira Salles also sees substantial chance Goulart might wash hands and resign. This is new and surprising notion to me. Moreira Salles says that in private conversations Goulart has repeatedly mentioned this possibility only to reject it.

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TO: Secretary of State
NO: 3041, JUNE 26, 6 PM

Control: 21422
Rec'd: JUNE 27, 1962 10
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INFO: [initials]
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RIO 3041

PRIORITY

FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA.

PRIME MINISTER NEVES READ TO CHAMBER THIS AFTERNOON ACCOUNTING HIS NEAR TEN-MONTH ADMIN COINCIDENT WITH PRESENTATION HIS AND ENITRE CABINETS RESIGNATIONS AS ANTICIPATED RECENT EMBASSY TELEGRAMS. SUBSECRETARIES HAVE ASSUMED OFFICE. CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS EXPECT PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE PROPOSING FOMMIN DANTAS AS PRIME MINISTER REACH CHAMBER TOMORROW WHEN DEBATE TO BEGIN. NOT YET DETERMINED IF DANTAS WILL BE PERMITTED EXPLAIN HIS INTENDED PROGRAM BEFORE VOTING.

PSD MAKING DANTAS ISSUE ONE STRICT IF INFORMAL PARTY DISCIPLINE WHICH SHOULD HOLD LARGE MAJORITY IN LINE WHILE UDN LATE TODAY VOTED 47 TO 85 REJECT DANTAS. PROSPECTS THEREFORE ARE FOR RESOUNDING DEFEAT PRESIDENT'S FIRST NOMINEE.

HIGHLY PUBLICIZED "LABOR MARCH" ON BRASILIA SO FAR CONSISTS ABOUT 14 BUS LOADS LABOR LEADERS SOME WHICH WERE HELD BELO HORIZONTE BETTER PART DAY BEFORE RELEASED AND PERMITTED MOVE ON. MORE THAN ANYTHING THEY ARE CURIOSITY IN THIS OPEN CITY OF GREAT DISTANCES OF PARKWAYS BETWEEN BUILDINGS WHERE THEY SEEM ENTIRELY LOST AND OUT OF PLACE. HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY PEACEFUL TO DATE APPARENTLY UNDER STRICT ORDERS NOT (REPEAT NOT) APPEAR PRESSURING CONGRESS, E.G.,

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Control: 20039
Rec'd: JUNE 26, 1962
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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 3026, JUNE 26, 11 AM

ACTION DEPARTMENT 3026; INFORMATION SAO PAULO UNNUMBERED.
DEPTEL 3712.

CARAAN BUSES COST FROM 70 TO 200 THOUSAND CRUZEIROS EACH. RIO DEMOCRATIC LABOR LEADERS BELIEVE NATIONAL MOTORS COMPANY PAYING COSTS. SAO PAULO DEMOCRATIC LABOR LEADERS STATED PARTICIPATING UNIONS ASKED CONTRIBUTE BUT COULD COVER ONLY SMALL PORTION COSTS; THEY TOO BELIEVE GOVERNMENT PAYING SOME WAY OR OTHER. GOVERNMENT, OFTEN GOVERNMENT-OWNED ENTERPRISES, BELIEVED HAVE PAID COSTS SUCH TRIPS IN PAST, THOUGH NATURALLY NO PUBLIC ADMISSIONS SUCH ACTIONS. ARTICLE CORREIO DA MANHA JUNE 24 STATES BOARDS DIRECTORS NATIONAL MOTORS, NATIONAL STEEL, NATIONAL ALKALI COMPANIES DENY PAYING COSTS CURRENT CARAVANS. ARTICLE ALSO STATES SUCH COMPANIES ASKED PAY THEM BY SANTIAGO DANTAS AND GILBERTO CROCKETT DA SA.

DEMOCRATIC LABOR LEADERS FROM RIO, SAO PAULO, CURITIBA AND LIKELY ELSEWHERE GOING BRASILIA ARRIVE JUNE 26 SUPPORT THIRTEENTH MONTH CHRISTMAS BONUS, BUT OPPOSE PRESSURE APPROVAL SANTIAGO AS PRIME MINISTER. COSTS THESE VISITS UNDOUBTEDLY PAID PRIVATE POLITICAL GROUPS. POSITION DEMOCRATIC LABOR GROUPS OPPOSING GENERAL-STRIKE FAVOR APPROVAL SANTIAGO RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY RIO AND SAO PAULO AT LEAST.

GORDON

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 3084, June 30, 2 p.m.

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 24287
Rec'd: June 30, 1962
3:08 p.m.

ACTION DEPARTMENT 3084, INFORMATION BERLIN I

Campista and Riani informed Embassy CNTI delegation to ICFTU Congress, apart from Riani as member Executive Committee, Pelacani Vice-President and Cerqueira First Secretary and member WFTU General Council, both named by CNTI Directorate, to be composed as follows: Luis Tenorio da Lima, President Federation Food Workers Sao Paulo and clear Communist and Bruno Segala, metal worker and regarded as leading Communist Rio Grande do Sul, both nominated by Communist wing CNTI; Ary Campista, President Federation Inter-State Chemical Workers and Joao Wagner, President Industrial Workers Federation of Parana, both Democrats nominated by Democratic wing CNTI.

Mario Lopez du Oliveira, President Confederation Land Transport Workers will also have proxy vote Confederation Commercial Workers.

Riani and majority CNTI slate expected present Confederation as without effective Communist influence. Campista plans openly refute, citing (1) clear Communist-non-Communist division last election with Communist victory, (2)-Communist affiliations Tenoria and Segala, (3) Cerqueira relations WFTU (4) influence Roberta Morena ex-Communist Deputy and leading Communist labor leader Brazil in recent Brasilia CNTI demonstrations favor Santiago Dantas, (5) Morena and Pelacani attendance Santiago, Chile meeting form Communist dominated Latin American Confederation Workers replace CTAL, (6) Communist dominated May Day celebration sponsored by CNTI and (7)

(5)

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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 45, JULY 5, 2 PM

ACTION: ESTB
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RM/R FILES: files

FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA

OFFICIAL OF SUPREME ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL INFORMED EMBASSY OFFICER THAT RUIZ CARLOS PRESTES PLUS APPROX 25 FOLLOWERS APPEARED PERSONALLY YESTERDAY TO PRESENT PETITION REQUESTING REGISTRATION BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (PARTIDO COMMUNISTA BRASILEIRO) AS LEGALLY RECOGNIZED POLITICAL ENTITY. SOURCE CONFIRMS PRESS ACCOUNT THAT PETITION CARRIED SOME 65 THOUSAND SIGNATURES (15 THOUSAND MORE THAN NECESSARY 50 THOUSAND).

SOURCE STATES VERIFICATION SIGNATURES AND EXAMINATION OTHER DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING PETITION WILL TAKE SOME THREE WEEKS. IF DOCUMENTATION IN ORDER, COURT COUNSEL WILL THEN RENDER OPINION AND JUDGES TRIBUNAL WILL RENDER DECISION

TRIBUNAL OFFICIAL (WHO LONG TIME RELIABLE EMBASSY CONTACT) NOTED THAT ONLY ONE OF JUDGES WHO RENDERED 1947 DECISION DECLARING PARTY ILLEGAL STILL ON TRIBUNAL, ASSERTING PREDICTIONS RE COMING TRIBUNAL DECISION THEREFORE "IMPOSSIBLE"

EMBASSY BELIEVES PCB DECISION PRESENT PETITION THIS TIME PRECIPITATED BY CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION ELECTORAL REFORM LAW WHICH INTER ALIA INCREASES REQUIREMENT FOR LEGAL RECOGNITION FROM 50 TO 250 THOUSAND. THIS PROVISION UNFORTUNATELY REMOVED FROM FINAL VERSION ELECTORAL LAW PASSED BY CHAMBER ON JULY 3.

GORDON

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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 65, July 6, 11 a.m.

FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA

Re Embassy Telegram 45

Superior Electoral Tribunal official after verifying facts informed Embassy officer that petition requesting PCB legality carried 53 thousand signatures instead of 65 reported reference telegram.

GORDON

MLB/14

Control: 4477
Rec'd: July 6, 1962 7 23
9:27 p.m.

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9:25 p.m.

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 66, July 6, 8 p.m.

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PRIORITY
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DTN
Marshal Angelo Mendes de Moraes (PSD Federal Deputy -- Guanabara) who arrived Rio de Janeiro from Brasilia July 6 in military plane told Embassy officer July 7 Congress completely demoralized by demonstration Goulart's ability organize labor behind him in form general strike and will find it difficult oppose Goulart's will. View this situation he had come Rio de Janeiro, with agreement other anti-Goulart forces in Congress, to work for opposition to Goulart in military sector. He said he had already talked with ex-President Dutra, Admiral Heck, Marshal Denys (who all much concerned over situation) and that arrangements being made by ex-Justice Minister Armando Falcao for him to see Marshal Lott. He said it obvious Goulart and Communists with aid Brizzola working establish "syndical state", one step before Communist take-over, and he feared if anti-Communists do not act forcibly now they will be lost. Added "do not be surprised if tomorrow I lead military coup". This statement significant mainly as measure seriousness of concern and of his efforts promote anti-Goulart military movement. Adherence Lott to movement would be especially significant.

732.00/7-662 (RM/R) 732.001
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Mendes admitted General Osmino Alves (who he said has real military control rather than Acting War Minister Machado Lopes, who he said despite role August, 1961 crisis is anti-Communist) formidable obstacle to anti-Goulart action in military

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Action

Control: 6768
Rec'd: JULY 10, 1962
5:18 PM

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FROM: BERLIN

Info

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 22, JULY 10, 7 PM

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ACTION RIO DE JANEIRO 1, INFORMATION DEPARTMENT 22,
BRUSSELS 4.

REFERENCE: RIO DE JANEIRO TELEGRAM 1, JUNE 30.

A SECTION OF CNTI -- D. PELACANI, B. SEGALA, L. TENORIO DE LIMA,
B. CERQUEIRA -- ANNOUNCED WITHDRAWAL FROM ICFTU CONGRESS JULY
10 IN MESSAGE SIGNED BY PELACANI AND CERQUEIRA BECAUSE THEIR
REPRESENTATIVE (SAID TO HAVE BEEN PELACANI) HAD NOT BEEN NOM-
INATED FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD BY MEETING (PRIVATE) OF LATIN AMER-
ICAN GROUP. MESSAGE ALLEGED THIS BECAUSE HE HAD SPOKEN UP FOR
RIGHT SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES AND AGAINST US INVASION CUBA.
MESSAGE ADDED THAT NO ONE ELSE AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK FOR CNTI
AT CONGRESS. A. CAMPISTA AND J. WAGNER REPORTEDLY REMAINING
AT CONGRESS. LATIN AMERICANS REPORTEDLY NOMINATED A. GOMES DE
CASTRO OF CONFEDERACAO NACIONAL DOS TRABALHADORES EM TRANSPORTES
TERRESTRES FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD.

IN STATEMENT BEFORE CONGRESS JULY 9 PELACANI STATED BRA-
ZILIAN UNIONS COMPLETELY FREE, WITH FREELY-ELECTED LEADERS,
AND THAT CNTI INTERESTED IN PEACE AND FREEDOM FROM FOREIGN
DOMINATION AND ATTEMPTING DEFEND DEMOCRACY AND EXTEND CULTURAL
AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH "SOCIALIST COUNTRIES." STRESSED
THAT GREATEST PROBLEM IN BRAZIL WAS UNIFICATION OF WORKERS.
HE THOUGHT THAT COOPERATION BETWEEN ICFTU AND WFTU COULD SERVE
USEFUL PURPOSE. CHARGED ALSO THAT CAVALCANTI, FORMER BRAZILIAN
MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD, HAD NEVER ACCOUNTED FOR FUNDS RECEIVED
FROM ICFTU'S SOLIDARITY FUND AND HAD USED SOME OF FUNDS FOR
PRIVATE PURPOSES, PARTICULARLY MENTIONING CERTAIN TRAVEL EXPENSES
WHICH WERE CHARGED BOTH TO ICFTU AND TO BRAZILIAN UNION.

Berlin - 82

800-062-10 FTU/9-1062 X 8 2206 JJ

(3)

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7-11-62
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

832.413/7-3062

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ora-4 (19)

RM/R	REP	AF
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ARA	EUR	FE
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E	P	169
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L	SP	07/21
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27	COM	1
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052	USA	3
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NO. 19 SECRET
 TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HANDLING INDICATOR
~~THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS~~
~~OF PAGES NUMBER~~
~~OF COPIES SERIES~~

COPY NO. _____ SERIES B

FROM AMERICAN CONSULATE, CURITIBA DATE: July 30, 1962
 SUBJECT: Catholic Church in Parana vs. Communism

THIS document consists of
 number 3 of 21 series, Series B

Padre Alberton, a Jesuit Priest, who is very active in the Marista Movement in Parana visited the reporting officer to discuss a project to build an all inclusive Catholic educational institution (from pre-primary through university) on the outskirts of Curitiba, on land given the Church by the city. To date, the primary and secondary school buildings have been erected and classes are being held in them. Father Alberton is seeking about forty million cruzeros to finish the project and asked about Alliance for Progress financial assistance. He was informed of the steps to be taken in Brazil to seek financial assistance under the Alliance for Progress. He stated that the local market of benefactors had been drained practically dry to support twenty-eight new churches now under construction.

The conversation turned to national politics and the role being played by extreme leftists. He stated that about 40% of the army, including the General Staff, are communists or fellow-travelers but these elements are pretty well surrounded by reliable elements who will be able to keep them under control. He believes that the Air Corps and Navy are definitely in the democratic camp and thinks the armed forces are ready to take positive action to prevent a communist attempt to take over the Government.

Father Alberton spoke of the activities of the Catholic Church to counter communist advances. He stated that at the prompting of the Church, Mr. Edgar TAVORA, the lawyer for the Prefectura of Curitiba, was sent to Punta del Este to protest against the position Brazil was taking on the Cuba question. In northern Parana, the Church has formed "Ligas"

FORM 4-52 DS-323

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Drafted by: AWPaldman/agn

Comments and Classifications Approved by:

Cleances:

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to counter the "Ligas Camponesas" and has to date been able to prevent the establishment of any "Ligas Camponesas". The work of the "Ligas" is carried on through the "Maristas", an organization of Catholic men who number about 5000 in Parana, and who according to the priest can be armed with arms which are available should the occasion arise. He did not say where the arms came from or where they are located. He did say that the Maristas had nothing to do with the movement of Manoel Linhares de LACERDA, who claims to head a local militant anti-communist "army". He said that the strategy of the Church is to surround known subversive elements so that their activities can be isolated. He commented that the Church has men in the Communist groups whose true identity is not known and who report back on what the groups are doing. He said that DOFS in Parana is not a reliable organization since many of its personnel are untrained and have no awareness of reality or the urgency of the political situation in Parana. He called them "dreamers". He admitted that the Church had a far more effective and militant organization to combat communism in this state.

Father Alberton then discussed the present university student strike. He said that Father Gustavo, the Chaplain of the Catholic University, is very active in the student movement. He explained that Father Gustavo had been invited to attend a student meeting before the student strike was called and to his surprise found about 2000 students there favoring the strike. He was asked to address the meeting and he stated that neither the Church nor he was against strikes if they are just. This was interpreted by the students as their having his approval of their strike and since then they have considered Father Gustavo as being on their side. The reporting officer pointed out that this opinion was not held exclusively by the students but was also shared by many Curitibaños including State officials. Father Alberton was evidently surprised and he stated that Father Gustavo's statement was misinterpreted by the students. He hastened to say that Father Gustavo was absolutely against the left and that he was now using his relationship with the students not only to strengthen the democratic elements in the UNE and UPE but to contain the influence of the leftist leaders. He said that Father Gustavo attended the National Student Congress in Quintendinho at the invitation of UPE, which even paid his expenses. Father Alberton volunteered to bring Father Gustavo to the Consulate to meet the reporting officer to give him some information about the students. He was told that the Consul would look forward to the meeting.

(The position that Father Gustavo took seems somewhat contrary to the position of Archbishop Manoel da Silveira D'Elboux who informed the reporting officer on June 11 that the Church must be careful not to become involved in matters which do not directly concern it. In this connection, he mentioned that he had informed a delegation of striking students which had come to enlist his support, that he could not see how the strike had anything to do with the Church and for this reason he would not commit himself as favoring

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Date 13

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732.001

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

This document consists of 5 pages. Number of 7 copies. Series A.

FROM : AM CONSULATE CURITIBA

DATE: August 6, 1962

SUBJECT : JESUITS VS. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

REF : AmConsulate Curitiba's Secret Despatch No. 9, July 30, 1962.

COPY NO. SERIES B

Father Valerio Alberton, true to his promise (of Consulate's Secret Despatch No. 9, July 30, 1962) arranged for the Reporting Officer to meet Father Gustavo Pereira at the Jesuit Seminary on August 5, 1962. The meeting was also attended by Father Octaviano Marchi, Director of the School, and Father Manoel Flech, who had recently returned from graduate studies at Fordham University.

Father Gustavo appears to be in his early forties and has been a Jesuit priest about 17 years, having previously been a physician. He calls himself a "leftist christian" who is above all a christian and anti-communist who follows the precepts laid down by the Popes. He is the chaplain for the students of the University of Parana and as such lives in the student's dormitory. He claims that he is considered highly by the students because he shares their life. He is supporting the students in their demands for greater representation in university administration and for university reforms to eliminate poor and incompetent instruction. He believes that by this support, he has strengthened his influence over the students and gained their full confidence.

So

- CC: Brazilian Desk, State (1)
- AmEmbassy Brasilia (1)
- Mr. Henderson, Counselor of Embassy Rio (2)
- Embassy Rio (1)

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

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Drafted by: Arthur W. Feldman

Contents and Classification Approved by: AWFeldman

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-2-

Aug. 6, 1962
Despatch 13
AmConsulate Curitiba

So much so, that he was invited to attend the recent UNE Congress in Quitandinha. He stated that he has personal knowledge of the fact that Brizzola and the Secretary of Education each contributed 5 million cruzeiros and PETROBRAS 3 million cruzeiros to help meet the expenses of the congress. He believes that Brizzola's intention was to use the meeting he addressed to gain political stature whereas the reason for PETROBRAS' contribution was not clear but could perhaps be attributed to the president of that organization who is a leftist. He stated that he found no evidence of any foreign financial assistance. Father Alberton countered with the comment that even though there was no overt money from abroad that did not by any means rule out that such money could have come through any one of the three contributors.

Father Gustavo said that in Quitandinha, the democratic forces were victorious since they elected half of the ten members of the new UNE administration. Last year eight were communists. He took some credit for this victory claiming that he had subtly worked against the communists during the Congress. He said that the communists before the election suddenly switched their support from Jose Cesar Giovannetti, President of the Parana UPE, to a declared communist but this manoeuvre was not successful and Giovannetti was elected 5th Vice President of UNE. He said that Giovannetti assuredly is not a communist since he knows him very well and takes his confession.

Father Gustavo took much of the credit for the non-aggressiveness of the university student strike in Curitiba and reiterated his support of the student claims. He claimed that a majority of the students are in favor of the strike and cited the results of recent elections. These statistics were questioned by Fathers Alberton and Flech as being inaccurate and as not representing student feeling since only part of the students voted. They recommended a secret ballot vote by all the students as a true test of support for the strike and university reform. Fathers Alberton and Flech strongly attacked him on the proposal of increasing student representation in university administration. They claimed that this would be the beginning of the end for the universities in Brazil since the students could then, under the influence of extremists, undermine the institutions and eliminate democratic elements, as was done in Cuba and elsewhere. Their discussion became quite heated but neither side seemed able to convince the other.

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5 pages. Number of 7 copies.
Series A.

Father

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14 Bca CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Department of State, Wash. D.C. 20540

FROM : AmConsulate Curitiba, DATE: August 11, 1962

SUBJECT : CATHOLIC CHURCH VS. COMMUNISM IN PARANA.

REF :

Archbishop Don Manoel da Silveira D'Elboux called the Reporting Officer on August 10 to discuss the latter's offer to speak on the Alliance for Progress to groups of catholic clergy so as to provide them with background information on the Program. The Reporting Officer promptly visited the Archbishop at his residence.

The Archbishop stated that a briefing paper on the Alliance had been provided all the participants at the Fifth Ordinary Assembly of the Nat'l Conference of Bishops of Brazil. In order to assist the Reporting Officer in the preparation of a talk to the Archbishops in Parana some time in October or November when they all would be back in Parana from their trips to Rome, the Archbishop offered to loan this paper to him on a confidential basis. The Archbishop stated that he preferred that the Archbishops be spoken to before any other groups of priests to thus pave the way for later discussions. His request was acceded to.

The Archbishop then spoke of the Church's efforts in Parana to combat communism. He stated that groups of alert young men were receiving instruction in Curitiba on the philosophy and activities of communism. These men are to enter the various labor unions and there combat communist penetration and influence. The Marianos on the other hand have been going

CC: Brazilian Desk, Washington (1); AmEmbassy Rio (1); AmEmbassy, Brasilia (1); Mr. Henderson, Counselor, Rio (2). /out

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Prepared by: Arthur W. Feldman

Contents and Classification Approved by: A.W. Feldman

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-2-

Rec
No. 14, Aug. 11, 1962
AmConsulate, Curitiba

out into the rural areas on Sundays to organize rural syndicates and to date such organizations have been established in about twenty municipalities. The Archbishop has asked all the other archbishops in Parana to make up confidential lists of trustworthy candidates in the coming elections. These lists will be used by the clergy before the election to drum up support for the chosen candidates. He believed that these steps would help to contain further advances of the extreme left.

He commented that there were very few communists among the students and that Father Gustavo, the chaplain to the University of Parana students, has assumed a difficult and controversial role in trying to orientate the university students away from extremism. His personal belief is that Father Gustavo may have oversold himself on the idea of his influence on the leftists and that they are probably going along with him as long as they can use him. The Archbishop reiterated that the Church should play no role in such strikes but that he is permitting Father Gustavo to continue as long as he acts as a moderating influence on the students. He believes that this has been evidenced to day by an absence of violence on the part of the students.

In a conversation with a Canadian of Ukrainian descent studying for the priesthood, the Reporting Officer was informed that to date about 5,000 Brazilian students have gone to the USSR and that they have received training not only in communism but also in how to take over a government. He said that there is little effort on the part of the Soviets to propagandize the Ukrainians, most of whom live in the central zone of Parana, and that the Ukrainian priests are very much alerted to prevent such penetration.

Comment. The Archbishop has shown himself to be friendly to the U. S. His interest in cooperating with the Reporting Officer is evidenced by his gesture in making available the study on the Alliance. This will be the subject of another report.

Arthur W. Feldman
Arthur W. Feldman
American Consul

AWF:lf

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Department of State

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Control: 19069
Rec'd: AUGUST 24, 1962
1:15 PM

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FROM: RECIFE

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 105, AUGUST 23, 8 PM

ACTION DEPARTMENT 105, INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 114

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

JOAO CLEOFAS TOLD ME AT LUNCH TODAY THAT HIS CAMPAIGN PLATFORM CONSISTS OF TWO MAIN PLANKS:

- 1) DEFENSE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNIST PENETRATION.
- 2) FOOD IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES TO SATISFY ALL THE PEOPLES NEEDS.

WORKING VIRTUALLY AROUND THE CLOCK, HE IS ATTENDING AN AVERAGE OF TWO "COMICIOS" A NIGHT IN POPULAR AREAS OF RECIFE, AFTER WHAT HIS CAMP IS CONVINCED WAS AN EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL SWING IN INTERIOR OF STATE. PEOPLE BECOMING INCREASINGLY AWARE OF COMMUNIST DANGER AND IDENTIFYING ARRAES WITH COMMUNISTS.

ACCORDING REPORT BY JOURNALIST FRIEND OF CLEOFAS, IN RECENT CONVERSATION AMONG ARRAES CAMPAIGN WORKERS, WHICH INCLUDED JOURNALIST ALEXANDRINO ROCHA, AS WELL AS PSD DEPUTY ADERBAL JUREMA, IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT ARRAES POPULARITY HAS EBDED APPRECIABLY IN RECIFE, DROPPING WELL BELOW THE 70 PERCENT THEY REGARD AS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO SWING ELECTIONS. THEY NOW ADMIT ARRAES VOTE IN RECIFE MAY NOT EXCEED 60 PERCENT. THEIR CONCERN SUCH THAT THEY WERE BLAMING EACH OTHER, PARTICULARLY JOSE ERMIRIO DE MORAIS, WEALTHY INDUSTRIALIST RUNNING

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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39-W
Action Control: 19135
ARA Rec'd: October 27, 1962
9:47 a.m.

Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
SS TO: Secretary of State
G
SAL NO: 894, October 26, 7 p.m.
CAP
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ESTB
RM/R FILES
RMPK file
11/20 - K13

CU Public order situation throughout Brazil during immediate
USIA post-quarantine period generally calm with only few and
SCA relatively minor disturbances.
SCS
INR In Rio, one mass rally on October 25 attracted about 1,000
CIA students and youths and culminated in a march of about 500
NSA toward Embassy. Police effectively dispersed group three
OSD blocks from Embassy as planned. Activities by subversive
ARMY groups to plant incendiary devices on US Government and
NAVY American controlled property learned prior to President
AIR Kennedy's speech on Cuba. At least four such devices
O detonated in American business establishments with little
SY damage and no personal injuries. Police actively investiga-
A ting to determine origin and persons responsible. Mass
OPR anti-US rally at 8 p.m., October 27 authorized by police
PER for Deputado Hercules Correia, well-known Communist leader.
RMR Police planning strict control of mobs.

At Brasilia, marker commemorating visit President Eisenhower defaced by tar smear and smoke smudge from fire lighted at base. Consulate Salvador received telephoned bomb threat, which fortunately threat only. Tag end protest meeting Porto Alegre moved away from Consulate rather than toward as anticipated. All reporting posts indicate satisfactory police protection.

GORDON

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Control: 1648
Rec'd: November 5, 1962
8:10 PM

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 931, November 5, 8 PM

PRIORITY

Department Circular Telegram 801; EMBTEL 894

No major acts violence sabotage reported Brazil so far. Small-scale pro-Castro demonstrations various parts country outset also threat maritime workers boycott U.S. ships singularly unsuccessful. Present diminishing agitation confined distribution handbills and telegrams, letters, petitions to Embassy protesting U.S. action. While elements responsible decidedly Castro-Communist, no evidence efforts directed from Cuba. Pattern appears normal reaction native activists and sympathizers cause international Communism. That overwhelming majority population approved US action undoubtedly significant factor tranquility here.

Unless situation changes, believe no occasion for representations indicated.

GORDON

CC

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XRT 732.00/11

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NEA	CU	10	TO :	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			Gm	
4	0	8	INFO :	Brasilia, Rio, and Recife				
1	0	12	FROM :	Amconsulate, Salvador			DATE: December 14, 1962.	
1	0	12	SUBJECT :	Petroleum Monopoly Tolerance of Leftist Elements Criticized				
1	0	12	REF :					
1	0	12	<u>SUMMARY</u>					
1	0	12	<p>The appearance of a far left edition of a periodic journal published by the Mataripo refinery provided the basis for an editorial attack on the refinery and Petrobras administration by three of the four local daily newspapers at a time when high officials of the State monopoly were in Salvador, during the first half of December. The petroleum authorities were accused of condoning the growth of Communism in their enterprises, thus endangering the status of the State monopoly. Although the refinery paper was disavowed by the plant's superintendent, and although the employee responsible for the edition in question was dismissed, no satisfactory rebuttal was given to the accusations. Leftist directed labor and student organizations issued statements supporting the petroleum authorities and tried to fog the issue by claiming the critics represented anti-national reactionary forces. A Petrobras director accused the critics of seeking to demoralize state enterprises. Petrobras president, Francisco Mangabeira, came nearest to answering the criticism when he drew heavily on Papal encyclicals to justify the social, economic, and personnel policies of Petrobras. He attacked American capitalism and the use of foreign private capital in economic development in the process.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XXXXXXXXXXXXX</p> <p>During the first two weeks of December, the attention of newspaper readers in Salvador was drawn to Communist influence in the Petrobras enterprises in this area, especially in the Landulfo Alves Refinery of Mataripo.</p>					
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Salvador
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This disclosure coincided with various other activities in Bahia city and its environs related to petroleum and with meetings here of high officials of the State petroleum monopoly, the petroleum which developed from the exposure assumed considerable importance and in some reporting in some detail, because it reveals aspects of fundamental policies and attitudes which are prevailing in Bahia.

On November 30, 1962, in an unusual display of strong opinion for a Bahian newspaper, A TARDE, the most influential of the four local dailies, published with a three-column, front page editorial entitled "The Bahian Soviet." The editorial attacked the administration of the refinery and of Petrobras for having tolerated and even fostered the growth of Communism in the petroleum enterprise in Bahia.

The appearance, earlier that month, of a reportedly unauthorized edition of JORNAL DE MATARIBE, a periodic newspaper published by the refinery under the direction of Eliseo J. E. de Aguiar, provided the basis of the attack. That edition of JORNAL DE MATARIBE contained a number of highly slanted articles and editorials of broad-based leftist and communist orientation. To make matters worse, this issue carried an announcement stating that the paper was directly linked to the central administration of the refinery.

A TARDE noted the apparently official status of the paper and referred to a number of the more blatantly communist articles and statements, pointing out the extent to which the communist line was being propagated in the refinery's press. Then it made the following point:

"The people have been contacted by those who oppose the idea, who defend strikes or congresses with it, the propaganda and propagative action of communists have already gained much ground. There are several areas within the Bahian community where the predominance of communism is visible. In these areas intolerance has taken over, silencing resistance to negative changes such as nationalism, extinction of the worker's compensation for work, and others are contacted with certain aspects of the present situation, propaganda of a propagative character, to show that the democratic regime is bankrupt, that communism is the only solution."

A TARDE went on to point out some of the aspects of life in Bahia which the conditions there considerably less than ideal, but said that it is not generally known among workers who are "pre-disposed to accept any offer of a life better than that fraught with difficulties, aggravated by governmental incompetence, political folly, and the greed of entrepreneurs."

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ORIGIN/ACTION			DEPARTMENT OF STATE			FOR RM USE ONLY		
APR-4			85 AIRGRAM					
TO	NO.	CLASS.	CONFIDENTIAL			HANDLING INDICATOR		
TO	EA-6405		Amoengen, SAO PAULO					
INFO			Ambassy, RIO DE JANEIRO					
FROM			The Department of State			DATE: Dec 12 3 00 PM '62		
SUBJECT			Pro-Communist Activities of Father Alipio de Freitas					
REF			Sao Paulo's A-168.			752.04/12-562		
<p>Consulate General requested consult with Embassy re desirability discussion with church authorities or possibility deterring Father Alipio de Freitas, apparent Roman Catholic priest, from pro-communist activities such as those reported A-168 item 5.</p>								
BALL, ACTING								
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DATE OF REVISION 12/11/62								
BY Mr. Burton RB								

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A-101
NO. **CONFIDENTIAL**
HANDLING INDICATOR **KA 732-40**

TO : DEPARTMENT 1962 DEC 23 AM 8 30
INFO : RIO DE JANEIRO, BRASILLIA, RECIFE
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH
DATE: December 27, 1962

FROM : AmConGen, SAO PAULO
SUBJECT: Pro-Communist Activities of Father Alípio de FREITAS

REF : Department's CA-6405 of December 12
Consulate General's A-168 of December 5 and despatch 291 of June 5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
JAN 2 1963

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no action
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R J Burton
1/2/63*

A friendly priest who checked on Father Freitas for the Consulate General reports that Freitas is indeed considered a Communist -- or at least a committed Marxist/Leninist -- by other clergymen. According to this informant, moreover, Freitas has already been given the stiff punishment of suspension from the priesthood. This would mean that he was not speaking in the name of Church when he made the recently reported anti-American, commie-line speech in São Paulo. Unfortunately, the São Paulo Cardinal-Archbishop refrained from reprimanding him publicly or even issuing a disclaimer.

Another informant reports that Freitas' home diocese was Recife. It is believed that he is now staying in São Paulo (without any further speeches). There are said to be few further sanctions which the Church is likely to be willing to apply.

The major action which should be considered, then, seems to be an attempt to discredit Freitas, as he deserves, eliminating his usefulness to the Communists. Two ways of accomplishing this are available. The first would be to encourage a newspaper to print the story, perhaps forcing the São Paulo Cardinal-Archbishop to take action. This would have the disadvantage of giving Freitas much publicity, when he has so far had very little. The approach thus seems

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Sao Paulo
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inadvisable for the moment.

The alternative action would be a formal approach to Dom Carlos Carmelo de Vasconcellos MOTTA, Cardinal-Archbishop of São Paulo. This would probably be an effective type of approach almost anywhere in Brazil except São Paulo. In São Paulo it does not seem advisable (which is undoubtedly why Freitas is here). The inquiries made by the Consulate General since its Despatch 291 under reference, which sketched the left-wing/right-wing Church feud, confirm the belief that Cardinal Motta is more convinced of the evils of Capitalism than he is disturbed by the dangers of Communism. He is deeply moved by the need for socio-economic reform, particularly the need to eliminate exploitation in Brazil of the masses by the upper classes, and he seems to be attracted by Communist views on social justice, without understanding how the free enterprise system, as organized in the United States, is offering a better answer to man's needs. Thus he is inclined to be more critical of the United States than of the Soviet Union. However, he is said to be impressed by the good work being done in São Paulo by American Catholic priests. A main problem is evidently with his advisers, those closest having pronounced leftist sympathies. The Consulate General has devoted considerable thought to ways of educating the Cardinal-Archbishop as to what American free enterprise is, and as to the dangers of Communism, but he is old and set in his thinking, and results will be slow and uncertain. The increasingly loud and articulate criticism from Paulistas of the leftist trend in the Church will hopefully open opportunities for leverage.

In the meantime, it does not seem that an approach to Cardinal Motta on the Freitas case would be productive, or that other action is required. Freitas may already have been silenced. If he makes further attacks on the United States and they appear to do significant harm, the Consulate General will reconsider the case in the light of the situation at the time and submit further recommendations.

Daniel M. Braddock

Daniel M. Braddock
Minister Consul General

CONFIDENTIAL

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OSD	USA	NSA
		3

A-768 NO. CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Department of State

INFO: AmComGen, SAO PAULO

FROM : AmEmbassy RIO DE JANEIRO

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 MARKING INDICATOR
 AFFAIRS
 JAN 11 1963
 Gm
 JS

DATE: January 7, 1963

SUBJECT: Pro-Communist Activities of Father Alipio de Freitas

REF : CA-6405, December 12, 1962 *ava*

The Embassy concurs in Sao Paulo's A-191 of December 27, 1962 on the subject.

For the Ambassador:

John Keppel
 John Keppel
 Counselor for Political Affairs

AMB
 DCM
 CONS SECT (1)
 CONS Sao Paulo (1)
 POL I (5)
 POL IV
 Brasilia (5)
 (Pouch)

*Kick
 reaction
 notes/B
 A of Boston
 1/16/63*

FILED
 JAN 10 1963

FORM 88-223

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

Drafted by: POL, CCCARSON/pm

Contents and Classification Approved by: DCM - Minister Bond

Cleared by: CONS - Mr. Henderson *1/17*

0086

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 059

TAB #: 40

ENTRY: CDF60-63

1 / 2 / S /

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BOX: 1582

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

Folder Title: 832.46/1-2363 XR732.001
Document Date: 23/01/63
Document Ser.#: _____

AGRAM A-52

FR CURITIBA

TO SEC STATE

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

X Security-Classified Information

NND: 949515

WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01582 00040

0087

732.003/10-961

0088

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For Department Use Only
732.003/10-961
XRT 732.00
XRT 732.001

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmConsulate, CURITIBA 27
NO. 27

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. DATE: October 9, 1961

REF : *File location
F 27/13: Wilson - em
10-30-61*

19 For Dept. Use Only	ACT	IN	DEP	RM/R	REP	AF	AMA	EUN	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	ICA
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10-17				AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	ORD	OCR	USA	NSA	NSC				
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SUBJECT: PAULO DE TARSO AND "CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM"

Federal Deputy Paulo de Tarso (FDC) former mayor of Brasilia, visited Curitiba on October 4, 1961 at the invitation of the Uniao Paranaense de Estudantes and delivered a speech to an audience of about 600 at the University of Farama. About 90% of the audience appears to have been composed of students.

Like St. Paul, De Tarso is an inveterate traveler, and like St. Paul, he is impassioned, and seems to have attracted a good deal of sympathy for his views. Student groups in particular are apparently eager to listen to him, and De Tarso is evidently pleased with the opportunity of addressing so influential a segment of the Brazilian population.

A proposal which De Tarso made public for the first time in his Curitiba address serves to clarify the nature of his political orientation. He proposed that the Christian Democrat Party change its name to the Christian Socialist Party. The rationale for the change is this: (1) the social and economic policies of the Christian Democrat Party find their bases in the Papal encyclicals (principally "Humani Generis" of Leo XIII and "Quadragesimo Anno" of Pius XI), (2) In his encyclical "Mater Et Magister" Pope John XXIII states that a measure of "socialization" is compatible with Christian principals. (3) The Catholic Church is therefore giving its approbation to "socialization"; Ergo, there is nothing objectionable in being a Christian Socialist.

It is clear that what De Tarso finds in "Mater Et Magister" is not the idea of "socialization" but Church approval of the ideas that he has held for quite some time. At this point it should be emphasized that all of De Tarso's speeches are based on "Mater Et Magister". He clothes himself in the respectability of papal encyclicals to denounce the "two materialisms" - communism and capitalism - and to proclaim the virtues of a somewhat platonic brand of socialism. De Tarso's socialism would be guided by the

cc: Ambassador, Rio de Janeiro. (2)
GHC: [unclear]

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FORM 5-439 GPO 51256 For Department Use Only - To be Filled In on Yellow Original ONLY

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:
NAME OF OFFICER:	DATE OF ACTION:
OFFICE SYMBOL:	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:

732.003/10-961 LLR



public interest". When it is in "the public interest" to have an industry run by the "community" then that industry should be taken over by the community. When the public interest dictates a type of "mixed" ownership then mixed ownership is in order. "Mater Et Magister" he says, proposes a type of community participation in the ownership and management of industry, a proposal to which De Tarso is receptive.

It is equally clear that De Tarso's concept of "capitalism" is outdated, being based upon the laissez-faire "liberalism" which incurred Leo XIII's wrath in 1891. It should be remembered, however, that while Americans can speak of "people's capitalism", "the age of the common man", etc., Brazilians cannot do the same. When the majority of the workers earn \$30 a month or less they are not inclined to applaud the "system", be it capitalist or otherwise.

De Tarso's economic myopia does not extend to socialism. In his speech he was at pains to explain that socialism has evolved greatly in the last century and that the socialism of one country may well be very different from the socialism of another. The degree and nature of socialism depend on the conditions existing in each country.

About communism, De Tarso has very little to say. It is objectionable because it is materialistic, and in this sense it is no different from capitalism. It is interesting to note that De Tarso treats communism as merely another economic system. There is no reference to its philosophic basis, its inherent political intolerance, the inhuman conditions in communist states. It is not surprising therefore, that De Tarso should say to his audience "Just as we should not help the Communists against the Capitalists, so too we should not help the Capitalists against the Communists." Surely there were few in the audience who did not substitute "Russians" for "Communists" and "Americans" for "Capitalists".

Again using "Mater Et Magister" De Tarso called upon the developed nations to give assistance to the less developed nations on a completely disinterested, no-strings attached basis. (To students of recent Brazilian history this argument is not new). He inveighed against "colonialism", though here again he had nothing to say about the communist variety of colonialism.

To the uncritical listener (and most Brazilian students are uncritical) it soon becomes apparent that Brazil has just as much to fear, if not more, from capitalism, than it has to fear from communism. Hence, the desirability of a policy of "non-alignment" or the creation of what has been called a "fourth force".

De Tarso's speeches are full of the phrases about "respect for human dignity", "dedication to Christian principles", and "preservation of democratic institutions" which Brazilians are fond of using but less fond of applying. Nevertheless, should his ideas on the dual evils - capitalism and communism - gain popular currency, an emphatic shift to the left in Brazilian foreign policy (more emphatic than is now occurring) would undoubtedly be the result.

Edward M. Rowell
Edward M. Rowell
American Consul

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

0090

(6)

The Department of State refers to note no. 309/812.1 (82)(22) dated September 25, 1962 from the Brazilian Embassy in which it was requested that reserved parking space be provided for the use of the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York City.

Information has now been received from the authorities to whom this question was presented by the Department to the effect that the New York Department of Traffic does not consider it practicable to extend reserved parking space privileges to organizations such as the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau.

It is regretted, therefore, that the Embassy's request must be denied.

Department of State,

Washington, December 21, 1962

V/FR:KLFenner

12-18-62

9/25/62
S/S-C
DEC 21 1962

FW 732.01111/9-2562

0091

6

am/r

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1962 SEP 27 PM 3 17

No 349/812.1 (42) (22)

To USUN
Mrs. Penney
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
OF PROTOCOL
filed
10/3

The Brazilian Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to request the Department's good offices with the proper authorities towards obtaining parking facilities for one (1) vehicle in the vicinity of the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York City.

2. As is known, the Trade Bureaus have been functioning in New York City since 1936, for the purpose of stimulating the allocation of Brazilian products on the U.S. market, favoring American exports to Brazil, promoting tourism, realizing Expositions of Brazilian products throughout the United States and trying to capture the attention of the potential private investor.

10/1
cc'd USUN
Mrs. Penney
address of
Trade Bureau
at 551 Fifth
Ave. NYC
13

3. In 1961, as a result of a major administrative reorganization in Brazil, the Trade Bureau ceased to be agencies of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, were integrated in the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and became a part of the Embassies in the countries in which they were located. Consequently, the Trade Bureau in New York became the Commercial Office of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, D.C., and has been under the direction of a foreign service career officer assigned to the Embassy, Commercial Minister João Paulo da Silva Paranhos do Rio Branco.

The Brazilian Embassy presents its anticipatory thanks for the Department's kind attention in this matter.

Washington, September 25, 1962.

732-01111/9-2562

FILED
JAN 14 1963

1

0092



w/PR

CONSULAR CORPS COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EVENTS
625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.
Telephone 6-1000

ERNEST C. SHERMAN, Jr.
Chairman
RICHARD A. JONES, Jr.
Chairman, Finance Committee
WALTER E. WHELAN
Chairman, Finance Committee
MIRA RAO CAMERON
Director

December 6, 1962

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I enclose herewith for your information, a copy of a letter I received from the New York City Department of Traffic concerning the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau's request for parking space.

Sincerely,

Mira Rao Cameron, Director

Mr. Milton Mitchell
Legal Consultant
Office of Protocol
Washington, D.C.

EMBASSY OF BRAZIL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0093

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

19ra

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PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

Action

Classification

Date Sent: June 22, 1961

INR

FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Rec'd:

732.0161/6-2261

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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832.181

EM/R

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FBI

Press reports visas granted following Russians who will open USSR commercial office at Rio de Janeiro: V. N. Azov, Chief; A. M. Moraviev; V. U. Gluhovski; M. A. Arinichev; P. V. Lukchev. Last three named will be accompanied by wives.

BOND

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

JUN 27 9 07 AM '61

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June 21, 1961

Praine

Action Assigned to

Action Taken

Date of Action 7/12/61

Action Officer

Direction to D/S

JUN 12 12 55 PM '62

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0094

1/ George Minnett

2/ RM/R - file

0095

FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT		DATE DUE	
2nd, Walter H. E.		DATE REC'D	
DATE	FILED	NO.	
1/23/60		1/20/60	
SUBJECT: Re; Mr. Amett Keeble who is interested in being a member of the delegation to the official opening of Brasilia, etc.			
TO:	TO:	TO:	TO:
227/b			
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
1/22/60			
ANSWERED		NO REPLY NECESSARY	
		<i>[Signature]</i>	

0096

3A
CONGRESSIONAL

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DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE NUMBERED

AN ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGMENT BE MADE
WITHIN THREE DAYS

1960 JAN 18

50-118
7-10-67

(See RP 152.4)

ACTION:

0097

WALTER H. JUDD
5th Dist., Minnesota

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
January 13, 1960

COMMITTEE
ACTION
is assigned to
#ABA

EST/B RMR -
No reply
necessary
requested by me, &
suggestion: Project covered
previous purchase - Capital Hill
Office 1/15, suggest by Leslie
have to inform on day
me per a copy

Mr. Alexander Schnee
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Of State for Congressional Relations
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schnee:

In order that the Department may have more information on Mr. Arnett Leslie, who is interested in being a member of the delegation to the official opening of Brasilia, I am happy to submit the following:

Mr. Leslie is a director of the American Society of Planning Officials, and was General Chairman of the Host Committee at the Annual Planning Conference held in Minneapolis in May of 1959.

He has been a member of the Minneapolis Planning Commission for four years and is presently its President, having served in this capacity for three years. He is Vice Chairman of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission. Mr. Leslie is also a member of the Capital Long Range Improvement Committee of the Minneapolis City Council.

As you may or may not know, Minneapolis is in the process of redeveloping a formerly run-down area in the lower loop section. Mr. Leslie has been interested in the development of this project over the past years and has been very active in the study of city planning. For this reason, he is interested in becoming a member of the official U. S. Delegation to Brasilia in order to examine this city which is being built according to the latest views on city planning.

If the composition of the delegation would be enhanced by a person who is conversant and interested in this particular aspect of modern society, I am sure Mr. Leslie would appreciate the opportunity of being a member of the delegation and would also be a credit to the United States.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Judd

PLEASE REPLY TO THIS OFFICE
BY TELEPHONE AT 555-2121

384080

32.02/1-1360

FILED
JAN 22 1960

32.02/1-1560



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ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Rec'd: January 21, 1960

6:28 P.M. JAN 22 AM 6 28

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1072, January 21, 6 p.m.

G

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O

Re DEPTTEL 824.

RMR

Secretary General informs me Brazilian Government has not yet decided whether to invite special delegations to inauguration Brasilia.

CABOT

MLJ/6

732.02/1-2160

C/A

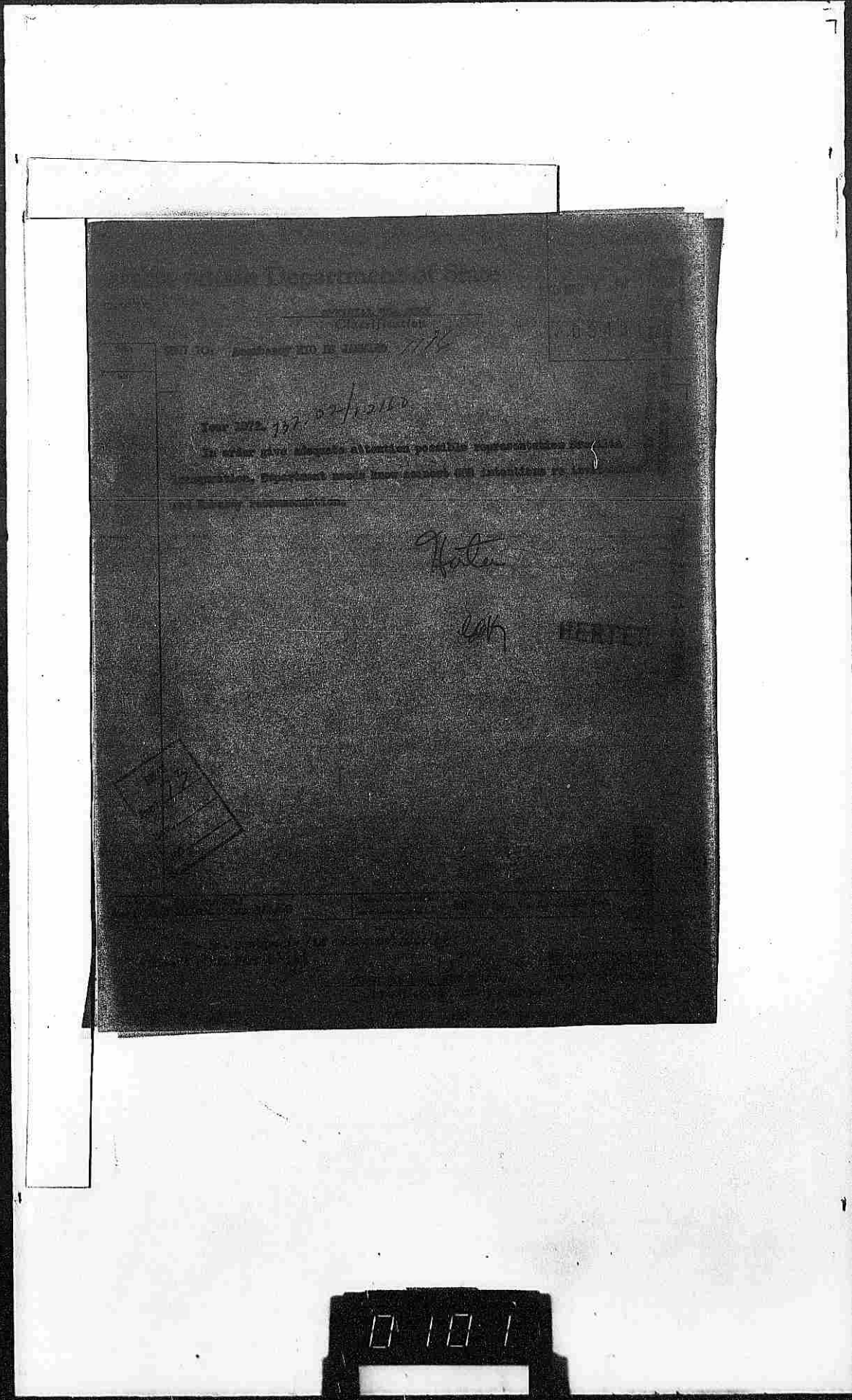
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Control: 15478

Rec'd: 1960 MAR 22 AM 11:05

ARA

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

Reply drafted 6:32 PM

Info

TO: Secretary of State

ARA: EST/B: AM/amba
3.23.60.

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RMR

FONOFF IN CIRCULAR NOTE 3.474 MARCH 16 INFORMED CHIEFS OF MISSION THAT SEAT BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO BRASILIA APRIL 21, 1960. DUE IMPORTANCE EVENT, AND RELATED CEREMONIES SCHEDULED APRIL 20, 21 AND 22, GOB WISHES REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES BE PRESENT. HOWEVER, DUE NATURAL DIFFICULTIES ARISING INCIDENT INAUGURATION NEW CITY, IT WILL NOT (REPEAT NOT) BE POSSIBLE RECEIVE SPECIAL MISSIONS FROM COUNTRIES WITH WHICH BRAZIL MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. ONLY EXCEPTION POPE JOHN XXIII WILL BE REPRESENTED BY CARDINAL FROM PORTUGAL.

BECAUSE OF ITS INABILITY INVITE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES GOB REQUESTS RESIDENT CHIEFS OF MISSIONS BE ESPECIALLY ACCREDITED AS AMBASSADORS TO REPRESENT THEIR COUNTRIES AT INAUGURATION OF BRASILIA. FONOFF REQUESTS CHIEFS OF MISSION TRANSMIT THIS INVITATION TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS AND STATES EARLY REPLY WILL BE APPRECIATED. RECOMMEND 1 BE ACCREDITED SOONEST.

CABOT

TR/23

732.02/3-2260

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APR 12 1960

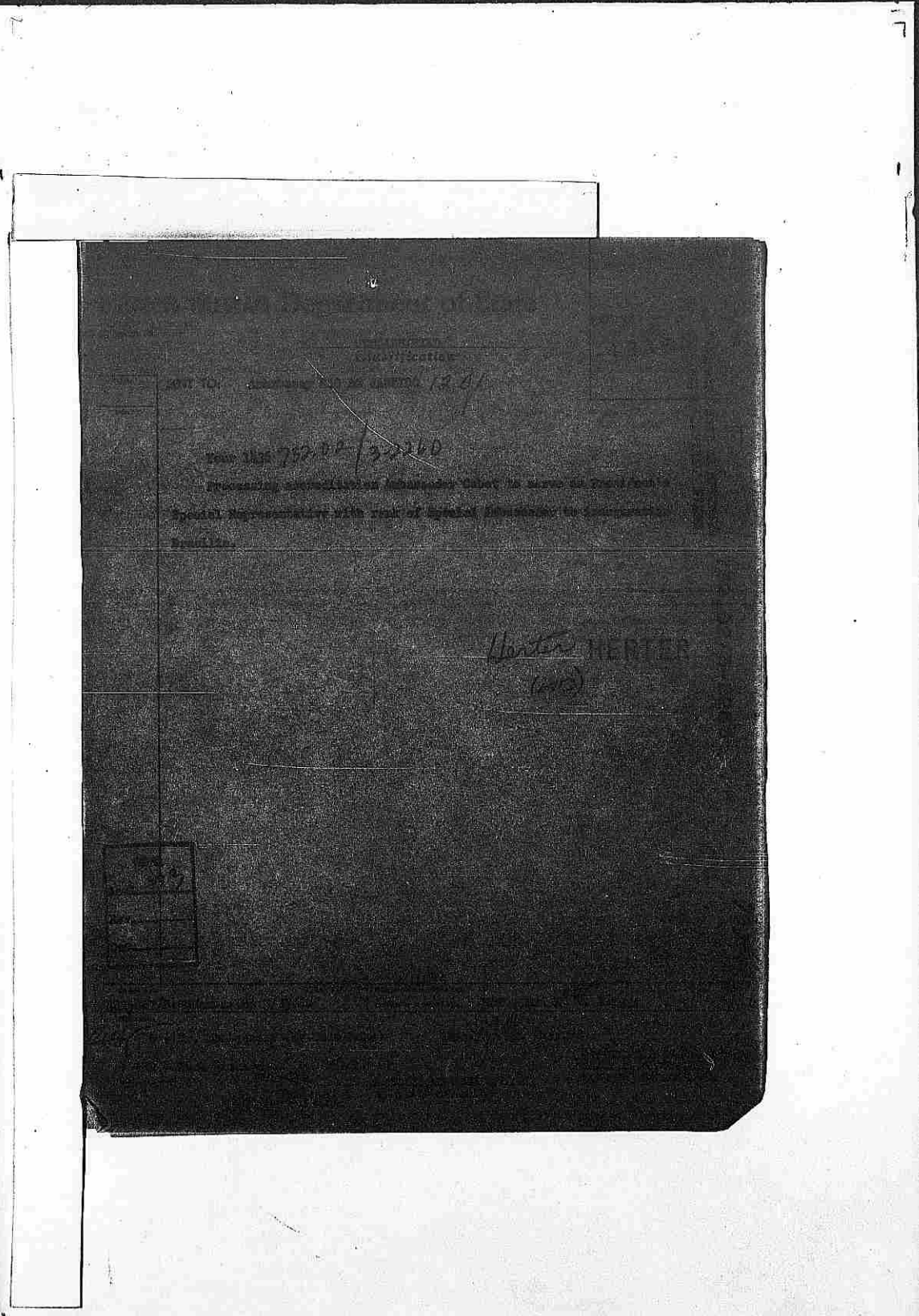
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2001-10-10

7/22/02 / 3/22/10

Proceeding of the Board of Directors of the State of Texas
Special Representative with title of Secretary of the Department
of Health

Hester
10/10



0103

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

42

Action

ARA

Info

SS

G

INR

PR

O

RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1480, March 30, 5 p.m.

Reference: EMBTEL 1436 and my conversation with Boonstra yesterday evening.

Foreign Office states credentials should be signed letter from President Eisenhower to President Kubitschek, although cable would be accepted if time does not permit arrival of letter.

CASOT

AAL:MEJ/7

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Rec'd: March 30, 1960
1960 MAR 31 2 29 PM '60

ACTION: *BTB*
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FOR FILES: *J. Lee*

Vertical stamp: *100-100000-100000*

732-02/3-3060 HBS

Miss Richardson PER
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0104

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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SS
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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1514, April 4.

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Control: 2287

Rec'd: April 4, 1960

1960 APR 26 AM 11 21

Copy sent to H/S
File
4/5
1516
H/S

PASS MILITARY AIDE WHITE HOUSE

Chief protocol Raul De Vincenzi informed Embassy this afternoon two invitations wired Brazilian Embassy Washington last Friday.

GOB will be disappointed if technician does not arrive on MATS with equipment and wishes advice whether further official documentation required by White House. De Vincenzi of opinion original order his Washington Embassy included technician and equipment. Perhaps Brazilian Embassy did not understand message.

Meeting scheduled with Dr. Penidohand De Vincenzi tomorrow to review plans period April 8th through 24th Brasilia as relates radio equipment, technician and special invitations. Results will be wired.

CABOT

ARL/5

732.02/4-460

FILED
JUL 12 1960

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59-52

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Control: 5164

Rec'd: APRIL 7, 1960
9:11 PM

SS

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

TO: Secretary of State

G

ARA

PR

NO: 1549, APRIL 7

P

RMR

PRIORITY

PASS MILAIDE WHITE HOUSE.

CHIEF PROTOCOL DE VINCENZI CONFIRMED TO EMBASSY OFFICER TODAY ITINERARY FOR PRESS PLANE FOR NEW YORK TO BRASILIA: VARIG CARAVELLE TO LEAVE IDLEWILD AIRPORT 1400 HOURS APRIL 19, LEAVE WASHINGTON 16 HOURS, ARRIVE BRASILIA APRIL 20, DEPART BRASILIA MORNING APRIL 22, ARRIVE NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON APRIL 23. BRAZILIAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON WAS REQUESTED BY FOREIGN OFFICE TO EXTEND PERSONAL INVITATIONS TO MR. AND MRS. JAMES HAGERTY, COLONEL AND MRS. ROBERT L. SCHULZ AND CAPTAIN AND MRS. JOHN RUBLEY. THEY ARE INVITED TO TRAVEL WITH PRESS ON VARIG CARAVELLE APRIL 19, HOWEVER GOB FAVORS EARLY ARRIVAL BRAZIL FOR CAPTAIN RUBLEY AND APPROVES APRIL 9 ETA RIO.

VIEW LIMITED AVAILABLE FACILITIES GOB REDUCING OFFICIAL PART INAUGURAL CEREMONIES TO DAY AND A HALF - HALF DAY ON APRIL 20 AND ALL OF APRIL 21. HIGH BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS AND CHIEFS OF MISSION NOT EXPECTED PARTICIPATE IN UNOFFICIAL INAUGURAL ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED APRIL 22 AND 23. LAST TWO DAYS INTENDED FOR LOCAL POPULATION, RESIDENT GOVT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS

VIEW CURTAILED OFFICIAL CEREMONIES PRESS PLANE WILL LEAVE BRASILIA MORNING APRIL 22 FOR SAO PAULO THENCE USA.

NEW SUBJECT: FOR JOHN HAYS - SUGGEST CAPTAIN RUBLEY BRING FIVE MEDALS FOR EMBASSY USE.

TR/23

NOTE: PASSED WHITE HOUSE 4/7/60 - BSW

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JUL 13 1961
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Department of State

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56-52

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Control: 7218

Rec'd: April 11, 1960
2:05 p.m.

Info

G

ARA

PR

P

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1557, April 11

RMR

PASS COMMANDING OFFICER, WHITE HOUSE SIGNAL AGENCY, WHITE HOUSE.

Please advise family Rodarmel and family Rubley everyone arrived safe. Further travel plans at this time are tentative.

CABOT

MLJ/6

Note: Passed White House 4/11/60.

732.02/4-1160

CAA

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JUL 12 1960

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0107

TO: _____		DATE: _____	
FROM: _____		DATE: _____	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
TO: _____	TO: _____	TO: _____	TO: _____
DATE: _____	DATE: _____	DATE: _____	DATE: _____
REPLY BY _____		NO REPLY NECESSARY	

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ACTION
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ARA

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OF STATE NUMBERED

1960 APR 13 10 50 AM 1960 APR 14 AM 11 23

R.M.A.

CITY DIRECTOR'S
BRANCH
ACTION: EST 10
INFO:
RM/R FILES

113/506

*Reply drafted
ARA/EST: CAS 4/5/60*

This document must be retained
in the ARA control files

The Brazilian Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to inform that a special flight of Varig Airlines leaving Washington National Airport at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, April 19, has been chartered by the Brazilian Government to take a party of American newsmen, Government officials, business and industry leaders, who have been invited to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration of Brasilia, the new Capital city of Brazil as of April 21. Return flight will arrive at Washington on Sunday, April 24.

2. The Embassy would appreciate it very much if the Department would care to designate one of its officers, preferably one serving with the Bureau of Inter American Affairs, who might be interested in joining the above-mentioned group, accompanied by his wife, as a special guest of the Brazilian Government, to be present at that historical occasion.

Washington, D.C., April 12, 1960.

1/AB

MGV/js

388632

FILED
APR 19 1960

732.02/4-1260 CS/DLS

732.02/4-1260

0 109

INAUGURATION OF BRASILIA
OFFICIAL PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20

Midnight Solemn Mass celebrated by the Papal Legate, followed by salutation from His Holiness, Pope John XXII to the Brazilian people and benediction of the New Capital.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21

8:00 A. M. Reveille; raising of the National Flag by President Kubitschek

8:30 A. M. "Cercle Diplomatique".

9:30 A. M. Installation of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary.

10:15 A. M. Installation of the Archdiocese of Brasilia.

11:30 A. M. Joint Session of the Congress.

1:00 P. M. Unveiling of the Commemorative Monument.

4:30 P. M. Military parade.

6:00 P. M. Arrival of the Symbolic Flame.

7:00 P. M. Performance by the Marine Band.

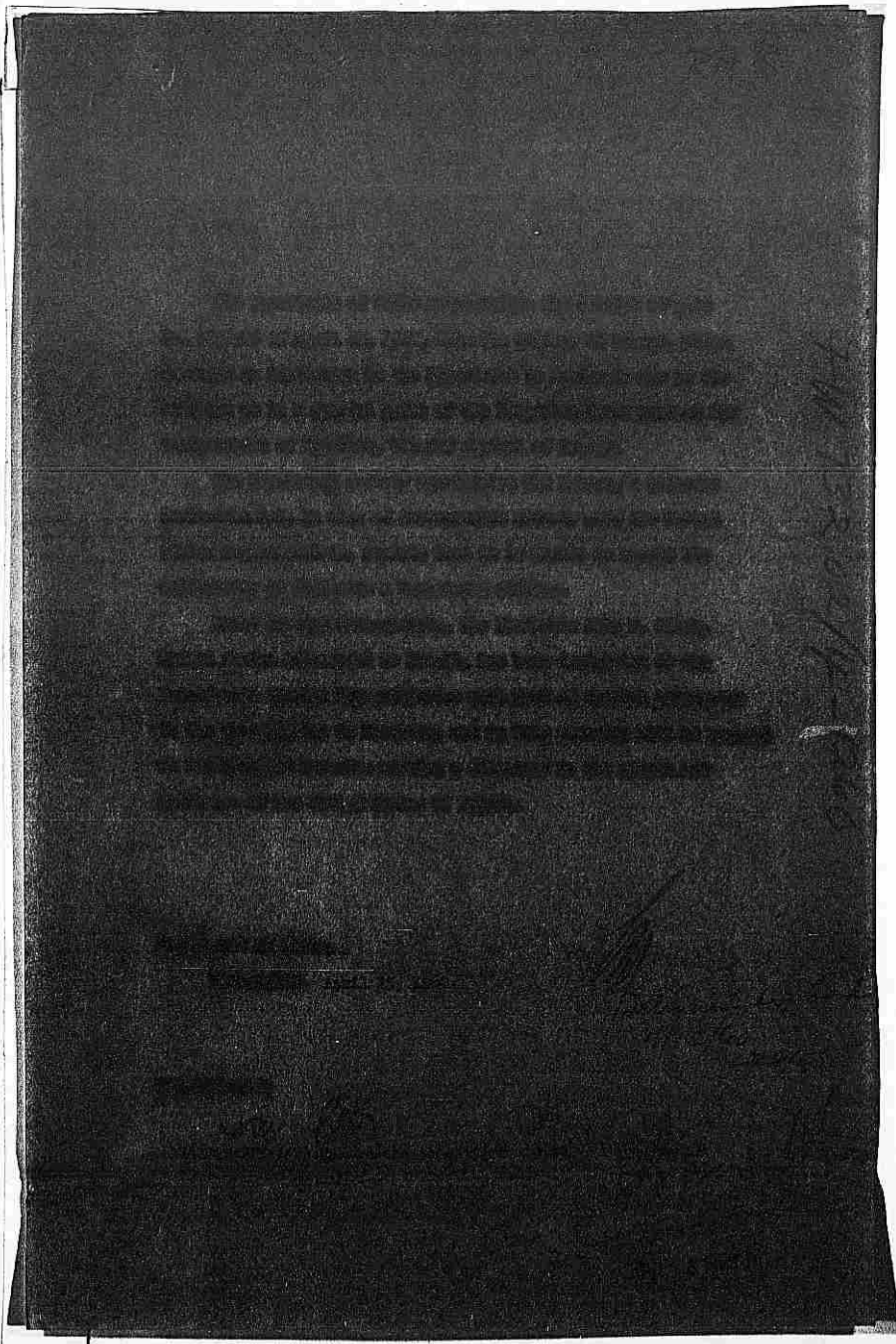
7:30 P. M. Fireworks display.

9:00 P. M. Popular fête.

10:30 P. M. President's Reception (Planalto Palace)

♦ ♦ ♦

The dress for the Solemn Mass will be dark business suit; for the other ceremonies before noon - morning coat, black vest and top hat; in the afternoon - business suit; for the President's reception - white tie or uniform, with decorations. A short morning coat may also be worn at the morning ceremonies.



INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

54
Action
S/S

ARA
Info
SS
G
RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1593, April 13.

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

NUMBERED

Control: 9259
Rec'd: April 13 1960
7 p.m.

ACTION
INDEXED

PASS MILITARY AIDE WHITE HOUSE

Dr. Penido stated invitation to Military Aide not confined to press plane return-departure for United States. Transportation valid any subsequent Varig flight.

CABOT

ARL/5

NOTE: Passed White House, 4-13-60.

732.02/4-1360

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FILED
JUL 12 1960
CMA

0112

Approved by the White House - 4/15/60
(As per Eisenhower to Mr. McNamara)

*John [unclear]
sent 7/19/60*

*Performed
[unclear]*

APR 15 1960

RM/R

FILE

4433

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**Subject: Proposed Revision of [unclear]
of the [unclear]**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BY CHRISTIAN A. HESTER
Christian A. Hester

Stamp box with handwritten initials and a signature.

SS-FO
ATTN: [unclear]

The Document must be returned
to the [unclear] office

732-0211-1560

OSU

4433

0113

SECRET

Special Report

Dear Mr. Boardman:

We will recall how greatly I was impressed during our meeting at Manila last February with the extraordinary accomplishment of the Government and the people of Manila in building this inspiring new capital. On this joyful occasion of the inauguration of your great city of the future, I wish to tender my congratulations to Don Quinsion on your vision and achievement and on the splendid pioneering spirit of Manila.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

File 932.02/1-1560

The Secretary
Executive Department
Department of the Interior
1600 Building
Washington, D.C.

105
100-100000-100000
100-100000

[Handwritten signature]

16

0114

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

4/18
(Date)

To: RO

For appropriate handling: ✓

Copies back for: S U M AC TM

Copies to:

Remarks:

*W. R. [unclear]
4/19/60*

[Signature]
John A. Calhoun

0115

AIR POUCH

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732-02/4-1960

FROM : Embassy MOSCOW

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

1627 DEPT. OF STATE
April 19, 1960

REF :

For Copy	ACTION	DEPT.
Use Only	EHR-5	RH/R-2, ARA-4, IRC-9
	REC'D	OTHER
	4/23	CIA-15, USIA-XO, OSD-4, ARMY-4, NAVY-3.

SUBJECT: Soviet Newspaper Charges re Land Speculation at Brasilia

The newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda occasionally carries descriptive articles on various world capitals. The latest (April 16) article to appear in this series was devoted to the official transfer of Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia on April 21, 1960. Amidst otherwise factual and uncontroversial information on Brasilia and the arrangements for transferring the apparatus of the federal government to the new capital, A. MALENIN, author of the Moskovskaya Pravda article, includes the following charges:

(Begin translation) Construction of the city of Brasilia was begun three years ago according to plans of the architect Lucio COSTA. Up to the last moment only a few representatives of governing circles knew where the construction would unfold. Surreptitiously they bought up huge tracts of land at low prices and then, when the secret was let out, resold them to the state at fabulous prices, "earning" in this operation huge profits. (End translation)

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

Ralph A. Jones
Ralph A. Jones
First Secretary of Embassy

Copy sent: Embassy Rio de Janeiro

BRANCH
CURRENT RECORDS
RMMK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1960 APR 22 11 29 AM '60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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RAJones:dk
REPORTER

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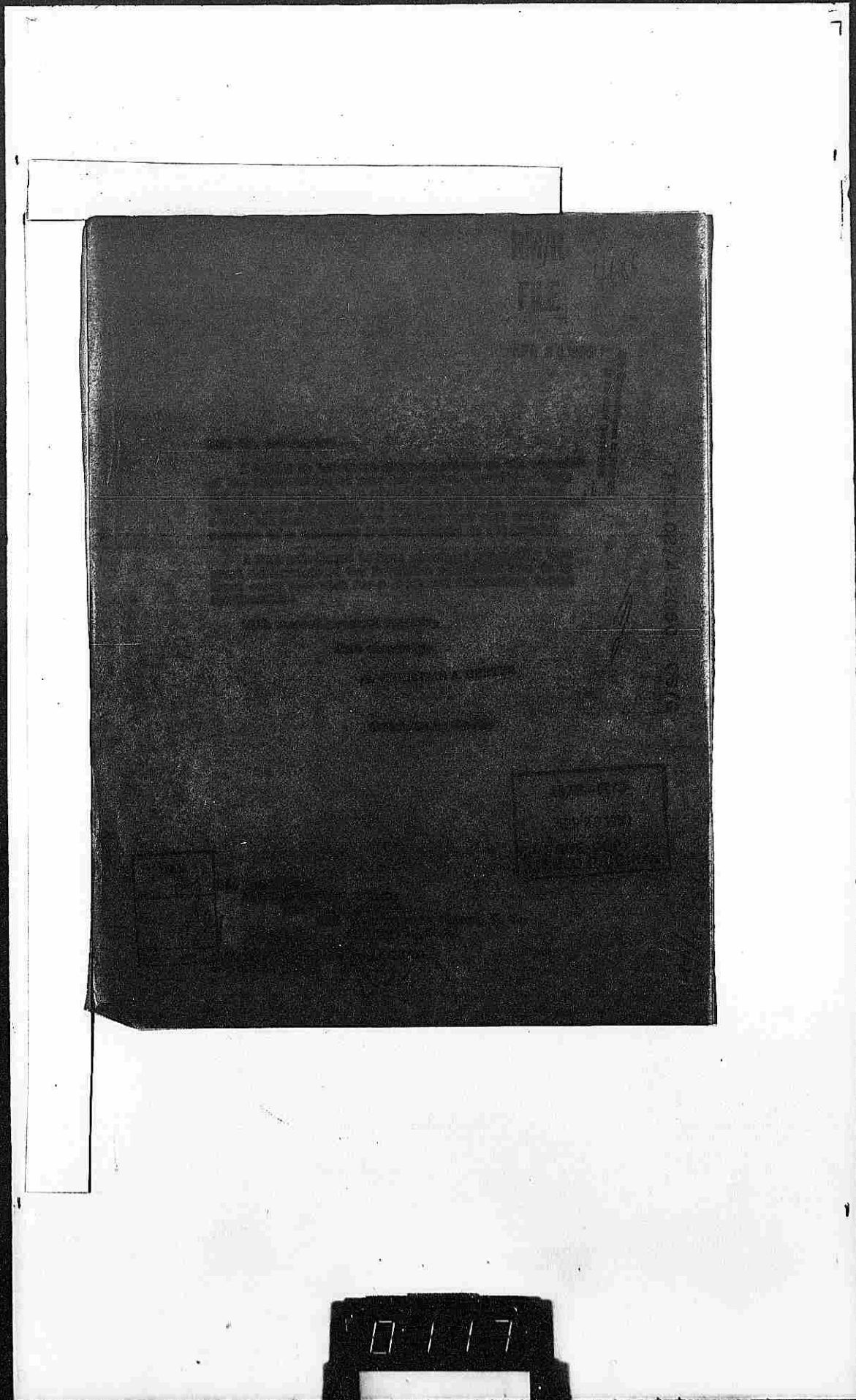
ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

732.02/4-1960 HBS

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FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT		DATE SENT	
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DATE	FILE NO.	NO.	
SUBJECT: [illegible]			
TO: [illegible]			
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0118

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Washington, April 21, 1960.
RM/R FILES

Rd/R

Original must be retained
in the office of the Director

Excellency,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that
as from today the capital of the United States of Brazil has
been transferred to Brasilia.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest
consideration.

Walter Moreira Salles

Walter Moreira Salles
Brazilian Ambassador

732.02/4-2160 CS/W

FILED
APR 25 1960

732.02/4-2160

His Excellency Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

CFLL/afb

388990

0119

RM/R
FILE

April 22, 1960.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

73202

5122

Your message of April 20 in reference to the inauguration of Brasilia was greatly appreciated and it was my privilege to convey its text to my Government.

With my renewed gratitude for your courtesy, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Walther Moreira Salles
Brazilian Ambassador

D

His Excellency
Christian A. Herter
Secretary of State of the
United States of America

FILED
JUN 4 - 1962

73202 / 4-2260

microfilmed by RM/R

MGV/js

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

0120

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Executive Secretariat

April 27, 1960

6/8-5722

SALLES,

~~RM~~
FILE

AM - Mr. Jordan

~~Letter to the Secretary, from
Ambassador of Brazil, dated 1/22/60~~

A copy of the subject letter is transmitted for
your information and files.

W
F. A. Han
6/8-20
Ext. 5161

Attachments:

Copy of Ltr to the Secretary
from Brazilian Ambassador,
dated 1/22/60.

FW 732.0274-2260

gms

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

37-L

Action
Info
C

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

RMR NO: 1638, APRIL 26

PRIORITY

PASS COMMANDING OFFICER. WHITE HOUSE SIGNAL AGENCY, FROM RUBLEY.

ETA USA 25 APRIL. TRANSPORTATION NOT NECESSARY. RODARMEI WILL ACCOMPANY.

CABOT

DGH/23

NOTE: RELAYED WHITE HOUSE SIGNAL AGENCY 4/26/60

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Classification

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ACT: [Handwritten signature]
INFO: [Handwritten signature]
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to [Handwritten signature]
at [Handwritten signature]
the [Handwritten signature]

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752.02/4-2660

CA
FILED
JUL 13 1960

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PERMANENT RECORD COPY • This copy must be returned to RM/R central files with notation of action taken •

0122

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH
United States Mission to the United Nations

732.02/4-2760

FROM : USUN - New York DESP. NO. 884

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. DATE April 27, 1960

REF :

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION #	DEPT.
	REC'D	RM/R 2 IRU 8 6-2 GE-1 ARN 4
	4-28-60	OTHER CIA 10 421A-10 05D-4

SUBJECT: (IO - OIA) -- TRANSFER OF CAPITAL OF BRAZIL FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO BRASILIA

On April 22, 1960, the SYG-UN transmitted the text of a communication, which is attached herewith, dated April 21, 1960, from the Permanent Representative of Brazil regarding the transfer of the capital of Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia.

Zachary P. Geaneas
Zachary P. Geaneas
Chief Administrative Officer

Enclosure *all in*

Copy of note from the
Permanent Representative of
Brazil.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

MAY 3 1960

184

[Signature]

5/3/60
Dsk
No Action required.
[Signature]

BRANCH
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BUREAU

1960 MAY 03 AM 11 12

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION

MAY 3 - 1960

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

REPORTER

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File Document number-732.02/4-2760 to the RM/R Central Files

732.02/4-2760



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(Classification)

Page 1 of
Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 884
From USUN

COPY

New York, 21 April 1960

No. 49

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the capital of Brazil was transferred from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia, D. F. at 12:01 this morning. The Executive Branch of the Government, the two Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Banco do Brasil, and other important agencies are already established in Brasilia, D. F.

2. The former Federal District of Rio de Janeiro has become the State of Guanabara.

3. I would appreciate it very much if you would be so kind as to take note of this communication and have it circulated among the Member States of the United Nations.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) C. de Freitas-Valle
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

His Excellency Mr. Dag Hammarskjold
Secretary-General of the United Nations

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0.124

*Encl to Report 884
from USIN 4/27/60*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES *IO*
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS - UNATIONS NEW YORK - ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO. OR 511 Brazil

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communication dated 21 April 1960 which he has received from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations.

22 April 1960

BK

COPY

COPY

0 125

COPY

New York, 21 April 1960

No. 49

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the capital of Brazil was transferred from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia, D.F. at 12:01 this morning. The Executive Branch of the Government, the two Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Banco do Brasil, and other important agencies are already established in Brasilia, D.F.

2. The former Federal District of Rio de Janeiro has become the State of Guanabara.

3. I would appreciate it very much if you would be so kind as to take note of this communication and have it circulated among the Member States of the United Nations.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) C. de Freitas-Valle
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

His Excellency Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld
Secretary-General of the United Nations

0 126

AIR POUCH

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DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.02/5-460

FROM : AMEMBASSY, RIO DE JANEIRO

1070

XR 832.10

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

May 4, 1960

REF : Embassy Despatch 1312, May 12, 1959

MAY 11 1960
Enclosures

RD For Dept. Use Only	ACTION # REC'D	DEPT. IN OTHER	RM/R-2 REP-1 IRC-2 E-7 ICA-11 IN-7 HEW-11
	5-14-60	COM-8 TR-3	FRB-3 XMA-4 CIA-10 NSIA-10 AG-8

SUBJECT: 1959 NOVACAP Report on Brasilia HAB-6 ASD-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-6

Enclosed is a translation of extracts from the annual report of the President of Cia. Urbanisadora da Nova Capital de Brasil and six copies of the balance sheet and annual income and expense statement of December 31, 1959, published in the Diario Oficial of April 20, 1960.

The report lists all the works and services completed and those under construction during 1959. The President's residence, "Palacio da Alvorada", the Federal Supreme Court building, the buildings for the National Congress and for the Ministries, eleven in number, were all completed by December 1959, except for the finishing touch. Extensive work was done in the field of public utility services. The planning and execution of the food supply program was intensified and the sale of lots of land was expanded considerably. It should be noted, however, that the report covers only work done under the auspices of NOVACAP, and does not include other activities such as large apartment houses being constructed by the Social Security Institutes, the Federal Savings Bank and the Bank of Brazil, nor does it include the work done by private enterprise.

Still another indication of the work accomplished is given by a listing of credits arranged abroad for equipment during 1959. These total approximately \$5 million. A swap operation for \$5 million, bearing 6.5% interest and to be repaid in two years was secured with the First National City Bank of New York. A comparison of the 1959 year-end financial reports with those for 1958 does indicate that considerable work was done. Total assets, excluding contra accounts, were Cr\$22,045,118,261.90 in 1959 as against Cr\$6,453,647,310.40 in 1958. The income and expense statement shows a similar expansion. During 1959 receipts including interest amounted to Cr\$5,346 million and expenses Cr\$5,113 million. In 1958, receipts were Cr\$4,115 million and expenses were Cr\$4,263 million.

Coordinated: William A. Fowler
Counselor for Economic Affairs
Enclosures: As stated above
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
For the Ambassador
MAY 18 1960
Herbert K. May
Treasury Attache

WBlomeyer/mwc
REPORTER

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The action office must return this permanent record copy to RM/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

732.02/5-460

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MAY 18 1960

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Page 1

Enclosure 1
Despatch 1070
Rio de Janeiro

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CIA. URBANIZADORA
DA NOVA CAPITAL DO BRASIL (NOVACAP)

The principal buildings completed by NOVACAP during 1959 were the Presidential residence, "Palacio da Alvorada", the Federal Supreme Court building, the buildings for the National Congress and the Ministries, eleven in number. The basic structure of all these buildings and their complementary services were reported to have been completed on December 31, 1959, except for the finishing touch. In addition, various other buildings including the Cathedral, the Government printing office, the district grade school, the hospital and the annex to the tourist hotel have their completion scheduled for April 21, 1960, when the new capital is to be inaugurated.

In terms of effective work carried out in 1959, the report gives the following figures:

Built area	94,074 square meters
Final construction area	267,046 square meters
Volume of concrete	96,087 cubic meters
Volume of sand	80,732 cubic meters
Volume of gravel	99,954 cubic meters
Cement	980,124 sacks
Iron rods	8.4 tons
Metal structures erected	9.5 tons

In addition, extension work was done in the construction of public utility services. An area of 3,124,000 square meters of roads and avenues was paved during 1959. The power plant capacity of Cachoeira Dourada is being expanded and the Paranoa power plant with an initial capacity of 18,000 HP is scheduled for completion in December 1960. The water supply system and the water treating equipment and two reservoirs with 60 million liters capacity each, together with the plant for water treating have been completed. The sewerage system has a length of 4.7 kilometers and the water supply pipes run for 178 kilometers. The phone equipment installed covers an aerial network of 120 kilometers and 224 kilometers in underground lines. A central telephone switchboard with 12,000 telephones and an initial 5,000 lines were installed. The long-distance service already installed is being gradually expanded. Extensive work was also done in the construction of roads and railroads in and around Brasilia.

Other activities of NOVACAP include:

1. Food supply planning was intensified and several rural areas were plotted and handed over to farmers aiming at an immediate production of vegetables, fruits and poultry farming. The size of the

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Page 2
Enclosure 1
Despatch 1070
Rio de Janeiro

lots average between 25 and 50 hectares. Areas ranging from 75 to 100 hectares were selected for cattle raising and dairy farming. The production of "balanced rations" (cattle feed) is in full operation and the system of land plotting permits the development of programs of technical assistance to farmers.

2. Reforestation activities in and around the city continue.

3. Planning of a school system to include one grade school and one kindergarden for each 2,500 to 3,000 inhabitants; one "Escola Parque" for each 15,000 inhabitants; one educational center with higher education schools, commercial and industrial schools, one cultural center with a sports center for each 45,000 to 50,000 people. In addition to the 11 elementary schools in operation and the completion of one kindergarden, one grade school and one high school in 1958, the following units were finished in 1959: one kindergarden, one "Escola Classe", one "Escola Parque", two grade schools, one industrial school and one cultural center with capacity for 2,700 students.

4. The sale of land was begun in March 1958 and receipts through December 31, 1958 totalled Cr\$1,560 million for 3,488 lots. In 1959 the corresponding figures were Cr\$3,185 million for 10,281 lots. These sales were largely made on long-term payment plans as is indicated in the following table:

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
(a) Received in cash	600,020,478.00	831,195,474.20
(b) In "Brasilia" obligations	134,276,000.00	50,046,000.00
(c) Bonus on obligations	13,427,100.00	4,991,100.00
(d) Interest on obligations	<u>371,392.00</u>	<u>2,983,351.80</u>
	748,094,970.00	889,215,926.00

The report indicates a great increase in land value put on sale, as shown by deals among third-parties, and also that sales will provide NOVACAP with the necessary means to repay loans by local and foreign banks.

During 1959, NOVACAP obtained from the Bank of Brazil three loans totalling Cr\$5.5 billion against collateral of Brasilia securities. In 1958, NOVACAP obtained funds in the same manner and from the same source through loans amounting to Cr\$3.6 billion.

With respect to foreign financing, the report lists the financing arranged with the guaranty of the Treasury:

1. Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G. - D.M. 2,800,315 for the power plant on the Paranao river;

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Page 3
Enclosure 1
Despatch 1070
Rio de Janeiro

2. Parson & Crosland Ltd. - L 163,038 for water treating equipment;
3. Siemens and Halske Aktiengesellschaft - DM 1,576,722 for radio communication equipment;
4. Radio Corporation of America (RCA Victor Radio S.A.) - \$584,710, for short wave tele-communication equipment;
5. Radio Corporation of America - Canadian Dollars 931,710, for the same as above;
6. Andersen S.A., Comercio e Industria - Danish Kroner 4,720,000, for trash disposal equipment;
7. Telefonaktiebolaget L.M. Ericsson - Swedish Kroner 3,742,562, for tele-communication equipment.

Credits total approximately \$5 million, interest rates vary from 6% to 8%, and payment periods vary from 5 to 7 years.

The attached balance sheet and income statement give further details on the financial position of Brasilia. Total assets for 1959 in comparison with 1958 are summed up in the following table:

	<u>1 9 5 8</u>	<u>1 9 5 9</u>
Construction concluded	1,776,383,451.80	7,119,484,238.10
Equipment, furniture, machinery, automotive equip.	482,847,278.70	762,984,852.20
Construction & services in progress	1,600,435,321.80	5,183,724,198.30
Temporary facilities	127,214,246.00	250,437,506.00
Incorporated goods & rights	78,154,435.00	78,154,435.00
Other applications	<u>761,536,486.50</u>	<u>1,186,880,460.40</u>
Total fixed assets	4,826,571,219.80 ^{1/}	14,581,665,690.00
Resources available:		
In Cash	360,723,696.00	2,212,062,744.70
Short-term Assets	<u>1,266,362,394.60</u> ^{2/}	<u>5,251,389,827.20</u> ^{3/}
	<u>1,627,086,090.60</u>	<u>7,463,452,571.90</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	6,453,657,310.40	22,045,118,261.90

Total assets of Cr\$6.4 billion in 1958 increased to Cr\$22.0 billion in 1959, with a spectacular rise of Cr\$15.6 billion or 241%.

Footnotes - see next page

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Page 4
Despatch 1070
Enclosure 1
Rio de Janeiro

Footnotes -

- 1/ Include Unclassified expenses (Cr\$7,899,518.80; Bonuses paid (Cr\$6,551,343.60) and investment for highways and railroads (Cr\$747,085,624.40).
- 2/ Amounts receivable include the capital quota due from the Federal Government, Cr\$101,744,210.20; unused materials, Cr\$104,305,646.60; payments due on land sold on credit, Cr\$835,794,149.20 and other smaller amounts.
- 3/ Short-term assets in 1959 include: the capital quota due from the Federal Government, Cr\$101,744,210.30; payments due on land sold on credit Cr\$3,171,582,144.60; value of disposal land for sale Cr\$1,007,267,013.20 and other smaller amounts.

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COMPANHIA URBANIZADORA DA NOVA CAPITAL DO BRASIL
Balanco Geral Exercício de 1959

ATIVO		PASSIVO	
	C\$	C\$	C\$
11 - Valores Imobilizados			
01 - Bens e Direitos Incorporados	78.154.425,00		
02 - Estudos, Planos e Projetos	158.035.728,83		
03 - Bens de Serviço Públicos	6.194.004.001,20		
04 - Edifícios Públicos	2.121.468.143,00		
05 - Edifícios Diversos	743.625.967,50		
06 - Granjas Residenciais Modelos	235.994.037,30		
07 - Casas Sociais	63.221.312,80		
08 - Granjas e Sítios Rurais	5.207.305,10		
09 - Máquinas	7.057.337,20		
10 - Usinas de Eletricidade	202.207.842,63		
11 - Equipamentos Industriais	17.871.062,70		
12 - Equipamentos de Transporte	158.025.881,80		
13 - Equipamento de Hospedagem	3.046.304,50		
14 - Equipamentos de Terapêutica	69.812.368,80		
15 - Equipamento Agrário	6.034.595,40		
16 - Equipamento de Comunicações	6.300.162,10		
17 - Equipamentos p/ Fins Assistenciais e Educacionais	486.838,60		
18 - Equipamentos de Segurança	3.051.451,50		
19 - Equipamento de Construção	26.422.836,60		
20 - Móveis, Máquinas e Utens. Diversos	144.422.725,30		
21 - Livros e Documentos Diversos	1.546.623,20		
22 - Equipamentos Diversos	26.424.077,50		
23 - Equipamento de Heliicidade	98.074.896,20		
24 - Servidores	371.300,00		
25 - Redes Elétricas e Telefônicas	161.853.451,00		
26 - Ligação Rádio Rio-S. Paulo	1.000.000,00		
27 - Instalações Diversas	200.000,00	1.974.919.186,50	
12 - Valores Disponíveis			
01 - Caixa Geral	25.301.334,70		
02 - Bancos do País	586.330.668,30		
03 - Bancos no Exterior	199.335,70		
04 - Escritórios Regionais	619.079.792,70		
05 - Adiantamentos	1.176.698.971,80		
06 - Bancos C/ Visacred	4.073.436,50	3.211.062.744,70	
13 - Valores Realizados e em Curso			
01 - Governo de União - C/ Capital	101.744.318,80		
02 - Governos Diversos	708.188.738,70		
03 - Depósitos e Cauções	264.373,30		
04 - Terrenos Disponíveis p/ Venda	1.007.267.013,20		
05 - Respostas C/ Obrigações	85.997.704,90		
06 - Respostas C/ Aquisição de Terrenos	2.171.552.146,00		
07 - Governo da União - C/ Fidej. Alvarada	18.074.345,50		
08 - Serviço de Substituição C/ Movimento	16.016.541,32		
09 - Tributos e Impostos	8.274.000,00		
10 - Almoços e Jantais - C/ Nova	123.222.537,20	4.251.809.527,20	
14 - Valores Pendentes			
15 - Dívidas e Serviços em Andamento			
01 - Dívidas p/ Dívidas Federais	115.707.174,30		
02 - Dívidas p/ Dívidas Municipais	250.582.082,80		
16 - Valores Não Exigíveis			
01 - Capital	500.000.000,00		
02 - Fundo de Depreciações	219.102.848,10	719.102.848,10	
17 - Valores Realizados e em Curso			
01 - Obrigações a Pagar	280.536.997,80		
02 - Fornecedores	351.021.842,90		
03 - Cedentes Diretos	3.576.290.800,10		
04 - Bancos C/ Garantia	1.000.101.000,00		
05 - Contribuições a Receber	114.858.183,80		
06 - Fornecedores no Exterior	86.528.881,50		
07 - Cedentes por Depósitos Caucionados	106.554.082,20		
08 - Fundos Diversos	4.200.000,00		
09 - Provisão de Juros e Obrigações	27.450.072,50	5.547.812.500,00	
18 - Valores Realizados e em Curso			
01 - Respostas no Exterior	1.064.803.997,10		
02 - Respostas C/ Obrigações	516.486.332,30		
03 - Banco do Brasil S.A. - C/ Letras de Tesouro	9.100.000.000,00	10.615.139.732,40	
19 - Valores Pendentes			
01 - Respostas na Reserva de Tesouro	3.119.339.040,00		
20 - Valores Realizados			
01 - Bancos C/ Cheques Emitidos	254.737.360,80		
02 - Adiantamentos Bancários	1.766.018,80		
03 - Depósitos e Cauções	7.750.407,20	479.253.786,80	
21 - Valores de Depreciação			
01 - Depreciação Construída	11.023.303.992,50		
02 - Depreciação Acumulada	584.219.266,70		

(Continuação)

ATIVO			PASSIVO		
	Em	Do		Em	Do
Palácio da Assembleia	304.417.406,60		03 - Estado de Obrigações diversas	31.308.000.000,00	
Ed. Ministeriais	834.676.948,70		04 - Caução de Títulos	36.482.800,00	
Serviço Público e Abastecimento			05 - Cobrança de a. Coisas	479.395.811,00	
D'água	428.052.043,70		07 - Provisões Obrigas ao Exterior	3.191.962.700,50	
Diversas Obras ..	2.722.411.942,20	5.183.724.158,30	08 - Hipotecas de Imóveis	1.301.835.780,00	
		5.183.724.158,30	09 - Cautela de Títulos	10.810.000.000,00	
			10 - Abertura de Crédito no Exterior	36.407.118,70	
			11 - Obrigações a Cobrir	264.333,00	
			12 - Obrigações Colocadas	33.362.666,20	58.013.126.771,20
15 - Valores Transitórios					
01 - Instalações	270.437.506,00				
02 - Agios Pagos	6.671.094,00				
03 - Obras Delegadas	1.115.001.662,70				
04 - Núcleo Bandeirante	2.588.408,00				
07 - Mercadorias em Trânsito	40.607.433,99				
08 - Valores a Retificar	7.956.218,80	1.423.282.323,40			
16 - Valores de Compensação					
01 - Contratos de Serviços	544.504.816,50				
02 - Contratos de Obras	9.202.598.288,30				
03 - Contratos de Abertura de Crédito	1.009.000.000,00				
04 - Contratos Diversos	526.580.396,00				
05 - Contratos	524.519.564,70				
06 - Obrigações a Emitir	34.669.000,00				
07 - Obrigações Emitidas	11.265.335.000,00				
08 - Títulos Recebíveis em Caixa	36.482.800,00				
09 - Valores em Cobrança	479.395.811,00				
10 - Empréstimos Financiados no Exterior	3.191.962.700,50				
11 - Imóveis Hipotecados	1.301.835.780,00				
12 - Títulos em Custódia	10.810.000.000,00				
13 - Crédito Aberto no Exterior	36.407.118,70				
14 - Obrigações em Exatidão	23.612.000,00				
15 - Obrigações em Exatidão	14.942.000,00				
16 - Obrigações aos Bancos	33.362.666,20	58.013.126.771,20			
		60.258.126.622,20			



LACTIFÍCIO LEITE S. A.
BALANÇO ANUAL

Estados-Resumidos
De conformidade com as disposições legais e estatutárias, tanto a carta-
linda de submeter ao exame de V. Ex. o Balanço Geral e o Demonstração
de Lucros e Perdas relativos ao exercício findo em 31 de dezembro de
1949, acompanhadas do respectivo Parecer do Conselho Fiscal.

Exames e laudas de aprovação dos Senhores Administradores para os exercícios
anteriores que julgarem necessários.
Rio de Janeiro, 17 de março de 1950. — **Heitor Leite Schmitt**, Diretor
Presidente. — **Maria Luiza Machado Schmitt**, Diretor Gerente. — **Lola Pa-
vantes Machado**, Diretor Gerente.

ATIVO			PASSIVO		
	Cd	Cc		Cd	Cc
Disponíveis			Não Realizável		
Caixa e Bancos		2.518.107,10	Capital	70.000.000,00	
Realizável			Reservas		
Duplicatas a receber	56.536.266,50		Reserva Legal	559.633,00	
Estoque de Cereais			Reserva Especial	1.955.200,00	3.914.833,00
Materia Prima em Depósito, em Fabrico, Produtos Acabados e Materiais Diversos	81.170.202,20		Provisões		
Importação			1/ Duplicatas a Receber	3.633.500,00	
Agios e Taxas lidas e crédito de im- portação	19.614.650,00		Amortizações		
Diversas Contas			2/ Máquinas, Instalações, Ferramentas, Mó- veis e Utensílios, veículos e Semoveis	6.908.165,50	
Adicionais à Importação de Renda e Recar- gamentos em Depósitos e Abatimentos e Rendimentos	734.569,20	128.728.128,20	Lucros e Perdas		
Reserv. Imóveis			Lucro suspenso à disposição do Admin- istador	6.073.009,20	61.400.305,20
Terras, Edifícios e Obras em Andamento	22.841.041,00		Realizável		
Bens Móveis			Outros Dividendos		
Móveis, Instalações, Ferramentas, Mó- veis e Utensílios, Veículos e Semoveis	43.410.359,70		Contas e Obrigações a Pagar e Reservas Passivas	48.725.077,40	
Bens Diversos			Bancos		
Títulos e Patentes e Reformas	1.231.297,00	57.482.797,50	Contas Garantidas, Descontos, Letras e Pagos e Empréstimos Bancários	56.194.223,10	
Resultados Perdoados			Contas Correntes		
Valores e Apropriações Contas Diferidas e Investimentos e Emprestimos Amortizáveis		9.549.235,50	Administradores e Empregados	21.445.430,30	124.325.941,00
Contas Compensadas			Reservas Provisórias		
Bancos e Cobranças, Cédulas, Descontos, Letras Descontadas e Respostas em Cartas	62.911.184,30		Saldo para correção e depósito da Assembleia	1.549.451,00	
Reserva de Seguros	172.543.856,82		Contas Compensadas		
Reserva Estatutária	130.000,00	233.264.124,30	Títulos suspenso e Bancos em Garantia	62.911.184,30	
		460.430.549,70	Valores Suspenso	172.543.790,60	
			Contas de Descontos	120.000,00	233.264.124,30
					460.430.549,70

Este balanço foi elaborado de acordo com as disposições legais e estatutárias da Lactifício Leite S. A. e foi aprovado pelo Conselho Fiscal em 17 de março de 1950.



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ACTION: ESTAB
INFO: Juba
RM/R FILES: 4.12

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for the Office of General Files

732.02/9-2360 OS/MDR

*note
123 Cabot, John M.
2/1*

The Brazilian Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to enclose herewith the letters by which the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil acknowledges receipt of the Letters which accredited His Excellency John M. Cabot Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with the Special Mission of participating in the ceremonies of the installation of the Federal Government in Brazilia.

Washington, September 23, 1960.

VAB

*Encs with
sum*

FILED
SEP 29 1960

CFL/cfb

RM/R
Date: 7
by: [Signature]
at: [Signature]

395792

732.02/9-2360

0136

A Sua Excelência, o Senhor Dwight D. Eisenhower
Presidente dos Estados Unidos da América

0137



Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira
Presidente da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil

A SUA EXCELENCIA O SENHOR DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMÉRICA.

Grande e Bom Amigo,

Tive a honra de receber das mãos do Embaixador John M. Cabot a Carta pela qual Vossa Excelência o acreditou no caráter de Embaixador Extraordinário e Plenipotenciário em Missão Especial, a fim de assistir às cerimônias comemorativas da instalação do Governo Federal em Brasília.

Agradeço a Vossa Excelência esta nova prova de estima, que contribuirá certamente

0138

para afirmar a amizade e estreitar as relações felizmente existentes entre os nossos dois países.

Assegurando a Vossa Excelência que a missão do Embaixador John M. Cabot recebeu de minha parte e da de meu Governo o melhor acolhimento, aproveito esta oportunidade para renovar a Vossa Excelência, com os votos que formulo pela Sua felicidade pessoal e pela prosperidade dos Estados Unidos da América, as seguranças de alta estima e sincera amizade, com que sou

De Vossa Excelência

Leal e Bom Amigo

José Carlos de Melo Leão
Haracio Leão

Palácio da Presidência, em Brasília, em 7 de junho de 1960.

0139

A SUA EXCELENCIA O SENHOR DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA

0140

JUSCELINO KUBITSCHK DE OLIVEIRA,
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL.

A SUA EXCELENCIA O SENHOR DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMÉRICA.

Grande e Bom Amigo,

Tive a honra de receber das mãos do Embaixador John M. Cabot a Carta pela qual Vossa Excelência o acreditou no caráter de Embaixador Extraordinário e Plenipotenciário em Missão Especial, a fim de assistir às cerimônias comemorativas da instalação do Governo Federal em Brasília.

Agradeço a Vossa Excelência esta nova prova de estima, que contribuirá certamente

0141

7

para afirmar a amizade e estreitar as relações felizmente existentes entre os nossos dois países.

Assegurando a Vossa Excelência que a missão do Embaixador John M. Cabot recebeu de minha parte e da de meu Governo o melhor acolhimento, aproveito esta oportunidade para renovar a Vossa Excelência, com os votos que formulo pela Sua felicidade pessoal e pela prosperidade dos Estados Unidos da América, as seguranças de alta estima e sincera amizade, com que sou

De Vossa Excelência

Leal e Bom Amigo

a) Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira

a) Horacio Lafer

Palácio da Presidência, em Brasília, em 7 de junho de 1960.

0142

Sent direct to White House from -0- on January 24, 1961

Approved 1/24/61

RM/R

JAN 23 1961

FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Designation of Ambassador John M. Cabot to attend the Inaugural ceremonies in Brasilia.

This Government has accepted an invitation from the Government of Brazil to be represented at the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of His Excellency Jânio da Silva Quadros as President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, which are scheduled to be held at Brasilia on January 31, 1961. However, the Foreign Office indicated that, because of conditions in Brasilia, the invitation would be confined to resident Chiefs of Mission and their wives rather than to special missions.

Accordingly, there is enclosed, for your approval, a letter addressed to the President of Brazil accrediting Ambassador John M. Cabot as your Personal Representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador to attend these ceremonies.

J
Dean Rusk

**Enclosure:
Letter of Credence.**

RM/R	<i>PER/PCS:Young</i>	PER	EST	ARA	0
Incl 20		<i>W</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>MS</i>
Rev.	445417				
Cat.	②				

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0143

INCOM AIRGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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Action
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Info

RM/R-2
WR-3
P-5
S-25
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G-2
CIA-15
4518-15
NSA-4
ASD-20
ARMY-14-1
NAVY-14
AID-20

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FROM: Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE
TO: ~~Embassy~~ Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO
NO: G-6
INFO: DEPT G-4

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PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

Date Sent: 1961 JUL 12 PM 2
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JUL 11 1961
INFO: [Signature]
2/28/61

Responsible newspaper here over the weekend headlines Governor Brizola's claims that President Quadros will move government to Porto Alegre for a few days in September as he did in São Paulo recently.

Comments:

A well informed source, who is close to and in sympathy with the Governor and the President, states this is a political move, without substance, on the part of the Governor.

WARNER

[Signature]

Aug 10 4 25 PM '61
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AIR PRIORITY		UNCLASSIFIED (Security Classification)		DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE 732.022/5-960 XA 732 00	
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH					
FROM :	Ambembassy RIO DE JANEIRO		1080	MAY 9, 1960	
TO :	THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.		DESP. NO.	MAY 13 1960	
REF :					
55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D 5/14	DEPT. I N P OTHER	ARMN-2	ERC-8	P-3
			USIA 10	2204-3	WPPR-1 GE-1
SUBJECT: FEDERAL DISTRICT BECOMES 22ND STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AS STATE OF GUANABARA					
<p>The new State of Guanabara was created by Law 3752, signed by the President on April 14, 1960. The author of the legislation was Federal Deputy from Minas Gerais, Francisco Clementino de San Tiago Dantas, a member of the PTB and a native of Rio de Janeiro.</p> <p>In general, Law 3752 determined the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The seat of the government and the capital of the State of Guanabara is the city of Rio de Janeiro. 2. The geographical boundaries of the new state are the same as those of the ex-Federal District. 3. To the State of Guanabara are transferred without indemnity the public services of local nature rendered by the Union to the ex-Federal District, as well as all public servants and all property and rights applicable within the ex-Federal District. 4. On October 3, 1960, the new state will elect the state governor and state deputies to the Legislative Assembly, which will initially have the functions of a constituent assembly. 5. The elections of governor and state deputies will be by single ballot. 6. The Legislative Assembly will be constituted by thirty deputies and will initially be a constituent assembly with a maximum time of four months to work out in detail and promulgate the Constitution of the State of Guanabara. 7. From the time the Constitution is approved, the present vereadores (councilmen) will be a part of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Guanabara. 8. The legislative power in the State of Guanabara will continue to be exercised--until promulgation of the Constitution--by the 					
GR Phelan Jr:gm REPORTER		UNCLASSIFIED		BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS MAY 23 1960	
ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
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732.022/5-960

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Page 2 of
End. No.
Esp. No. 1080
From Rio de Janeiro

Municipal Chamber, with power to reject the vetoes imposed by the provisional governor by a two-third majority.

Elections

Article 4 of Law 3752 states that on October 3, 1960, elections will be held for governor of the State of Guanabara and the deputies who will constitute the Legislative Assembly, which will initially have a constituent function. The governor's tenure of office will be for five years. The state deputies' terms will expire on January 31, 1963. The elections will be presided and verified by the Regional Electoral Tribunal of the ex-Federal District.

The Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Assembly will be composed of thirty deputies. It will have a period of four months, from the time of its installation, to elaborate and promulgate the Constitution. If the promulgation of the Constitution does not take place within the fixed period, the State of Guanabara will be governed by the Constitution of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

The Legislative Assembly will be installed by convocation and under the presidency of the president of the Regional Electoral Tribunal, in a place previously designated, during the ten days following the date of conferring of credentials to the elected deputies, and will proceed to the election of officers.

The members of the constituent assembly and the councilmen elected on October 3, 1958, will constitute, from the time the Constitution becomes effective, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Guanabara, honoring the duration of their respective tenures of office.

Until the promulgation of the Constitution, the Municipal Chamber will exercise legislative power over the administrative and judicial organization of the State of Guanabara. All laws, regulations, decrees, directives and any other norms that were in force on the day of the change of the Federal District into the State of Guanabara remain in force.

Comment: Since the term of office of the fifty vereadores (councilmen) elected on October 3, 1958, will not expire until January 31, 1963, the first Legislative Assembly (after the promulgation of the Constitution) will be composed of the thirty deputies elected on October 3, 1960, and the fifty councilmen elected on October 3, 1958. Therefore, from the time of promulgation of the Constitution and until January 31, 1963, the Legislative Assembly will have eighty deputies.

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Page 3 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 1080
From Rio de Janeiro

The Provisional Governor

The Legislative Act which created the new State of Guanabara empowered the President to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a provisional governor. This was done on April 19, 1960, when President Kubitschek appointed as provisional governor of Guanabara, Minister José Sette Camara Filho, a career diplomat and until then Chief of the President's Civil Household. The nomination of Sette Camara was approved by the Senate by thirty-two votes in favor and three against.

Minister Sette Camara took office on April 21, 1960, in the presence of Minister of Justice Armando Falcão, who stated that the tenure of office of the first chief executive of Guanabara would be from April 21, 1960, until January 31, 1961.

The appointment of Sette Camara was well received by the Cariocans.

For some time it was speculated that the President would appoint an interventor to govern the new state with full legislative powers as a political means of controlling the area for the forthcoming presidential elections. However, Legislative Act 3752 put an end to such conjectures.

New National Flag

A presidential decree, signed on April 20, 1960, incorporated in the national flag, effective April 21, 1960, one more star of first magnitude to symbolize the State of Guanabara. The position of the new star will be slightly to the left of the axis of the Southern Cross under the words "Ordem e Progresso" and above the Southern Cross. Part of the press has been critical of the President for this action as unconstitutional, rightly belonging to the legislative power.

Comment: The Cariocans celebrated their new status with street dances, parades, fireworks, a 21-gun salute by the military forts, and a spirit of gaiety. The "Cidade Maravilhosa" would not be outshone by Brasília.

Most Cariocans seem to be convinced that the move to Brasília will not have any ill effect on the city's economic, political and cultural life. The local press, in expressing the general feelings of the people, has indicated that the economic and cultural leadership of Rio de Janeiro are not transferable. It is pointed out that Rio has 6,000 industries and 300,000 workers; the greatest industrial density in the continent; the largest railroad center in the country; and the second (in cargo handled) Brazilian port.

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Page 4 of
Encl. No.
Disp. No. 1080
From Rio de Janeiro

Therefore, the Guanabaras can expect that their area will continue to be the second in the country in relation to industrial production, commercial activities, banking, budgetary revenue, and national income. Above all, the Cariocans have no doubt that Rio will remain the cultural capital of Brazil.

For the Ambassador:

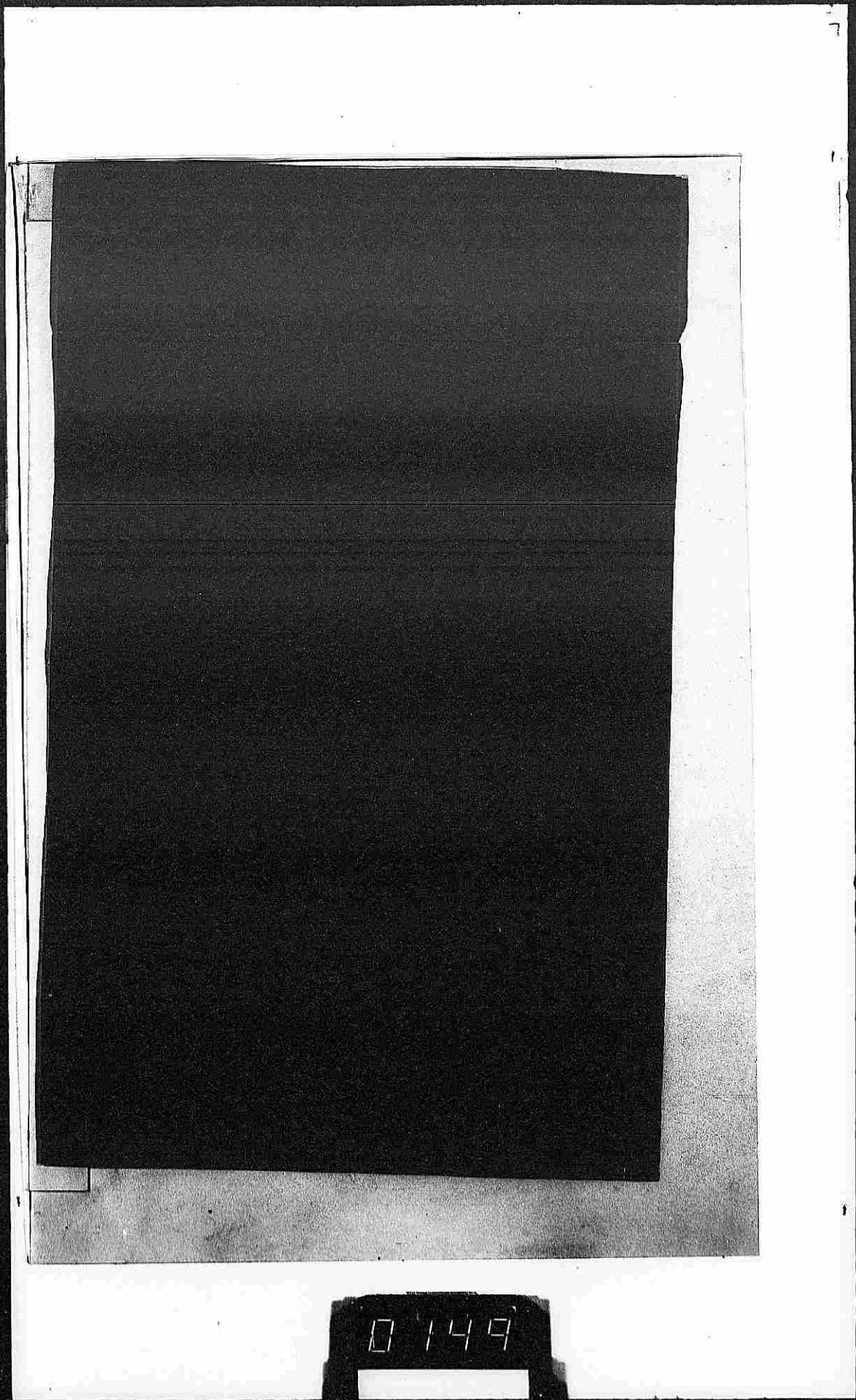
George P. Phelan, Jr.
George P. Phelan, Jr.
Second Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED:

Philip Raine
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

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0148



NASCE NOVO ESTADO: O TEXTO DA LEI

ULTIMA HORA 4-74-60

REDAÇÃO
RIO DE JANEIRO

Art. 1º - A República e todo de lei
da União e Estado de Guan-
abara.
Art. 2º - A data em que
se celebra a mudança do Ca-
pitul Federal, prevista no ar-
t. 1º, do ato Constituinte.
Art. 3º - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 4º - Passa ao Estado
de Guanabara, a partir da da-
ta em que esta lei entrar em
vigor, a competência de juris-
dição de primeira instância em
matéria criminal, civil, admi-
nistrativa e eleitoral, com ex-
ceção dos crimes e delitos que
são da competência do Juízo
Federal.
Art. 5º - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 6º - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.

Art. 7º - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 8º - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 9º - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 10º - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.

Art. 11 - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 12 - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 13 - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 14 - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.
Art. 15 - O Poder Judiciário
do Estado de Guanabara, com
as funções de jurisdição, con-
siste no Conselho de Justiça
do Rio de Janeiro.

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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
NO.: TOAID 682, MAY 25.

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6:56 PM

INR
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DISTRIBUTION
ACTION

INFO.

OTHER AGENCY

PRIORITY

HOLD FOR RELEASE.

JOINT STATE-AID-USIA MESSAGE.

SUBJECT: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION MAPPING AGREEMENT SIGNING.

REFERENCE: TOAID 681.

USAID/B DIRECTOR LEONARD SACCIO AND DR. JOSE J. DE SA FREIRE ALVIN, PRESIDENT OF IBGE (INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E STATISTICA) AND LT. COL. WALDIR DA COSTA GODOLPHIM, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF CNG (CONSELHO NACION DE GEOGRAFIA) TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO SIGN AGREEMENT 11:30 A.M. RIO TIME, TUESDAY MAY 29, DURING CEREMONIES MARKING 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF CNG.

MAPPING AGREEMENT PROVIDES \$192,000 USAID EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR USE FOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY FOR TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS. BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE, EXPECTED TO DO FIRST PHOTOGRAPHY FOR LAND USE, FORESTRY, TAX STUDIES AND STUDIES OF DROUGHT AREAS. MINERAL SEARCH ALSO AIDED. CNG HAS RECENTLY INSTALLED MODERN EQUIPMENT FOR MAP-MAKING FROM AERIAL PHOTOS. SEE E-1 MINERAL AND WATER RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION PROJECT (MAPPING) 512-D-2 BA AND COUNTRY PROGRAM BOOK.

GDW

GORDON

RIO TOAID 682

61.327/A 5-2562

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732-0204-462

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO 1001 NO.

June 11, 1962 DATE *Opw*

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

JUN 11 1962

JUN 14 1962

REF :

55 For Dept. Use Only	ZNR-35	REP	AP	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IC	ICA
		AGR	COM	FRB	INT	LAB	YAR	YR	AMB				
		AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCU	USIA					

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of the Geographic Attaché for April-May, 1962

I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

During the first two months of assignment to the new post at Rio de Janeiro, the Geographic Attaché engaged in routine map procurement activities. Maps and publications were obtained and forwarded from several agencies in Rio, and introductory visits were made to the two principal mapping agencies in Brazil -- Conselho Nacional de Geografia and Directoria do Serviço Geográfico do Army. The attaché met with Col. Falks, OIC, and his staff of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey in order to coordinate their map and data procurement program with that of the Department.

Owing to the fragmented nature of information, reporting was done by official-informal correspondence.

II. STATISTICS

Transmittal of Material to Washington -- May, 1962

	Transmittal Lists	Titles	Maps	Publications
Brazil -	8 (T-1 to T-8)	27	86	8

III. LETTERS TO INR/M

Total of 4 (April 13; April 18; May 4; May 22)

IV. STATUS OF FUNDS

- a) Appropriation no. 1920113
- Allotment no. 2A-1006
- Obligation no. 2034

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 JUN 26 1962
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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INR/M	Information noted
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
Emil F. Brantner INR/M	file
DATE OF ACTION	
June 22, 1962	



b) Balance as of May 1, 1962 - \$38.04
Expenditures during May - --
Balance remaining - 38.04

V. CONTACTS

1. Lt. Col. Waldir da Costa Godolphim. Sec.-Gen., Conselho Nacional de Geografia, Av. Franklin Roosevelt, 146.
2. Prof. Orlando Valverde. Chief, Cultural Div. (publications), CNG, Av. Calógeras, 6B.
3. Prof. Nilo Bernardes. Chief, Geography Div., CNG, Av. Beira-Mar, 436.
4. Sr. Rodolfo Pinto Barbosa. Chief, Cartography Div., CNG, Av. Beira-Mar, 436.
5. Dr. René de Mattos. Chief, Geodesy and Topography Div., CNG, Av. Franklin Roosevelt, 146.
6. Brig. Gen. Admar de Oliveira e Cruz. Director, Diretoria do Serviço Geográfico do Exército, Rua Major Daemon, 81.
7. Major Sebastião da Silva Furtado. Chief, Map Library, DSG, Rua Major Daemon, 81.
8. Eng. Paulo Azevedo Romano. Chief, Div. de Aguas, Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral, Av. Pasteur, 404.
9. Arq. Selio Lima de Macedo. Chief, Topography and Geologic Map Section, DNPM, Av. Pasteur, 404.
10. Dr. Hilgard O'Reilly Sternberg. Director, Centro de Pesquisas da Geografia do Brasil, Univ. do Brasil, Av. Pres. Antonio Carlos, 40.
11. Dr. Hélio Jungueira Mierelles. Director Supt., Serviços Aerofotogramétricos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A., Av. Teixeira Castro, 941.

VI. PLANS

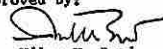
The Geographic Attaché plans to remain in Rio de Janeiro during the month of June engaging in normal procurement activities and visiting cartographic agencies. He plans to undertake a procurement mission to northern Brazil during three weeks in July, as well as visit the general assembly of the Association of Brazilian Geographers in Penedo, northeastern Brazil.

VII. OTHER

Nine maps distributed to Embassy officers.

Aid in transmittal of material of OAS collection team to Washington.

Approved by:


Miles W. Bond
Deputy Chief of Mission

For the Ambassador:


Donald R. Dyer
Geographic Attaché

See page 3 for distribution

FORM FD-402a
6-1-60

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Page 3 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 1001
From Rio de Janeiro

Dept. please pass 35 copies to: INR/M -

Distribution: Rio - Air Attache, Army Attache, Pol, Pol:GA,
LAGS: Brazil, G.F. (3)

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UNCLASSIFIED

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE COLLECT
 CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

06542

JUN 12 6 04 PM '62

Origin ACTION: Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO 3604

Date

Advise Dr. Donald R. Dyer, Geographic Attaché, send by air
to INR/M 30 copies latest Recife city plan, including airport.
Needed June 19.

End.

RUSK

Classified by RMR

2

Classified by: INR/M:KFBrown:RMA 6-11-62

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

Earl F. Brown *Earl F. Brown*

FORM DS-322

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

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RIO 3604

110.4 INR/6-12-62
X9732022

0156

32
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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52
Action
INR

Control: 14572
Rec'd: June 19, 1962
6:58 p.m.

Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
RMR TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2983, June 19

Reference: DEPTTEL 3604

Advise Dr. Arthur L. Burt, Coordinator for Maps, Recife city plan unavailable here. Awaiting answer availability city plan from Consul Recife.

GORDON

KEA:14

RIO 2983

110.4 INR/6-1962

XP 932.022

microfilm by RMR

2

• This copy must be returned to RMR/RS/PT files with notation to be added to RMR/RS/PT files

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO: <i>INR/M</i>	ACTION TAKEN: <i>Information noted</i>
NAME OF OFFICER: <i>Carroll</i>	DATE OF ACTION: <i>6/28/62</i>
OFFICE SYMBOL: <i>INR/M</i>	DIRECTIONS TO RMR: <i>file</i>

0 157

W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

RG: 059

TAB #: 41

ENTRY: CDF60-63

1 / 5 / C /

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Document Date: 07/08/62
Document Ser.#: _____

AGRAM A-147

FR RIO DE JANEIRO

TO STATE

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X Security-Classified Information

NND: 949515

WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01582 00041

0158

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540
TELEPHONE: 505-2400
FACSIMILE: 505-2400
MAIL ROOM: 505-2400
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE: 505-2400
FACSIMILE: 505-2400
MAIL ROOM: 505-2400

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

ACTION
is assigned to

M. J.

September 7, 1962

Honorable Wm. Bask
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Bask:

It will be greatly appreciated if you will give your careful study and attention to the enclosed and let us have a full report in duplicate regarding this matter.

Please return the enclosure with your reply.

Sincerely yours,

John Stennis
John Stennis
United States Senator

JS/ga
Enclosure
3/11

Letter and enclosure, if any,
microfilmed by RAR

495357

⑤ 9-10-1

832 24519-762 XR 732.022
Wince, Frank D.

0159

ACTION
is assigned to

UFW

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., September 12, 1962

Respectfully referred to

Honorable Frederick Burton
Assistant Secretary of State
for Congressional Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Please call to the attention of
Mr. Rehn, Attorney.

Please return enclosure to
Senator Stennis with report.

John Stennis
JOHN STENNIS U.S.S.
U.S. SENATOR

495719

833.245/9/12/62 KR932022
Place, Sect. 8.
Frank G.
Re: Finding in Washington 100530

0160

32

L/T

Amicus part B

LAW OFFICES
RUSHING & GUICE
FIRST BANK BLDG. TELEPHONE-DULWOOD 8-3997
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

W. LEE GUICE
JACOB D. GUICE
DANIEL D. GUICE

September 13, 1962

Brazilian Desk,
United States Department of States,
Washington, D. C.

RE: Trawler SEA FEVER, Official No. 270417
Lease to Imbra, S.A., a Brazilian
corporation.

Dear Sirs:

I have earlier inquired of various officials of the United States with reference to problems involved in securing for the trawler, SEA FEVER, Official No. 270417, the right to engage in certain exploratory fishing in the coastal waters of Brazil, and waters adjacent thereto, at the request of the Brazilian corporation, IMBRA, S.A. This corporation proposes to hire a skilled United States shrimp fisherman, Frank E. Lane, and his boat to investigate shrimping conditions in the Brazilian area, near the part of Brazil known as Paranagua.

I have been advised by Mr. Graydon L. Andrews, Deputy General Counsel of the United States Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, that it is his thought that the arrangement we have proposed constituted a "time charter" for a period of at least six months, which would necessitate a change of ownership of the trawler to a Brazilian citizen, and its registration under the Brazilian flag.

It is not my client's intention to secure a re-registration of his vessel, and frankly, I had hoped to get some other sort of protection, because it would appear to me that the protection which has apparently proved to be scant in recent years, under 26 USC 806 and 808 would probably not be available if it were of Brazilian registry.

The officials of Imbra, S.A. advised that they were making an application with the Bureau of Fisheries, which was a part of the Agricultural Department of Brazil, to obtain special permission for this

§ 32.245 / 9-13-62 / 732.012

3



0161

ORIGIN/ACTION
INR-35

(19)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

RUB

732.022/2812
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L	FBO	AID	
AGR	COM	FRB	
INT	LAB	TAR	
TR	XMB	AIR	
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	
OSD	USIA	NSA	

TO : Department of State
NOV 3 3 46 PM '62
1962 OCT 4 11 11

UNCLASSIFIED

AIR POUCH

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

SUBJECT : Monthly Report of the Geographic Attache August-September, 1962

REF :

I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Following his return on August 2 from a 25-day map-procurement mission to northern Brazil, the Geographic Attache was occupied with the transmittal of maps and publications that had been procured at the six cities visited and with the writing of reports about cartographic activities in the places visited. Owing to the fact that map production at each of the organizations visited is small, reporting was done by official-informal correspondence, with one letter being devoted to each city. Reporting was also done on the brief visit by the Geographic Attache to the General Assembly of the Association of Brazilian Geographers in Penedo, Alagoas state.

Along with the transmitting and reporting mentioned above, the Geographic Attache engaged in routine map-procurement activities at the post in Rio. Maps and publications were obtained and forwarded from several agencies and further contacts were made with mapping agencies.

II. STATISTICS

Transmittal of Material to Washington - August-September, 1962

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In Out

FORM 4-62 DS-323
Drafted by: DRDyer:omj

Contract and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

0162

UNCLASSIFIED

A-370
Rio de Janeiro

-2-

	<u>Transmittal Lists</u>	<u>Titles</u>	<u>Maps</u>	<u>Publications</u>
Brazil	57 (T-20 to T-76)	175	573	201

III. LIST OF CORRESPONDENCE

Rio de Janeiro A-147, August 7, 1962
Letters to INR/M - 11 (L-9 to L-19)

IV. STATUS OF FUNDS

FY-1963: Appropriation No. 1930113
Allotment No. 3A-1006
Obligation No. 3016

1963 Allotment Amount	-	\$300.00
Expenditures August-September	-	73.97
Balance, October 1, 1962	-	226.03

V. CONTACTS

1. Dr. Arthur Gouvea Portella. Conselheiro, Servico de Demarcacoes de Fronteiras, Rua Marechal Floriano 196, Rio de Janeiro.
2. Dona Isa Adonias. Map Librarian, Divisao de Documentacao, Ministerio das Relacoes Exteriores, Rua Marechal Floriano 196, Rio de Janeiro.
3. Cel. Francisco Fontaura de Azambuja. Chief, Comissao Brasileira Demarcadora de Limites, II Divisao, Rua Andradas 96/150, Rio de Janeiro.
4. Ten. Cel. Sival Pinheiro. Deputy Chief, Comissao Brasileira Demarcadora de Limites, II Divisao, Rua Andradas 96/150, Rio de Janeiro.
5. Eng. Francisco Loncan. Technical Assistant, Comissao Brasileira Demarcadora de Limites, II Divisao, Rua Andradas 96/150, Rio de Janeiro.
6. Dr. Wicar Gois Teixeira. Director, Departamento de Colonizacao, Instituto Nacional de Imigracao e Colonizacao, Largo de Sao Francisco Paula 34/60, Rio de Janeiro.
7. Sr. Thome Goncalves. Chief, Seccao de Estudos e Analises, Servico de Estatistica da Producao, Ministerio da Agricultura, Av. Pasteur 404, Rio de Janeiro.
8. Gen. Armando Dubois Ferreira. President, Mixed Commission for Execution of the Cartographic Agreement between Brazil and the United States, Estado-Maior das Forcas Armadas, Praca Gen. Tibureio, Rio de Janeiro.

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A-370
Rio de Janeiro

-3-

VI. PLANS

The Geographic Attache plans to undertake a map-procurement mission of 3 weeks in Uruguay and 9 weeks in Argentina, starting the first of October, returning to Rio de Janeiro just before Christmas. The date originally scheduled for the mission (on or about September 10) was postponed in order to allow sufficient time for preparation and forwarding of materials needed from Washington.

VII. OTHER

2 maps distributed to Embassy officers.
3 maps loaned for briefings.
5 requests for geographic information answered.

For the Ambassador:

Donald R. Dyer
Donald R. Dyer
Geographic Attache

APPROVED:

Niles W. Bond
Niles W. Bond
Deputy Chief of Mission

Department please pass 35 copies to: INR/M
DISTRIBUTION: Rio - Air Attache, Army Attache, POL, POL: GA,
IAGS/Brazil, C.F. (3).

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0164

DEPARTMENT OF STATE			732.022/122862		
UNCLASSIFIED			FOR RM USE ONLY		
NO.			HANDLING INDICATOR		
TO : Department of State			063 JAN 4 PM 4 18		
INFO : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO			ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH		
FROM : Amconsulate BELEM, PARA			DATE: December 28, 1962		
SUBJECT: Renaming of Federal Territory of Rio Branco			DEPARTMENT OF STATE INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS JAN 7 1963		
REF :					
<p>According to an item in the local press, bearing a Rio dateline, December 20, the Federal Territory of Rio Branco has had its name changed to Roraima by a bill passed and promulgated by the National Congress without either the signature or the veto of the President of the Republic. Federal Deputy Valerio MAGALHAES, the author of the bill, called attention to the serious mistakes arising from the confusion between Rio Branco, the federal territory, and Rio Branco, the capital of the state of Acre.</p> <p>The name Roraima is derived from a mountain range by that name which is located in the extreme northern tip of the federal territory and forms a part of the Brazilian boundary with Venezuela and British Guiana.</p> <p>It is assumed that the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro will obtain and forward a copy of the law to the Department.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hyman Bloom</i> Hyman Bloom American Consul</p>					
UNCLASSIFIED					
FORM DS-323			DEPT. USE ONLY		
Drafted by: <i>R. W. Ashcroft</i>			Contents and Classification Approved by: <i>Hyman Bloom</i>		
Clearance:					

*File
R.M/R
1/21/63
R. J. Burton
matrix*

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JAN 22 9 53 AM '63

0165

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 059

TAB #: 42

ENTRY: CDF60-63

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Folder Title: 732.022/1-863
Document Date: 08/01/63
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AGRAM A-787 FR RIO DE JANEIRO TO STATE

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NND: 949515

WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01582 00042

0166

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro

NUMBERED

801841

PAGE 1 OF 1

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Classification

1960 OCT 18 PM 5 03
Rec'd: Oct 14, 1960

39

Action

ARA

Info

P

RMR

FROM: AmEmbassy-Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: G-144

GCS constitution
Alaska and N.J.
transmitted to
Emb by DS-4 10/19/60
ARA:EST:JWWilson

4 37 PM '60

Deputy Altonar Baleiro, FY-59 Leader Grantee, urgently needs copies of Constitution of States of Alaska and New Jersey in connection with the preparation of new constitution for State of Guanabara. Since the committee meets on or about November 7, we request expeditious action so that the material will be delivered to Mr. Baleiro prior to this date.

CABOT

Handwritten initials

Note: Miss McDonnell (P:OPS) notified GWP.

Handwritten note: sent by DS 4 dated 10/19/60

USIS:AFF Fotouh ejd
October 13, 1960

732.03/10-1460

CAA

JAN 2 1961

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.03/7-361

YK 732.343

832.25

FROM : AMEMBASSY, RIO DE JANEIRO

DESP. NO.

July 3, 1961

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE

REF : CERP Section D-IX, A-L.

JUL - 3 1961

19 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
7-7	REP IRMIR-2 E-7 DNR-7 ICA-4 O/FAC-5	
	INF-7 Com-17 TAR-2 Cia-10 OSD-5 Army-4 Navy-2	

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to Brazilian Constitution 1946, Articles 152 and 153, Affecting the Nationality of Mining Concessions.

The "Diário do Congresso Nacional" of May 10, 1961, pps. 3070/1, published a bill of law (Amendment No. 14-1961) drafted by Deputy Gabriel Passos, National Democratic Union Party (UDN), Minas Gerais, which proposes to change the text of Articles 152 and 153 of the Brazilian Constitution of 1946.

The intention of the proposed amendment is (1) to eliminate the surface owner's "preferential" right to the minerals existing in his property, (2) to require mining companies to be composed of not less than 70% Brazilian nationals "who have no connection with any foreign corporation" and (3) to provide for administration by Brazilians.

If this amendment should become a law it would not only deter further participation of foreign capital in mining in Brazil, but also would force the sale or disposition of an estimated 90% of the mining investment, other than coal, now existing in Brazil. There is foreign capital of U.K., Belgian, Luxemburg, U.S., Canadian, German and French origin, at present in Brazilian mining.

An important São Paulo industrialist, José Ermirio de Moraes, who reportedly is close to the President of Brazil, recommended in the latest Annual Report of Indústrias Votorantim, the enactment of such a change in Brazil's legislation "following Mexico's example."

Ninety-three deputies signed the bill, some of them not of the regular nationalistic wing. Although there is no wide public support for this bill, there has been no attack on it and no defence of the status quo. The consensus of Brazilians who have been asked for an appraisal of the chances of this bill becoming a law has been in the negative. However, it is said that if President Quadros and Minister of Mines and Power, João Agripino, want such a law, it could be passed.

732.03/7-361 HBS

1001 77 1

For the Chargé d'Affaires

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN AFFAIRS
Minerals Attaché

JUL 14 1961

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0168

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Classification 11 AM 10 12 Date Sent: Sept. 6, 1961

55
Action

ARA-13 Info FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO
RM/R-2 TO: Secretary of State
INA-10 NO: A4107
ED-7
4-3

ACTION: *STP*
INFO: *SEP 9 11 46 AM '61*
RM/R FILES

*File Action
EST/18: J. Wilson - lms
9-27-61*

*CIAT5
USIA-15
OSD-20
army-mel
navy-4
aa-1
NSA-4*

Following translation September 2 speech Senator Juscelino Kubitschek defending his vote against constitutional amendment establishing parliamentary form government:

BEGIN TEXT I cannot fail declare my position as Senator of Republic and my state of mind at this time in which I vote against installation in country of parliamentary system. In first place, I now reiterate that, had it depended upon my will, Constitution would have been respected, with citizen Joffe Belchior Marques Goulart, who was elected in free contest exactly for purpose of substituting for President in case his impediment or definitive failure, assuming power under a presidential system.

Previously, I fought with all my ardour for legality, when I myself represented that legality. I cannot now fail state or go back on my convictions. I would be nothing more than legalist for my own cause only, if I were to change my point of view at behest of circumstances and caprice of situation.

The same way of thinking, same coherence, same consciousness of sincerity I owe my country, and respect I owe myself, cause me not vote for extinction of presidential system. I continue believe presidential system is more in accordance with reality and interests.

Nothing appears to me more melancholy in our future political panorama than depriving people of choice their president by direct means. Latest presidential campaigns have acquired educational and highly civic aspect. Candidates and people came together to exchange views in public square, to debate national problems. Brazilian people, even that consisting of creatures forgotten and without voice in decisions, marked and deadened by difficulties of life, came to discover what wanted, to formulate, after long silence, complaints, demands and aspirations. Democracy is result of long patience and its results are not to be

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE	CLASSIFICATION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
OFFICE SYMBOL	ACTION		

732.03/91661

0169

UNCLASSIFIED

I could at this time adduce many and the most well-based reasons which bring me to view with apprehension establishment of parliamentarianism in our Fatherland, and among them is danger of governmental instability. In no nation has necessity for security, firmness, and administrative continuity become more imperative than in Brazil. But these functional problems of the regime which is in process being adopted in Brazil are secondary, if we bear in mind we are transforming our political structure under military pressure. It not because we all convinced...new system will improve country, but to resolve momentary crisis that we are heading toward unknown, that we postponing the crisis only to make it worse, possibly irremediably so, tomorrow.

Though I understand reasons of those who think differently than I at this time, my convictions, which were forged by Brazilian reality, nonetheless bring me to deny my vote to amendment which being considered this dramatic hour.

Only people may decide their own destiny. To change system, adopt new institutions without consulting people is error. In democratic regime only they are capable of establishing norms our political life. The people have not been heard. The people do not know what has been decided in confusion of these votes taken during past 24 hours. The change is result of unacceptable pressure on system we practice. This is fundamental reason my negative vote. I remain loyal to people, to their orders, to their vote which was cast for presidential system. END TEXT

BOND

POL:ROR:ann:ss:gw
RIS

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0170

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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42-43

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Action

Control: 2478

Rec'd: May 4, 1962
5:55 a.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 2588, May 3, 7 p.m.

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RMR

Labor Day speech delivered at Volta Redonda (symbol Brazil's "economic emancipation") and awaited as major political pronouncement President Goulart asked Congress for special laws authorizing next Congress amend Constitution to enable enactment basic reforms and modification present political system.

Measures urgently needed, according Goulart, include laws controlling cost living, regulation profit remittances, and agrarian, banking, electoral and tax reform. "Many these reforms", said Goulart, "cannot be effectively achieved if 1946 constitution not first changed". Since "constitutional reform usually requires two sessions", Goulart asked present Congress grant candidates to be elected October "powers enabling them promote it".

These powers would also enable new Congress "review our political structure in atmosphere less charged than that of past September. While presidential system had defects, parliamentary system "has some also". What is needed is "not extreme constitutional solutions, but wisely agreed upon formulas, by which excesses corrected and effort made strengthen authority, giving it at same time precise limits and defined responsibilities". These statements suggest Goulart's interest in constitutional reform not to restore presidential system -- under which he would be definitely ineligible re-election -- but rather to obtain more authority under present parliamentary system, which provides for indirect election president by Congress and does not clearly exclude re-election.

It had been wisely anticipated Goulart's speech would represent move to left in order balance his wooing of center during past months.

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Handwritten notes: 2478, May 4, 1962, 5:55 a.m., 732 015-362, 732 005

0171

ORIGIN/ACTION <i>ara-4</i> (19)			DEPARTMENT OF STATE			732.03/8-962		
AIRGRAM			CONFIDENTIAL			FOR RM USE ONLY		
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2								
37	37	37	6					
AAE	COM	FRB						
ARMY	CIA	NAVY						
5	10	5						
OSD	USIA	NSA						
12	8	3						

A-164
NO. _____

TO : Secstate WASHINGTON 1962 AUG 14 AM 11 05

DATE: August 9, 1962

FROM : Amembassy BRASILIA Office

SUBJECT: The Brito Amendment For Constitutional Reform

REF :

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTELLIGENCE
AUG 20 1962

Enclosed with this airgram is an informal translation of the constitutional amendment authored by Federal Deputy Oliveira Brito. Briefly, the Brito amendment (which was reported on telegraphically at the time of its introduction during the recent crisis--see Embtel 67) would give the next Congress (i.e., that which will be elected in October and first meet in February 1963) the power to amend the Brazilian Constitution by a vote of an absolute majority of both houses of congress (voting separately), whereas the Constitution presently stipulates that constitutional amendments must be approved by a two-thirds majority in both houses. It would also set the date (presumably sometime in 1962) for a plebiscite on the question of retention of the parliamentary system of government or return to the presidential system.

As for the granting of special powers to the next Congress, the Brito proposals are an outgrowth of the earlier proposals of Federal Deputies Pedro Aleixo and Etelvino Lins (which were discussed in detail in Embassy Despatch 907 of May 16, 1962). As for the Brito proposal for a plebiscite, it is, of course, the crucial proposition in President Goulart's current drive to gain from the Congress a full restoration of his presidential powers. Indeed the Brito amendment as such was inspired by the President and will--according to a recent public statement by Prime Minister Brochado da Rocha (Embtel 227)--be a key portion of the da Rocha government's legislative demands which are to be presented to the Congress this week. It is because the Brito amendment will be at the very center of the forthcoming struggle between President Goulart and the Brazilian

FORM 4-62 DS-323

CONFIDENTIAL

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Drafted by: HAQuinn: jw

Contents and Classification Approved by: *Praine*

Clearances:



CONFIDENTIAL


Page 2
Airgram No. A-164
Brasília Office

congress over the question of presidential powers that it is being submitted in toto at this time.

For the Ambassador:


Harry A. Quinn
Second Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED


Philip Reine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Enclosure: *att*

Informal Translation of the Proposed
Constitutional Amendment Authored by
Federal Deputy Oliveira Brito.

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil, Service Attachés, USIS,
Econ (2), Labor, Pol II, CF (3), Pol Rio (5),
Pol Brasília (5).


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0173

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(UNCLASSIFIED WHEN DETACHED)

Enclosure
Page 1
Airgram No. A-164
Brasilia Office

INFORMAL TRANSLATION

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
AUTHORED BY FEDERAL DEPUTY OLIVEIRA BRITO

Article 1. The Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate will, during the legislature which is to begin in 1963, exercise the power of amendment of the Constitution within the dispositions of this amendment and the rules of procedure which [they] will draw up.

Article 2. Amendments will be considered which are proposed by the Council of Ministers, by at least a fourth of the Chamber of Deputies or the Federal Senate, or by more than half of the State legislative assemblies, each one of these [legislative assemblies] having manifested itself through a majority of its members.

Article 3. An amendment which, in a session of each of the houses of the National Congress obtains, in only one [period of] discussion, the vote of an absolute majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate shall be considered as accepted, the dispositions of the fourth Paragraph of Article 217 of the Constitution being subsequently applied.

Article 4. The power to amend the Constitution, in the manner prescribed in the previous articles, shall be restricted to the matters dealt with in Constitutional Amendment No. 4 (the Additional Act) and to the dispositions of Title I, Chapter I and of Title V of the Constitution which the Congress may consider necessary to the political, social and economic organization of the country.

Article 5. The requirement of the first part of Article 24 of Constitutional Amendment No. 4 is suspended until the National Congress deliberates on the subject or, failing this, until the sixth month of the legislature which begins in 1963.

Article 6. On 1962 Constitutional Amendment No. 4 (the Additional Act) shall be submitted to a plebiscite in all of the national territory.

1st Sub. Paragraph. This consultation [with the popular will] shall deal [specifically] with the maintenance of the parliamentary system of government or the establishment of a presidential regime and will be carried out in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

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Enclosure
Page 2
Aigram No. A-164
Brasilia Office

2nd Sub. Paragraph. In accordance with the result of the plebiscite, the National Congress, within a period of 90 days of the beginning of the legislature of 1963, shall amend the Constitution in the manner prescribed by this amendment, in order to institutionalize the parliamentary regime or establish the presidential regime in the manner judged to be most adequate to the national interest.

Article 7. Article 25 of Constitutional Amendment No. 4 (The Additional Act) is revoked.

Translated by:

Harry A. Quinn

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0175

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Priority

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732.062/4-2661

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: Embassy, Rio de Janeiro
TO: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

956
SER. NO.

MA-732-00
MAY 2 1961
APR 26, 1961
DATE

REF

53 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D	DEPT. OTHER
	AAA-4	RWA-2 ENA-7 REP-7
	5/6	CIA-10 USEA-10 LAB-6

SUBJECT: Vice-President Goulart, the PTB and Brazilian Labor

The attached memorandum of conversation between Mr. Gilberto Crockett da Sa, the labor adviser of Vice-President Goulart and the Embassy's Labor Attaché is enclosed for the information of the Department.

For the Ambassador:

John T. Fishburn
John T. Fishburn
Labor Attaché

APPROVED:

Philip Raine
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

DEPT. OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 10 1961

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732.062/4-2661 HBS

0176

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Page 1
Enc. No. 1
Desp. No. 956
From: Rio de Janeiro

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: PTB (Brazilian Labor Party) and
Brazilian Labor Problems

Date: April 25, 1961

PLACE: Rio de Janeiro

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Gilberto Crockett da Sa, Labor Advisor to
Vice-President Goulart

John T. Fishburn, Labor Attaché

Mr. Sa took the initiative in arranging the discussion, the first we have had since the change in administration on February 1, 1961.

A preliminary observation would seem desirable regarding the influence of Mr. Sa. When Vice-President Goulart was still the dominating force in the labor field under the presidency of Mr. Kubitschek, Mr. Sa was located in a good office with a large number of individuals in attendance seeking his time and attention. He is now located in a small, dingy office with no one attending him, with no one seeking to see him at the time I arrived, and with only one person arriving during an hour of conversation. Our conversation was once interrupted by a telephone conversation in which he referred to someone in the present government as having treated him extremely well. He would never had thought of making this comment while Kubitschek was in office, since he was in a position to give orders at that time, while now, he seeks favors. It might be said that his chief, the Vice-President, is similarly reduced in status. Mr. Goulart no longer occupies any quarters within the Ministry of Labor or any other government building, as nearly as can be determined. Where he and his staff formerly occupied a plush penthouse at the top of the Labor Ministry, Mr. Goulart's present offices are shared with the PTB, close to the old Senate building in Rio.

The principal purpose of Mr. Sa's approach was, in fact, to suggest to our government that we should not place too much confidence in President Quadros or maintain too close relationships with him, at the expense of contacts and relations with the PTB.

He said that neither President Quadros nor the Minister of Labor, Mr. Castro Neves, has a real labor or social program. On the contrary, they improvise and frequently have to backtrack. He said that it would be manifestly impossible for President Quadros to keep labor in line

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Page 2
Enc. No. 1
Desp. No. 956
From: Rio de Janeiro

if the cost of living went up. He criticized the proposal of the Administration to tie wages to cost of living, but then said the PTB would have to go along with this.

Mr. Sa emphasized repeatedly, and with complete cynicism, the fact that the PTB is not opposing the Administration's policies for the sake of opposing, but rather that the labor policies of the Administration are inadequate and that the PTB must oppose them in order to maintain its leadership in the labor field and, of course, to keep the Communists from taking control of the labor movement.

As in years past, Mr. Sa described the PTB as the only real alternative to Communist leadership of the Brazilian labor movement. He criticized the "pelegos" and said that they are entirely inadequate. He also criticized Mr. Pellacani as inadequate. When asked whom he considered to be competent leaders of the Brazilian labor movement, he mentioned Mr. Benedito Cerqueira, President of the Metal Workers Union of the State of Guanabara, Mr. Clodsmidt Riani, Vice-President of the CNTI and President of the National Federation of Public Utility Workers, and Giovanni Romita, President of the Rio de Janeiro Local of Printing Trade Workers. (The first two of these three men have been collaborating for the Communists for years and the third has done so on numerous occasions.) The author commented that Mr. Riani was one of two labor delegates to the recent Regional ILO Conference in Buenos Aires who voted to censure the U.S. because of the alleged invasion of Cuba, to which Mr. Sa made no response. Mr. Sa had described these three men as non-Communists and reliable.

Mr. Sa referred in a critical manner to the invasion of Cuba, although he made no specific criticisms. The author limited himself to commenting that the invasion was clearly not sponsored by the U.S., that if it had been, it would have been handled in an entirely different fashion.

Comment: The entire nature of the conversation and the surroundings indicated the weakness of the Goulart section of the PTB. Neither Mr. Sa, nor Vice-President Goulart whom he represents, has any more ideas for a positive labor program than they had under the Kubitschek Administration. The labor leaders to whom he referred as reliable are, in fact, entirely unreliable, and indicate the degree to which the PTB has come to depend upon the Communists and their friends for ideas and leadership in the labor field. It seems clear from the conversation that Mr. Goulart and his wing of the PTB plan to begin obstructing the President's economic policies, as has been suggested in various newspapers, such as the "Estado de São Paulo."

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Enc. No. 1
Desp. No. 956
From: Rio de Janeiro

Mr. Sa again suggested the desirability of further contacts, with which the author agreed. The author plans to see Mr. Sa every other month or so, if only to keep in contact with this wing of the labor movement and to attempt to assess periodically the ideas and strength of this group.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM
 732.00/10-162
 XR 732-062
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A-32 CONFIDENTIAL
 NO. HANDLING INDICATOR
 TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM : Amconsul, BELMH, PARA DATE: October 1, 1962
 SUBJECT : Brazilian Elections 1962; Report No. 16 -- Para (Sept. 15-30)

REF :

Campaigning became very active in Para during the course of these two weeks, especially in the interior. There are, however, no significant campaign statements to report. The most outstanding events of the period have been vigorous attacks upon communists and far-leftists. It is felt that this is the first time in at least two years that subversive communism has suffered a major setback in this state. The principal events were:

1. On September 21, the Union of Petroleum Workers of Para, Amazonas, and Maranhão (See Belém's A-27, September 14, 1962) was forced by the rallied anti-communist majority of its members to convoke a general meeting. When the leaders perceived that they were to be deposed on the spot, fighting broke out, and most of the leaders were arrested. The police seized considerable quantities of subversive communistic materials in the union's "secret" files. Although the leaders were soon released and the leadership of the union has not been decided, it is almost certain that the newly aroused opposition will not be content to lose any of its newly-gained power.
2. The case of Benedito MONTEIRO's having been refused registration as a candidate for state deputy has not been solved by the Supreme Tribunal. (See Belém's A-27, September 14, 1962). The immediate clearance he expected to obtain on his trip to Brasilia was not forthcoming nor was a backing of the Regional Electoral Tribunal's decision. It appears that the Supreme Tribunal wishes to consider the election results in its decision. Monteiro continues a most active campaign under the close watch of the military. Reports are that during the last weekend the populace of Bragança, Para, stoned him off the platform when he began an attack on the military leaders. Unconfirmed reports from his native

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Page 2
Belém A-32

city of Alenquer, Pará, state that Brazilian flags with a hammer and sickle superimposed on its globe are props for his campaign there.

3. In addition to their readiness to cope with threats to public safety, the military forces are carrying on an active anti-communist campaign of their own, primarily through the use of books and films. Whatever else may be involved is reflected in a request made by a high-ranking officer in the local Army to the reporting officer for small firearms to be distributed to "friendly forces."

4. The conservative "producers' class" issued an anti-communist manifesto during the week of September 17, and on September 28 held the first meeting of its National Defense League to combat communism locally. Moderate, social-minded officials and businessmen have been quick to disassociate themselves from any of the group's activities, considering the Classus Produtoras to be a reactionary threat which does nothing more than provide valid bait for extreme leftists.

There is unfortunately no information on developments in the other states and the federal territories within this consular district.

Robert W. Mashek
Robert W. Mashek
American Vice Consul

cc: Embassy, Rio de Janeiro
Embassy, Brasilia

700
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0181

W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

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Control: 194261 AM 6 09

Rec'd: January 30, 1960

8:03 p.m.

ARA

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 1130, January 30, 6 p.m.

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President Kubitschek presented views current international situation in formal statement January 29. Re world scene, declared 1959 close with "clear positive balance" due general realization utility war in atomic age and resultant detente. On economic side, Kubitschek claimed "growing consciousness" of problem underdevelopment another world development of "greatest importance," but that realization that problem exists on part of "haves" -- though important -- not sufficient. Therefore, he "ardently" hoped 1960 would bring formulation "concrete" initiatives.

RMR

Moving inter-American scene, he noted "aggravation of tensions" in contrast generally rosey picture other parts world, which he attributed both to "latent misunderstandings" and "recent change" in governmental structure some countries. Elaborating, asserted "great part" these misunderstandings due "imperfect functioning representative democracy" in some countries of hemisphere. Asserting Brazilian people and government for democratic regimes all countries, noted democracy internal development which cannot be implanted from without. Thus, though Brazil always willing "discuss" in OAS possibility "multilateral sanctions" in obvious cases violation human rights, it believes best way develop democracy lies promoting rising living standards. Conclusion: OPA is "true reply challenge our times" since provides "common denominator aspirations our peoples." President then reviewed development OPA, calling specifically for meeting committee 21 of possible first quarter of year" as substitute Quito conference. Said such meeting could give "synthesis and schedule" to unified movement. Speaking Brazil's particular plans, stated intended continue series "fecund" bi-lateral meetings, citing specific forthcoming visits Presidents Eisenhower and Camargo. Statement ends

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-2- 1130, January 30, 6 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro.

Statement ends with discussion recent wave anti-semitism which he says condemned by overwhelming majority Brazilian people.

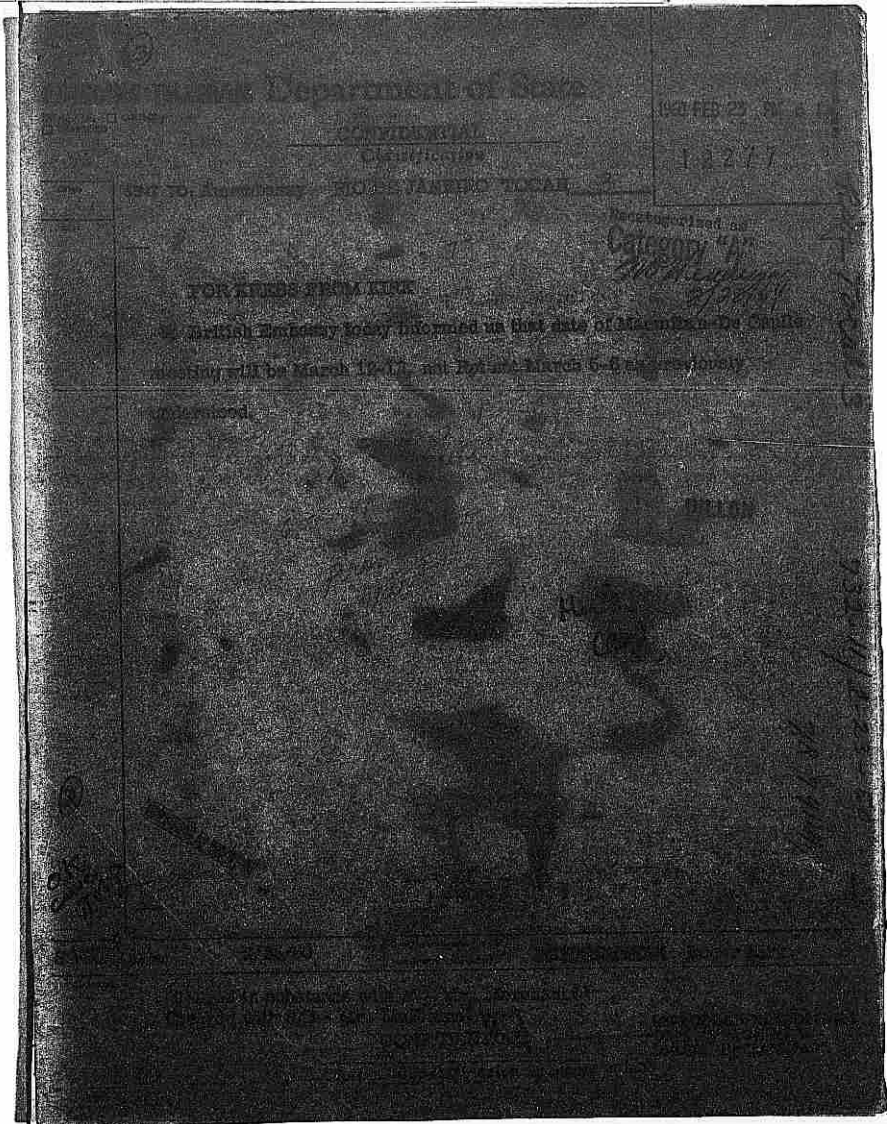
Embassy believes this Kubitschek's first major address devoted solely to wide range international problems, though emphasis obviously on inter-American relations and OPA. Lengthy discussion current tensions American countries evidences considerable concern effects Cuban developments and resultant tension with United States. Emphasis principal non-intervention seems from wording as much directed at recent Cuban-Venezuelan moves overthrow dictatorships as at possibility United States intervention Cuba.

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0189

MAR 15 1960

RM/R

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732.11/3-1560

CS/TS

Dear Mr. Smith:

At the invitation of Secretary Hoover, His Excellency
Giuseppe Lanza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, will visit
Washington beginning March 18 after making an official visit to
Mexico. In this connection, the Brazilian Ambassador has
officially asked the Department of State to provide the trans-
portation for the Foreign Minister's wife from Ottawa to Washington
on March 18.

I should like to request cooperation of the Air Force in
supplying transportation for this flight. We suggest an alternative
arrange as a suitable aircraft. If the Department of Defense is
unable to assist the work, the Department of State is prepared to
finance the Department of Defense for the expense incurred in
connection with this flight. I understand that representatives
of my Department have been consulting informally with regard to
the arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Livingston T. Merchant

Livingston T. Merchant
Deputy Secretary
for Political Affairs

The Honorable
John F. Smith III,
Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA),
The Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.

S/S-RO
MAR 16 1960
A TRUE COPY OF
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Rev: [Signature]
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1960 MAR 17 09 31 05

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (see attached)

5/28/2/20/1960 3-14-60

732.11/3-1560

0190

AIR POUCH

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmConsulate, Oporto, Portugal

41

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

March 18, 1960

REF : None.

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	INFO
	OTHER	

6161 P3 5000 1/11 7/5
 Rm/Rm AREA 4 IRC 9 SIP 1 ILC 8 11/10/61
 3-30 CIA 10 4510/10 6001 AREA 4 11/10/61

SUBJECT: Transmission of Anti-Regime Document Issued by "Portuguese Democrats" entitled "Open Letter to President Kubitschek de Oliveira"

Enclosed is a leaflet dated March 1960 issued by the "traditional" Oppositionists in Oporto, addressed to Brazil's President Kubitschek in connection with the 500th anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator, assuring him of a warm welcome when he comes to Portugal in August 1960, but advising him in effect that he will be associating with a sham Government. A translation of the handbill prepared in the Consulate is attached as Enclosure No. 2.

The "Portuguese Democrats" initially lament what should be a jubilant visit because of the burden of 35 years of enduring a Fascist dictatorship and the fact that President Kubitschek, likened to Amphitryon, is being received by doubtful hosts.

The document goes on to explain that the Government lives in the shadow of the political police and censorship of the Press; that it muzzles thought and education; that it employs subterfuge, intrigue, torture, assassination, subornation and corruption as instruments of its domination; that it fails to respect the ecclesiastical authorities and Catholic intellectuality; that it resorts to electoral trickery in order to remain in power; and that it has turned Portugal into an immense concentration camp. The authors of this document also claim that when the Brazilian Army was participating in World War II the Portuguese Government was furnishing arms and assistance to Germany and Italy, contributing to the death of Brazilian soldiers on the battlefields.

The leaflet further asserts that the Portuguese Government has no authority to represent the people of Portugal and that it hopes to use the visit of President Kubitschek "to legitimate itself and to shake off the extreme discredit into which it has fallen in the opinion of the Portuguese and of the world". The authors state that the Government hopes to use Mr. Kubitschek to glean benefit from the popular welcome he will receive in Portugal.

This "open letter" to President Kubitschek reminds him that the public manifestations he will encounter are intended for him alone, as the representative of a nation where millions of Portuguese have suffered and the nation that granted asylum to General Humberto DELGADO. Also included for a share of the forthcoming welcome are Erico VERISSIMO and Alvaro LINS, former Ambassador to Portugal, who accorded asylum to General Delgado.

In conclusion, President Kubitschek is assured that he will never be identified

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Page 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Desp. No. 41
From Oporto, Portugal

with the "oppressors of Portugal" who will accompany him during the ceremonial visit, and he is further assured of a spontaneous and warm welcome. The Portuguese Democrats attempt to impute that President Kubitschek de Oliveira will publicly express his democratic ideals and undercut the salazaristic propaganda.

COMMENT:

The Consulate is reliably informed that 25,000 copies of this leaflet have been printed for distribution throughout Portugal and some in Brazil. Since obtaining copies of the leaflet from one oppositionist source, several copies were dropped into the Consulate's mail box--one with a handwritten note that a copy be provided to the Embassy, inasmuch as it is under the constant surveillance of the P.I.D.E. (security police).

It is presumed that a similar "open letter" may be disseminated prior to President Eisenhower's visit to Portugal at the termination of the next Summit Meeting.

Jaques LaFreniere
J. Alfred LaFreniere
American Consul

cc. Embassy Lisbon

Dept.: Please pass copy to AmEmbassy, Rio de Janeiro

*Amphitryon - from Greek mythology - the husband of Alcmena in whose guise Zeus visits her, feasts her, and becomes the father of Hercules; hence, a host whose identity is in doubt.

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0192

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Page 1 of
Encl. No. 2
Disp. No. 41
From Oporto, Portugal

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT KUBITSCHER DE OLIVEIRA

To His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

The Press carries the news of your approaching visit to Portugal on the occasion of the Commemoration of the Fifth Centenary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator.

For us, Portuguese democrats, such an event should fill us with jubilation, were it not for the mourning which during thirty-three years of Fascist dictatorship weighs upon us, and were it not for the fact that we know you are invited, like Amphitryon, to accompany the members of the Portuguese Government, which is not only anti-democratic and non-representative but also anti-national.

The truth, Mr. President, is that that Government lives in the shadow of the political police and censorship of the Press. It has muzzled thought and chained education. It has expelled from the country or forced to emigrate (thanks to countless acts of persecution) our greatest intellectual values. It employs subterfuge, intrigue, torture, assassination, subornation and corruption as instruments of its domination. It systematically practices discrimination among citizens. It maintains the secular backwardness of the country, enfeoffed to the magnates of monopolistic capital and to the great absentee landowners. It does not even respect the ecclesiastical authorities nor Catholic intellectuality, as happened in the case of the Bishop of Oporto now exiled in Spain and in the case of the directors of Catholic Action who were arrested and tried before the Plenary Tribunal of Lisbon. It will not tolerate from citizens any ~~same~~ attitude in relation to itself other than one of pure sycophancy and subservience. It resorts systematically to the most unbelievable electoral trickery in order to remain in power. It instituted the single-party system (National Union) and perpetual imprisonment to punish mere violations of opinion (security measures) suppressing with draconian severity the most elementary rights of union and association. It issues orders to beat up people at the most spontaneous and peaceful manifestations if these are not to their liking (as happened during the "electoral campaign" for the Presidency of the Republic in 1958, during the commemorations of the 6th of October of 1958 in Lisbon and on the 31st of January 1960 in Oporto). It has turned Portugal into an immense concentration camp, a country occupied by enemies within--and no worse type of occupation exists! It is working to debase the Portuguese people, reducing it to a submissive and docile herd. It practices the most backward type of colonialism in the world. During the war in Spain, it assaulted the rights of peoples and committed grave crimes against Humanity, denying the right of asylum to the Spanish Government political refugees, turning them over to the firing squads of Franco's rebels in the event that they had not already been killed on Portuguese territory. During the World War of 1939-45, when the glorious Brazilian Army was taking part in the fight for Liberty against Nazi-Fascism, it was furnishing arms and direct assistance to Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, contributing to the death of Brazilian soldiers on the battlefields.

That Government has no authority whatsoever to represent a People like ours, with a tradition of 8 centuries of independence and of attachment to liberty. Nobody here likes it, nobody believes in it, and it is surrounded only by patronage

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Page 3 of
End. No. 2
Disp. No. 41
From Oporto, Portugal

May the blue skies of Portugal shine radiantly over Your Excellency during your sojourn among us and may Your Excellency seek the closest contact with popular enthusiasm, thus gaining the certainty that what makes the Portuguese heart react is a genuine love of Brazil together with the most ardent desire for Liberty.

These are our most sincere wishes.

PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATS

March 1960

Translated by LDRodrigues

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Page 2 of
Encl. No. 2
Disp. No. 41
From Oporto, Portugal

seekers who are attached to it by ties of complicity or of shameful selfish interests, not to mention those who are frozen to it by the most abject terror.

But that unpopular Government hopes to use the visit of the elected President of the Republic of Brazil to legitimate itself and to shake off the extreme discredit into which it has fallen in the opinion of the Portuguese and of the World. It hopes to exhibit him (the President) in public places in order to glean benefit from the applause and enthusiastic welcomes which the good People of Portugal will not fail to extend to Your Excellency, the legitimate representative of a Country which is an extension of ourselves, a welcome which will be all the warmer because of the certainty that there will be little risk of the usual beatings.

Your Excellency will be the target of hypocritical and selfish homages, of false demonstrations of affection on the part of government entities of our country. But you can be certain that all sincerity, spontaneity and warmth which you meet with during your coming visit will be found in the large popular manifestations offered in your honor. And you must not be deceived with their meaning and significance by thinking that some are meant for, or show approval of, the melancholy and hated personages of Portuguese government representatives whom our people will have the distaste of seeing at your side.

Those manifestations will be intended rather for the democratically-elected President of a great friendly sister Nation. They will be intended instead for the representative of a Nation where millions of Portuguese have members of their families or friends, taken in as if in their own country and working and earning their living there. They will be intended indeed for a People who, through their authorities, extended asylum to General Humberto Delgado and received with open, fraternal arms so many Portuguese who lived under the threat of salazarism. The applause will be meant for your country with its free Press, the major product of which may not enter Portugal freely because it speaks the truth regarding the dictatorial attitudes of the Government which oppresses us, and which, when it does succeed in filtering through the dense police barrier thrown up to prevent its entry, circulates secretly from hand to hand. The applause will be intended for the Homeland of Ruy Barbosa and of Castro Alves, of that unforgettable ambassador called Alvaro Lima, for the country that gave birth to Erico Verissimo and to so many others whose friendly voices echo in our souls, with their assurances of solidarity, expressed on this side or coming from across the sea. The demonstrations will translate the imperishable gratitude of the Portuguese for the existence of Brazil as it is, free, unselfish, making common cause with the Portuguese people in its suffering and aspirations.

No, Mr. President, there are none, and we hope there never will be, any possibilities of identifying you with the oppressors of Portugal who will accompany you during the Henriquian Commemorations. The Democrats and the good Portuguese people will pay you such homage as they have never paid to their rulers, homage which will reflect the difference that has been impressed in the spirit and in the flesh of many, which will also evidence the profound cleavage separating the Portuguese Nation and its rulers. Hurrahs to Brazil, to Portugal, to Liberty, to the Republic, to President Kubitschek, to General Humberto Delgado will echo among the multitudes, spontaneous and full of warmth, like the faith in Democracy which Your Excellency will not fail to express in your speeches, cutting short all the designs of salazaristic propaganda.

CONFIDENTIAL

0195

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

55-51

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1417, March 18, 5 p.m.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Control 13308
Rec'd: March 18, 1960
1960 MAR 19 AM 5:26 p.m.

ACTION
INFO
DATE

ESTD
file

Schmidt has just called to say President Kubitschek is greatly upset at Department's declaration re his statement to Hearst press. Schmidt points out President made no reference to mediation (which appears in news stories but not in Department's declaration) but only to possible United States-Cuban talks in Brazil, that President Eisenhower and Secretary Herter during visits here specifically mentioned multilateral nature of Cuban problem, and that President Kubitschek leaned over backwards to be friendly to United States in statement. Schmidt says opposition is already using statement to attack administration and to emphasize more imaginative nature of Janio's attitude toward Cuba than that of government (this borne out by headlines in today's DIARIO DE NOTICIAS).

I suggest President or Secretary in forthcoming news conference might comment with special appreciation on President Kubitschek's attitude and avoid rejecting his proposal so unequivocally, for example by suggesting we hope Cuban Government still interested in bilateral negotiations and we therefore do not now want to inject new element. Situation considerably eased when I reminded Schmidt of old story re lady and diplomat, which ends diplomat who says no is no diplomat.

CABOT

AAL:ARL/3

732.11/3-1860

CAA

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MAR 19 1960

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44-48

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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1419, MARCH 19, 3 PM

SENT DEPARTMENT 1419, REPEATED INFORMATION HABANA 28.

FOREIGN OFFICE YESTERDAY ISSUED FOLLOWING STATEMENT: "REPLYING TO QUESTIONNAIRE BY HEAD OF IMPORTANT CHAIN US NEWSPAPERS, PRESIDENT JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKEK TOOK OCCASION TO CONSIDER IN ALL PRUDENCE AND HIGH SPIRIT JUSTICE SOME ASPECTS OF PROBLEM BETWEEN CUBA AND US, A PROBLEM WHICH PREOCCUPIES ENTIRE HEMISPHERE.

RMR "CAREFUL READING OF PRESIDENT KUBITSCHKEK'S REPLIES MAKE EVIDENT NOT ONLY HIS PEACEFUL SPIRIT, BUT ALSO THAT HE MADE NO OFFER OF MEDIATION.

"PRESIDENT KUBITSCHKEK STATED THAT WAS PREPARED COLLABORATE AS BEST HE COULD IN ORDER THAT THE TWO FRIENDLY NATIONS REACH AN UNDERSTANDING AND SUGGESTED IN ANOTHER PART OF HIS REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE - ALWAYS IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS ASKED - THAT HE CONSIDERED IT GOOD SUGGESTION THAT CUBANS AND NORTH AMERICANS MEET FOR A SINCERE AND LOYAL DIRECT EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

"TO THIS END, BRAZIL WOULD CONSIDER ITSELF HONORED TO OFFER THE PLACE. THE PRESIDENT ADDED HIS CONVICTION THAT ANY OTHER COUNTRY OF HEMISPHERE WOULD BE EQUALLY HONORED TO MAKE A SIMILAR OFFER SINCE ALL ARE EQUALLY INTERESTED IN HEMISPHERE HARMONY.

"THIS RELEASE IS EXPLAINED BY THE INFORMATION JUST RECEIVED OF A STATEMENT ISSUED YESTERDAY BY LINCOLN WHITE, SPOKESMAN OF STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT IN HIS INTERVIEW, PRESIDENT KUBITSCHKEK OFFERED HIS MEDIATION WHICH WAS REFUSED.

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Control: 13809
Rec'd: MARCH 19 1960
3:37 PM

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "File HAB" and "WAB".

732.11/3-1960

CAA

"IT SEEMS UNLESS UNCLASSIFIED REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS PROHIBITED."

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OFFICIAL USE ONLY

-2- 1419, MARCH 19, 3 PM, FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

"IT SEEMS TO US THAT SUCH AN INTERPRETATION SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN TO STATEMENT MADE BY ABOVE MENTIONED SPOKESMAN.

"THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOWEVER ON BASIS OF CONTENTS OF STATEMENT ISSUED BY MR. WHITE, IS APPRISED (OF THE FACT) THAT STATE DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS THE PROBLEM BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AS ONE TO BE TREATED ON A PURELY BILATERAL BASIS."

APPARENTLY DIRECTLY REFLECTING SCHMIDT VIEWS OUTLINED PREVIOUS TEL JORNAL DO BRASIL LEAD EDITORIAL TODAY CASTIGATES DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT WHICH IT TAKES AS REPLY: "BY MINOR OFFICIAL TO PRESIDENT BRAZIL" POINTING OUT "DISCOURTEOUS NATURE". "WHETHER DELIBERATE OR UNINTENTIONAL (AND WE PREFER THE LATTER) IT WAS DISCOURTEOUS". AFTER REVIEWING ALLEGED US REVERSION TO BILATERALISM IN CUBAN PROBLEM SO SOON AFTER PRESIDENT VISIT, GOES ON STATE PRESIDENT KUBITSCHKEK DISCREETLY HAD EXPRESSED TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CONCERN ABOUT CUBAN PROBLEM AND WILLINGNESS WORK FOR CONCILIATION SHOULD IT GET WORSE. NOT DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTING THOUGHT TO KUBITSCHKEK, EDITORIAL GOES ON SAY "WHAT BRAZIL NOT PREPARED TO DO IS SUPPORT INTERVENTION IN CUBA".

EDITORIAL GOES ON STATE THAT "IN FINAL ANALYSIS" EXTREME REACTIONS SUCH AS THAT OF CASTRO AND DICTATORSHIPS OF VARYING KINDS IS PARTLY CONSEQUENCE OF "ERRONEOUS AND ERRATIC POLICY OF US IN LA". CONCLUDES IN SORROW THAT AT THIS MOMENT WHEN LAFER IN WASHINGTON AND PRESIDENT KUBITSCHKEK SPEAKS TO US PRESS, US GOVERNMENT "MISINTERPRETS A BRAZILIAN ATTITUDE AND REPLIES WITH SURPRISING COOLNESS".

CORREIO DEMANHA EDITORIAL MAKES FAIRLY INNOCENT FUN OF PRESIDENT KUBITSCHKEK'S "POESIA" IN OFFERING TO HELP IN CUBAN SITUATION CONCLUDING "BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT CANNOT RETIRE FROM FRAY WITH GOOD CONSCIENCE, HAVING OFFERED SOMETHING AND WITH THE RESIGNATION OF A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN WHOSE FACE THE DOOR HAS BEEN CLOSED, BY A PRESUMED CUSTOMER. IT IS A DEFEAT SOFTENED BY A RAY OF POETRY."

CABOT

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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SY

RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1697, May 4, 4 p.m.

Radio
Mrs. Kubitschek, wife of President, two daughters and party four making informal visit to United States. Will be guests Governor New York. Departing VARIG Flight 854G May 5, ETA New York same day 2315. Request courtesies inform Reception Center.
11:15 pm

CAROT

ME: ICC/2

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Classification

Control: 2877

Date: May 4, 1960

4:39 p.m.

PROTOCOL
MAY 5 1960
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Copy to 2177

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732.11/5-460 HES

Note: Code Room said this has not been passed to Reception Center

*Del. Mrs. Beach
5/5
PK*

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MAY 20 1961

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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1940 JUN 9 PM 8

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SENT TO: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 1579

*132
7/11/41
8/11/41*

*CR
7/11/41
8/11/41*

Representative Francis Walter requests confirmation delivery to President Kubitschek of framed series of etchings of the US Presidents ~~representations~~ ~~representations~~ to be hung in the Capital at Brasilia. Etchings sent Embassy via pouch in January.

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HERTER

Herter

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Est.

Approved by: *6/9/40*

1/315-CR *CR*

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0200

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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ARA
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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1959, June 14

Reference: Department's telegram 1579.

Embassy has no record receipt framed series etchings United States Presidents intended for President Kubitschek to be exhibited Capital Brasilia. Request pouch number and invoice number for tracing purpose.

BOND

AL/8

UNCLASSIFIED ^{NO ACTION} ASSIGNED TO *Ms. [unclear]*

Classification Control: 10454
Rec'd: June 14, 1960
10:10 p.m.

*Rm/R file
series found at
Rio H/ome
6/16/60*

*It must be safeguarded
in the Central File*

732.11/6-1460 HBS

1960 JUN 15 AM 10 35
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JUN 15 1960

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1962, June 15

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

Control: 11443
Rec'd: June 15, 1960
8:12 p.m.

Action assigned to [unclear]

*RM/R file
Cc given both Misses
6/16/60
H/JSL*

Document must be returned to the RM/R central files

Disregard Embassy telegram 1959. Department may inform representative Francis W. Walter framed series etchings United States presidents received and delivered President Kubitschek March 1960.

BOND

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732. 11/6-1560 HBS

1960 JUN 16 2 21 PM '60

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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0202

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

INDICATE CABLE CHARGE TO

Department of State

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

11536
60 JUN 20 AM

SENT TO: *Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 1640*

Date
Time

Year 1962 - 732.11/6-1565

Representative Walter would appreciate account of presentation fraud etakings. Embassy requested submit report to Department for forwarding to Representative.

Dillon
SECRET

HERTER

732.11/6-1560

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Att.	<i>28</i>
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Att. to, Wlga, rml

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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Classification

1:00 JUL 12 PM 1 39

05386

SENT TO: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 59

UPI story from Rio states Kubitschek has delayed planned visit to Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

Department desires urgently know whether this confirmed and also any other changes in Kubitschek's or Foreign Minister's travel plans including scheduled visit to Portugal.

Anderson
ACTING

HERTER

752.11/7-1260

RM/R
ADSL <i>AS</i>
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7/12/60
RE: [unclear] 7/12/60

EST - Mr. C. A. Spooner

JUL 1 1960 A.M.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

Wm. Brannan
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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 96, July 13, 4 p.m.

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 96, REPEATED INFORMATION LISBON 1

Reference: DEPTTEL 59

President has announced indefinite postponement South American visit. No official statement made regarding Portugal but reportedly hinted at postponement in recent statement Bahia, Japanese visit now apparently being planned for after October elections.

Postponement South American visit caused by protests Lott camp over simultaneous departure Goulart from country to avoid need assume presidency and thereby automatically give up vice presidential candidacy. Lott forces probably rightly believe absence Goulart from campaign for more than few days would greatly weaken Lott chances.

Embassy informed by Foreign Office that President still plans visit Portugal between July 31 and August 10 and that Foreign Minister will accompany. Problem of Goulart would seem make even this visit problematical, however. Press speculation today, based on somewhat ambiguous answer by Foreign Minister yesterday to press query re presidential visit, is that some other official, probably Foreign Minister, will substitute for President on Portuguese visit.

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Control: 9045

Rec'd JULY 14 3 PM 1964

7:51 p.m.

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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0727 E

SENT TO: Embassy RIG DE CARIBBE 74

Date

Time

732.11 / 7-1960

WETA 96. In connection with timing of GMS Meeting Foreign Minister
re Dominican Republic and Cuban problems inform Foreign Minister for the
Secretary that now appears, from best estimates available here, best time
would be first week of August. The Secretary would be grateful Lafer's
views.

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ADM - R. E. Robertson, Jr.

Cleared with Secretary by llb

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 110 July 14 7 pm

SENT DEPARTMENT 110 REPEATED INFORMATION LISBON TWO.

RE EMBTEL 96 REPEATED LISBON 1.

Press quotes President Kubitsche as having stated categorically upon arrival Sao Paulo yesterday that he would not visit Portugal as originally scheduled. Foreign Office Official in charge arrangements for visit informs Embassy however that President "spoke out of turn" and that efforts still being made persuade Vice President accompany him. Official admitted however that chances Presidents going through with visit exceedingly slim. Embassy believes cancellation of visit virtually foregone conclusion.

DSW:2

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Control: 10038
Rec'd: July 14, 1960
1960 JUL 16 AM 711424 pm

ACTION:

Handwritten signatures and initials

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732.11/7-1460 HBS

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NUMBERED
Classification Control: 10120

Rec'd: July 15, 1960
1960 JUL 16 5AM 27a 19.

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 111, July 15, 7 p.m.

ACTION: 13718-1007
FILES: [Handwritten initials]

SENT DEPARTMENT 111 REPEATED INFORMATION HABANA UNNUMBERED
CUBA SERIES

In formal address Sao Paulo yesterday President Kubitschek re-ferred OPA stating it "has just received decided support from US, latter having ascertained that prophetic words my 1958 letter President Eisenhower have now received confirmation".

Questioned by press on Cuba, on arrival Sao Paulo airport, Pres-ident said (according ULTIMA HORA) "Such situations were fore-seen when we were conceiving OPA" and noted US showing disposition review Latin American policy, citing "significant" interest both political parties and President Eisenhower's recent "recognition justice policy advocated in OPA".

On sugar, president after noting Brazil had exportable surplus deliverable to "whatever country wishes buy" said "nevertheless Brazil maintains cautious attitude, seeking not interfere in such important matter in order not appear hostile to our good Cuban friends."

Press reports presidential candidate Marshal Lott at meeting Nationalist-leftist students enthusiastically supporting Fidel Castro condemned Castro regimes excessive vengeful violence but said (1) "I not defending US viewpoints and in no case would condone US intervention Cuba" (2) "It incumbent Cuban people solve own problems. I think that to abominate a foreign domination ought not involve submission to another domination" (3) "Like or not Brazil being part American continent has destiny linked to Americas. Brazilian foreign policy must seek strengthen American unity though without placing Brazil, in service any other nation."

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SEP 30 1960
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-2- 111, July 15, 7 p.m. from Rio de Janeiro

Opposition presidential candidate Janio Quadros, according DIARIO DE NOTICIAS today, has wired Goiania law students who invited Castro sponsor their commencement exercises (EMBTEL 57) congratulating them on selection "illustrious Cuban Prime Minister, whose fight for his peoples political economic emancipation deserves decided support and democratic confidence of Americas."

Lott's statements are his first on Cuban crisis and Quadros has been silent on issue for some months.

CABOT

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0209

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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DOMES REC'D ARA

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Classification Control: 13253

ARA

1960 JUL 21 AM 6:47 P.M. 1960

Info

FROM: Lisbon

EUR

TO: Secretary of State

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IRC

NO: 38, July 19, 9 a.m.

CIA

RMR

SENT DEPARTMENT 38, REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 1.

Re Rio's 96 to Department repeated Lisbon 1.

Although recent complications Brazilian politics have been fully carried in (press) government will be extremely disappointed if President Kubitschek unable visit here next month since he has been built up as "piece de resistance" of Henry the Navigator commemorations. Brazilian Ambassador here who is close friend of Kubitschek is making strong direct personal appeal to him.

ELBRICK

TR/S

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SEP 21 1960

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0210

AIR FOUCH
PRIORITY

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732 117-2060

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

XB-732-00

FROM : Amconsul SALVADOR, Bahia, Brazil. -5-
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

July 20, 1960
DATE

REF :

SS	ACTION * ARR-4	DEPT. IN	ARR-2	IRC-7
For Dept. Use Only	REC'D 8/6	OTHER	CIA-10	USIA-10 Navy-3 NSA-2

SUBJECT: POLITICAL: Visit of President Kubitschek to Bahia.

President Kubitschek finally made it to Salvador. Three times previously he had cancelled visits, much to the embarrassment of the Governor and official groups. This time there was no doubt about the matter, though early in the game one of the local newspapers speculated on the possibility of a disappointment. The schedule was a full one, spread over July 9th and 10th. The President inaugurated the "Mauá", the "navio das metas" or floating exhibit of the new Brazil; opened the Inter-American Congress on Tuberculosis in Salvador; received the degree of Doctor "Honoris Causa" from the University of Bahia; flew by helicopter to the oil fields of Mataripe where he talked to the Petrobras workers; was confirmed as a Citizen of Bahia and of Salvador by the respective assemblies; met with the striking students of the University; was honored at a formal State dinner; visited PSD headquarters; and attended services at the locally famous Church of the Bomfim. On each of these occasions the President spoke, often impromptu and sometimes at length. Judging from the audience reactions personally observed, the impact was remarkable.

There can be no doubt about the great popularity of President Kubitschek in this area. To the people of Bahia he is the "Man of Erasília", the symbol of the New Brazil. His appeal seems to have gone deep into the roots of national pride and hope for the future. For one example, a large crowd of very ordinary people -- the level at which the agitators aim -- stood for hours silently in the rain before the Government Palace, though the police assured them again and again that the President would not appear. In the opinion of the writer, the political opposition will not make much headway with Bahians by charging Kubitschek -- or his party -- with neglect of agriculture or with regional favoritism.

His popularity was enhanced by several shrewd moves. He announced that the State of Bahia's share in the income of Petrobras would be advanced from 4% to 8% and that he was submitting immediately a message to the National Congress questioning the increase in royalties. He promised swift completion of the new asphalt road between Rio and Bahia, the work of which had been suspended since 1950.

End in bulby file
JMFlanagan:ym
REPORTER

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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732-117-2060

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Page 1 of
Disp. No. -5-
From Salvador, Bahia,
Brazil

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(Classification)

Page _____ of
End. No. _____
Disp. No. _____
From _____

frentes e cuja conclusão está prevista pelos técnicos para dentro de pouco tempo." Work also would be intensified at the Port of Ilhéus. The cacao dollar, he said, when he encountered it was only 43 cruzeiros whereas now it was 125 cruzeiros. (A local newspaper contested this last point.) He was adroit in handling the implications of being the guest of an opposition governor; "Embora não filiados ao mesmo partido -- adiantou -- podemos falar-nos como aliados, Senhor Governador. É que somos soldados da mesma causa e sofremos os dois da mesma forma quando constatamos que nosso país esteve longo tempo como parado...." But further on in the same speech he gave a sly dig at Juracy: "Admiro em Vossa Excia., Senhor Governador Juracy Magalhães, a firmeza com que serve o Estado da Bahia e a jovem energia com que continua a crer que a vida pública...."

His visit to PSD headquarters brought no surprises. He gave again his approval of the party's candidates and once more promised a legal termination of his custody as President. Elsewhere in a general press interview he again condemned "o continuismo" but accepted the possibility of his return to office, "pela vontade popular", in 1965. Hereabouts it is believed that if he were running for reelection now, he would win hands down.

at The attached clippings give the texts of his speeches.

James M. Flanagan

James M. Flanagan
American Consul

cc: Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.
Counselor of Embassy for Consular Affairs.

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0212

AIR ROUTE

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : Embdesp. 44, July 20, 1960.

July 21, 1960
JUL 21 1960

55	ACTION	DEPT.	
For Dept.	AWA	AWA-2	IRC-7 P-3
Use Only	REC'D	CIA-10	USIA-10
			NAVY-3

SUBJECT: TRANSMITTING TEXT OF PRESIDENT KUBITSCHER'S SPEECH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT FORTALEZA, JULY 15, 1960.

Enclosed are four copies of the Portuguese text (released by Agencia Nacional, the government news agency) of an address delivered by President Kubitschek at Fortaleza July 15. The address, heralded as an important statement on foreign affairs, turned out to be principally a plea for Operation Pan America. The main points of the speech have been reported in the Embassy's Despatch No. 44 (Weeks No. 29) of July 20, and earlier by telegram.

For the Ambassador:

Robert H. Shields

Robert H. Shields
Second Secretary
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
AUG 4 1960

Enclosures:

As stated.

APPROVED:

Philip Raine
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

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ENCLOSURE TO EMBASSY DESPATCH NO. 49, JULY 21, 1960 * RIO DE JANEIRO

AGÊNCIA NACIONAL
15.7.1960

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AAA

NA OPERAÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA NÃO É APÊLO À
GENEROSIDADE DE NINGUÉM, MAS À RAZÃO

dc

"Território submerso é território na massa da América" - "O Ceará mostra a sua vitalidade econômica e consequentemente a sua prosperidade. E vai trilhar no brave." Discursos proferidos pelo Presidente Kubitschek ao receber o título de Cidadão do Estado do Ceará e da cidade de Fortaleza.

Fortaleza, 15 (Agência Nacional) - Anunciando que, tendo sido testemunha em tempo recorde o tombamento dos danos causados pela destruição, no Vale de Jaguaribe, assinara Mensagem no Congresso solicitando autorização para abertura de crédito especial destinada à indenização a 13.555 propriedades em 13 municípios cearenses, o Presidente da República proferiu importante discurso nesta cidade, agradecendo o título que lhe foi conferido de Cidadão do Estado do Ceará e da cidade de Fortaleza.

Foi o seguinte, na íntegra, a oração de Presidente Kubitschek:

"Agradeço-vos o convite que me fizestes, através de vossa ilustre Governador, Prof. Parsifal Barroso, para vir aqui receber o título de Cidadão do Estado do Ceará e da cidade de Fortaleza. Não é uma simples forma de cortesia dizer-vos quanto me honra ser de agora em diante, oficialmente, filho do Ceará; também estou certo de que não foi apenas gesto de generosidade vossa adotar-me como um dos vossos irmãos. Filho do Ceará eu o sou de fato, pois tenho a este Estado provada admiração e entranhado amor. Desvaneço-me e toço-me, de maneira profunda, poder intitular-me um dos vossos, e mezo um desses heróicos e decididos homens castigados pela natureza e pelo longo abandono em que viveram, mas que souberam e sabem responder aos desafios, aos sofrimentos, às agruras e dificuldades da vida com impavidez heroica e coragem extraordinária, realçados pela sobriedade e pela modestia. É que a coragem, a obstinação, o gosto ao trabalho, a resistência aos reveses não constituem em vós atitudes, gestos de exibição; pelo contrário, revestem-se de mais pura naturalidade; e a honra exterior, o cearense que vem agindo e lutando, não se contradiz com o homem interior: um exprime o outro; um é a imagem do outro.

Honro-me de pertencer a uma família humana tão altiva e nobremente disposta a enfrentar provações, e que olha para o destino, por

- segue -

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mais duro e cruel que seja, sem provocação, de frente, olhos nos olhos. Honro-me em ser cearense e cidadão de Fortaleza, porque o cearense encarna a dignidade, o estoicismo, a capacidade de lutar sem arrogâncias, e também sem medo. Temo estar - uma vez que me fizestes um dos vossos - a dizer de vos tudo aquilo que merece ser dito. Sinto-me, e muito bem o compreendeis, como se me estivesse a mim próprio elogiando agora, o que gera o natural constrangimento. Mas quero ressaltar que somos nós, cearenses, marcados pela vocação do trabalho. Em toda parte, em todas as cidades do mundo, há sempre um dos nossos irmãos a dar o exemplo de pertinácia, de luta, de honesta malícia, capazes sempre dessa proeza extraordinária de adaptar-se a todos os meios sem perder a marca, a filiação, a personalidade, o traço comum e fundamental dos que nasceram nesta terra martirizada e gloriosa, paciente e inconformada, a qual tanto deve a história da liberdade humana em terras do Brasil.

Venho lidando de perto com cearenses, - homens de acentrado sentimento nacional. Tenho ao meu lado, como meu Ministro da Justiça, um filho destas plagas, o Dr. Armando Falcão, que não temerários e não conhece nenhum lazer enquanto há tarefas e obrigações a cumprir, e das quais se desincumba com lealdade e tate; conhece o homem do povo, o homem simples, que empresta a sua colaboração ao esforço de redenção do Brasil. Em todos os quadrantes de nossa terra há cearenses trabalhando; são agricultores excelentes, onde quer que a Providência lhes ofereça gleba propícia; são operários de construção - e em Brasília, durante a fase crítica em que erguemos a cidade-símbolo da nossa esperança, em tempo recorde, não lhes faltaram os braços vigorosos. É esta gente trabalhadora, ativa, intrepida, habituada a vencer as desgraças das torturantes estiagens, que me faz confiar nas possibilidades de nos salvarmos, de nos redimirmos, de sermos levados a ocupar o lugar que merecemos no mundo de hoje.

Não nos falta um povo, condição essencial para nos tornarmos uma grande nação. Aprendi, nos meus anos de Governo, essa consoladora realidade, a de contarmos com um povo que, apesar de não ter sido sempre orientado no sentido de produzir como deve e pode, é elementarmente positivo e fecundo. Não sei se outro qualquer povo teria conseguido melhor o seu progresso, como o fizestes, nas terríveis condições que fostes forçados a suplantar. O que disse do cearense, de seu valor, não será liberalidade estendê-lo a todos os trabalhadores brasileiros. Vejo como abrem estradas nas florestas densas, não devassadas pelo homem civilizado. Vejo com que dedicação, com que seriedade, com que dedicação se entregam a suas tarefas. Nas fabri-

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cas, nas indústrias mais modernas - que vão sendo instaladas aqui, graças ao nosso decidido empenho em não continuarmos país de planície -, nas mais intrincadas técnicas, os nossos trabalhadores se revelam, além de aplicados, extremamente inteligentes e ativos. Não somos nação que espera viver somente de ajuda estranha. Já produzimos o bastante para nos ajudarmos a nós mesmos. Não vivemos em postura de suplicantes estáticos; não nos deixamos levar pelas correntes inercias, mas bracejamos com decisão, empregando as energias que Deus nos deu para atingirmos a margem de segurança indispensável às nações, neste mundo difícil e vertiginoso de hoje.

Quando os povos, a quem cabe a defesa do chamado mundo livre, condicionam a um extremo esforço interno a sua colaboração dos que devem desenvolver-se, não creio que estejam pensando no Brasil ou em outras nações da América Latina que, apesar das condições de dificuldades em que se encontram, sabem lutar por si mesmas.

Meditai bastante, antes de me decidir a pronunciar-me sobre a atualidade política do mundo. Deliberadamente escolhi a minha cidade de Fortaleza para dizer o que julgo deve ser dito, neste momento, em prol da paz e da necessidade nos mantermos unidos, nós, os povos deste Continente. Basta lembrar a existência de uma nova doutrina, a Operação Pan-Americana, para a defesa do hemisfério, para a proteção da nossa existência de povo livre, dos princípios, diretrizes e convicções que julgamos de nosso dever salvaguardar. É impossível que nós se tenham dado conta os países mais desenvolvidos - mas tudo leva a crer que isto já tenha ocorrido - que nesta hora a única defesa válida do regime democrático, da segurança e do respeito à pessoa humana, consiste na erradicação da miséria, na luta pela prosperidade econômica, na criação de riquezas. Não há outra forma de salvação do Ocidente; não há outra maneira de deter a marcha agressiva do materialismo se não provando que os países enquadrados na denominação Ocidente desejam conservar as liberdades individuais e salvar a iniciativa privada. Creem existir uma solução em paz de diminuir as desigualdades injustas e atrozes entre as diferentes condições da vida humana.

Desde o primeiro momento em que foi proposta a Operação Pan-Americana, prevíamos e temíamos o que se está verificando neste hemisfério. Evidenciava-se que, mais dia menos dia, em virtude da situação de extrema instabilidade econômica e da insegurança resultante dessa instabilidade, a própria América, até aqui mais ou menos preservada, seria arrastada às perigosas e lastimáveis contingências da guerra fria. Não emprestarei grandes palavras ao que é fundamental-

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de

mente simples. Quero, nesta terra querida de Brasil, repetir que a paz do mundo depende da justiça social, e que justiça social e desenvolvimento são termos semelhantes e plenamente identificados. O povo politizado e esclarecido dos dias de hoje compreendeu, me lembro que as elites, que não passarão de palavras destituídas de conteúdo as suas reações sobre melhoria de condições de vida. Já sabem os povos macerados por longos sofrimentos que é necessário criar riqueza para que o advento da justiça social se verifique. Ao ressentimento que movia as massas e lhes indicava zonas sombrias de destruição e de revolta substituiu uma aspiração de construir, de criar, de vencer a miséria pelo trabalho construtivo. Este novo estado de espírito tem uma significação imensa, é uma aurora que pode anunciar outra fase no mundo. É preciso que os países desenvolvidos e que se reúnem sob a denominação de Ocidente - se convençam de que é urgente, é indispensável colaborar nessa saudável ambição de fuga do cativeiro por parte dos povos macerados - pela estagnação e a quem não se pode pedir que defendam e que não possuem, ou que se integrem numa causa que os esqueça, que os desconheça e que não lhes agende as mãos.

A Operação Pan-Americana pretende captar as energias e ambições despertadas nas massas até aqui silenciosas e inertes e erguer em bases de justiça a verdadeira civilização americana. Nenhuma nação, por mais poderosa e forte que seja, pode hoje desligar-se de sua família regional. O mundo todo obedece a uma ordem que estabeleça clima de solidariedade entre os componentes dos diversos grupos geográficos. A nação alguma é dada exercer profícua atuação universal se não estiver solidamente fixada na sua própria região. É de nosso desejo que a América esteja unida e solidária, mas julgamos que essa união só será efetiva se houver uma tarefa em comum, se houver uma só bandeira, se estivermos reunidos sob a aspiração de um só desejo - o de vencer a miséria, de salvar homens, de impedir o desenvolvimento. A Operação Pan-Americana resume este anseio e apresenta-se fortificada pelas próprias imposições da realidade.

Tenho esperança de que a disposição de agir em comum, de planificar uma ação conjunta e harmônica será o toque de reunir desta América unida dividida nesta hora. Não cedemos um passo dos princípios fundamentais, da Operação Pan-Americana. Na conferência dos 21 - a realizar-se em Bogotá proximo e cuja chefia está mais uma vez confiada ao Embaixador Augusto Frederico Schmidt.

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Insisteremos na defesa das mesmas teses que podem sintetizar-se em afirmações anteriores de que "território estagnado é território na posse do inimigo" e que a Operação Pan-Americana não é apêlo à ganancia da ninguém, mas à razão.

Quis retomar aqui, no Ceará, esta campanha, e o faço certo de que escolhi o lugar adequado. O Ceará espera a sua libertação econômica e, conseqüentemente, a sua prosperidade. E vai tê-la em breve. Meu Governo, através de providências básicas, vem procurando realizar obras fundamentais que não importa pormenorizar porque as coisas estão muito bem. Não foi o Vosso Estado esquecido no campo da energia elétrica e nuclear; procuramos reaparelhar as antigas rodovias e prosseguimos na construção da ligação Crato-Piquet-Carneiro; pavimentamos e melhoramos rodovias. Na Fortaleza-Brasília, uma extensão de 1.800 quilômetros, trabalham 18.000 operários. Aplicamos nossa atenção aos portos, canais, aeroportos, armazéns e silos. No plano educacional, voltaram-se as nossas vistas para as várias modalidades de ensino - primário, médio e superior. A SUDENE está realizando importantes inversões relativamente à energia e indústria, bastando ressaltar que só o plano de eletrificação alcançará a quantia de 2 bilhões de cruzeiros. Feito, em tempo recorde, o tombamento dos danos causados pela destruição, no Vale do Jaguaribe, assinei, agora, Mensagem ao Congresso Nacional solicitando autorização para abertura de crédito especial destinado à indenização a 13.555 propriedades, em 13 municípios. O Departamento Nacional de Obras contra as Secas intensificou as suas atividades neste Estado durante o meu Governo. Não vos preciso recordar o que foi feito em ajudagens públicas de 1 bilhão e 240 milhões, em 1955, passando a 6 bilhões de metros cúbicos em 1960. As comunicações, antes impossíveis entre Fortaleza e algumas cidades de outros Estados são hoje uma realidade. A irrigação, a perfuração de poços, a piscicultura, o abastecimento d'água, para tudo isso atentamos carinhosamente. A barragem de Orós, de tão recente e trágica memória, concluir-se-á a 15 de novembro próximo.

Esta prestação de contas de ordem geral, sem as minúcias dos números, eu a faço como um desabafo do dever cumprido para com esta admirável porção do território nacional.

Louvado seja Deus por me ter propiciado a ocasião de poder servir a todos os Estados da Federação, sem levar em conta a filiação partidária de seus Governadores e o montante de votos que recebi quando candidato. Considerarei sempre que acima da divisão geográfica em unidades da Federação estava o Brasil em seu todo, uno, indivisível, de futuro grandioso, destinado a representar dentro em bre-

- segue -

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ve, queiram ou não queiram os pessimistas inveterados, um papel decisivo no cenário mundial.

Esta vossa atitude, Cearenses, é bem uma demonstração insosfismável de que andei bem na minha política. Eu ve-la agradeço do mais íntimo da minha alma. De vesso apêlo saio rēvigorado para prosseguir por breve tempo na tarefa de ser o Presidente de todos os brasileiros, como também continuar a bater-me pela causa da América unida, da América reunida, da América fortificada pela esperança, da América renovada pelas próprias tormentas por que esta passando e que reencontrará o seu equilíbrio no trabalho pela melhoria das condições de vida de seus filhos. Desta terra cearense - que tem suportado tantos padecimentos e por eles se enobrecida; desta terra de Ceará, que está vencendo os próprios elementos hostis, fautores de suas desditas; daqui de Fortaleza, faço um apêlo e um voto para que reine o entendimento em toda a família continental, tão necessitada de paz para levar avante a grande obra urgente e indispensável da educação do homem americano.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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NUMBERED
Control: 16601

Rec'd: July 23 1960
10:38 AM

ACTION:
INDEX:
RM/R FILES

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 182, July 22, 5 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 182; REPEATED INFORMATION LISBON 3.

Reference: EMBTEL 110 repeated Lisbon 2.

Foreign Office announcement July 21 confirms Kubitschek visit to Portugal August 6 to 9. Announcement reviews receipt invitation sent by "special DEL" and Kubitschek's letter acceptance last December; points out that "internal obligations" make longer stay Portugal "impossible"; notes details schedule being arranged by Foreign Minister via regular diplomatic channels; praises Vice President Goulart's "collaboration" in making possible "fulfilment this obligation undertaken by Brazil"; states Goulart, by viture Congressional authorization granted July 20, will head Brazil delegation (ECOSOC) Geneva but will be absent Brazil "only few days"; stresses contention that circumstances different those pertaining already-postponed visits Argentina, Chile and Uruguay in that schedule ceremonies already agreed to by "more than fifty nations"; asserts Embassies Argentina, Chile, Uruguay have "shown complete understanding" Brazilian decision.

Embassy notes declaration drawn to (1) emphasizes necessity carrying out previous commitment (2) play up Luso-Brazil tie while playing down Salazar (3) attempt calm fears of Lott supporters that trip detrimental to Lott-Goulart campaign by emphasizing that absence Kubitschek and Goulart will be very short (4) soothe ruffled feathers in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

Foreign Office informs Embassy reversal President's earlier decision cancel visit was result unrelenting pressures from Portugal Government, through both Portugal Ambassador Rio

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-2- 182, July 22, 5 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

and Brazilian Ambassador Lisbon, which eventually proved stronger than domestic POL pressures designed to keep Goulart from leaving country. Foreign Office adds however that President's departure "only 99 percent certain", since last-ditch efforts still being made keep Goulart at home.

CABOT

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Rec'd: August 10 1960 8 9:31 p.m.

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 236, August 5, 4 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 236, REPEATED INFORMATION LISBON 4.

Embassy telegram 96 and 182.

Anticipating President's departure for Lisbon tonight (Goulart having departed Brazil August 3) President Chamber Deputies Ranieri Mazzilli, yesterday assumed Presidency of Republic in simple ceremony Brasilia. Kubitschek expected back in Brazil evening August 10 or morning August 11.

CABOT

VH:APM-7

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Date Sent: August 9, 1960
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FROM: AmEmbassy LISBON
TO: Secstate WASHINGTON G21 RIO DE JANEIRO G-1 MADRID G-2 OPORTO G-3
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Brazilian President and large entourage including Foreign Minister and Chief of Staff Armed Forces arrived Lisbon August 6 for State visit and Henry the Navigator ceremonies. Scheduled return Brazil August 10. Usual confetti welcome; press fulsome on Luso-Brazilian theme.

RMR

At State dinner last night Portuguese President after hyperbolic praise Kubitschek for Brasilia and "Operation Pan-Americans" stated: "Portuguese nation spread over world feels itself with enough energy to continue and therefore we do not cede nor abdicate nor give way before transitory contingencies which are mere accidents in the life of a nation. In the projection of Portugal in the Americas, in the projection of Brazil in the four corners of the earth, the Luso-Brazilian community reposes firmly on a single faith, language and culture and on a multi-racial society where men of all races proudly confirm the equality and dignity of the human person ----- Because of this, the Luso-Brazilian community is indestructible."

In reply Kubitschek first rendered homage to Henry the Navigator and appealed to "most advanced countries of Europe" to participate actively and with more understanding spirit in development of Latin American countries. Stating "cause of occident is cause of Christian world," Brazilian President called for revival of faith in values West defends. He then stated: "We (Portugal and Brazil) are a singular case in the world. We avail ourselves of right not to adopt equal norms of conduct, to think differently, to disagree and not to line up to same rules. But this has not prevented us in the past nor in the decisive moments, in the hours of agony or of extreme importance, will it ever prevent us from finding ourselves together. We will hear the overriding command of the solidarity which indissolubly links us, of that solidarity which transcends material interests, which acts even independently and is stronger than our will ----- a solidarity of blood, a solidarity of our cradle in the early hours of our formation."

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Comment: It must have disappointed his Portuguese hosts that nowhere in his address did Kubitschek mention the "Luso-Brazilian Community." On the other hand his remarks have been widely interpreted by the Portuguese to mean that Portugal could count on complete Brazilian support in the international arena if troubles should arise in connection with their overseas provinces.


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Info FROM: Casablanca
SS TO: Secretary of State
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AF NO: 22, August 11.
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PRIORITY.

SENT PRIORITY RABAT 16, PRIORITY DEPARTMENT 22, PRIORITY RIO DE JANEIRO 1.

President Kubitscheck and party arrived Nouasseur Air Base 0930Z hours. Greeted by Crown Prince, Minister Foreign Affairs, governors city and province and contingent RMA troops. Nouasseur Air Base provided fuel and other services for the Boeing 707 air craft. President talked forty-five minutes with Crown Prince, subjects discussed not yet known. President and party departed Nouasseur 1130Z hours for direct flight Rio.

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Date Sent: August 12, 1960
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Info FROM: Embassy RABAT
ARA TO: SecState WASHINGTON
P NO: G-63
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OCRPTD INFO: Lisbon G-1
INC Rio de Janeiro G-1

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Brazilian President Stops in Morocco.

Brazilian President Juscelino KUBITSCHEK spent two hours in Morocco on August 11 on route from Lisbon to Brazil. His Boeing 707 arrived at Boussour Air Base at 9:30 a.m. and departed at 11:35 after servicing by the U.S. Air Force.

Crown Prince Moulay HASSEN, who is Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Dries SHAMRINI, of Interior, Imbarak BERRAL, and of Information and Tourism, Moulay Ahmad al ALAOUI, hastened to the air base to meet the President and his party.

In the course of the conversation between the President and the Crown Prince, the latter accepted an invitation to visit Brazil. According to the press he now plans to make this trip on the occasion of his visit to the US in September - October as head of the Moroccan delegation to the U.N.A.

Also, according to the press, it emerged from the conversation that diplomatic relations between Morocco and Brazil, which had previously been decided upon in principle, will be established in the near future. Brazil now has Consuls in Casablanca and in Tangier. The question of the establishment of a direct airline between Brazil and Morocco was also discussed.

YOST

POL:EMSchoefor:ja
August 12, 1960

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SENT TO: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 475

Your 478. ¹⁰⁻⁶⁶⁰
^{KN 61132}

Department appreciates Embassy's views and agrees in principle desirability inviting Quadros pre-inaugural visit US as official guest this Government. Necessary keep in mind however limitations of timing imposed by events of next few months. Because of our electoral campaign, post-election factors, Christmas holiday, opening of Congress and our presidential inauguration (after Thanksgiving) only feasible time for pre-inaugural visit might be late November or early December. In response any feelers from Quadros you may indicate informally and without any commitment as to an invitation that US of course welcomes visits from leaders of friendly nations and desirous of visit by Quadros but at same time draw attention US presidential campaign now under way with resulting uncertainties handling such matters.

37

Hertter HERTER
(cc: for S. Mans)

Approved by: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Approved by: [Signature] Mr. Thomas C. Martin

Approved by: [Signature] Mr. [Name]

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Rec'd: October 7, 1960 05
7:24 a.m.

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 478, October 6, 7 p.m.

Tel reply drafted
EST/B:JWilson:GABoonstra:lms
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With election of Janio Quadros as next President of Brazil virtually assured, believe we should begin laying groundwork for effective cooperation with his administration during vital 5 years which lie ahead. In this connection we should be able derive advantage from fact that, as happens only once every 20 years, newly-elected US administration will be taking office at approximately same time as new Brazilian Government, thus providing relatively clean slate on which to record forthcoming phase of US-Brazil relations.

Indications are that Quadros plans take round-world trip prior his inauguration January, including visit to US following US elections. This would provide first major opportunity for serious discussion US-Brazil relations with Quadros, in which we believe our own President-elect should play prominent role. We believe moreover Quadros should be invited visit US as official guest US Government and should be treated in manner befitting his importance to US and his undoubted personal sensitivity to US recognition that importance.

Embassy believes this important juncture US-Brazil relations is appropriate time for thorough going reappraisal those relations, having in mind that forthcoming 5 years of Quadros administration may well be most important in history our relationship with Brazil. While Embassy not undertaking at this point make specific suggestions this regard, believe one essential element in any fruitful policy vis-a-vis Brazil must be recognition on our part of Brazil's preponderant importance in Latin America. Other side of this coin would of course be acceptance on Brazil's part of sobering responsibilities which are concomitant of national power

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-2- 478, October 6, 7 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

and leadership. Believe time to put these points across, if we are prepared to do so, would be in early discussion between Quadros and US President-elect.

Quadros victory, marking as it does end of 30 years of rule by Vargas and his political heirs, can be expected result in general house cleaning and extensive replacement incumbents at many levels GOB with Quadros followers. While Vargas-heir Goulart seems likely be reelected Vice President, Quadros can be expected surround himself with advisors of his own choosing, whose attitudes on problems of concern to US can have almost as important effect on US interest as attitude of new President himself. This suggests importance of effort on US part to cultivate sympathy and understanding such advisors through judicious use of leader grants and other means. Embassy will submit recommendations this regard in later message.

While Embassy not yet prepared make recommendations re precise form and timing of US invitation to Quadros, we earnestly hope main burden this message can be given serious consideration in Department and decision in principle re Quadros invitation taken in advance in order make possible prompt issuance when optimum circumstances determined.

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AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amcoengen, São Paulo

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

158
DESP. NO.

October 19, 1960
DATE

REF :

55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION #	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN F OTHER
	10/25	CIA-10 USIA-18 OSD-4 Army-4 Navy-3 Air-6 JAB-6

SUBJECT: Janio's First Press Interview as President-Elect
JOINT CONGEN-USIB NSA-2 COM-10 TR3 FRB-2 XMB-4

Transmitted herewith is a verbatim report from O Estado de S. Paulo of Janio Quadros' first press interview as president-elect of Brazil as it took place in São Paulo on October 13. Also transmitted herewith is a free translation of that press interview by the local staff of this post.

While some, particularly those who are unenthusiastic about Quadros, may regard his statements to the press as largely generalities, it appears (to the reporting officer at least) that Janio's replies to the press contained a high measure of statesmanship, balance, and judicial reserve worthy of the chief executive of a major nation.

Janio's views on foreign policy issues, as expressed in the press conference, have already been reported by this post (see Telegram No. 91, October 13, 1960). The following additional observations are offered as of possible interest to the Department and the Embassy:

1. Janio's statement that he and vice-president Goulart will each have their respectively defined responsibilities, which precludes any problems in their relationships, appears to imply very strongly that the new president does not expect Goulart to share in the new government. It appears that those in São Paulo who have recently been saying that Goulart will be "Porfirizado" are correct (this refers to Porfiro da Paz who, as vice-governor under Quadros and Quadros' successor in the São Paulo governorship, has had little more than a ceremonial role to play in the state). The press statement likewise gives added significance to Janio's lengthy conversation in São Paulo last week with unsuccessful vice-presidential candidate Fernando Ferrari who, when about to embark at the local airport, was called back to confer privately with Janio. This, plus Janio's press statement, strongly suggests the possibility that Ferrari may be Janio's chosen instrument for infiltrating the labor union support which now constitutes the basis of strength of Goulart and his PTB.

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REPORTER: RFB

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2. Whereas Janio as a campaigner was sometimes rash in his statements, his responses to the press were extremely cautious and conservative. Janio indicated that various matters would be the subject of further study by his government. For example, he refused to commit himself to the abolition of the trade union tax and said that it would be studied further to ascertain whether it could contribute to the strength of a free labor union movement; that only the abuses of the past in connection therewith would certainly be eliminated. On the issue of the "confiscatory" exchange policy (as he has characterized the present policy), Janio said that the problem was extremely complex and his objective would be to move gradually toward a free exchange. Regarding possible political relations with the USSR, he said that the policy on this would be formulated by the joint consideration of the new government. So, too, while declaring himself against dictators, Janio asserted that the policy in this area would be formulated by his new foreign minister.

3. Janio appeared to be essentially conservative and democratic in his approach to such subjects as socialism, free enterprise, and foreign investment. He declared himself against socialism and in favor of private enterprise, explaining essentially that his acceptance of socialist measures would be in the more limited social welfare sense which is characteristic of modern democracy. Regarding agricultural reform, he spoke of the need for the improvement of unproductive land but made no mention of land redistribution or other extremist measures. With respect to foreign investment he gave greater stress to the need for stimulating and encouraging the entry of foreign capital into Brazil. While he spoke of the need for measures to "discipline" profit remittances insofar as they are prejudicial to Brazil, he in the same breath stressed that this must not be done in a way to discourage the investment of new capital. In general it appeared that the policy of the Quadros administration will not be unreasonable in this area.

4. Although the entire performance appeared generally statesmanlike, there was at one point a slight display of the sensitive Quadros temperament. When somebody asked Quadros whether he would continue the practice of writing "bilhetinhos" to the ministers as he had done to São Paulo state cabinet officers, Janio declared that he does not write "bilhetinhos" but only administrative memoranda (not too long ago a collection of Janio's "bilhetinhos" was published in book form by a supporter and admirer of Quadros. However, Janio has evidently become very sensitive on the subject since opposing candidate Lott in the recent presidential campaign made derogatory remarks about this practice, identifying it as a form of abuse of key officials subordinate to Quadros in the state administration).

Acknowledgement is made to Foreign Service locals Andrew Ventura, Vera Sartorelli and Wilson Faria (USIS) for their contribution in the translation of the press interview.

cc: Anembassy, Rio
USIS, Rio

William P. Cochran, Jr.
William P. Cochran, Jr.
Consul General

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Enclosure to

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From Amangara São Paulo

Translation of Janio Quadros' First Press Interview as President-Elect
In São Paulo (Taken from O Estado de São Paulo of October 14)

We give below the complete text of questions and answers that constituted Janio Quadros' press conference on October 13, 1960 in the headquarters of the Centro de Professores Paulistas (Paulista teachers).

The referred text taken from a recording made by Radio Eldorado de São Paulo, is as follows:

Q. Are you in favor of the elimination of the labor union tax?

A. I have expressed myself on several occasions as being opposed to the tax and its application as it has been practiced. However, I still have not formed an opinion on this subject, because I am preoccupied with the strengthening of the real labor unionism. I wish to know, for example, what consequences elimination of this tax would have on a free labor movement. If it weakens the labor movement I will not do it. What seems to me to be more important is that the labor union tax be put to good use, at least as a first step.

Q. Do you confirm the statement made during the electoral campaign about the resumption of commercial relations with the USSR and Communist China?

A. I have maintained during the campaign that Brazil should sell to anyone that wants to buy, and should buy where its own interests are benefited. It is obvious that a statement of this kind does not exclude commercial relations with Communist China.

Q. Do you think it is possible to eliminate the confiscatory exchange?

A. I have never talked about the elimination of the confiscatory exchange but about its suppression (on a gradual basis). The word elimination gives the idea of a sudden measure, which, in my opinion, would shake the economy of the country. I defend its progressive suppression.

Q. A newspaper from Rio stated that São Paulo's electoral strength, which is more than 3.4 million, was responsible for your victory. The paper stated that São Paulo's electoral strength was such that it was able to threaten the Federations due to the fact a president could carry twenty states and still lose the election because of the strength of São Paulo. Is this criticism true?

A. Evidently this newspaper made an unforgivable mistake. Its statement exceeds the paper's duty to inform (the public), and this paper instead of publishing the truth is distorting the facts. If I had only one single vote of advantage in São Paulo above my opponents, I would still have won the election.

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Q. Now are you in the position of assuming leadership of the PTB? What kind of a labor (policy?) can we expect from you?

A. I am not preoccupied with the leadership of any political party. This answers the first question (regarding the PTB). In respect to the second: Everyone knows that the labor that I understand and even recognize is that which in Brazil had as its major intellectual expression and the same philosophic point of view of Senator Alberto Pasqualini, from Rio Grande do Sul.

Q. What do you intend to do to benefit the man in the field (the farmer)?

A. The benefits will occur, in conjunction with various conditions. Educational and sanitary improvements; cheap and abundant rural credit without bureaucracy; access to seeds, fertilizers and insecticides; tools; guarantee of minimum prices; transportation, and warehouse and silo facilities. What I can state to the reporter is that benefits for the worker will be one of the foremost considerations of my government.

Q. Does your Excellency intend to exercise a socialistic democracy?

A. No, positively not. I am a democrat who believes in free enterprise, but I compromise with the socialists in the attainment of various of the demands of modern life. The growing intervention of the State in the economic sectors, even in the most orthodox democracies, proves what I have affirmed, that is, modern democracy cannot avoid offering a socializing aspect.

Q. Does your Excellency believe in the immediate modification of the exchange system particularly in the modification of the sale at auction of foreign exchange?

A. Recently I declared to a newspaperman that one of my objectives was to reach "a true exchange." Now, if this is one of my objectives, I cannot possibly favor a multiple rate of exchange. However, I also mentioned progressive measures because I do not know the situation of Brazilian economy in all its details, in all its extent, and in all its depth. As a matter of fact, I do not know anyone that does.

Q. Is your Excellency going to invite Fidel Castro to your inauguration ceremony?

A. I do not know what is the protocol and perhaps you could tell me. I do not know if a President taking office can invite chiefs of states for his inauguration.

Q. I would like to know if your Excellency believes that the farm worker is apt to receive the benefits of labor law which is not the case at present.

A. I don't know without a more thorough study if it is convenient or not to extend to the farm labor labor legislation now existing in favor of urban

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proletariat. It seems to me that a minimum of guaranties, a minimum of legal protection should now be offered to the farm labor as you described. I would see with sympathy whatever measures in that sense which would have at the same time a highly humanitarian and Christian meaning.

Q. Does your Excellency believe that it could be possible for a statesman, for the head of the state, to govern this country on basis of the terms of our present Magna Carta?

A. I don't have to answer your question. The simple fact that I presented my candidacy to the presidency and was elected under a constitutional regime is an answer.

Q. What will be the position of your Excellency and of your government with relation to the U. S. taking into consideration the necessities of this country?

A. I do not know to what necessities you are referring, but the relations between Brazil and the U. S. were already defined as I imagined them on two occasions: in the offices of the MANCHETE magazine and in those of O CRUZEIRO magazine in its international issue. The traditional ties of friendship which link the two nations will be strengthened during my government. On the other hand, Brazil will fulfill the obligations it assumed with the Organization of American States and with the United Nations. But, at the same time, the Brazilian foreign policy will be marked by the most complete independence and will have lines compatible with the realities of our world. This means that my government will give the P.A.O., that is the so-called Pan American Operation, exceptional importance and will look with great interest to the evolution of events in Africa and in Asia. In other words, Brazil, with its traditional of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism will maintain this tradition above all with respect to the new nations that are being constituted everywhere and particularly in the two continents that I mentioned.

Q. Will the Minister of Labor be picked in agreement with the PTB (Brazilian Labor Party)? What instructions will you give to the Itamaraty (Foreign Office) with respect to the problems of Cuba and Algeria?

A. I have not yet thought about the constitution of the ministry. Your first question is therefore not valid. As refers to my position with respect to Cuba I mentioned a while ago two speeches I recently made in Rio de Janeiro. I have nothing to add to those statements.

With respect to Algeria I have already expressed my sympathies for the fight waged by that African people.

Q. Will your Excellency's government give priority to a policy of stabilization of the currency or to a so-called policy of development?

A. I see no conflict between these two objectives either in the near or more remote future. All the worthy works of the present government with respect

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to the economic progress of Brazil will not be hampered. On the other hand, although everyone knows that I am opposed to the inflationary process, I should like to point out that I am prepared to "disinflation," I repeat, to disinflate the currency but I am not ready to deflate the currency. What does that mean? It means that the fight against inflation will be carried out without prejudice to economic activities in any of the fields of human endeavor, without the slightest risk of collapse.

Q. Mr. President, when traveling once on the Sorocabana Railroad we were thinking of our municipalism and talking about our Brazilian hinterland and we heard your Excellency affirm that if you became President of the Republic (and at that time you were not even a candidate) you would use the resources of the Federal Savings Bank and to some extent that of the Bank of Brazil with a view to give water and sewer systems for the municipalities in the interior of Brazil. As your Excellency knows, unfortunately only less than ten percent of the Brazilian hinterland have these minimum conditions for any living nucleus worthy of human habitation. Now that your Excellency is President of Brazil, do you still maintain the same opinion?

A. Without the slightest doubt. My objectives are to duplicate the directives established with the State Savings Bank when I was governor of the State of S^o Paulo by expanding and bettering the activities of the Federal Savings Bank.

Q. Your Excellency has always been considered by political observers as a sort of ghost (abatesma) of the parties and an iconoclast toward party emblems (legendos). Thus, many politicians who supported your Excellency have perhaps had sleepless nights, worried that on taking office as president of the Republic, you would put into practice what the opponents were foreseeing, namely that the broom would also sweep the bodies which supported you in the present campaign. What does your Excellency have to say in this matter?

A. In the first place, I am not responsible for people having insomnia. Next, what I can affirm—and this without reservations, envy or hate—is that I am going to start governing by holding out my hands to all well-intentioned men. If anyone needs a show of confidence and the assistance of all, it is I. I have one dominating thought: to make my administration a highly moral administration. Certain things that happened in the past will not work with me. I want a human, progressive administration which, developing resources, will offer them to the masses. A Christian administration. Inasmuch as I am not wearing any party uniform, as I am free, have liberty of action far beyond that of the average politicians, I prefer to believe that the government I am forming can deserve the respect of all and patriotic collaboration. This on the one hand is the right of this government, and on the other hand is the duty of any citizen conscious of his responsibilities.

Q. In principle, your Excellency agrees with a large part of the population with regard to the construction of Brasilia. However, should your Excellency come to the conclusion that the new capital cannot operate,

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would you take measures to correct this error? Would your Excellency consider the suggestion of turning Brasilia into the headquarters of the United Nations Organization?

A. I do not consider the theory which you have brought forward. I have already visited Brasilia and I did not see the slightest thing that would make it improper for the seat of the government of the Republic. Evidently, the new capital presents serious difficulties. But these difficulties are the outgrowth of the condition of Brasilia being the new Capital, and they will have to be ironed out and vanquished. On the other hand, if Brasilia does not serve as the seat of our government, how could it possibly serve as the seat of the United Nations Organization?

Q. What will be your relations with the vice-president, Mr. João Goulart?

A. I suppose they will be very good because they are relations that are according to law. The vice-president has specific responsibilities, as has the president of the Republic. I do not know what it is that could lead to speculation.

Q. We still do not know the results of the presidential election in the State of São Paulo and candidates are already looking to the mayoralty (of the city of São Paulo). We wish to ask you if your Excellency will support one of the candidates to the post of Mayor, particularly taking into consideration the numerous number of candidates from the government parties.

A. The State of São Paulo has an undisputed political leader, that of his Excellency the governor of the State Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto. The question should not be asked to the president elected but to the governor.

Q. It is commented that President E. will transfer to your Excellency the problem of setting new minimum wage level. If that is so, we wish to ask how your Excellency will handle the problem.

A. On two other occasions I said I stood in favor of the revision of wage levels. The terrible high cost of living is an unescapable fact. And so, I admitted the compelling necessity for an increase of minimum wages. I do not believe workers can wait without great sacrifice until the end of this government. And at the same time I do not believe His Excellency the President will fail to meet these complaints.

Q. What are your plans with respect to North East Brazil and the improvement of the Social Security program?

A. With respect to Social Security I would like to reiterate the voluntary and spontaneous responsibility I assumed in the past. The program will be completely purged of party politics. I repeat, completely purged of party politics. Party politics will not play any role whatever in Social Security

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for the next five years. In relation to the Northeast, I do not know if you have had the opportunity to read the document which I signed together with various governors of the northeastern states. This document, of the highest importance, studies the problems of the region, suggests solutions, and I stand by its being carried out. On the other hand, I shall give the utmost support to the authority of SUDENE which will not be tied to party politics. I also want to strengthen regional entities and organizations. I intend to extend to the North East my particular attention to matters related to education, health, development of its resources, improvement of its transportation system, the betterment of its port facilities, and its industrialization. And, finally, I want to give to that region, while I am in office, the highest political representation one can imagine. In other words, at least one Minister from the Northeast will be part of the Government.

Q. My question has already been practically answered, since it has been posed by one of my colleagues. I would like to take the chance to ask another one. How do you see this announced pseudo-technical opposition; how do you see it, what is it, and how do you plan to curb it, and as we all expect even to choke it?

A. I can't answer this question. That is a political subtlety, and I know very little of politics. What is evident, however, is my good will towards everybody. Brazil is an anguished nation. Only by staying above petty conveniences, low interests, appetites, passions, will it be possible to lead it (the nation) to the destiny it deserves. I request those who have malice in their hearts, or seek inspiration in insuperable hates to meditate on the election returns. In no time in our History, has a president attained power with such a solid support, with such popular authority (long ovation).

Q. I wonder if it would be possible for your Excellency to elaborate a little more on the criterion for the composition of your cabinet. Is it going to be a party cabinet, is it going to be a technical cabinet, or what characteristics will it have?

A. I am going to express what I think with much simplicity. My intention is to summon the best men. If possible, inside the parties or groups who have supported me. If necessary, outside these parties or groups, and even within the parties or groups who fought me (long ovation). From the moment I see myself elected, and enjoying the freedom I possess, for I established no commitments with any party or group whatsoever, I only want to govern well; and in order to govern well I must have by my side the most capable and qualified men, with or without political ties.

Q. Does your Excellency believe that you will secure a majority in the Congress? And in case you do not, do you believe you will be able to govern without the support of the Legislature?

A. I will not request from the Congress anything that does not represent a peaceful and urgent need for my administration, and therefore for the people.

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I am convinced that the Congress will carry out its duty, as I intend to carry out mine.

Q. I would like to know, roughly, the practical and immediate measures that the president-elect would adopt to stop the high cost of living. How does your Excellency expect to solve that problem, which has challenged (all) the administrations of the Republic?

A. I would have to take practically all the time still left over to answer your question, which is a complex one. I will be at your disposal, however, (to answer it) in another occasion, perhaps (next) Sunday or Monday. But I am one of those who believe that the increase in the cost of living can be contained and finally controlled through a financial-economic sanitizing of the country, and by increased production and productivity. You see, however, that reviewing either the first series of steps or the second one would take me (too) many minutes.

Q. The cinema does not wish to ask any question. The cinema just wants to be the bearer, through the moving pictures that your Excellency helped so much, of an address to the Brazilian people.

A. In this occasion, when Brazilian and foreign newspapermen honor me with their presence, beside the president of the Journalists Labor Union of the State of SSo Paulo, I wish to express my gratitude, in my name and in the name of my family, to the people of SSo Paulo and that of Brazil, for the demonstration of confidence in me that they have given by electing me president of the Republic. I am one fully aware of his frailties, of his weaknesses, but determined to resort to all means—physical, intellectual and moral—in order that Brazilians shall have a better life. I do not promise you miracles, I do not know how to work them, but I promise you an honest, severely honest, inflexibly honest administration; a free administration, a courageous administration, a humane administration concerned with the little ones, the humble, the unjustly treated. That will be my administration. I hope Almighty God will permit me, after my term is over, to leave the (Presidential) Palace, which the people have just turned over to me, gladly feeling that I have fulfilled my duty and having the respect and affection of all my countrymen, including those who disagreed with me or fought me. These are my wishes, with my gratitude to our generous and fraternal people. I will try not to disappoint them.

Q. Mr. President, I would like to know if your Excellency plans to start in the federal government the system of "bilhetinhos" (very informal notes) you used to send to State secretaries and agency officers in SSo Paulo, except that this time they would be addressed to ministers and other federal government officials?

A. I never addressed "bilhetinhos" to any of my secretaries. It is your term, not mine. I used to write memoranda which had the highest degree of dignity.

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Q. Present here is a newspaperman from Venezuela, the chief editor of COPEI, which is the official organ of the Christian democracy in Venezuela. He still did not have a chance to ask a question to your Excellency. I will yield my turn (to ask a question) to my colleague from COPEI (applause).

—Since I am returning this very evening to Caracas, I would like to request from you a few words to the Venezuelan people.

A. I will be very glad to do it, as soon as I finish answering the questions from the newspapermen present.

Q. Mr. President, you said in Belo Horizonte that your administration will not maintain the policy of supporting the dictatorships of Stroessner and Salazar. What measures, what steps have you thought of taking against these dictatorships, especially against Stroessner, who is given a certain support by the Brazilian government?

A. I have condemned and still condemn the continental dictatorships, and of course all dictatorships in general, wherever they exist. In my administration, there will be no temporization with these dictatorships. And very particularly with those in this Continent. However, this policy will have to be expressed by the (future) Foreign Minister. You may be sure that the free conscience of the Americas will not be disappointed.

Q. How does your Excellency evaluate the future relations between Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany and what do you expect from the Federal Republic in the economic field? Is your Excellency going to reestablish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?

A. The second question is inappropriate (prejudicada) because it refers to foreign policy which will be the result of the joint consideration (ação conjunta) of the future government. As to the first question, I wish to make it clear that I strongly desire a still closer approximation between our country and the Federal Republic of Germany, not only in the economic field but also in technical-scientific and cultural fields. I am convinced that it is possible to develop trade between our two nations and stimulate new German investments in our country. Everything I can do to reach this objective will be done.

Q. Has your Excellency any ideas as to how the crisis between the United States and Cuba could be solved and is your Excellency inclined to offer these suggestions to the two governments?

A. I have already mentioned some time ago the excellent economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations maintained by the U. S. and Brazil. I want these relations amplified, if possible, to the mutual interest of both countries and I have no doubt this will be so. The U. S. must be convinced of the increasing importance of Brazil's role in Latin America and on the international scene. They must be convinced that we are

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rapidly becoming a great power and it is in the light of this fact that these relations must be expanded. (Note: Quadros may not have heard the question correctly.)

Q. Your Excellency is supposed to leave for Europe in the first days of November. Could you tell us what will be your itinerary?

A. This is a question I cannot answer. If I could I would not wish to do so, and even if I wished to answer, I could not do so.

Q. Mr. President, we would like to know how foreign capital would be received by your administration and if you really believe this will be of help to the Brazilian nation.

A. Brazil is now, and will continue to be, under my government, always ready to accept foreign investments. It needs them. Our country offers them a climate of stability and prosperity which will be increased. However, we wish this capital to come and remain with us in order to grow with us. Evidently these conditions do not exclude the transfer of profits to the exterior. But, on the other hand, this transfer of profits needs to be and must be disciplined in order not to turn into an extortion which would weaken us economically. This means that I am in favor of laws or executive measures that discipline the transfer of profits abroad in a prudent manner, so as not to discourage the investment of new capital by the foreign businessmen.

Q. Mr. President, one of the main preoccupations of the São Paulo State government is agrarian reform. Is it your intention to take prompt action on this subject, immediately after taking office or do you believe the problem may be postponed?

A. Any legislative measures which has as its end the improvement of unproductive land (latifundios), principally in the more populated areas of the country, is beneficial to the economy of the country, social justice and the well being of the people. My government will recommend that Congress, enact legislation on these lines, considering, furthermore, local production, regional conditions, and all other aspects which should be taken into consideration in order to assure that these measures will not turn out to be disastrous to the economy of the nation.

Q. A reporter from an American magazine asked a question concerning the intentions of the recently elected president, vis-a-vis Brazilian - U. S. relations.

A. I believe our relations with the U. S. are the best possible. It would be difficult to improve them. What must be done, however, is increase our economic, technical-scientific, and cultural relations, as I have already pointed out, keeping in mind that our country is destined to become in the near future a great power. If the U. S. government has already considered this aspect, and I would like to believe that it has, these relations might be improved even more.

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From Amcengen S^o Paulo

I am an idealistic individual and I believe that in international relations, good business makes good friends.

Q. A large part of the Brazilian electorate voted for you trusting your nationalistic principles. I would like to know if your Excellency will follow these principles and what will be your attitude regarding Petrobras?

A. I will be, as President of the Republic, no more or less nationalist than I was when I was Governor of the State of S^o Paulo. At the same time I remind the reporter that at a certain juncture of my life I affirmed that petroleum is a matter of sovereignty and I stated in my campaign platform, read in the city of Recife, that the defense and valorization of Petrobras was one of my objectives. The law which establishes the state monopoly of petroleum will be fulfilled to the letter at whatever cost.

Q. Has your Excellency the intention of keeping in civilian occupations military particularly colonels, and principally generals, during your administration?

A. I can only say, with the utmost loyalty, that whenever an officer will be the right person for a position due to his loyalty and capacity, he will be utilized. I have no prejudices against the military. I ask the reporter to remember that as Governor I used in large measure the officers of the state military police in civilian occupations and with excellent results.

Q. If your Excellency allows us, we will change to a lighter subject, and ask you: If we could go back to childhood, when our mind was full of fairies, and one of them came here with her wand and offered to fulfill three wishes of your Excellency, which would they be, now that you, honored by the confidence of the Brazilian people, have been elected President of the Republic of Brazil?

A. I really didn't imagine that you would limit it to only three wishes, but I will state them. I want my family particularly my daughter who is getting married soon to be happy. I want all good men to help me, without any hard feelings, in this difficult moment when I so much need help. I want to make the Brazilian people happy.

UNCLASSIFIED

0241

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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732-11/10-1460

OCT 14 1960

AR 732.00

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsul SALVADOR, Brazil.

-25-
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 14, 1960
DATE

REF : ----

55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	10/24	CEA-10 U.S.A-10 Navy-3 75A-7

SUBJECT: POLITICAL: The 1960 Presidential Election in Bahia and Sergipe.

Election returns are still incomplete in both Bahia and Sergipe, but it is now certain that Bahia has given a majority of votes to Janio Quadros and to João Goulart whereas the UDN machine in Sergipe was defeated by a coalition of other parties and Lott was given the majority. Official figures will be submitted as soon as they are released.

Adjustment to the defeat is proceeding painfully in PSD quarters. There is the likelihood of obstructionist tactics, since the party maintains its majority in the Assembly. Governor Magalhães has been aware of this possibility and has moved boldly to counteract it, but so far with dubious success. In a discussion the writer had with him yesterday the Governor verified a story going about the capital, that he had arranged a meeting with his arch-opponent Ex-Governor Balbino and had made an appeal for cooperation in the interest of Bahian economic and social development. According to the Governor's account, Balbino was sympathetic but a hard core of Lott adherents, chiefly under the leadership of Vice-Governor Moscoso (PR), is still angry and defiant.

In the same conversation Governor Magalhães stated specifically that he had delivered the state to Janio. He said that undoubtedly the state majority would have gone to Lott without the action of Novais and Vieira de Melo and that he had observed this situation early and had personally approached Janio, setting up the now locally famous meeting of the four men at the Salvador airport. He implied but did not state that the conversion of Vieira de Melo to Janio's standard was at his instigation. This point seems quite probable since Vieira de Melo was consistent in his support of Lott up until his return from Europe and his startling public switch to Janio.

James M. Flanagan
James M. Flanagan
American

Copy to Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Copy to Counselor of Embassy for Consular Affairs

JMFlanagan:ym

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OCT 31 1960

ACTION COPY -- DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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732-11/10-1460

HBS

0242

November 3, 1960

File
11-14-60
EST:BJK

This Document must be returned
to the SA/R/C Office

ARA
PMB

Dear Senator Dirksen:

Thank you for your letter of October 24, 1960 to Secretary Harter expressing the hope that Mr. James Scott Kemper and Mr. George Humphrey can be named to the official United States delegation to the inauguration of the President-elect of Brazil.

Your suggestion is very much appreciated, and it has been brought to the attention of officials in the Department who will assist in nominating persons for membership in the delegation, which, as you know, is finally determined by the President. Since the Quadros inauguration will not take place until January 31, 1961, the decision on the composition of our delegation is expected to be made by the President-elect. We shall, however, make sure that your views are taken into consideration when the selection of delegates to the Quadros inauguration is undertaken.

Sincerely yours,

WBJ

William B. Macomber, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Everett McKinley Dirksen,
United States Senate.

ARA:EST/B:L/TBriggs:jck 10/31/60
H:JSCottmanJr:rdp 11/3/60 (see other blue for clearances)

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732.11/10-2460

0243

Dear Senator Dickson

Thank you for your letter of October 24, 1960 to Secretary Harter expressing the hope that Mr. James Scott Kemper and Mr. George Humphrey can be named to the official United States delegation to the inauguration of the President-elect of Brazil.

Your suggestion is very much appreciated, and it has been brought to the attention of officials in the Department who will assist in nominating persons for membership in the delegation, which, as you know, is finally determined by our President. Since the Quadros inauguration does not take place until January 11, 1961, the decision on the composition of our delegation is not expected to be made until our new President-elect assumes office. We shall, however, make sure that your views are taken into consideration when the selection of delegates to the Quadros inauguration is undertaken.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Macomber Jr.
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Everett McKinley Dickson,
United States Senate.

Clearances: 10 - Mrs. Stanley (in substance) *WBS*
H - Mr. Cottman (in draft) *WBS*
U/FR - Mr. Spruhs (in substance) *WBS*
ARA: EST/BA *WBS* jck 10/31/60

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NOV 1 1960 P.M.

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Everett McKinley Dirksen
Illinois

United States Senate
Minority Leader

ACTION
is assigned to

1960 OCT 27 AM 10 45

NUMBER:

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILES:

APR
10/11/60

October 24, 1960

Honorable Christian Herter
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

(3)

I am not advised of the exact date of the inauguration of His Excellency Janio Quadros, the newly elected President of Brazil, but I presume there will be an official delegation from the United States to the inaugural.

Let me express the fervent hope that our former distinguished Ambassador to Brazil, James Scott Kemper of Chicago and also George Humphrey, former Secretary of the Treasury can be named to the delegation.

Jim Kemper and George Humphrey are both close personal friends of Quadros and I am sure that they have been helpful in his election through the many friends they have in Brazil. Can you give this immediate attention and give me a note to the office in Washington because I'll be there on or before November 15.

Sincerely,

Everett M. Dirksen
Everett McKinley Dirksen

Letter and enclosures, if any,
microfilm by 10/27/60

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732.11/10-2560
14
10/25/60

The Document must be returned to the Attache-Consulate

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmConsulate, Oporto, Portugal

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

DATE : October 25, 1960

REF : Oporto's D-41 dated March 18, 1960

50 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION EUR-5	DEPT. IN OTHER	R/M/R-2 INR-7 ARA-4 IO-4 P-3 S/S-3
REC'D	11-8	0	CIA-10 USIA-10 OCB-2 OSD-4 NSA-2 ARMY-4

SUBJECT: Transmission of Anti-Regime Document Issued by "Portuguese Democrats" and
Entitled "Second Open Letter to President Kubitschek de Oliveira"
Rec'd - January 7

The Consulate transmits for the Department's information as Enclosure No. 1 one of the handbills dated August 1960 signed by "Portuguese Democrats" and issued by "traditional" Oppositionists in Oporto, which contains a copy of a "Second Open Letter to President Kubitschek de Oliveira". A translation of the handbill prepared in the Consulate is attached as Enclosure No. 2.

It will be remembered that the first "open letter" to the President of Brazil was dated March 1960 (reference D-41, March 18, 1960) and assured President Kubitschek of a warm welcome when he would arrive in Portugal in August 1960 but advised him inter alia that he would be associating with a sham Government in Portugal.

The second "open letter", written subsequent to President Kubitschek's visit to Portugal, takes Brazil's President to task for paying public homage to Portugal's President Tomás and Premier Salazar (reference D-7, August 12, 1960). Criticizing President Kubitschek for not maintaining a neutral attitude toward Portugal's internal politics, the authors of this anti-regime handbill accuse him of having succumbed to flattery proffered through the honorary degree conferred on him by the University of Coimbra--the act which reportedly impressed his family most. The document claims that the Portuguese people were completely deceived by President Kubitschek's friendly attitude toward the leaders of the Portuguese Government and declares that if the President were to return again to Portugal, there would be but few to greet him. Dr. Kubitschek is told that when the truth is known about the Salazar regime, he will "blush with shame" at the words he uttered in Portugal, and that those words will remain "as a stigma of infamy or an act of treason against liberty...". The President is told: "In the future, the Portuguese will be more wary of this type of democratic Chiefs of State who agree to visit fascist governments and appear (in public) hand-in-hand with the enemies of freedom".

The Oppositionists voice their common complaint against the Western powers with the following critical statement: "The scandalous support of the Western democracies (given) to dictatorships, the absurd inclusion in the free world of governments which keep themselves in power against the will of the people, is being paid for very dearly, and each time it will be more so. All the prestige and sympathy which the democracies won at the end of the War and all the hopes aroused in the oppressed peoples by the speeches of the great democratic leaders are being extinguished, leaving in their place despair and desolation and a state of mind which cannot favor the objectives of Western politico-planning."

JALaFreniere/ldr
REPORTER

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ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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732.11/10-2560

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(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Desp. No. 14
From Oporto, Portugal

In conclusion, the authors indicate that they hold no grudge against Brazil but tell President Kubitschek that he "did very wrong".

J. Alfred LaFreniere
J. Alfred LaFreniere
American Consul

AK
Enclosures:

No. 1 - Handbill
No. 2 - Translation

cc. Amembassy, Lisbon

DEPARTMENT: Please pass copy to Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro.

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0247

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(Classification)

Page 1 of
Encl. No. 2
Disp. No.
From Oporto

SECOND OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT KUBITSCHEK DE OLIVEIRA

Mr. President:

When, as soon as we learned of the visit to Portugal of the President of the Republic of Brazil, we wrote to your Excellency, by open letter (the contents of which were) disclosed in our country and in Brazil, we were a long way from imagining that during the course of your visit Your Excellency would make affirmations which almost puts you on the same footing with the tyrants who have oppressed the Portuguese people during long and hard years.

In that letter we honestly warned you against the ruses of Portuguese fascism (and) its intention to exploit politically all the pretext the Infante D. Henrique Commemorations offered, to induce highly respectable and outstanding personages to come to Portugal - among whom the President of the Republic of Brazil would have special prominence - and, by doing so, wipe out the discredit into which it has fallen in international public opinion, particularly in that of Brazil.

Your Excellency came to Portugal and instead, at least, of always having on your conscience the obligation of complete neutrality in matters of internal politics, you rashly permitted yourself to make affirmations which hurt and saddened millions of Portuguese, chained for so many years, as Your Excellency well knows, to Salazarist shackles. The Portuguese and Brazilians believed that Your Excellency would cross the ocean to bring to Portugal nothing more - and that was a great deal - than the fraternal embrace of a people dearly loved here, but it came to pass that the embrace transformed itself into a stab when for mysterious interests and reasons, Your Excellency repeatedly referred to Americo Toms as being an "extraordinary man, having inestimable virtues as a citizen and as an administrator", he, the "President of the Republic", who occupies a stolen place, "Gloomy", as the people call him, on account of the expression on his face of remorse and sense of shame. Concerning Salazar, whose figure can only be compared with the grim outlines of the most hard-hearted inquisitor, Your Excellency emphasized "the virtues and sacrifice which this extraordinary man has made for Portugal", going the limit by saying that in two hours of conversation when you were here five years ago "you received counsel and opinions from him which were of great value to you in governing Brazil." Your Excellency asserted "what Portugal owes to President (Prime Minister) Salazar cannot be forgotten", and, "throughout his discharge (of duty) he has succeeded in establishing for the West the ideals we value highly and fight for." (sic).

These and other flatteries of an identical type could in no way contribute to accredit the discredited Salazarist fascism, but Your Excellency although well informed as to the unpopularity of the regime and the crimes committed under it, had hidden reasons for saying them and you said them, indifferent to the fact that your words would offend and provoke a people which in front of your Excellency showed itself enlivened with the best of good faith and sympathy.

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(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No. 2
Esp. No.
From Oporto

No, Mr. President, the Portuguese people were not convinced that you would come here to attack their oppressors, it would have been sufficient not to take side with them, as President Café Filho did. The Portuguese people wanted to feel, in the fraternal voice of the President of the great Brazilian democracy, the heart of Brasil pulsating and (sense) its love for freedom, and as this was expected, they prepared to receive you fittingly.

But the Portuguese people were completely deceived!

Today, Your Excellency would have in the streets to greet you no more than the official authorities, schoolchildren, public functionaries (ordered to be present), and a few hundred bystanders or reactionaries.

It may be that your price for praising the dictatorship had been fixed merely by the petty vanity of an "honorary degree" of doctor conferred by the University of Coimbra - which Your Excellency insisted so much should be kept at all costs on the program of your visit and which, according to the statements made by your wife, D. Sarah, was the act that impressed the family most - but if this was so, do not feel so proud for it was there that Generalissimo Franco received an honorary doctor's degree, and Hitler and Mussolini would have received higher degrees if, when they were alive, they had taken the trouble to visit Salazar.

That which is most representative of the intellectual life of our days is not in Coimbra, Mr. President, it has been in prisons or has become a victim of civil liquidation and enforced silence, in accordance with the Salazarist method.

When the truly inescapable settlement of accounts brings to supuration all the hideousness and crimes of Salazarism, when its mystifications and lies have been exposed in the bright light of Truth, Your Excellency, if you have any remains left of that dignity which is an outstanding personal characteristic of any human being, will blush with shame at the words you uttered here. They will remain as a stigma of infamy or an act of treason against Liberty, to mark indelibly not Brazil, in whose name they could only have been said abusively, but the person who uttered them.

President Kubitschek de Oliveira, in the mistaken opinion that a government which keeps itself in power (by force) merits the friendship of Brazil (the Brazilian Government), may be able to find justification for his attitudes and irrelevances in Portugal, but the Portuguese and Brazilian peoples in their honest criticism and moral judgement, knowing by what means and vile acts Salazar's Government succeeds in being a government, do not sanction the monstrosity of such an opinion, and remain once again perplexed in view of the inconstancy and lack of common sense which is found to be true of highly responsible democratic politicians.

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0249

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(Classification)

Page 5 of
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. Oporto
From Oporto

In future, the Portuguese will be more wary of this type of democratic Chiefs of State who agree to visit fascist governments and appear (in public) hand-in-hand with the enemies of freedom.

The scandalous support of the Western democracies (given) to dictatorships, the absurd inclusion in the free world of governments which keep themselves in power against the will of the people, in being paid for very dearly, and each time it will be more so. All the prestige and sympathy which the democracies won at the end of the War and all the hopes the speeches of the great democratic leaders aroused in the oppressed peoples are being extinguished, leaving in their place despair and desolation and a state of mind which cannot favor the objectives of Western politico-planning.

Your Excellency - the President of a great democratic nation - came to Portugal for something more than a simple protocolar ceremony. You came to exalt and flatter the tyrants, the robbers of elections, the persecutors of intellectuals and of national sentiments, and you did it after a large part of the Brazilian press had nobly opposed your trip and after eminent citizens among whom the highly regarded ambassador, Alvaro Lins, had warned you of the untold ruses being prepared in Lisbon.

We will have you know, Mr. President, that you did very wrong.

If Your Excellency had been present at the outburst of enthusiasm which swept the country at the time of General Humberto Delgado's electoral campaign, if you had endeavored to be better informed regarding the grandiose popular manifestations in Oporto, Lisbon, and in all cities and towns throughout Portugal, Your Excellency would well understand the reason why the Portuguese people, usually so expansive in (their) hospitality, on seeing "president" Tomás at your side, showed themselves reserved and lacking spontaneity.

You will forgive (us), Mr. President, but it was necessary for us to obtain redress for your inconsiderate attitudes and offenses (wrongdoings) to the Portuguese people. Such attitudes and offenses will in no way weaken our fight for liberty, nor will it add even a day to the precarious life of Portuguese fascism, but they will always be linked, as an everlasting stain, to Your Excellency's name, and as a sharp thorn in the ulcerated flesh of our country.

This is the honest regret of the

PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATS

August 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

0250

2.^a CARTA ^{FIR} ABERTA AO PRESIDENTE

KUBITSCHKE DE OLIVEIRA

Senhor Presidente:

Quando, logo que tivemos conhecimento da visita do Presidente da República do Brasil a Portugal, nos dirigimos a Vossa Excelência, em carta aberta divulgada no nosso país e no Brasil, longe estávamos de supor que, no decurso dessa visita, Vossa Excelência viesse a produzir afirmações que quase o identificam com os tiranos que oprimem, há longas e duras décadas, o povo português.

Nessa carta o advertimos sinceramente contra as manobras do fascismo lusitano no sentido de especular politicamente todo o pretexto que as comemorações heurísticas ofereçam para fazer vir a Portugal figuras de alta projeção e respeito — e de lavar-se, assim, do descrédito em que caíra perante a opinião pública internacional, particularmente a brasileira.

Veio Vossa Excelência a Portugal e, em vez de ter sempre presente em sua consciência, pelo menos, o imperativo de uma completa neutralidade em assuntos de política interna, permitiu-se, irredutivelmente, produzir afirmações que magoaram e entristeceram milhões de portugueses, há tantos anos, como Vossa Excelência bem sabe, acorrentados às grilhetas salazaristas. Portugueses e brasileiros acreditaram que Vossa Excelência atravessaria o Oceano para trazer a Portugal nada mais — e era muito — do que o abraço fraterno de um povo que aqui é estreitamente adorado, mas sucedeu o abraço transformar-se em punhalada quando, por misteriosos interesses e razões, Vossa Excelência repetidas vezes se dirigiu a Américo Tomás como «homem extraordinário, de inestimáveis virtudes de cidadão e administrador», ele o «Presidente da República» que ocupa um lugar roubado, «o Triste», como lhe chama o povo, por sua cara de remorsos e comprometimento. De Salazar, cuja figura só tem parâmetro nos perfis torvos dos mais empedernidos inquisidores, Vossa Excelência salientou «as virtudes e o sacrifício que esse homem extraordinário tem feito em benefício de Portugal», chegando ao cúmulo de dizer que, em duas horas de conversa, quando aqui esteve há cinco anos, «dele recebeu conselhos e conceitos que muito lhe valeram na administração do Brasil». Na afirmação de Vossa Excelência «o que deve Portugal ao presidente Salazar não pode ser esquecido» e «através da sua actuação conseguiu estabelecer para o Ocidente os conceitos que nós prezamos e pelos quais nos batemos» (sic).

Estas e outras bejulações de idêntico teor em nada podiam contribuir para acreditar o desacreditado fascismo salazarista, mas Vossa Excelência, aliás perfeitamente informado da impopularidade do regime e dos crimes por ele cometidos, teve ocultas razões para as dizer e disse-as, indiferente a que os excessos de suas palavras se traduziam em agravo e provocação a um povo que se mostrou animado para Vossa Excelência da melhor boa fé e simpatia.

Não, Senhor Presidente, o povo português não estava convencido que Vossa Excelência aqui viesse acometer contra os seus opressores; bastar-lhe-ia que não tomasse partido por eles, como fez o Presidente Café Filho. O povo português queria, na voz fraterna do Presidente da grande democracia brasileira, sentir pulsar o coração do Brasil e o seu amor à liberdade, e, por que o esperava, se preparou para o receber condignamente.

Mas o povo português foi completamente enganado! Vossa Excelência hoje não teria nas ruas, a receber-lo mais do que as entidades oficiais, as crianças das escolas, os funcionários públicos intimidados e umas poucas centenas de curiosos ou reacionários.

Pode suceder que o preço dos seus panegírios à dinadura tenha sido determinado, simplesmente, pela mesquinha validade de um doutoramento «honoris causa» na Universidade de Coimbra — que Vossa Excelência tanto insistiu se mantivesse a todo o custo no programa da visita e que por declarações de Sua Esposa

0251

D. Sarah, foi o acto que mais impressionou a família — mas, se assim foi, não esteja tão impertigado, porque ali foi já doutorado o generalissimo Franco e teriam sido, doutorados com honras maiores Hitler e Mussolini se, quando vivos, concedessem a Salazar a importância de o visitar.

O que há de mais representativo na vida intelectual de nossos dias não está em Coimbra, Senhor Presidente, tem estado nas cadeias ou tornou-se vítima da liquidação civil e do silêncio forçado do sistema salazarista.

Quando o ajuste de contas historicamente fatal trouxer à supuração toda a hediondez e os crimes do salazarismo, quando suas mistificações e mentiras forem reveladas pela luz forte da verdade, Vossa Excelência, se lhe restam vestígios daquela dignidade que é apatário de toda a pessoa humana, corará de vergonha pelas palavras aqui proferidas. Elas ficarão como um ferrete de ignomínia ou um acto de traição à Liberdade, a marcar indelévelmente, não o Brasil, em nome do qual só abusivamente podiam ser ditas, mas de quem as pronunciou.

Poderá o Presidente Kubitschek de Oliveira, no conceito errado de que um governo que se mantém no poder merece a amizade do Governo do Brasil, achar justificadas suas atitudes e despropósitos em Portugal, mas o povo português e o povo brasileiro, em sua seriedade crítica e senso moral, sabendo por que meios e vilanias o governo de Salazar conseguiu ser governo, não aprovam a monstruosidade de um tal conceito, e permanecem mais uma vez, perplexos ante a versatilidade e o desaprumo que tantas vezes se verifica em políticos democráticos altamente responsáveis.

Para o futuro os portugueses estarão mais cautelosos com relação a esta espécie de chefes de Estado democráticos que aceitam visitar governos fascistas e aparecer de mãos dadas com os inimigos das liberdades.

O apoio escandaloso das democracias ocidentais às ditaduras, a absurda inclusão no mundo livre de governos que detêm o poder contra a vontade do povo, está sendo pago muito caro e cada vez mais o será. Todo o prestígio e a simpatia que, no final de guerra, as democracias conquistaram, todas as esperanças que as promessas dos grandes «líders» democráticos suscitaram nos povos oprimidos, estão a extinguir-se, deixando em seu lugar o desespero e a desolação, um estado de alma que em nada pode favorecer os objectivos de ideário político ocidental.

Vossa Excelência, Presidente de uma grande acção democrática, veio a Portugal para alguma coisa mais do que uma simples cerimónia protocolar. Veio exaltar e louvar os tiranos, os ladrões de eleições, os perseguidores da inteligência e dos sentimentos nacionais, e fit-lo depois de uma grande parte da imprensa brasileira ter combatido galhardamente sua viagem, e depois de insignes cidadãos, entre os quais o estimado embaixador Alvaro Lins, o terem sobreavistado da inconcessada manobra que em Lisboa se preparava.

Fique sabendo, Senhor Presidente, que fez muito mal.

Se Vossa Excelência tivesse assistido à explosão de entusiasmo que percorreu o País quando da campanha eleitoral do General Humberto Delgado, se procurasse estar melhor informado acerca da formidável grandiosidade das manifestações populares, no Porto, em Lisboa, em todas as cidades e vilas de Portugal, para o homenagear, Vossa Excelência compreenderia bem a razão por que o povo português, habitualmente tão expansivo em hospitalidade, ao ver a seu lado o «presidente» Tomás, se mostrou reservado e falto de espontaneidade.

Perdoe, Senhor Presidente, mas havia necessidade de nos desagrararmos de suas inconsideradas atitudes e ofensas ao povo de Portugal. Elas não enfraquecerão em nada, a nossa luta pela liberdade, nem aumentarão sequer um dia a vida precária do fascismo português, mas ficarão para sempre ligadas, como uma nódoa impercível, ao nome de Vossa Excelência e como um espinho acervo na carne ulcerada da nossa Pátria.

E' esta a mais sincera máguia dos

DEMOCRATAS PORTUGUESES.

Agosto de 1960.

Contribuição para despesa \$50

0252

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

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732-11/10-2560

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO 351 DESP. NO.

KA 732-00

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 25, 1960
DATE

REF :

55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	I N F O O T H E R
	ARR-4	RM/R-2 LNA-7 7-3
	10/1	CIA-1 USTAI-10 OSD-4 Army-4 Navy-4 NSA-2

SUBJECT: The Achievement of Democratic Maturity: President Kubitschek Addresses the Nation on the Eve of the Elections

On the evening of September 30, President Kubitschek spoke over a nation-wide radio and TV network. Coming as it did at the eleventh-hour of the campaign, Kubitschek's fifteen minute speech (of which a full translation is enclosed) had been bally-hoosd by the supporters of Marshal Lott as a last moment Presidential pitch to sway Brazilian voters to the Lott - Goulart ticket. In fact, it was anything but a pro-Lott electoral pitch (though Kubitschek did state--as he has various times during the campaign--that "my candidates" are Lott and Goulart.)

Indeed, Kubitschek's central theme was the "consolidation of the democratic regime" under his administration, as proven by the freedom and serenity of the presidential campaign. Speaking at length of the difficulties he encountered, both in campaigning for and assuming the presidency in 1955, Kubitschek reminded his listeners that the present situation represented a "complete change" from that which pertained five years ago. Doubtless the President stretched a point in attributing his success in achieving this "priority goal" of his administration largely to his own long-suffering forbearance in the face of rancorous political attacks (inasmuch as such an interpretation gives insufficient credit to the key rôle played by the Army in general, and Marshal Lott, in particular.)

BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
NOV 3 1960

- 1 By law, all campaigning has to cease forty-eight hours prior to the casting of ballots.
- 2 Indeed, those who recall Kubitschek's earlier bitter and threatening denunciations of the "enemies of the democratic regime" (a standard theme in 1956-57) will wonder a bit at his claim that "not one of my enemies suffered the least restriction from my government."

HAQuinn: jw

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION REPORTER	ACTION RECEIVED
ASSIGNED TO:	TAKEN
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION
OFFICE SYMBOL	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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This Document is to be returned to the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

732-11/10-2560 HBS

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Despatch 351
Rio de Janeiro

say, in this regard, of his program of economic development--whose popular success contributed greatly to the spectacular rise of Kubitschek's popular prestige and the consequent consolidation of his administration. Nonetheless, the President's pride in the "exemplary silence" of the Armed Forces and the electoral neutrality of himself (he cited specifically his refusal to even consider constitutional amendments which would have lengthened his term of office) and his Administration (he did not cite, but could have, the fact that requests for troops to police potential trouble spots--some thirty-seven in all--were all met--regardless of the political coloration of the situations involved) is understandable--to say the least. And, though Kubitschek may have been overly-optimistic in asserting categorically that "the era of coups" has come to a definitive end, his achievements in this regard would, had he done nothing else during his five years in office, mark him as one of Brazil's most significant chief executives--a fact which has been recognized by even some of his more bitter critics.

In a more immediate sense, of course, Kubitschek's determination to bring Brazil to democratic maturity probably came a lot nearer the truth in explaining his determination to act as "a magistrate" during the 1960 electoral campaign than do the much publicized (though never proven) rumors of "deals" with the Quadros camp and/or his apparent determination to try again for the Presidency in 1965.

For the Ambassador:

Harry A. Quinn
Harry A. Quinn
Second Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED:

Philip Raine
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Enclosures:

1. Translation of Kubitschek's speech.

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil, Service Attachés, USIS, Econ (2), Pol II, Brasilia, CF (3), Pol (5).

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Enclosure 1
Page 1
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Rio de Janeiro

TRANSLATION

Unofficial Text of President Juscelino Kubitschek's Speech
September 30, 1960

I thought it opportune to address myself to the Nation at this moment when the electorate will choose a new administration for the Republic, when state governors will be chosen, and the people of the state of Guanabara will elect their constituent delegates. We note with satisfaction that the democratic act of the renewal of political power by the express will of the people is going to be exercised within an atmosphere of peace, order, without duress of any nature. Already, we can proclaim a great advance in the consolidation of the democratic regime, dangers removed, destroyed and banished the sad pretensions of perturbation of the country's rhythm of life--on the pretext of correcting errors of the popular will. The nation reveals itself, in this hour, (as having) decided to place itself above the passions that only yesterday were attempting not merely to stir up a tumult in the election but to use actual violence to intervene in problems (which) by their very nature are circumscribed to decision by the ballot. On the occasion of the election that chose me president of the republic, the nation was already giving proof of political maturity and of moral resistance (by) reacting and making the law prevail. But that victory of democracy against the disorder instigated by arbitrariness and lack of firmness in the restraint of ambitions was obtained at the cost of many dangerous struggles and enormous sacrifices. Supposed democratic leaders on that occasion let fall their masks. We suffered pressure of every sort; the most absurd proposals were made. The opportuneness of a "coup" was openly defended. In the face of what appeared to be a considerable electoral force, and only because it was an electoral force, arose an irreconcilable revolt of those who did not conform to respect for the law; parties invented the strange prerogative of deciding who ought to be the candidates of their adversaries.

More than to the campaign to obtain votes of my countrymen and to expound to them my points of view about the national problems, I had to dedicate myself, to exert myself, to struggle without interruption to defend my right to be a candidate and the liberty of my party colleagues to choose that person who to them appeared able to attain the presidency of the republic. I am not a man of complaints or resentments. All the nation knows that I never forget the good things that it has done to me; and if I have a good memory for my obligations and commitments, I rapidly forget the offenses received

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Rio de Janeiro

and even the harm they wished to do me, or succeeded in doing me. But at this time I am not taking inventory, I am merely remembering the series of injustices and pitfalls with which they tried to overthrow a man who dared to defend his capability of being judged by the vote; I evoke merely the tormented days that I suffered to fulfill the obligation of thanking God for the change of circumstances, the total change, the complete change. I am reaping the fruits of a planting of patience and tolerance, of constant aspiration for good. Here, this instant, speaking to the people of my country, I can affirm that God did not permit me to avenge myself on anyone, even on my most obstinate enemies; and that I not pay with evil for the evil I received. My conscience does not accuse me of any persecutions. Happily, I found it possible to restrain myself. Not one of my adversaries suffered the slightest restriction from my Government and numerous were they that I attended, without discrimination between friends and enemies, each time that there was justice to be done. I can say tranquilly that, having confronted the most terrible struggles, having been obliged to face all sorts of adversaries, some quite bloodthirsty toward me, I was not able, upon examining my own soul, to consider them enemies, nor to discover anyone whom I had wished evil. I believe that this disposition toward harmony, this disparagement of vengeance, this understanding of valid and invalid arguments, greatly helped us in arriving at this hour--that always was crucial in the elections--with an uncloudy atmosphere, with no one feeling himself forced to hide or dissimulate his political preferences.

I promise, I swore to myself, to spare no fatigue or sacrifice in order that my successor, whomever he might be, would not undergo the same difficult and mortifying hours that I underwent. Since the beginning of my administration, I have considered the political goal now attained to be of high priority: to have no military pronouncements; no economic or political forces attempting to influence decisions exclusively within the jurisdiction of Electoral Justice (which is) constituted to decide, by itself, and only by itself, the destiny of the candidacies and of the electoral process. I experienced one by one, when a candidate, the disadvantages whose repetition in subsequent contests I have struggled to prevent. The nation remembers that civil and military groups met with the intention of deciding the path that Brazil ought to take. Happily, they were merely groups, since the forces of land, sea and air, in spite of the exceptions, maintained their noble and already traditional fidelity to the republican regime and to democratic ideals. Tendencies, inclinations impossible of harmonization are now disputing for power; despite this, however, liberty to elect or be elected, and the right, without restrictions, to manifestations of political life remain untouchable. Who dares

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to challenge the prerogative of the people to choose and deliberate, without impediment? Not one member of the armed forces has judged it opportune to address himself to the Brazilian community in the name of his class. In the midst of the most violent explosions of electoral propaganda, governmental authority has maintained a serenity appropriate to one who desires that the political activity of the country attain the degree of consolidation indispensable to the responsibilities of Brazil.

I resisted all the seductions: I did not accept any type of suggestion that looked to constitutional reform--even those of the most apparent suitability--that would have permitted the reelection of the president. I refused to listen to insinuations, under any pretext, looking toward the prolongation of my mandate. Such is the imposition of the strictest interpretation of the law.

Brazil hopes that from here on no one will proceed differently. Political battles must be won within (the framework of) the most complete respect for law. No longer will any among us dare to think the road to democracy must be retravelled every time that the hour for the people to manifest themselves arrives. On the contrary, continuity is the only way to achieve a state of completeness and equilibrium of the regime. We know the natural fragilities of a system still not long in effect and of such rigorous obedience to the law of numbers; we know that the best democracy calls for an electoral body duly possessed of the most complete understanding; but we know also that democracy is not a miracle, it is rather a work of patience and progressive conquest. Besides this, our people are admirably well endowed with sagacity and intelligence, and no other passes it in the ability to discern where are to be found its true interests.

Confronted with the election that is upon us, I want once more to say that, a party man and faithful to my friends, I have my candidates, Marshal Henrique Duffles Teixeira Lott and João Goulart. Above all, however, is my duty as chief of the nation and this duty obligates me, if the situation arises--which, happily, has not occurred in any fashion--to fight even to the supreme sacrifice for the inauguration of the individual whose election is recognized and proclaimed by the competent courts. But, thanks to the God that protects Brazil and desires that we live with dignity, there persist only a few fringe elements without democratic attitudes. The armed forces, exemplarily silent, removed and immune from partisan favor, discharges, and will discharge, its duty of assuring liberty within order. Already we conduct ourselves in a country for which a regime

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Rio de Janeiro

of full guarantees has stopped being a (novel) experience. The tender plant is going to transform itself into trees with roots strongly anchored in the ground. Those who always wanted us to arrive at this result will certainly judge themselves happy; (as for) those who lack democratic faith when they believe that their adversaries of yesterday will emerge victorious if the law is maintained, let them henceforth no longer attempt to draw up (special) principles for their egotistical use. We have to tolerate our deficiencies and find remedies for them within a legal framework. The era of coups, of arbitrariness, of violence and disobedience to the law is definitively at an end. I give thanks to God for having been able to contribute to the liberation of Brazil from turbulence and to its withdrawal from the zone of insecurity whence it was perilously headed. Let the people vote as they wish, tranquil, serene, but let them vote well, let them vote conscientiously. Let the party struggles, with their electoral consequences, proceed without destructive excess, but let them attest our political development. The struggle against stagnation and misery will be all the greater the more mature and politically adult we are.

The campaign for our total economic liberation depends on politics because it is, in essence, a policy. Brazil has a thirst and a vital necessity for understanding among its children. Let party life flourish more and more; let the groups that represent tendencies and inclinations in public opinion continue ever more clear and firm in their postulates and convictions, sustaining the institutional game, but let the hate that corrupts souls when (it is) impotent, and fires and destroys everything when opportunity presents, be avoided at all costs. We need to have, above party passions and impulses, a unity of thought in those things which relate to the international position of our country and those which refer to the urgency of uniting all our national efforts that we may grow, advance, liberate our countrymen from a misery, which is painful for those that endure it and humiliating for all the country. Peace for work, peace for the march toward a great destiny, democratic peace, living peace based on conviction, on riches and ideals, on a disposition to fight for its victory--this is what we must strive to achieve. Virile peace, proof of triumph over disorder and unrestrained excesses.

I feel myself, my countrymen, completely tranquil in this exhortation to harmonious relations among Brazilians. In all the moments of my administration I have used this same language. Even at a time when I could have spoken in another manner, when the adversaries of law and order were goading me to lose patience, even then I did not

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think or act in a manner not conducive to peace, to understanding and solidarity among those who have their interests linked to that of the strengthening and prosperity of Brazil. This harmony will no longer benefit me as a man of government: as a Brazilian, however, I desire it in an ardent manner. The hour through which the world passes is, without doubt, too dangerous for us to fragment ourselves, (in internal conflict), for us not to establish, within (the framework of) our divergencies, the frontiers of the interests of this country, which is already a great country, thanks to God, entrusted to a people who know how to watch over it and preserve it with decision, courage and love.

Translation by:

Thomas M. Tonkin
Third Secretary of Embassy

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0259

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amongen, SSo Paulo

169
DEPT. FILE

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 26, 1960
DATE

REF : SSo Paulo despatch 166, October 25, 1960

OCT 27 1960

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D	DEPT. IN F O OTHER	RM/R-2 10A-7 CIAFIO OSIA-10
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SUBJECT: President-elect Janio Quadros' Television Broadcast

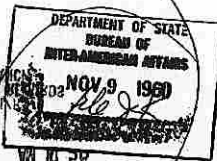
Transmitted herewith as of possible interest to the Department, are several copies of the verbatim text of President-elect Janio Quadros' television broadcast of October 18, 1960. The broadcast consisted of a series of questions on political and economic problems to which Janio responded. The principal points made by Janio during his broadcast have already been reported in the despatch under reference (see Item 5 thereof).

William P. Cochran, Jr.
William P. Cochran, Jr.
Consul General

732.11/10-2660 HBS

Enclosure: Clipping from O Estado de S. Paulo, October 19, 1960 (3)

PHYSICS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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ACTION REPORTER	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
ASSIGNED TO:	DATE OF ACTION	
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL		

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169 São Paulo

AAA

O Estado de São Paulo Diário de São Paulo
 A Folha da Manhã Última Hora
 A Gazeta
 Correio Paulistano

Date OCT 19 1960 Page _____ Section _____

QUADROS ESBOÇA LINHA DE PRIORIDADE PARA RESOLVER PROBLEMAS NACIONAIS

O ministro da Educação, Quadros, anunciou hoje a linha de prioridades para a resolução dos problemas nacionais. Segundo ele, a educação deve ser o eixo central do desenvolvimento do país, e para isso é necessário que o Estado assumam um papel mais ativo na organização e no financiamento do ensino.

Quadros afirmou que a educação deve ser planejada e executada de forma integrada, envolvendo todos os níveis de ensino, desde a educação infantil até o ensino superior. Ele destacou a importância de melhorar a qualidade do ensino e de ampliar o acesso à educação para todos os brasileiros.

O ministro também mencionou a necessidade de investir em pesquisa científica e tecnológica, visando ao desenvolvimento econômico e social do país. Ele concluiu afirmando que a educação é a base para a construção de uma sociedade mais justa e equitativa.

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ARA: ~~SECRET~~/dk 10/28/60
(Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

Approved in S
11/1/60

DATE: October 27, 1960

(40)

SUBJECT: Suggestion that Brazilian President-elect Janio Quadros be invited to visit the United States

PARTICIPANTS: The Secretary
The Honorable James S. Kemper, former U.S. Ambassador to Brazil
Mr. Wymberley DeR. Coerr, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs

COPIES TO: S/S *Wac* Amembassy Rio de Janeiro
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Mr. James S. Kemper, U.S. Ambassador to Brazil from 1953 to 1955, described Janio Quadros as a good conservative. He pooh-poohed the importance that might be attached to the visit Quadros made to Cuba during the Brazilian electoral campaign, saying that any prominent Brazilian politician had to flirt with the Left.

Mr. Kemper said he had been privately informed that Quadros, who is planning a trip to Europe in the near future, would greatly appreciate an invitation to visit the United States. Asserting that Quadros might be the answer to Castro in Latin America, Mr. Kemper strongly recommended that such an invitation be issued -- possibly before Quadros' inauguration on January 31, 1961.

The Secretary said we had been considering the possibility of recommending that an invitation be made to Quadros, despite the other heavy demands on President Eisenhower's time, and thanked Mr. Kemper for his views on this matter.

(ARA today had sent forward to the Secretary a recommendation that Quadros be invited to visit the United States.)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ARA

EST - Mr. Wilson
12730
OCT 27 1960
PK

TO: The Secretary
THROUGH: S/S
FROM: ARA - Mr. [Handwritten Name]
SUBJECT: Invitation to Brazilian President-elect to Visit the United States

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE REPRODUCED
BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Discussion

Spokesmen for the President-elect of Brazil, Jando QUADROS, have indicated to us the probable interest of Sr. Quadros in visiting the United States during the course of a pre-inaugural trip to various countries.

An official invitation to Quadros to visit this country would be in our interest. Brazil's size and its economic and political importance make its cooperation and good will essential in dealing successfully with problems in this hemisphere. In view of the announced intention of Quadros to follow a more independent foreign policy, this cooperation cannot be taken for granted. We will be faced with the problem of assuring its continuance not only in the OAS but also in the UN. This makes it imperative that we cultivate from the beginning the closest possible relations with the Quadros government.

A visit by Quadros would establish a personal basis for cooperation in international affairs, enable U.S. officials to assure him of our continued interest in Brazil's economic well being, and make known our continued willingness to extend assistance. Encouragement from us will be of importance to Quadros in carrying out internal financial reform. The unwillingness of the Kubitschek government to take the steps necessary for effective utilization of our available credits has been the greatest single problem in our relations with Brazil in recent years.

Although a state visit by Quadros after he takes office on January 31, 1961, rather than a pre-inaugural visit, would have many advantages for all concerned, the timing of our own election and inauguration makes it difficult, if not impossible, to extend at once such an invitation. The possibility exists, however, that any substantial delay in the extension of an invitation to Quadros may be considered an affront by him. Therefore, the immediate extension to Quadros of an official invitation to visit the United States as President-elect, preferably in the latter part of November or the first part of December, is considered desirable. During any such visit Mr. Quadros would, of course, expect to meet with our own President-elect.

At a maximum, this visit would cost \$15,000, and possibly less.

Recommendation

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Recommendation

That, if you approve, you sign the attached Memorandum for the President recommending that an official invitation be extended to President-elect Quadros to visit the United States prior to his inauguration.

Concurrences

U/FR-Mr. Conger (indraft) *gms* P. R. Burris (indraft) *gms* A Mr. Kistler H Mr. Hogland

Attachment:
Memorandum for the President

10/26/60
ARA:EST/B:SWA:son:lms 10/26/60

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AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

(Security Classification) FOR INDEX

732.11/10-2760

FROM : AmConsulate, Oporto, Portugal

15
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 27, 1960
DATE

REF : None.

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ACTION
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OTHER
CIA-10

SEA-2 MIA-1 MIO-1
KMI-2 ENR-7 ARA-4 S/S-3 P-3 IO-4
NAVY
ARMY

SUBJECT: Transmission of Opposition Handbill Entitled "Alvaro Lins Returns Decoration to Lisbon" and "The Ex-Ambassador in Lisbon Breaks Off Relations with President Kubitschek."
Rio de Janeiro

The Consulate has now received copies of an Opposition propaganda document in the form of a leaflet carrying reprints of newspaper articles from "Estado" which are purported to have originated at "Rio" (presumably Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) on the 27th and 2nd, month of the year not specified (see Enclosure No. 1). The leaflets, in Portuguese, are believed to have been distributed widely in this area. Translations have been prepared by the Consulate and are attached as Enclosure No. 2.

From the enclosures it will be seen that sometime in the last several months Dr. Alvaro LINS is reported to have returned, through the Portuguese Ambassador in Brazil, the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ conferred on him by the Portuguese Government in 1957. Returning the decoration under cover of a letter to the Portuguese Ambassador, Dr. Lins states that he considers that it dishonors him and that later on, when Portugal has been restored to a "democratic status", he will be glad to re-accept the decoration if he is found still deserving.

Ambassador Lins, who granted asylum in 1959 to General Humberto DELGADO, the defeated Opposition candidate for the Presidency of Portugal, defends that action and expresses his displeasure with the leaders of his Government who, he feels, have apparently ignored his reports of the "whole series of acts of coercion and contempt" attendant on the Delgado asylum problem he experienced while in Lisbon and have continued to maintain close and friendly ties with the Government of Portugal.

The letter closes with the statement that the return of the decoration signifies a repudiation of the Salazar Government and is a tribute and mark of solidarity with the Portuguese people "oppressed in the internal affairs of their country and discredited in international affairs by the oldest dictatorship on the face of the earth."

The second "letter" in the enclosed document is purported to be a copy of a letter from Ambassador Lins to President Kubitschek of Brazil, in which the Ambassador serves notice that he is severing all ties with his former friend, President Kubitschek, because the President failed to support him in his difficulty with the Portuguese Government over the Delgado asylum problem. Dr. Lins traces the friendship that began between him and the President in 1955, reveals that he was offered five offers of Ambassadorships when he returned to Brazil from Lisbon and states that it was not possible for him to accept any one of them because of his disagreement with Brazil's foreign policy. Dr. Lins states that he has been betrayed by the President

JALaFreiere/ldr
REPORTER

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732.11/10-2760

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From Oporto, Portugal

who failed "to obtain redress for your Ambassador in Portugal and vindicate the Brazilian diplomatic representation in Lisbon, in the face of the will and intolerance of a foreign dictatorship. It is that that separates us forever." The former Brazilian Ambassador closes with the notice that he reserves the right to make use of his letter in whatever manner convenient to him.

Jaques LaFreniere
J. Alfred LaFreniere
American Consul

Enclosures: *MM*

No. 1 - Leaflets
No. 2 - Translation

cc. Amembassy, Lisbon

DEPARTMENT: Please pass copy to Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro

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Page 1 of
Encl. No. 2
Disp. No. 15
From Oporto

ALVARO LINS RETURNS DECORATION TO LISBON

RIO 27 ("State") - Ambassador Alvaro Lins sent a letter today to the Portuguese ambassador in Brazil, returning the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ conferred on him in 1957.

Said the former Brazilian representative to have it in his possession in the present circumstances would signify "demerit, a blot on (his) reputation, and discredit."

His letter reads as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador:

Through your medium, I return to the Portuguese government the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ which it conferred on me. It was awarded me by a decree-diploma, signed by the President of the Republic of Portugal, dated December 30, 1957. This states that there has been bestowed on me the honor and the right to use the insignia.

I am returning with this letter the decree-diploma, the referred to insignia, the sash, and the emblem. It is, indeed, the highest Portuguese decoration, (being) the most historical of its Orders. Truly, however, I consider that today it dishonors me. Later on, when Portugal has been restored to a democratic status, that is to the noble, generous and admirable Portuguese people, with a legitimate and representative Government, and if I again deserve that same decoration, then I will receive it and wear its insignia with pride, vanity, and gratitude. To have it with me now would signify demerit, a blot on my reputation, and discredit.

It is my duty, Mr. Ambassador, to justify, although in a few brief sentences, which you will have the task of transmitting to your government, the motives which have led me, only now, to take this attitude of returning the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, which I well know constitutes a gesture permitted only to somebody who has decided to renounce everything (in order) to return to the status of a writer and a free man. I did nothing in the way of material service for the Portuguese government to deserve that decoration. It was conferred on me as a special distinction, spontaneously, when the Portuguese government sought to flatter me with all kinds of homages and honors in its permanent seal, finally, at the present moment, attained, to have at its orders two ambassadors, one in Rio de Janeiro and the other in Lisbon. This, I refused to accept from the very first day I took up my post. Calmly, although also proudly, I always made it known to the government of your country, Mr. Ambassador of

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From Oporto

Portugal, that I was and am an old and genuine friend of the Portuguese people but as Ambassador, therefore a diplomatic agent, I could only be that of (concerned with) Brazil and my country's Government. This became clearly evident, in a notorious and noisy fashion, at the time asylum was granted General Humberto Delgado, an ex-candidate for the Presidency of the Republic and acknowledged leader of the Portuguese Oppositions, when the Salazarist dictatorship wanted to treat the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon as if it were the representative in Lisbon of one of its overseas provinces, instead of a diplomatic mission of an independent country, enjoying full sovereignty.

In this episode, the only thing I did was to honor abroad with firmness, but with dignity, the international obligations of Brazil in three treaties dealing with asylum and its rules, signed by our (Brazil's) Governments during the period 1928-1954, in Havana, Montevideo, and Caracas. It is for me to add, conscious throughout three years of having been a genuine ambassador who did nothing but safeguard at all times and in all opportunities, the diplomatic principals, already historic, of the Itamarati, and guard in my hands the banner of fidelity to the traditions of the external policies of my country. I continued on in accordance with my prerogatives the asylum (given), incidentally, officially approved by the Brazilian government, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. I limited myself to defending with intransigency and upholding without capitulation the principals and the rights stated in the institution of granting asylum. That I acted and conducted myself in a perfectly correct manner is made clear by the fact that during 95 days of diplomatic crisis, not once did I receive a warning from my Government. Moreover, it was not possible for the Portuguese government to formulate at least one objective accusation of error or impertinence. I can say the same thing in respect to the period during which I acted as Brazilian ambassador in Portugal.

Nevertheless, for having, thus, carried out my duty as chief of a diplomatic mission, and as this obligation of representing Brazil was not to the liking nor could be tolerated by a dictatorial regime, the Portuguese government excelled itself in offenses and insults against myself, my wife, and my family, in a manner which I am obliged to correctly classify as being truly infamous, at the same time violating the most elementary rules of diplomatic ethics. However, such petty and vile attempts against the Brazilian ambassador and functionaries - diplomats of the Brazilian embassy in Lisbon - which you incorrectly, and distorting the true facts, contested in official notes from (issued by) the Portuguese embassy, but which can be found, duly filed, in the archives of the Itamarati - such attempts, I repeat, have not left me in a state of bitterness or wrath.

Even so, Mr. Ambassador, it will be impossible to forget that such offenses and insults were not directed personally against myself and my wife. They were officially directed against the Brazilian embassy and the Ambassador. On account of this, from the moment I relinquished the office of Brazilian Ambassador to Portugal, I decided to return the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ.

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From Oporto

I did not do so immediately, as I was confident, up to a short time ago, that my country's Government, informed after my return of the whole series of coercion and contempt, would itself undertake to obtain redress and vindicate its diplomatic representation in a foreign country. However, the hesitations of my country's leaders during the past months and, finally, their decision at the present time to regard as one the Brazilian government and the Portuguese dictatorship, under pressure of those same series of coercion and contempt, have convinced me of the certainty that it is I, with the backing of Brazilian public opinion, who should begin (the movement) for obtaining the indispensable moral reparation of redress and vindication. I do so, as the first gesture, by returning the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ.

Finally, it behoves me, Mr. Ambassador, to point out that this act, signifying repudiation of the Salazarist government, represents, consequently, (the paying of) homage to and solidarity with the Portuguese people, oppressed in the internal affairs of their country and discredited in international affairs by the oldest dictatorship on the face of the earth.

(Signed) - Alvaro Lins."

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THE EX-AMBASSADOR IN LISBON BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH PRESIDENT KUBITSCHEK

RIO 2 ("State") - Mr. Alvaro Lins, making known his breaking off of relations with the President of the Republic, sent the following letter to the Chief of the Government:

"Mr. President:

When I learned of the latest decisions of my country's leaders with reference to the Salazarist dictatorship, I immediately decided to assume two attitudes: one before the Portuguese government and another before the Brazilian government. The Portuguese government had to be given preference, as I had something to give back to it symbolically. This letter has been given second place, as having received nothing stable or permanent from the Brazilian government, consequently, I had nothing to return to you. Nevertheless, my decision to consider definitely severed all the ties (political) of friendship which have united us since the 1955 campaign, obliges me to inform you in conformity with ethical dictate, by letter direct to you, before carrying out in full the right to act in consequence (thereof).

Effectively, Mr. President, our choices have been made: your commitments are with the Salazarist dictatorship, mine are with the imperishable Portuguese nation. Your position is that of strengthening and reviving a decadent dictatorial system, anachronistic and

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condemned, mine is that of solidarity with and support for the democratic movement for the restoration of general freedom and human rights for all Portuguese. This, right now, is placed on record, historically (for future reference), for portrayal later, (and will appear) even more clearly in a future which I foresee (will be better) for the two countries in times to come.

It was not I who changed positions. Who changed and became disloyal was the 1955 candidate, as far as the guarantees which were offered me if I gave him my support and as far as the ideological promises made in public, are concerned. For, Mr. President, we fought together in 1955 in order that you could carry out, while governing, your duties to the Brazilian people and to indivisible democracy throughout the whole world.

Therefore, returning to my status of a writer and a free man, without hierarchic dependency and without political commitments, I did not betray you. I was betrayed by your conduct toward the democratic sentiments of our (Brazilian) public opinion and the dignity of the diplomatic representation of our country abroad. Betrayed was the spirit (loyalty) of Itamarati, which your respect for political principles and the value of tradition transformed an historical institution into an external political instrument, improvised and incompetent, vacillating and despicable, without substance of doctrine and without confidence, mere at the service of the personal vanity and the frenzied publicity of the President of the Republic than to the imperatives of our international standing.

At this point, I recall that it was not I who went (out of my way) to encounter you, it was you who sought me in 1955, making me promises and offering me guarantees of morality and dignity when governing which, moreover, you did not carry out, except during the first eight months, when I saw to it as chief of the "Civil House" (Civil jurisdiction). I have your statements in which you acknowledge that the favors you owe me are priceless and can never be (fully) repaid. I also recall a long letter in your own handwriting, in which you state that you considered my participation in your 1955 campaign and during the period (of siege) of your first year of governing, as being "unforgettable." However, the manner in which your Government conducted itself with its Ambassador in Portugal in the last phase of the incident of asylum, proves that, as far as you are concerned, acts do not correspond with words.

It is perhaps not very appropriate, Mr. President, to give an accounting on the occasion of a separation of destinies. Nevertheless, as all, or nearly all, those who rendered service, or supposed service, in your campaign and in your Government, have

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shown themselves very avid in charging for it and receiving payment and you, very open-handedly, noted out payment to them at the State's expense, then I consider it very necessary to place on record that in my case things were very different. I break off all relations with you and all (my) commitments with your Government, and I do so without (having accepted) lifelong offices, without loans from government establishments, without any deals, and without benefits of any nature. Moreover, Mr. President, I did not go into your campaign as some did, seeking money, public offices, or honors. I already had a profession. I am a University professor, by competitive examination, and a writer who knows how to carry out his job.

On the other hand, I cannot hide or forget that, as far as I am concerned, you always showed yourself generous and free in offerings. In 1966, on the eve of my departure for Lisbon, you were ready to nominate me President of the Audit-Office, which I immediately declined, remarking that I had only two things to ask of you - (1) That you should never consider my name for any office (duty) which would signify payment for services rendered and, (2) that you would on January 31, 1961, leave me exactly as I found myself on January 31, 1966. Even now, after I returned to Brazil, you were ready to compensate me in different ways, also inviting me (giving five choices) to return abroad in the discharge of special missions, as Ambassador to Mexico or Japan or in any part of the world where I wished to go. However, it was not possible for me to accept any one of them, precisely on account of my disagreement with the external policy of your Government, made in complaisance and, even, complicity with dictatorships, particularly with those of Portugal, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic. All this, however, constitutes proof that in my manner of thinking today resentment does not exist. In effect, I feel myself placed on a plane of political principals and ideological attitudes, scornful of impersonal material interests. In fact, I find myself defending the Itamarati, with its historical traditions, waiting to be shielded and safeguarded for a better future, without entirely degrading itself at the hands of traders and businessmen (dealers).

Finally, Mr. President, I wish to express to you that it is not without melancholy that I find myself obliged to adopt this attitude of disagreement regarding you who betrayed and abandoned, at the same time, your friend and Ambassador in Portugal. Notwithstanding, it would have been easy for me to have forgiven and forgotten your disloyalty, although any man with human sentiments would have undertaken the obligation of personal solidarity with someone (your companion in the 1966 campaign) who, in difficult times, helped and saved him from anguish, grievous troubles, and humiliations, but what has rendered this impossible and will never be forgotten by our (Brazilian) public opinion, is that you did

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not have the necessary dignity as Chief of State during all these past months, to obtain redress for your Ambassador in Portugal and vindicate the Brazilian diplomatic representation in Lisbon, in the face of the will and intolerance of a foreign dictatorship. It is this that separates us for ever.

Owing to the nature of the subject of this letter, I reserve the right to make use of it in whatever manner it appears to me convenient.

I pay to you, Mr. President, my respects.

(Signed - Alvaro Lima)."

CONFIDENTIAL

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Alvaro Lins devolve condecoração a Lisboa

EUR

RIO, 27 ("Estado") — O embaixador Alvaro Lins enviou esta hoje ao sr. Manoel Rodrigues, embaixador de Portugal no Brasil, devolvendo a condecoração da Cruz da Ordem de Cristo, que lhe foi outorgada em 1907.

Diz o antigo representante brasileiro em Lisboa que tal concessão, nas circunstâncias atuais, "significaria demérito, desdouro e descrédito".

X' o seguinte o texto integral dessa carta:

"Sr. embaixador. Foi informado da v. exa. devolve ao governo português a condecoração que houve por bem outorgar-me, viçoso, em 20 de maio de 1907, em nome da República de Portugal, a condecoração da Cruz da Ordem de Cristo. Foi essa condecoração por um decreto-diploma, assinado pelo presidente da República de Portugal, com a data de 30 de dezembro de 1907 e não se dá que uma não condecoração "a honra e o direito ao uso das insígnias".

"Devolve com esta carta, juntamente, o diploma-diploma de referência, a faixa e o ornamento. Trata-se, com efeito, de uma das condecorações portuguesas mais antigas e das suas ordens honoríficas. Verdaderamente, Portugal, considero que ela hoje me outorgada. Não tardou quando Portugal por restrição diplomática, a si próprio, em 4 de maio de 1907, e não se dá que uma não condecoração "a honra e o direito ao uso das insígnias".

"Compreendo justificar, no entanto, ainda que em breve período que a v. exa. caberá transmitir ao governo do seu país, os motivos que me levam, ao aguar, a essa situação de devolução do diploma da Ordem de Cristo, que me foi outorgado em 1907, e não se dá que uma não condecoração "a honra e o direito ao uso das insígnias".

Devolve, um um Rio de Janeiro, o outro em Lisboa. A isto, desde então, sempre cumprido, e não devesse de ser representado, e por que esse dever de representação, também diplomático, de acordo com o espírito e a intencionalidade do regime ditatorial, a governação portuguesa em agravos a mulher e a minha família, assim e procedimento que sou obrigado a qualificar com justiça de verdadeiramente infame, como o violador, igualmente, das regras mais elementares da ética diplomática. Contudo, tais manifestos de respeito e batiza contra o embaixador do Brasil e funcionários diplomáticos da embaixada do Brasil em Lisboa, que v. exa. incorreu em falhas e falsas a verdade dos fatos, contudo em notas oficiais da embaixada de Portugal, mas que se encontram documentadas em arquivos nos arquivos do Itamaraty — tais atentados, repito, não me deixaram em estado nem de amargura, nem de palidez.

"Todavia, sr. embaixador, não posso esquecer que tais atentados e agravos não foram dirigidos, pessoalmente, contra mim e a minha família. Foram dirigidos, oficialmente, à embaixada do embaixador do Brasil. Por isso mesmo, a partir do momento em que me retirei do cargo de embaixador do Brasil em Portugal, decidindo a devolver a condecoração da Cruz da Ordem de Cristo.

Não o fiz imediatamente após a minha saída de Lisboa, mas sim após o meu regresso ao Brasil, e não se dá que uma não condecoração "a honra e o direito ao uso das insígnias".

"Não obstante, por ter sido, desde então, sempre cumprido, e não devesse de ser representado, e por que esse dever de representação, também diplomático, de acordo com o espírito e a intencionalidade do regime ditatorial, a governação portuguesa em agravos a mulher e a minha família, assim e procedimento que sou obrigado a qualificar com justiça de verdadeiramente infame, como o violador, igualmente, das regras mais elementares da ética diplomática. Contudo, tais manifestos de respeito e batiza contra o embaixador do Brasil e funcionários diplomáticos da embaixada do Brasil em Lisboa, que v. exa. incorreu em falhas e falsas a verdade dos fatos, contudo em notas oficiais da embaixada de Portugal, mas que se encontram documentadas em arquivos nos arquivos do Itamaraty — tais atentados, repito, não me deixaram em estado nem de amargura, nem de palidez.

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Contribuição para despesas 1960

0274

O ex-embaixador em Lisboa rompe com o pres. Kubitschek

Ex-embaixador — O sr. Aivalante e sua esposa, com o filho, foram para Lisboa no dia 21 de janeiro de 1961, no mesmo estado em que se encontrava a 31 de janeiro de 1960. A estada agora, após o seu regresso ao Brasil, promulgou-se, em 1.º de março, o decreto de concessão de férias, com o seguinte teor: «O sr. Aivalante, em virtude de ter sido embaixador em Lisboa, goza de férias de 90 dias, a contar da data de cessação de suas funções, em 31 de janeiro de 1960».

Quando os foi dado tomar conhecimento das últimas reações dos dirigentes do meu País, com referência à ditadura salazarista, decidi-me imediatamente a assumir duas atitudes: uma em face do governo português e outra em face do governo brasileiro. Ao governo português havia de dar precedência, porque tinha sido a responsável pelo envio de mim ao Brasil, e segundo lugar para esta causa, porque nada tenho recebido de ele até o momento do atual governo brasileiro, por consequência cada uma delas para devotar-se a v. exa. Todavia, a minha decisão de considerar culpados de furtividade todos os laços políticos de acoberto que nos uniam desde a campanha de 1958, isto me sempre comunicou, mediante um preceito ético, em documento datado a 7.º de maio, a respeito de exercer em plenitude o direito de agir em consequência.

Estivemente, sr. presidente, as minhas escolhas já estão feitas e as suas compromissos não com a ditadura salazarista; os meus são com a nação portuguesa imperecível, a sua posição e a de fortalecer e reanimar um sistema dilapidado, anacrônico e condenado a ruína e a do solidariedade e apoio ao movimento democrático de restauração das liberdades públicas e dos direitos da pessoa humana para todos os portugueses. E isto, independentemente, permanecerá atualizado desde já para ser corrigido mais tarde, não de mais adiantado num futuro que antevêo melhor para os dois países na perspectiva do tempo.

Não fui eu quem mudei de posição e candidato de 1958, quando as garantias do presidente que me ofereceu para que eu o apoiasse e quanto às promessas de natureza ideológica que me fizera em nome público, Pds, sr. presidente, juntos intuímos em 1958, para que v. exa. cumprisse ao governo os compromissos com o povo brasileiro e com a democracia individual no mundo inteiro.

Por conseguinte, voltando à minha condição de escritor e de homem livre, sem dependências hierárquicas e sem compromissos políticos, eis não o traí. Foi tratado pela sua ociosidade para com os seus princípios democráticos da nossa opinião pública e a dignidade da representação diplomática do nosso País no estrangeiro. Traí-lo foi o espírito do Hamarái, que o seu desrespeito aos princípios políticos e ao valor das tradições tradicionais de uma instituição histórica e num instrumento de política exterior impropriedade e incapaz, vacilante e inseguro, sem substância de doutrinas e sem conteúdo de fé, servindo mais à vaidade pessoal e ao desejo utilitário do que aos interesses da nossa pátria internacional.

Nesta altura, cumprimento reiterar que não fui eu quem me dirigi ao sr. presidente em 1958, suscitando promessas e oferecendo-me garantias de moralidade e dignidade em seu governo, que não me se comprometam, a não ser no período dos oito primeiros meses, quando fui recusado de uma longa carta do seu próprio filho, enviada para Lisboa, na qual v. exa. me dizia que considerava "inaceitável" a minha participação na sua campanha de 1958 e no período de este do seu primeiro ano de governo. Porém, a minha como o seu governo compromissos com o seu embaixador em Portugal, na última fase do episódio do assilo, veio testemunhar que em v. exa. os atos não correspondem às palavras.

Tiveis não seja muito apropriado, sr. presidente, fazerem uma espécie de restrição de caráter de oportunidade de uma separação de destinos. Não obstante, como tudo os meus todos aqueles que necessitam serviços na sua campanha e no seu governo, os meus serviços, desde o momento em que eu a v. exa. muito distantes, venho trabalhando na causa de Portugal, então, considero de toda necessidade deixar salientando que o meu caso se processa diferentemente. Rompo todas as relações com v. exa. e todos os compromissos com o seu governo — o que faço sem carterias, sem cargos vitais, sem compromissos em caráter de natureza oficial, sem qualquer remuneração e sem vantagens de qualquer natureza. Não creio, aliás, na sua campanha presidencial, como o fizeram alguns, tendo em consideração os seus direitos, cargos, em honras. Já tinha uma profissão; sou um professor e não quero ser obrigado a um exercício que não exerço o seu ofício.

Entretanto, não posso esquecer de esquecer que v. exa., em relação a mim, sempre se manifestou franco e abundante em oferecimentos. Já em 1958, nos vespúrios da minha partida para Lisboa, v. exa. promulgou a nomeação de ministro do Tribunal de Contas, do que decidi-me imediatamente, com o observação de que se tinha dois pedidos a formular-lhe: primeiro, que v. exa. tivesse cuidado de meu nome para assumir cargo que significasse pagamento a serviços prestados segundo, que v. exa.

para minha de não data, devendo deixar-me a 31 de janeiro de 1961 no mesmo estado em que me encontrava a 31 de janeiro de 1960. A estada agora, após o meu regresso ao Brasil, promulgou-se, em 1.º de março, o decreto de concessão de férias, com o seguinte teor: «O sr. Aivalante, em virtude de ter sido embaixador em Lisboa, goza de férias de 90 dias, a contar da data de cessação de suas funções, em 31 de janeiro de 1960».

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Mr. Max

Frank:

Suggest adding final
P: - "Mr. Stuesse understands
from General Goodpastor that
the President's attitude toward
both the Nardone and
Quadrone visits is one
of "no objection". The
President, as noted above,

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

agrees to give luncheons
to each visitor. ~~He~~
~~is~~ according to
General Goodpastor, the
President does not
care whether the
visits are labelled
"official" or "informal."

WSS

0277

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to London
Telegram/conveying invitation ^{plu}
approved 11/10/60 (Gen. Goodpaster
to Mr. Stoessel)

OCT 29 1960

12730
RMR

FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Invitation to Brazilian President-elect
to Visit the United States

We are aware that the President-elect of Brazil, Janio Quadros, is interested in visiting the United States during the course of a pre-inaugural trip to various countries. He has not yet approached us directly concerning such a visit, and it appears likely that he is waiting for us to make the first advances.

I believe that an invitation to Sr. Quadros to visit this country would assist greatly in promoting close relations with the new Brazilian administration. Brazil's good will and cooperation are essential to us in dealing with hemispheric problems, especially the threat of Communist subversion and the Castro influence.

A state visit by Quadros after he takes office on January 31, 1961, rather than a pre-inaugural visit, would have many advantages for all concerned, but our own election makes it difficult, if not impossible, to extend now an invitation for such a state visit. At the same time, I am concerned that any substantial delay in the extension of an invitation to Quadros may be taken as an affront by him. I believe that the best interests of the United States therefore would be served by an immediate invitation to Sr. Quadros to visit the United States as President-elect, preferably in the latter part of November or the first part of December.

In connection with any such visit, I believe it would be appropriate for you to send the Columbine III to the port of entry into the United States to bring Sr. Quadros to Washington, to give a dinner in his honor, to receive him for an office call, and to direct the Department of Defense to make a suitable

aircraft

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aircraft available on a nonreimbursable basis for the remainder of his visit. Sr. Quadros would, of course, expect to meet also with our own President-elect.

If you approve of the extension of an official invitation to Sr. Quadros on this basis, I shall be glad to arrange for our Ambassador in Brazil to invite Sr. Quadros on your behalf.

/S/ CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Christian A. Herter

S/S - RO

OCT 29 1960

A true copy of signed original

G - Mr. Hare
ARA - Mr. Mann
U/FR - Mr. Genger
A - Mr. Little

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0279

QUADROS - NARDONE VISITS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

S/S 12 RMR

November 10, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FILE

On October 8, Clem Conger of U/PR advised the Secretary's office that he had been talking informally with the White House about a possible invitation to Quadros. Clem had been told the President is considering it favorably but plans to talk personally to the Secretary about it on Nov. 9, following the Cabinet meeting. Conger pointed out that, if the President approves, it is hoped that Ambassador Whitney could convey the invitation soon after Quadros arrives in London.

As to dates, the White House indicated to Conger that the President might consider a date between Thanksgiving and Christmas. Conger said that, while Protocol really has no strong feeling about dates, Tuesday, December 6 or Wednesday, December 7 might be a convenient time since this would get the visit over before the Christmas rush.

On November 9 Conger advised the Secretary's office that the President was thinking of an invitation to Nardone of Uruguay, on the advice of Secretary Benson who told the President we should have the Uruguayan President on an "informal" visit. The President had said all right, so Benson either already has or will be calling the American Farm Bureau telling them to extend an invitation to the President of Uruguay to address their annual meeting which will be December 12 to 15.

Conger pointed out to S the possible problems of having the President of Uruguay and the "resident-elect of Brazil" visit one after the other, with one being official and the other "unofficial". Also that NATO meets in this period.

The above information was passed to ARA - Mr. Ortiz, along with a copy of Secretary Benson's letter to the President re Nardone.

After the Secretary's meeting with the President on Nov. 9, S advised Ortiz of the President's willingness to host luncheons for both Nardone and Quadros and to receive both in the US. The Secretary would give a dinner for Quadros.

ARA is presently working on a telegram to Whitney to extend an invitation to Quadros. This will be sent to S/S for clearance with S and White House sometime today, November 10. The Bureau is to hold a meeting at 12 noon to discuss both visits. The Cable

to London

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to London will not be sent forward until after this meeting and until after ARA - Boonstra has had an opportunity to speak with Ambassador Cabot in Rio re possible implications on Brazilian domestic political scene.

The Nardone visit raises certain problems. Evidently Mr. Mann, at this time, feels invitation could be extended by Farm Bureau only. ARA is of the opinion that the President wants Nardone to come, whereas they feel (ie., all but Mr. Mann) that it is Agriculture. According to Ortiz, Agriculture has told the President that Mr. Mann favors the visit. In any case, Agriculture has told Boonstra that Farm Bureau will not be contacted until decision on matter is reached by State. Ortiz points out some of the problems would include fact that Betancourt and others have been already advised that it would not be possible for them to visit US this year because of President's schedule. Nardone invitation would therefore be rather awkward. ARA hopes to come up with some decision after meeting today but it may be next week before recommendation goes to White House.

Mr. Stoessel understands from General Goodpaster that the President's attitude toward both the Nardone and Quadros visits is one of "no objection". The President, as noted above, agrees to give luncheons to each visitor. According to General Goodpaster, the President does not care whether the visits are labelled "official" or "informal".

F. A. Mau

0281

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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37

Action

ARA

Info

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INR

RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 589, October 30, 11 a.m.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification

NUMBERED

Control: 16512

Rec'd: October 30, 1960
10:04 a.m.

ACTION
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NO FILES

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to the RMR Central Files

In surprise move unanticipated by most of his closest advisers (Embassy had advance indication from British Ambassador) Quadros is aboard Royal Mail vessel ARAGON en route London. His secretary informed Embassy that plans week ago were go London by undetermined means for few days and then proceed Spain or Portugal, probably latter, for rest and study period awaiting official confirmation election anticipated end November. He did not desire undertake any other travel before ceremony of certification. Embassy subsequently learned official confirmation election results may be delayed until end December or even early January due slow returns from northeast. Apparently aware this Quadros may have changed earlier travel plans since Embassy learns another source Schmidt (who has informed reliable source that he has become principal foreign policy adviser Quadros) departing early November meet Quadros Europe where, inter alia, will seek arrange De Gaulle-Quadros meeting.

I regret I could not extend formal invitation Quadros visit US before his departure as requested EMBTEL 562. Anticipating authority will be granted near future I am exploring most suitable and expeditious means doing so.

CABOT

TT:BP

732.11/10-3060

CAA

FILED
JUN 10 1960

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0282

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44-116
6-24-66

0283

AIR POUCH **UNCLASSIFIED** DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
(Security Classification)
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH 732.11/10-3160

FROM : Amcongen, São Paulo, Brazil 176 XR-732.0

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. Oct. 31 1960

REF : OCT 31 1960

This Department must be returned to the Rm/R Control File

55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D	DEPT. I N O THER	ADLR-2 INA-7 D-3 CIA-10 USA-11 Army-4 Navy-4 NSA-2
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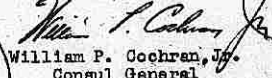
SUBJECT: IBOPE Estimates of Presidential Election

The Department and the Embassy may be interested in the following comparison between the IBOPE (Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics) estimates of the vote in the city of São Paulo for President and Vice-President, as an indication of the relative reliability of this public opinion polling organization. The estimates were published by IBOPE in various local newspapers before the elections results were known.

For President of the Republic	IBOPE Estimates	Official Results	
Jânio Quadros	52.0%	618,389	53.9%
Adhemar de Barros	27.0	300,852	26.2
Marechal Lott	16.0	176,005	15.3
Undecided	5.0	-	-
Blank and Void	-	52,669	4.6
		1,147,915	

For Vice-President	IBOPE Estimates	Official Results	
Milton Campos	46.0%	536,266	46.7%
João Goulart	35.0	354,461	30.9
Fernando Ferrari	11.0	149,604	13.0
Undecided	8.0	-	-
Blank and Void	-	107,584	9.4
		1,147,915	

cc: Embassy Rio de Janeiro


 William P. Cochran, Jr.
 Consul General

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION REPORTER	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

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The action office must return this permanent record copy to RM/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

732.11/10-3160 HBS

0284

12908

RM/R
FILE

NOV 4 1960

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of October 21. I enjoyed very much seeing you at the luncheon and appreciate your kindness in writing to me and giving me your thoughtful comments about our relations with the newly elected President of Brazil.

As you point out, our interest in Brazil is not limited to one man or one political party and it is important therefore that this be made clear to the new Brazilian administration. I am following personally with much interest the steps being taken to achieve this and by those officials of the Department of State directly concerned with the handling of our relations with Brazil.

With regard to a possible visit to this country by their President-elect, such would certainly be in keeping with the traditional close friendship and cooperation between Brazil and the United States. Because of our own presidential election and inauguration, there are problems of timing but we shall hope that these problems can be overcome.

With warmest personal regards,

Best sincerely,

76/ Chris

Christian F. Herter

LM/R
Incl. 5Y
Rev.
Cat.

Mr. William E. Ryan,
40 Wall Street,
New York 5, New York.

ARA:RRT:JVW:lcon:ed 11/4/60

WRE

S/S-RO

NOV 5 1960
A true copy of signed original

732.11/10-3160

732.11/10-3160
LWS

(2)

462515

0285

ARA ROUTING SLIP

**Please circulate the attached in the numerical order indicated after the Office symbols.
**The action office is circled.

ROUTING			ACTION REQUIRED
Office	Routing Order	Copy to	
ARA			1. For preparation of reply to be signed by: ARA FILE
DAS(1)			DAS(1) <input type="checkbox"/>
DAS(2)			DAS(2) <input type="checkbox"/>
COAS			2. No reply appears necessary <input type="checkbox"/>
SFE			3. For appropriate handling <input type="checkbox"/>
ARA/P			4. For information <input type="checkbox"/>
EK			5. For clearance <input type="checkbox"/>
RPA			6.
RPA/			7.
REA			Please furnish ARA with copy of reply or inform this office of action taken.
REA/			COMMENTS:
EST			Note S/S request
EST/B	2		
WST			
WST/			
CMA			
CMA/			
OAP			PROPOSED DUE DATE <u>X-2</u>
OAP/			Date <u>X-2</u> Initials <u>30</u>




DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
November 2, 1960

ARA - Mr. Ortiz S/S 12908

Letter to the Secretary, dated October 31,
from William Knox re Visit by Quadros

ARA, in consultation with such other offices as may be necessary, is requested to prepare a reply to the subject letter for the signature of the Secretary. The recommended reply should begin "Dear Bill" and close "With warmest personal regards, Most sincerely".

It is suggested that preparation of a reply be delayed until a White House decision is reached regarding the extension of an invitation to Quadros to visit the US. However, in any case, the recommended reply under cover of an appropriate memorandum to the Secretary should be received in S/S by noon, November 9.


F. A. Mau
S/S-RO
Ext. 5261

Attch: ltr to Sec, dtd 10/31,
frm Mr. Knox.

0287

ARA ROUTING SLIP

**Please circulate the attached in the numerical order indicated after the Office symbols.
 **The action office is circled.

ROUTING			ACTION REQUIRED	
Office	Routing Order	Copy to		
ARA			1. For preparation of reply to be signed by:	ARA FILE
DAS(1)				DAS(1) <input type="checkbox"/>
DAS(2)				DAS(2) <input type="checkbox"/>
COAS			2. No reply appears necessary	<input type="checkbox"/>
SPE			3. For appropriate handling	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARA/P			4. For information	<input type="checkbox"/>
EK			5. For clearance	<input type="checkbox"/>
RPA			6.	
RPA/			7.	
REA			Please furnish ARA with copy of reply or inform this office of action taken.	
REA/			COMMENTS:	
WST	1		Note S/S request	
WST/B	2			
WST				
WST/				
CMA				
CMA/				
OAP			PROPOSED DUE DATE <u>XI-9</u>	
OAP/			Date <u>XI-2</u> Initials <u>30</u>	



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NUMBERED	
1500 NOV 3 AM 9 00	<p><i>Handwritten notes:</i> This is important state concern regarding... planning of... last session</p>
ACTION:	
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<p><i>Handwritten notes:</i> 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ... 18. ... 19. ... 20. ... 21. ... 22. ... 23. ... 24. ... 25. ... 26. ... 27. ... 28. ... 29. ... 30. ... 31. ... 32. ... 33. ... 34. ... 35. ... 36. ... 37. ... 38. ... 39. ... 40. ... 41. ... 42. ... 43. ... 44. ... 45. ... 46. ... 47. ... 48. ... 49. ... 50. ... 51. ... 52. ... 53. ... 54. ... 55. ... 56. ... 57. ... 58. ... 59. ... 60. ... 61. ... 62. ... 63. ... 64. ... 65. ... 66. ... 67. ... 68. ... 69. ... 70. ... 71. ... 72. ... 73. ... 74. ... 75. ... 76. ... 77. ... 78. ... 79. ... 80. ... 81. ... 82. ... 83. ... 84. ... 85. ... 86. ... 87. ... 88. ... 89. ... 90. ... 91. ... 92. ... 93. ... 94. ... 95. ... 96. ... 97. ... 98. ... 99. ... 100. ...</p>	
<p>VOLUME RECORDED</p>	
<p><i>Handwritten notes:</i> </p>	

0289

12908

WILLIAM E. KNOX
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

RM/R
FILE

October 31, 1960

FILE
OCT 25 1960

The Honorable Christian A. Herter
Secretary of State
Department of State
21st Street and Virginia Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Chris:

I very much enjoyed seeing you at the President's luncheon on October 26th, in honor of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya. I was particularly pleased to see you looking so well. Whatever you are doing, continue with the treatment!

XPR
C/1.32

During my visit to Washington on the 26th and prior to the luncheon at the White House, I visited with Tom Killefer, the new First Vice President and Vice Chairman of the Export-Import Bank. He told me of his plans to leave today with Mr. Arey on his first visit to Brazil and the Argentine. I expressed the opinion that this was the wrong time to visit Brazil. Mr. Killefer stated that, on the contrary, he had assurances from Brazil that both President Kubitschek and President-elect Quadros were in favor of his visit at this time.

732.11/10-3160

I have only learned that President-elect Quadros, with his wife and mother, left yesterday on the SS "ARAGOU" for England. I believe that the trip takes twelve days. In any event, during his visit to the UK, I am sure he will receive many invitations to visit industrial and power installations, including their atomic center; also, invitations from the French and the Germans, and others, to visit with them.

RM/R
Anal. 52
Rev.
Cut

During the Brazilian campaign, Marshal Lott took the position that he was the friend of the United States. Accordingly, I feel it desirable that the United States, at this time, shows that we are interested in Brazil generally and not in a political party or an individual. Therefore, I recommend, for your consideration, that our Government invite President-elect Quadros to return to Brazil via the United States. Having known Mr. Quadros for many

732.11/10-3160
LMS

③ 462516



WILLIAM E. KNOX
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

The Honorable Christian A. Herter

October 31, 1960

-2-

years, I know that emotion plays an important part in all of his decisions. Accordingly, I am convinced that an invitation from our Government to visit the United States would be helpful, even though possible prior commitments prevent Mr. Quadros from accepting.

Personal regards and continuing best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

0291

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DATE: November 4, 1960

Mr. Wilson
12908
EST/RS/Section 12-16-60

TO: The Secretary
THROUGH: S/S *W*
FROM: ARA - Mr. *W*
SUBJECT: Reply to Letter from Mr. William Knox Concerning Relations with President-elect of Brazil

On October 31, 1960, Mr. William Knox wrote to you with regard to our relations with the newly elected President of Brazil. He suggested the desirability of an invitation to Mr. Quadros, who is presently making a trip to Europe, to return to Brazil via the United States. (TAB B)

The enclosed suggested reply is attached for your consideration. (TAB A)

Attachments:

1. TAB A, Suggested reply to Mr. Knox.
2. TAB B, Letter of October 31, 1960, from Mr. William Knox.

ARA:EST/B;JWW/son:dh 11/4/60

P. M. Nelson (by phone)

RA

FILED
JAN - 4 1961

On Enclosed reply to President
in the right column

732.11/11-460 CS/RA

732.11/11-460

0292

R.M.E.
Mail Room
12/9/60

NOV 4 1960

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of October 31. I enjoyed very much reading you at the luncheon and appreciate your kindness in writing to me and giving me your thoughtful comments about our relations with the newly elected President of Brazil.

As you point out, our interest in Brazil is not limited to one man or one political party and it is important therefore that this be made clear to the new Brazilian administration. I am following personally with much interest the steps being taken to address this and by those officers of the Department of State directly concerned with the handling of our relations with Brazil.

With regard to a possible visit to this country by their President-elect, such would certainly be in keeping with the traditional close friendship and cooperation between Brazil and the United States. Because of our own presidential election and inauguration, there are problems of timing but we shall hope that these problems can be overcome.

With warmest personal regards,

Most sincerely,

/s/ Chris

Mr. William K. Hunt,
40 Wall Street,
New York 3, New York.

S/S-RO

NOV 5 1960

1380 MDA 2 VN 8 S2
ARR:RUF:JWK:lem:ed 11/4/60

A true copy of signed original

ON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

0293

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible due to the dark background of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document.]

Ann
Nov
18

0294

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification

In case of acceptance need immediate agreement limited program for visit due short time before visit. Department would wish know specific interests Quadros in US but no commitment should be made until we can ascertain whether possible meet such requests. Quadros should be cautioned not accept other invitations in US unless they are channeled through Brazilian Embassy Washington and Department so as avoid any possibility conflicting engagements. Official party should be kept small as possible not exceed ten persons who are to be guests USG. Should ascertain who would accompany and whether Mrs. Quadros will be in party.

Department needs detailed travel plans Quadros order keep in touch.

Also ~~XXXX~~ convey best wishes on behalf Ambassador Cabot who will be happy assist in any arrangements which may be necessary in Brazil.

Should Quadros inquire concerning possible meeting with President-elect Kennedy you may reply while no commitment can be made this time Quadros interest in such a meeting will be conveyed to President-elect.

Herbert
HERBERT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification

0295

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0296

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

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Control: 7294
Rec'd: NOVEMBER 14, 1960

ARA

FROM: LONDON

Draft tel to London
rptd Rio both PRIORITY
prepared by EST/BAM/Wilson

1960 NOV 14 10:48 AM

SS

TO: Secretary of State 11/14/60.

INFO:

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NO: 2196, NOVEMBER 14, 1 PM

RM/K FILES

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PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 2196, REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 6.
LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

DEPTEL 2849 RPTD INFO RIO DE JANEIRO 611.

UPON HIS ARRIVAL SATURDAY WE CONVEYED TO QUADROS THROUGH
BRAZILIAN EMBASSY REQUEST THAT I WANTED TO SEE HIM URGENTLY
TO DELIVER MESSAGE ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT. WE HAVE RECEIVED
REPLY FROM BRAZILIAN CHARGE THAT QUADROS IS NOT "FEELING TOO
WELL" AND HOPES IT WILL NOT INCONVENIENCE ME TO WAIT FEW DAYS.

FONOFF HAS INDICATED HOW THEY HAVE BEEN INUNDATED WITH REQUESTS
FROM WEST EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES AND LOCAL BUSINESS INTERESTS
TO SEE QUADROS BUT THAT QUADROS, WHO HERE PRIVATELY AND NOT
AT UK INVITATION, HAS INDICATED HE WANTS TO MAKE QUIET,
PRIVATE VISIT. FONOFF (BRAINE, UNDER SECRETARY SUPERINTENDING,
AND HANKEY, HEAD, AMERICAN DEPT) PLANNED TO VISIT QUADROS NOV
14 TO ASCERTAIN IF HE WANTED TO SEE ANY BRITISH OFFICIALS BUT
THEY WERE ALSO ASKED TO POSTPONE THEIR VISIT TO QUADROS FOR
FEW DAYS.

WHITNEY

NOTE: Advance copy Mr. Wilson (EST) 12:45 PM 11/14/60. CWO/JRL.
ALB

Copy No(s) - 57

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Date 11/15/60

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NOV 15 1960
1 54 PM '60

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732.11/11-1460 HBS

001/5

0297

AIR BOND

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732-111-1460

FROM : Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : Embassy Despatch 351, October 25, 1960

402

November 14, 1960

55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION #	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN P OTHER
	11/22	STATE-USAID Army-4 Navy-4

SUBJECT: OUTGOING PRESIDENT KUBITSCHEK
INTERVIEWED IN MANHETE

As of interest to the Department is the Portuguese text of an interview granted by President Kubitschek to the weekly magazine Manhete of November 5, 1960. Highlights of the President's statements were:

- (1) Brazil should have a bipartisan foreign policy. "The tasks of our international policy are in such a way linked to the highest and most decisive interests of Brazil that we cannot give ourselves the luxury of appearing disunited and unintegrated to the rest of the world." Kubitschek called for a foreign policy that reaffirms the unity between the countries of the continent, that fights for the betterment of living conditions of "so many millions of Americans," and that elevates the prestige of Brazil, while not refusing its help and solidarity.
- (2) The opposition parties should not oppose any constructive act of the new president. This point is the culmination of Kubitschek's reasoning that (a) the political "clientele system" is finally dead in Brazil or "colonelism" has gone the way of feudalism, and (b) the goal of honesty in Brazilian elections has now been achieved.
- (3) The reverses of the PSD in the past election may prove salutary, infusing the party with new drive. Always winning makes for stagnation.
- (4) Kubitschek himself feels that he now can enjoy a deserved rest (while rumors have it that he is considering a senatorial post from the state of Goias).

President Kubitschek's comments on the election, coupled with the official returns that are beginning to flow in, lead observers to believe that he is one of the few leaders of the defeated

1960 NOV 25 AM 8 25

TMTenkin:gn

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732.111-1460

CAA

0298

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Page 2
Despatch 402
Rio de Janeiro

element willing to admit the reasons behind the results. He seems to realize that the people voted against inflation, administrative "irregularities" and other symptoms of the forced draft expansion that was the keynote of the Kubitschek administration, but at the same time applauded him for his efforts to bring Brazil to an equal footing among the powers of the world. Most people cognizant of Brazilian public opinion concede that Kubitschek is the most popular man in the country today. Another significant fact revealed is that the President has a large capacity for adaptation; he accepts the defeat of his party and pledges it to a policy of positive opposition, not one of fruitless, hampering disagreement. The final point to be noted is that the President spoke, as one observer put it, "not as a farewell, but as a declaration of permanency"; Kubitschek, with his "meta" of legality, has undoubtedly carved a firm niche in Brazilian history. It is obvious from the tone of his interview, that he intends to carve that niche a little deeper, down to the presidential elections of 1965. Whether conditions prove ripe, however, remains to be seen.

For the Ambassador:

Thomas M. Tonkin

Thomas M. Tonkin
Third Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED:

Philip Raine

Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Enclosure: *M*

Portuguese text of interview
by President Kubitschek to
Manchete, November 5, 1960

DISTRIBUTION: All Consulates in Brazil, Service Attachés, USIS,
Roon (2), POL II, Brasilia, OF (3), POL (4)

1 Jornal do Brasil, October 27, 1960.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

0299

**JÂNIO
NO
JANTAR**

Naquela noite, São Paulo

**DA
VITÓRIA**



0300

NAO DEVEMOS ATIRAR AS CULPAS UNS SOBRE OS OUTROS

que não sabiam perder e que não se resignavam ao julgamento eleitoral. Hoje, a consolidação do regime é um fato histórico, reconhecido e consagrado por todos, sem exceção.

● **Qual o mérito do PSD nessa façanha?**
Nessa luta, reivindicamos o nosso Partido uma participação de relevo. Soubemos, há cinco anos, reagir contra os que desejavam estrangular a Democracia. Presidente da República, ajudou-me a Providência a desfazer odios pelo integral respeito aos sagrados direitos de todos, inclusive dos meus adversários mais ferrenhos.

● **A Meta da Legalidade sotarrou, para sempre, os processos ilegais?**
Espero que ela tenha conseguido atingir esse objetivo. Deixei as eleições sempre muito à distância, desmoralizando-as e desestimulando-as, através de uma atitude firme e coerente. Não permitia jamais que os candidatos passassem pelas aguras que se vive de enfrentar. Eles foram mais felizes do que eu, que me vi obrigado a lutar para ver o Brasil de ser ao menos candidato. Aos heróicos, meu Governo demonstrou, na prática, que é possível fazer isso. Foi uma eleição verdadeiramente livre e realmente honesta. Quem duvidava do que nós prometíamos a esse respeito, já não pode mais, após o último 3 de Outubro, alimentar qualquer dúvida. Os processos ilegais de fazer política no Brasil estão sotarrou para sempre. Graças a Deus.

● **Acredita que desse terreno a missão está finda e não necessita de qualquer complementação?**

Atitudes de Meio Democrático, não vamos evidentemente, limitar-nos a colher os louros. A Democracia não é uma conquista definitiva sobre a qual se pode dormir confiado, mas alguma coisa que deve ser permanentemente defendida. Estaríamos dispostos a sustentar todas as lutas — se necessário fosse — contra quem se julgasse no direito de atentar contra a Constituição para impedir que o povo manifestasse livremente a sua vontade, mesmo para vencer o Governo. Zelar pelo que já existe de estabilidade e segurança em matéria política e propugnar pelo aperfeiçoamento do eleitorado brasileiro, eis alguns dos nossos objetivos.

● **Diante dos resultados eleitorais, está arrependido de assim ter procedido?**

De forma alguma. Não pensei em resultados eleitorais quando assim agi. Só tive uma preocupação: a de consolidar o regime democrático no Brasil. Porque ele é mais importante do que eu e do que todos os candidatos. Transcende a todos nós. Permanece e sobrevive a provisórios candidatos e a transitórios Presidentes.

● **Acha que o Sr. Jânio Quadros receberá o País em condições de fazer um bom Governo?**

O impulso inicial que era difícil e parecia impossível, foi dado com vigor e decisão. Se não houver condições técnicas, haverá pelo menos para ele grandes possibilidades de bom governo um país com seu potencial amplamente desenvolvido. Que Deus o ajude.

● **Estimado, então, que é importante continuar a luta pelo desenvolvimento?**

A luta pelo desenvolvimento, com todas as suas consequências e implicações, é tarefa de importância capital. Afirmamos, sem medo de crua ou injustiça, que algo de relevante, que será mais bem compreendido à medida que o tempo for avançando, foi feito neste país em prol de seu desenvolvimento. Todos os atos do novo Governo no sentido de enriquecer e melhorar o País devem ser apoiados por nós do PSD, e aqueles, porventura, que não tenham um dever para com o País, que não tenham qualquer missão que desempenhar em prol do desenvolvimento do Brasil, e ainda assim, a quem não quiser assumir o compromisso de colaborar com o novo Governo, não devem ser considerados.

vevemela com que daremos apoio ao que merecer o nosso apoio.

● **Qual será sua atitude em face da política externa que for adotada pelo futuro Governo?**

Em matéria de política externa, sou de opinião que o País se manifeste, sempre que possível, com uma unidade, um só pensamento, uma só vontade. As tarefas de nossa política internacional estão de tal maneira ligadas aos mais altos e decisivos interesses do Brasil, que não podemos dar-nos ao luxo de apartar demuldo e desintegrados diante da frente externa.

● **Será, assim, solidário com uma política exterior fixada nestes termos?**

Uma política que reafirme a unidade entre os países do Continente, que lute pela melhoria de condições de existência de tantos milhões de americanos, que eleve a dignidade do Brasil e faça com que continuemos respeitados, será sempre, venha de onde vier, a própria política de nosso Partido, e a ela não recusamos nossa ajuda e nossa solidariedade.

● **Que acha da proposta anunciada pelo Sr. Jânio Quadros de prosseguir na construção do Brasil e de não interferir nos seus atos?**

Acha-o louvável. A causa pública está acima de tudo. Razões de ordem política ou partidária não devem jamais prevalecer.

● **Qual a sua opinião sobre o estilo de campanha feita pelo Sr. Jânio Quadros?**

Cada candidato tem seu estilo. Desde que esse estilo se pade pela princípios democráticos, merece todo o respeito.

● **Acha que o Sr. Jânio Quadros durante a campanha, foi correto com o senhor?**

Sim. As táticas que adotou são as mesmas que formaram a filosofia do meu Governo.

● **Como interpreta o fato de o povo, sacrificado pela inflação, aplaudir nas ruas o Presidente da República acusado de ser o responsável por ela?**

O povo sabe que tida nação tem de pagar determinado preço pelo seu progresso e pelo seu desenvolvimento. Houve nações que pagaram o preço caríssimo de milhões de cabeças decapitadas. Outras pagaram o tributo de ditaduras e de falta de liberdade. O Brasil custeou o seu desenvolvimento com o trabalho e o esforço de seus filhos. E progrediu sem que ninguém sofresse a menor violência. Ninguém foi preso. Ninguém se vingou de ninguém. Câmara e Senado permaneceram abertas com funcionamento livre e garantido. Nenhuma liberdade foi restringida. Nenhum direito conspurcado. O sacrifício feito já começa a ser recompensado. O povo sente que seu padrão de vida está subindo. Ele vê que o País progride. Percebe que o Brasil arranca para o futuro. Por isto, aplaude na rua.

● **Se tivesse de presidir outra eleição, como agiria?**

Da mesma forma. Ninguém me fará a injustiça de dizer que agi de má-fé. Assegurei ao povo brasileiro direitos que nunca lhe haviam sido reconhecidos. Garanti a todos a maior liberdade de falar, discutir, discordar, maliciar e votar. Tudo fiz para dar segurança política e paz ao povo brasileiro. Ele fez sua opção nas urnas. Votou como entendeu.

● **O PSD está desgastado do último pleito?**

De modo algum. Ganhar ou perder é próprio da mecânica do sistema democrático. Fora do Governo, não terá o PSD uma grande oportunidade para revitalizar-se?

● **Quais os seus planos para depois do dia 31 de janeiro?**

Entendo que tenho direito a um descanso. Estes cinco anos representaram desafios perigosos. Foi viajar. Preocupar-me com o povo da cidade, que sempre durante muito tempo, pensou mais no País do que em mim mesmo.



JK

em sensacional entrevista, julgou oportuno dizer a MURILO MELO FILHO que:

- 1 OS CHEFES DO PSD PEDIAM UMA PALAVRA DE ORIENTAÇÃO.
- 2 OS REVESES SÃO SALUTARES E NÃO RARO. RECUNDOS.
- 3 O PSD PODERA TIRAR PRECIOSAS LIÇÕES DO PLEITO.
- 4 NAS DEMOCRACIAS EXISTEM BATALHAS E NÃO GUERRAS.
- 5 O IMPORTANTE, DORAVANTE, NÃO É FIXAÇÃO DE CULPA.
- 6 ESTA SUPERADO O CONCEITO DE OPOSIÇÃO SISTEMÁTICA.
- 7 LEGALIDADE EXIGIU SACRIFÍCIOS, MAS FOI ALCANÇADA.
- 8 PSD TEM MÉRITOS NESTA CONSOLIDAÇÃO DEMOCRÁTICA.
- 9 GRACAS A DEUS, SOTERRARAM-SE PROCESSOS ILEGAIS.
- 10 NÃO É POSSÍVEL LIMITAR-SE À COLHEITA DOS IGUROS.
- 11 NÃO PENSOU EM RESULTADOS ELEITORAIS AGINDO ASSIM.
- 12 QUE DEUS AJUDE JÂNIO A FAZER UM BOM GOVERNO.
- 13 OS BONS ATOS DO NOVO GOVERNO TERÃO SEU APOIO.
- 14 A POLÍTICA EXTERNA DEVE SER SEMPRE DE UNIDADE.
- 15 A ELA NÃO RECUSARA SUA AJUDA E SUA SOLIDARIEDADE.
- 16 LOUVÁVEL O PROPOSITO DE JÂNIO PARA COM BRASÍLIA.
- 17 ESTILO DEMOCRÁTICO DO CANDIDATO MERECE RESPEITO.
- 18 JÂNIO DEFENDEU AS TESES FUNDAMENTAIS DO GOVERNO.
- 19 POVO APLAÚDE PORQUE VE QUE O PAÍS VEM PROGREDINDO.
- 20 EM FACE DE OUTRA ELEIÇÃO ACIRTA DO MESMO MODO.
- 21 GANHAR OU PERDER É PROPRIO DAS DEMOCRACIAS.
- 22 VAI VIVAR PORQUE TEM DIREITO A UM TERCEIRO ANO.

0302

ARA

Enclosure
Despatch 402
Rio de Janeiro

ESTA
SUPERADA
EM
DEFINITIVO
A POLITICA
DE
CLIENTELA

A entrevista teve dois tempos. O primeiro em Brasília, no Alvorada. O segundo em Copacabana, no apartamento de um amigo comum, onde o Presidente convocou o jornalista para anunciar-lhe que desejava acrescentar outros e importantes pronunciamentos no texto de suas declarações. É a primeira vez que ele vem a público, após as recentes eleições presidenciais, para dizer qual a atitude que pretende adotar, juntamente com seu Partido, em face dos resultados de 3 de outubro último. Talvez tenha preferido redigir uma carta ao PSD, comunicando-lhe suas decisões e dando-lhe seus conselhos. Se preferiu fazê-lo através de MANCHETE, dizendo a mesma coisa e atingindo o mesmo objetivo por intermédio de um repórter de sua confiança, só nos resta, em face de sua distinção para conosco, dizer que, reconhecidos muito lhe agradecemos.

MANCHETE gostaria que o senhor julgasse oportuno fazer, através dela, um pronunciamento sobre os resultados de última pleito.

Estou realmente convencido de que se torna oportuno que eu, neste momento, após haver meditado longamente sobre o assunto, me pronuncie acerca dos rumos a adotar em face das últimas eleições. Esta atitude é tanto mais justificável e necessária quanto devo levar em conta a circunstância de pertencer eu ao Partido Social Democrático e ser um número de chefes políticos possedistas, correligionários de todo o País, que a mim se têm dirigido, procurando saber o meu pensamento, saber a orientação a seguir e indagando das causas da recente manifestação das urnas.

Acha que o Partido Social Democrático sofreu um revés?

Quando digo, com sinceridade e simplicidade, que para a existência de uma ação política, não é apenas benéfica, mas muitas vezes providencial, uma privação como a que acabamos de sofrer. De qualquer modo, quando utilizamos devidamente, não em extremo, a situação e o espaço de produção de resultados fecundos e proveitosos, a oportunidade que nos oferece a conhecer a realidade e a participar da luta que embreca a exalta o homem, porque trazida em outro auxílio que o do esforço próprio e intransigente. Em nosso seio de experiências tem importância indistintável o que ocorreu a 3 de outubro último. A vitória, por larga margem de votos, do candidato Sr. Jânio Quadros sobre o nosso, revestiu-se de um caráter circunstancial que não é possível esquecer nem subestimar. Ela vem comprovar que existe um desajuste entre os partidos e a opinião pública. O pleito que se encerrou pela maioria clara e incontestavelmente que está superada em definitivo a chamada política de clientela.

O PSD poderá tirar lições dessa experiência?

Se nos referirmos a um minucioso exame das razões que justificam o último pronunciamento das urnas, o Partido Social Democrático terá muitas e preciosas lições por tirar e há em dívida beneficiar-se delas. Se soubermos colocá-las em adequamento diante do insucesso, este será tão grande quanto o nosso. Admito que recuperaremos em breve a nossa posição, porque sabemos superar este momento difícil dentro de uma linha de alta dignidade. Através de nossa cultura, não sobre os outros, mas transferindo as nossas forças para as nossas almas, estaremos cometendo um erro, se não for capaz e intransigente por nos termos estado capazes de saber a mais positiva e mais deturpada e útil lição que nos oferece a história de nossa existência partidária. Se superarmos — que grandiosa alma o meu partido — este momento, não teremos a mais preciosa lição que nos oferece a história de nossa existência partidária. Se superarmos este momento, não teremos a mais preciosa lição que nos oferece a história de nossa existência partidária.

fatores estranhos, dependerá exclusivamente de nós. Não tenho dúvidas de que sairemos mais fortes desta batalha perdida. Nas democracias, não se travam guerras que decidem de uma vez por todas o destino do povo; travam-se batalhas em que o normal é revezarem-se vencedores e vencidos. O que agora nos importa, sobretudo, é amarmos o nosso destino e sairmos cientes de que a nossa existência tem um sentido que transcende ao simples jogo de interesses. Nosso rumo será tanto mais seguro quanto melhor corresponder aos anseios da Nação.

Considera difícil fixar o caminho a ser seguido doravante?

Não acho dificuldade em ser fixado o caminho do nosso Partido diante da nova conjuntura que se apresenta nos olhos dos nossos correligionários. Creio que devemos não apenas preservar a unidade partidária, mas também reforçá-la. O que importa, acima de tudo, agora e para o futuro, não é apenas apurar culpas, mas organizarmos-nos com firmeza, vale dizer, em bases diferentes e bem mais sólidas do que aquelas que até hoje nos sustentaram. Se é vital para o Partido tornar-se mais aguerrido, não menos vital é que também se faça mais homogêneo, com a identificação de todos os seus membros nas ideias de nossas posturas. Já não há possibilidade de manter-se atônito e apto a conquistar o Poder qualquer organização política que não seja intérprete de aspirações populares e que esteja desatualizada dos problemas fundamentais do momento. Neste sentido, julgo da máxima conveniência nos termos de povo que não amamos dissociados das suas aspirações e que o nosso programa é o que melhor se ajusta a nossa formação histórica, social, espiritual e moral. Muito bem e com proveito que socialmente agirmos e tempo em que detivemos a direção da coisa pública. O extraordinário progresso do Brasil nos últimos anos, em todos os setores, sem exceções abaladoras da estrutura social, fala mais alto do que as vozes dos derrotados e pregadores de erros radicais no sistema.

O senhor opinou a seguir sobre o de uma oposição sistemática ao Sr. Jânio Quadros?

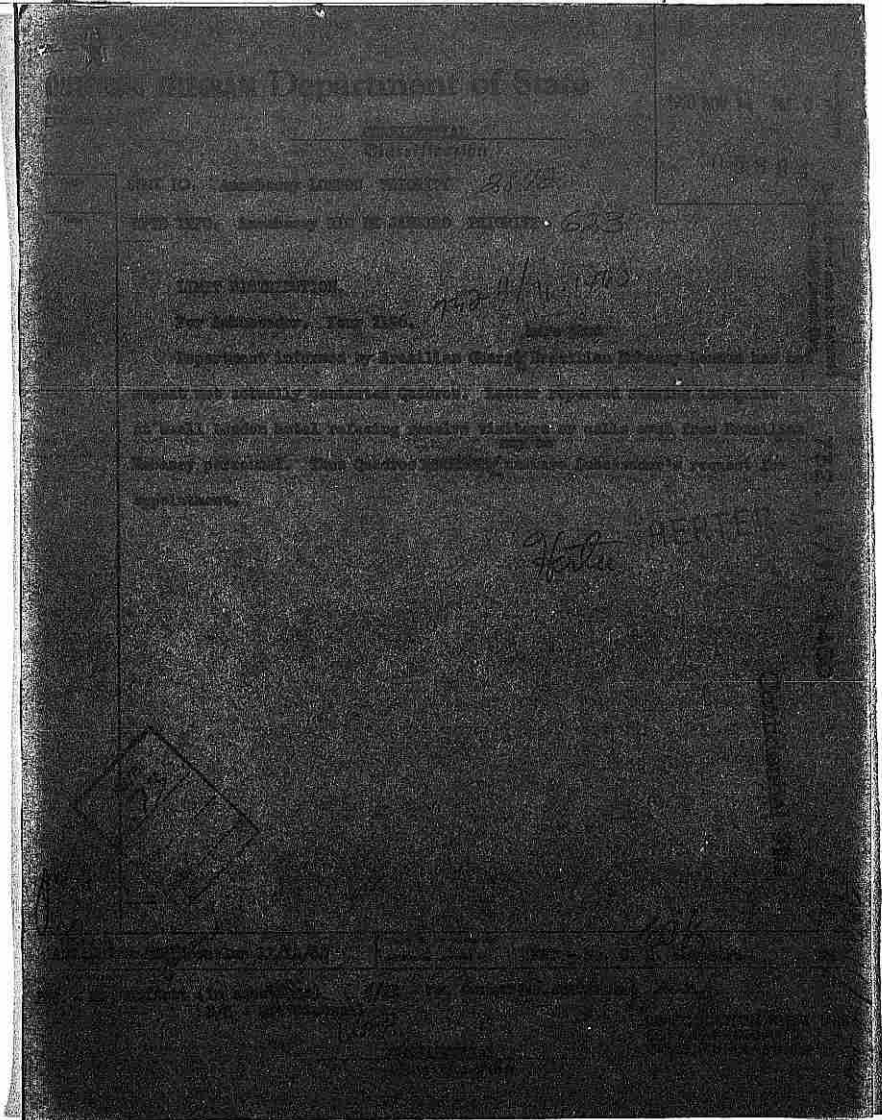
Julgo superada, mas não presenças, o conceito de oposição sistemática. O que vale hoje é a intransigência, a defesa de uma filosofia política e de reivindicações que não se repartem justas. Sei que estarei de acordo com os verdadeiros possedistas se eu afirmar que seria sempre das nossas mais nobres convicções adotarmos uma atitude negativista contra pelo lado ou mesmo pelo ressuscitamento. Somos e sempre fomos. Qualquer ato que interesse à Nação, que vise a beneficiar o País, que esteja condizente com que nos próprios procedimentos fosse feito em favor do desenvolvimento e do bem-estar social, deverá encontrar o nosso apoio. Se nos agirmos assim, entraremos em contradição com os nossos postulados e, em lugar de recuperarmos o tempo perdido, afastaremos de nós o apoio do povo, sem o qual nada seremos. Não haverá melhor maneira de servirmos ao nosso Partido do que nos colocarmos cada vez mais conscientemente a serviço da causa de nossa Pátria. Essa atitude honesta de compreensão com o que é de interesse público não exclui, antes torna mais viva a nossa obrigação de estarmos vigilantes e atentos contra a que perigosamente tentam no Brasil a construção de que julgamos indispensável preservar-se.

Acha que a Mata de Legalidade de planejamento é adequada?

Sim. Ela exige muitos esforços, renúncias e sacrifícios. Mas é indispensável para o Brasil. Não podemos continuar a ser governados por um grupo de interesses que não representa o povo e que a nossa democracia deve a impressão de não conseguir superar a indolência das forças destruidoras.



0303



0304

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3:48 p.m.

FROM: London

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2222, November 15, 6 p.m.

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 2222; REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 7.

RMR

Department telegram 2872 repeated information Rio de Janeiro 623.

Contrary to Brazilian Charge Washington (reference telegram) Brazilian Charge here had contacted Quadros and has now arranged appointment for me at 10:00 November 16.

WHITNEY

JF-3

NOTE: Mr. Wilson (ARA) notified 5:20 PM 11/15 CWO JSW

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NOV 16 9:34 AM

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FROM: LONDON

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2233, NOVEMBER 16, NOON

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RMR

SENT DEPARTMENT 2233, REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 8.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

EMBTTEL 2222 REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 7.

I SAW QUADROS ALONE AS ARRANGED (REFTEL) IN SMALL HOTEL WHERE HE IS STAYING "INCOMMUNICADO". BRAZILIAN CHARGE AND EMBASSY OFFICER I HAD WITH ME REMAINED OUTSIDE. QUADROS WAS CORDIAL AND PLEASANT BUT NERVOUS. I APOLOGIZED FOR INTRUDING (HE HAS, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN OFFICER, DECLINED TO SEE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES OR TO SEE REPRESENTATIVES OF FIVE OR SIX COUNTRIES WHICH FOREIGN OFFICE KNOWS ARE TRYING TO EXTEND INVITATIONS TO HIM). I STATED THAT I WAS, HOWEVER, GLAD TO BE ABLE TO EXTEND TO HIM AN INVITATION FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO VISIT UNITED STATES. I MENTIONED PROPOSED DATES AND GAVE HIM SANITIZED PAPER COVERING THESE AND OTHER DETAILS PER DEPTTEL 2849.

AT THIS POINT QUADROS, APPARENTLY PERCEIVING THAT I HAD NOTICED RATHER PECULIAR WAVERING OF HIS LEFT EYE, INTERJECTED "I AM HERE, AS YOU MAY HAVE OBSERVED, FOR AN OPERATION ON MY LEFT EYE." HE SAID HE HOPED TO GO SOME PLACE WITH EASIER CLIMATE FOR CONVALESCENCE AND, THEREFORE, HIS PLANS DEPENDED ON OUTCOME OF OPERATION. HE STRESSED DESIRE OPERATION BE KEPT SECRET.

QUADROS WENT ON TO SAY HE WAS HONORED BY INVITATION. "IN OUR COUNTRY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IS GREATLY ESTEEMED. WE THINK HE IS A WONDERFUL MAN," QUADROS ADDED.

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-2- 2233, NOVEMBER 16, NOON, FROM LONDON

QUADROS SAID THAT AS SOON AS OUTCOME HIS OPERATION PERMITTED HE WOULD COMMUNICATE WITH ME THROUGH BRAZILIAN CHARGE, PERHAPS IN ABOUT THREE DAYS.

I ASKED QUADROS WHETHER DECEMBER 6 DATE WAS OUT OF QUESTION. HE REPLIED IT WAS NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

ALTHOUGH QUADROS WAS MOST CORDIAL THROUGHOUT, HE GAVE EVERY INDICATION HE WISHED OUR DISCUSSION TO BE AS BRIEF AS POSSIBLE AND I DID NOT, THEREFORE, DISCUSS ANY OTHER DETAILS WITH HIM AT THIS TIME.

WHITNEY

ALB

NOTE: Mr. Wilson's office (ARA) informed 10:30 AM 11/16/60 FMH

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FROM: LONDON

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1960 NOV 18 11 3 54

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2264, NOVEMBER 18, NOON

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SENT DEPARTMENT 2264, REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 9.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

EMBTEL 2233 REPEATED INFO RIO DE JANEIRO 8.

REGARDING EYE OPERATION MENTIONED REFTTEL, FONOFF (HANKEY, HEAD, AMERICAN DEPT) TOLD EMBOFF NOV 17 THAT WHEN QUADROS WAS IN LONDON ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO HE WAS ADVISED BY EYE DOCTOR WITH WHOM HE DISCUSSED INJURY HE HAD SUFFERED TO HIS EYE AS YOUTH WHICH CAUSED "SWIVELLING" THAT THERE WAS CHANCE IT COULD STILL BE CORRECTED AND HE SHOULD LOOK INTO IT NEXT TIME HE CAME TO LONDON. FONOFF UNDERSTAND THIS IS MAIN PURPOSE QUADROS PRESENT TRIP HERE.

FONOFF IS CONCERNED ABOUT POSSIBLE EMBARRASSMENT TO QUADROS AND UK OF RATHER EXTENSIVE EFFORTS HE IS TAKING TO AVOID PUBLICITY AND REMAIN INCOMMUNICADO. FONOFF HAS LEARNED THAT CERTAIN DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISTS HAVE SOMEHOW LEARNED OR GUESSED THAT QUADROS MAY BE HERE IN CONNECTION WITH HIS EYE TROUBLE AND ARE PLANNING TO RUN STORY TO EFFECT QUADROS FEARS HE IS GOING BLIND. FONOFF HOPES THAT AS SOON AS OPERATION COMPLETED QUADROS WILL HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE SO AS TO PREVENT EMBARRASSING DEVELOPMENTS WHICH MAY CAUSE BRAZILIANS TO THINK THAT FONOFF SOMEHOW TO BLAME. THEY ALSO FEAR HARM TO QUADROS POSITION BRAZIL.

WHITNEY

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5:08 p.m.

FROM: London
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2302, November 22, 7:00 p.m.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 2302; REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 10.

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EMBTTEL 2264; repeated information Rio de Janeiro 9.

Embassy learned from Foreign Office afternoon November 22 that Quadros underwent operation on his eye November 21. It is expected he will be in hospital until Saturday, November 26, and that he will have period of convalescence following in which he will be wearing patch on eye. Foreign Office given to understand he will make no appointments with UK officials until he knows he can receive them without bandaged eye.

Brazilian Embassy had been pressing Foreign Office to help them insure that hospital where Quadros operated would give out no information. Foreign Office finally persuaded Brazilian Embassy it should get authority for making statement to press. Statement finally made November 22 in terms that Quadros on November 21 had undergone "slight and completely successful operation on left eye". Quadros had instructed Brazilian Charge to refuse to disclose name of hospital where Quadros convalescing.

WHITNEY

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DATE 11/22/60

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 ATTENTION: PERSONNEL
 DATE: 10/20/60
 TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
 FROM: THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
 SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the dark scan quality. It appears to be a memorandum or official communication.]

[Illegible signature]
 [Illegible title]



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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

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TO: Secretary of State

NO: 681, November 22, 5:00 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 681; REPEATED INFORMATION LONDON 7,
BELGRADE UNNUMBERED.

EMBTEL 663; to Department, repeated London 6.

Special correspondents three leading Rio news organs with
apparent direct access Junio Quadros in London report
details Quadros activities plans unmentioned International
News Service despatches published locally.

Weekly O CRUZEIRO's correspondent reports Quadros will make
ten day visit Yugoslavia where will meet Tito, Nasser and
Nehru; will visit France and Italy; plans no visit U.S.
during current trip. Other correspondents substantially
agree. CRUZEIRO adds Quadros will meet President-elect
Kennedy when latter can visit Brazil; has discussed with
British bankers possibility 400 million pound loan to
settle debts to Washington in furtherance scheme "change
Brazil's financial axis".

All correspondents objectively report Quadros forthcoming
eye operation.

CABOT

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**United States
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FROM: London

TO: United States Information Agency

NO: TOUSI 77, November 23 1 p.m.

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JOINT USIS-EMBASSY MESSAGE

USITO 73

Madrid

Request impossible and public discussion undesirable. Urge every effort be made discourage such approaches. Name of hospital and place of recuperation not being made public by Brazilian Embassy. This subject extremely sensitive to Brazilians and urge USIS not touch it.

WHITNEY

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

**United States
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State JOINT USIS-EMBASSY MESSAGE

RMR
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USITO 73

Request impossible and public discussion undesirable. Urge every effort be made discourage such approaches. Name of hospital and place of recuperation not being made public by Brazilian Embassy. This subject extremely sensitive to Brazilians and urge USIS not touch it.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM**United States
Information Agency**

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FROM: London

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TO: United States Information Agency

NO: TOUSI 77, November 23 1 p.m.

State

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JOINT USIS-EMBASSY MESSAGE

USITO 73

Request impossible and public discussion undesirable. Urge every effort be made discourage such approaches. Name of hospital and place of recuperation not being made public by Brazilian Embassy. This subject extremely sensitive to Brazilians and urge USIS not touch it.

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732.11/11-2560
XR 632.00
XR 371.04

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : Embassy Despatch 408, November 16, 1960

422
November 25, 1960

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION #	DEPT.	DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
	ARR-4 REC'D 12-6-60	IN F O CIA-2 INR-7 ICA-11 CIA-10 USA-10 NSA-2 OSD-2	
SUBJECT: Transmitting Text of President Kubitschek's Speech of November 14, 1960, on "Foreign Policy" (Principally OPA)			

Enclosed are press clippings on President Kubitschek's speech on "foreign policy" (in reality, principally on Operation Pan America) made at a banquet given in his honor by the weekly magazine O Cruzeiro on November 14. Also enclosed is an English translation of the substantive portion of the speech.

The Embassy has reported, in the despatch under reference, the major points in the President's address but believes that the speech is well worth reading in full as a particularly sober estimate (with whose conclusions the Embassy is in general agreement) of the political implications of the disparity between industrialized and underdeveloped nations in the current world context.

For the Ambassador:

Robert H. Shields
Shields
Secretary

Enclosures: *all w/n*

As stated.

Embassy Distribution: USIS, POL-II, Ecom (2), service attaches, all consulates and Brasilia, POL (4), CF (3).

APPROVED: *Philip Raine*
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

BRANCH
CORRESPONDENCE
UNIT

1960 DEC 2 6M 1 45

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This document is prepared to the file of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs
732.11/11-2560

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Enclosure 1
Page 1
Despatch 422
Rio de Janeiro

Translation of
Substantive Portion of President Kubitschek's
Address on "Foreign Policy", November 14, 1960

.....
I cannot fail to express my content with this manifestation. Almost all that I hoped to do for Brazil I have done. And it is surprising to me that I have done so, because immense difficulties, pitfalls, and resistances of all sorts were opposed to me. I saw myself involved in numerous battles, in which I struggled, together with capable and determined aides, with the help of an energy which was not mine, but which God lent me charitably when it was necessary. I had to throw myself into the fight--for the integration of Brazil--confronting not only constant dangers, but resisting the greatest danger, which was that I might be seduced by those who advised me that I should let my days pass by with tranquility and that I would profit from not defying the defenders of backwardness, and all those who thought it a veritable crime that a nation so dangerously large as ours should take decisive and urgent measures to fulfill its destiny.

I am not afraid of the impression that I might cause by repeating and reaffirming that the battle of national development is the very fight for our survival. There will come a day in which my words will have a clearer meaning--when men, without hatred, without prejudices, will examine what happened during these five years, and not merely by counting in favor of this administration all that it was possible to carry into effect, but by taking also into consideration the obstacles encountered on the way. Then, in the light of serene judgement, it will be patent that the affirmations I have made do not reflect a mere enjoyment of speaking or self-propaganda, but a necessity of the campaign, an obligation to alert the country against the partisans of backwardness, against the resistances to our duty of spurring Brazil, of removing it from the lethal slowness in which it was plodding along.

The hour has not yet come for proving the rightness with which we put aside certain rules and doctrines, which, adopted with the rigor demanded by some theorists, were keeping us from solving our problems of strangulation. Within some years--free from polemical passions, from the shocks resulting from the divergences of antagonistic points of view--only then will we have exact conclusions, the confirmation that we acted in accordance with the necessity of defending national unity and our own survival. I do not repent of having taken into consideration the interest of preserving our day

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Enclosure 1
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Rio de Janeiro

of tomorrow--the future of the Brazilian fatherland.

But I do not intend to dilate too much on the examination of the policy of development, obstinately carried into effect by us in these five years. I wish, in today's pronouncement, to give once more the considerations which lie behind the objectives of my government's international policy. The possibilities of repercussions which O Cruzeiro offers me are tempting when one deals with an impassioned theme, such as the projection of Brazil into the exterior.

The international policy of my government, which had in Operation Pan America its highest creative expression, was a necessary consequence of a clearly evident fact: the urgency of accelerating the economic development of Brazil in order that equilibrium might be re-established among those three factors which are basic in the economy of any nation: population, investments and levels of living. It would not be possible to obtain that objective without foreign aid, considering that Brazil is among those nations in which the initial impulse of economic progress is hampered by a demographic super-cargo in full expansion, and in which national savings are insufficient to supply the indispensable needs of the infra-structure.

On the other hand, there has been accentuated, in a disturbing manner, the economic imbalance between the industrialized nations and the semi-developed or underdeveloped countries, because the less developed countries have not succeeded, in the present conditions of international cooperation, in supplementing their own efforts through foreign assistance of a scope which permits them to reach and maintain a rate of growth capable of leading to the phase of a reasonably autonomous development based on internal resources.

Operation Pan America sprang from the consideration that, were energetic and far-sighted measures in the field of multi-lateral cooperation not taken, after determination of the goals of growth for Latin America and of the resources necessary for attaining them, we would see a dangerous aggravation of the current situation, with grave consequences for social peace and survival of the democratic regime in Latin America.

In these circumstances, only routine and timid spirits could deny that Brazil was seeking the formulation of a new foreign policy that harmonized perfectly with the new requirements of a country in process of violent social and economic mutation.

Because in fact the nation which the Brazilian people entrusted to me five years ago was no longer a static traditional society erected on semi-feudal bases, practically deprived of a middle class,

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Rio de Janeiro

with an elite highly Europeanized and alienated from national realities, and a people which lived reconciled to the tasks of a primary economy without horizons.

In truth this country that was given me to govern is . . . a new country, restless and audacious, dissatisfied and dynamic, born of the profound political, economic and social revolution that has been in progress here since 1930. Brazil is no longer a stagnant nation ignorant of its own possibilities of economic expansion, nor is it a nation that accepts the rules of the international division of labor, for it is no longer unaware that those rules always result in greater advantages for the industrialized countries that ably formulate them to their own benefit.

The growth of the Brazilian population, the rapid urbanization of the country, the intense rhythm of the internal migrations, the economic, social and political ascension of the European emigrants and their descendants, as well as the industrial advance, have been positive factors that combine to make a modern Brazil, surprisingly young and impetuous, determined to obtain without vacillations the control of its own destiny and to transform into actual wealth the immense economic potential of the nation.

Since the beginning of my mandate, I have been moved by the deep conviction that I would not be faithful to the people who elected me if I did not interpret, on the international plane, their aspirations for development. An effervescent and dynamic people which refused to submit themselves to a passive and merely reflexive foreign policy as if they had no complaint concerning the system of international relations and were satisfied to receive merely the impact of some other country's initiative.

It was evident that the simple preservation of the territorial "status quo" had become too limited an objective for the foreign policy of Brazil. Beyond any ambition for foreign conquest, Brazil felt that, in order to guarantee its own security and promote national prosperity, it was urgent to conquer its immense internal space, in order to make its political frontiers coincide with the frontiers of an economy in expansion, able to keep up with the rhythm of its demographic growth.

On becoming conscious that the only way to guarantee national security, social peace and the stability of its democratic institutions would be to accelerate its own development and that it lacked the internal resources needed to tackle the fundamental works of its infrastructure, Brazil felt itself in solidarity with the underdeveloped peoples of all the world, which confronted difficulties analogous with its own in seeking to overcome the negative

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Rio de Janeiro

conditions of underdevelopment. At the same time, however, our historical and cultural formation led us to seek within the continental political context, the definition of a new inter-American policy, of a new system of economic cooperation which might make it possible for the Latin American countries to resolve the problem of their development without resorting to anti-democratic and unhuman forms of planning.

That was, in truth, the idea generative of Operation Pan America, which I do not hesitate to consider the most serious attempt carried out in recent years, in this continent, in the direction of mobilizing the resources available in the democratic camp in behalf of the socio-economic redemption of the American man. If OPA had the repercussion that it has had, to the point of constituting today the idea-força of a Pan Americanism in process of renovation, it was because it corresponded to a state of collective spirit of the American peoples, a belief that we would be able to synthesize the conviction that the relations between the developed and underdeveloped peoples would never revert to what they were in the past.

It would be imprudent not to recognize that Pan Americanism is passing through its crucial hour: either it is renovated in order to create a truly solidary international community capable of elevating the level of living of its population, or it will disintegrate without possibility of remedy, carrying with it the fundamental values of democracy and liberty.

A perfunctory examination of the situation of the Americas will suffice to convince us that we are a continent in crisis. No doubt remains that the crisis of underdevelopment is universal. It is enough to remember that 70 percent of the world's population is constituted of underdeveloped peoples, who struggle in the tragic vicious circle of our epoch: They are poor because they produce little, and they produce little because they are too poor to obtain the means of producing more. But what makes the Latin American situation particularly dramatic is the fact that, contrary to the situation among other, more distant peoples, we are peoples already inscribed, by cultural formation, in the community of democratic peoples and that nevertheless we find ourselves without possibility of attaining levels of living compatible with the practice of democracy and with actual exercise of liberty.

That shocking contrast between the constellation of values which defines the American design and the hard reality of continental underdevelopment is the root of all the disturbances which at present ominously shake the very basis of Pan Americanism.

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Enclosure 1
Page 5
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Rio de Janeiro

Writing recently for a North American periodical, I had occasion to affirm that the Latin American demographic explosion and the growing political consciousness of the peoples of this hemisphere constitute two powerful factors which no government can ignore, and that they call for a dynamic theory of development for the guidance of inter-American economic cooperation, on pain of our seeing the moderate groups of Latin America lose ever more ground to revolutionary or neutralist leaders, who find in continental underdevelopment reasons to foment anti-Americanism and to call for anti-democratic therapeutics.

I consider it a dangerous illusion to believe that the inter-American system has its stability and survival assured by a set of geographical and economic factors which make impossible or problematical, for any Latin American country, an extra-continental political option. If during many years geography and economics conditioned inter-American relations in a manner more or less inevitable, I believe that no doubt remains that the astonishing achievements of contemporary technology have made political criteria based on geographic determinisms or economic fatalisms practically obsolete.

It is urgent that we convince ourselves that Pan Americanism will not survive unless the American peoples effectively wish its survival, and that in order that this collective will might exist, it is indispensable that 200 million Latin Americans find in the Inter-American system not merely a system of political--military alliance, but also an effective instrument in the service of continental development.

I am sure that the understanding that inter-American unity and solidarity are not gifts of History, but must be permanently re-created by the political will of all the Continent, is being strengthened day after day throughout all America, and that it will finally lead the American peoples to the formulation of a policy of development which will eliminate from the hemisphere the indices of underdevelopment and break once and for all the "vicious circle of poverty."

I see no other way to prevent the Latin American peoples, who are under ever-increasing pressure from an economic situation unfavorable to their vital interests, from seeking in the revolutionary heresy a solution for their problems.

I want to believe that the democratic leaders who hold in their hands the keys of world power and who, in consequence, shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding the essential values of our democratic

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Page 6
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Rio de Janeiro

belief, will convince themselves that preparations for military defense will be of no value if, on the internal front, the battle against misery and stagnation should not be joined.

Let us not deceive ourselves: We are experiencing, not only in Latin America, but in all the world, radically new situations, which require the establishment of a new system of relations between the highly industrialized and the underdeveloped peoples. In the face of the menace to the West represented by international communism, it is not conceivable that the democratic nations show themselves incapable of overcoming the errors of the past and of formulating a policy of greatness, which would demonstrate the capacity of democracy to meet the needs of the overwhelming majority of humanity, constituted by peoples who still vegetate on the threshold of modern civilization.

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Rec'd: NOVEMBER 30, 1960

12:26 PM

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Info

FROM: LONDON

TO: Secretary of State

SS
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NO: 2390, NOVEMBER 30, 5 PM

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILL

RMR

PRIORITY

DEITEL 3072.

EMBASSY NOV 30 QUERIED BRAZILIAN CHARGE RE QUADROS
DECISION ALONG LINES REFTEL. BRAZILIAN CHARGE PLANS
SEE QUADROS TONIGHT AND WILL PASS ON HIS REPLY TO
EMBASSY TOMORROW.

BARBOUR

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732.11/11-3060

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Control: 366

Rec'd: DECEMBER 1, 1960

1960 DEC 29 PM 7 06

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FROM: LONDON

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

EUR

NO: 2405, DECEMBER 1, NOON

PR

AC DIR: ESCAB

INFO: [Signature]

RM/R FILES

RMR

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 2405, REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 11.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

EMBTEL 2390.

BRAZILIAN CHARGE (CASTELLO-BRANCO) INFORMED EMOFF MORNING DEC 1 THAT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET MESSAGE CONTAINED DEPTTEL 3072 THRU TO QUADROS AS LATTER HAD LEFT UK UNEXPECTEDLY YESTERDAY MORNING. CASTELLO-BRANCO HAD NO INFO AS TO QUADROS DESTINATION AND HAD NOT KNOWN IN ADVANCE QUADROS WAS LEAVING. CONSEQUENTLY, HE UNABLE TO PASS ON REPLY TO DEPT'S MESSAGE.

IN QUERYING FONOFF TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT HAD ADDITIONAL INFO, EMOFF WAS INFORMED THAT QUADROS HAD LEFT WITHOUT NOTICE, PROBABLY BY AIR, APPARENTLY FOR MAJORICA. FONOFF SAID QUADROS WAS EXPECTED RETURN TO UK SOMETIME IN FIRST WEEK JANUARY, BUT IN VIEW HIS UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR DURING PRESENT VISIT, FONOFF WAS NOT PLACING GREAT FAITH IN HIS RETURN. (PLEASE PROTECT FONOFF COMMENTS).

BARBOUR

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Feb 14 12 22 PM '61

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Classification

Control: 1370

Rec'd: DECEMBER 2, 1960

ARA

Info

FROM: LONDON

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: 2429, DECEMBER 2, 6:00 P.M.

EUR

PR

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RMR

SENT DEPARTMENT 2429; REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 12.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

REFERENCE: EMBTEL 2405 REPEATED RIO DE JANEIRO 11.

NOW CONFIRMED THAT QUADROS LEFT LONDON NOVEMBER 30 ON AIRPLANE BOUND FOR MADRID.

BARBOUR

HZK

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0328

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

~~EST~~
~~EST~~ 14095
~~EST~~
11/12/60
RM/R

December 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Secretary
THROUGH: G - Mr. Hare *CHB*
S/S *rew*
FROM: ARA - Mr. Mann *TUM*
SUBJECT: President Eisenhower's Invitation to the President Elect of Brazil

832.10

As you know, the President elect of Brazil, Janio Quadros, is somewhat of an enigma. He had a good record as Governor of Sao Paulo and enjoyed the support of the American business community and conservative groups in Brazil during the recent electoral campaign. On the other hand, he has been singularly disinterested in establishing any direct contact with Jack Cabot since his election and after the election departed rather abruptly for Europe where unconfirmed reports have it that he will meet with Tito, Nasser and Nehru before taking office on January 31. While there is no solid proof for concluding that he will follow a neutralist policy, there is considerable reason to expect that he will play "hard to get" and will try to extract as much balance of payments and economic development aid from the United States as possible as a quid for continued Brazilian support of U.S. policies in the Cold War. Kubitschek's government on relinquishing office will leave Brazil in a rather precarious situation budgetwise and balance of payments wise. There is a high expectation that the new Administration will give substantial aid to Brazil, and the size of the bill which Quadros will presumably present may be in the neighborhood of \$200 or \$300 million, or even more, per annum. In view of this, I have suggested to Quadros' advisers that it would be well in this pre-inaugural period for Quadros to designate someone to begin studying with our people during December the various aspects of desirable fiscal and monetary reforms in Brazil and U.S. assistance in stabilization and economic matters. There has been no acceptance of this suggestion thus far.

Brazil is, of course, of key importance to us in Latin America. A number of people, including Nelson Rockefeller, have urged us to invite Quadros to the United States before he assumes office. In view of this, we, after some delay, obtained White House concurrence to invite Quadros for December 6 - 8 on an official visit as he returned to Brazil from Europe. Ambassador Whitney in London was asked to extend the invitation. He had considerable difficulty in getting to see Quadros, but finally was able to extend the invitation on November 16. Quadros indicated

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-2-

indicated at that time that he was planning an eye operation and said that he would reply to the invitation within three or four days. However, on November 30 he left England unexpectedly without having replied and went to Madrid. He may have gone on to Majorca from Spain.

Meanwhile the President's schedule has been rearranged so that instead of receiving Quadros on December 6 - 8 it is now desired to receive him on December 19 - 20. This change has not been communicated to Quadros.

Incidentally, an alleged representative of Quadros recently saw Mr. Kennedy and suggested that Kennedy and Quadros meet. Mr. Kennedy, according to the press, indicated that he would be pleased to see Mr. Quadros on the latter's journey back to Brazil. Later, the Brazilian Charge told the Department that on instructions from his Foreign Office he had informed Mr. Kennedy that Quadros probably would not be able to see Mr. Kennedy before Quadros' inauguration. There have been some newspaper stories which suggested that Mr. Quadros would be happy to receive Mr. Kennedy in Brazil.

The question now arises as to whether we should instruct our Embassy to try to find Mr. Quadros and inform him of the change in suggested dates, while attempting to elicit a reply to the President's invitation. If we do this, we should be aware that this would probably leak to the press and, if Quadros declines the invitation, as it appears now that he probably will, our President may be somewhat embarrassed by the turn-down.

Recommendation:

I recommend that we make no further effort to get in touch with Quadros and that we suggest to the White House that the dates of December 19 - 20 be kept open as long as possible to guard against the possibility that Quadros may change his mind and decide to accept. If this course of action meets your approval, Mr. Conger will discuss the question of the December 19-20 date with Mr. Stephens at the White House.

Approved CAH BFG 1960

Disapproved _____

40
ARA:TCMann
12/5/60
U/PR

U/PR Mr. Conger

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0330

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44-218
2-22-52

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12/21/60
W. J. ...

14671

**RM/R
FILE**

DEC 21 1960

**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SEN. A. J. GOODPASTER
THE WHITE HOUSE**

**Subject: Messages to the President from President
Kubitschek of Brazil**

There is enclosed a copy of a Note to the Secretary,
dated December 21, 1960 from the Charge d'Affaires of Brazil
which was delivered to the Department of State today. The
Note contains a message to the President from President
Kubitschek of Brazil acknowledging the President's message
of December 21, 1960 on the occasion of a memorial service
honoring the Brazilian war dead.

Since President Kubitschek's message simply acknowledges
the President's message of December 21, the Department does
not believe a reply is necessary and recommends that none be
sent.

W. J. ...
**Walter J. ...
Director
Executive Secretariat**

S/S RO

DEC 21 1960

143683

Enclosure:

**Copy of Note dated
December 21, 1960.**

12/21/60

143683

12/21/60

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ACTION
is assigned to

S/S

Washington, December 23, 1960.

N°406/920(42)(22)

RM/R
FILE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1960 DEC 27 AM 10 46
EX/VR
CURRENT RECORDS
BRANCH

Excellency,

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the following text of a message received from President Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira with the request that it be conveyed to His Excellency the President of the United States:

*X R
71. 11-21
832.424*

"Dear Mr. President:

At the solemn moment when the brave men who gave their lives for Democracy were brought home to their final rest, it was with great emotion that I made public the message sent through me by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces. The words of that Military Chief, now President of the United States, cannot but deeply touch the sentiments of all who are sharing today in the tribute rendered by Brazil to her valiant sons. In expressing my heartfelt thanks for this proof of care for the men whom you then commanded, I want to reaffirm

732. 11/12-2360

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732. 11/12-2360

His Excellency Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Mr R
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CS

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Emb. Washington/N°406/920(42)(22)/1960/page 2

to you my belief that Brazilian-American friendship, tempered by war and peace, will continue to be strengthened in benefit of the defense of our ideals of peace with freedom and of progress with justice, thus honoring the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice for the sake of a better and worthier life. May God guard Your Excellency. Juscelino Kubitschek."

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.



Carlos Alfredo Bernardes
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

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4671
RM/R
FILE

December 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR LT. COL. JOHN A. D. STAMBUCHER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Through: Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster

732.11/12-2360

In accordance with our telephone conversation earlier today, I enclose the original of the note dated December 23, 1960 from the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires to the Secretary of State. I would appreciate it if this original could be returned to us for the State Department files.

732.11/12-2360

/s/ Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.

Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.
Director
Executive Secretariat

Enclosure:

Note dated December 23, 1960
to the Secretary from the
Brazilian Charge d'Affaires.

S/S-RO
DEC 28 1960
A true copy of signed original

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Rev	
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S/S: WJStoessel, Jr.:mj

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Department of State

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54
Action
ARA

Classification Control: 176

Rec'd January 2, 1961
3:40 p.m.

Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
SS TO: Secretary of State
G
SP NO: 852, January 2, 2 p.m.
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ACTION: [Signature]
INFO: [Signature]
RM/R FILES: [Signature]

UMSC President Kubitschek in New Year's message to nation
UIGC reiterated at length and with well-worn OPA phraseology
ICA thesis of US indifference Latin America and dire effect
P on democratic cause should indifference continue.
USIA Recognized President Eisenhower and State Department
MOP recently had shown better understanding Latin American
OCB problems, having contributed to "moral or doctrinary
INR victories" for OPA, which, however, "insufficient in view
CIA dramatic exigencies of moment".

NSA He suggested US consider revision priorities for financial
OSD cooperation to benefit Latin America, new arrangements re-
ARMY garding time limits and terms repayment of current loans
NAVY and using its influence in international financial organiza-
AIR tions in behalf "more creative less unjust" attitude toward
COM Brazil's development plans.

TRSY President criticized "prosperous" western European nations
RMR also for "coldness and indifference" Latin America, quoting
Lleras Camargo's complaint at Bogota of failure western
Europeans heed US appeal for aid Latin America.

President closed speech optimistically quoting with high
praise remarks by President-elect Kennedy at Puerto Rico
December 15, 1958 on needed revision US-Latin American
policies and expressing conviction "something different will
soon occur."

Although press tended stress speech as grave warning to US
actually speech friendly and constructive in tone.

BOND

MLJ/10

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Rec'd: January 4, 1961
8:14 p.m. AM 10 18

Info FROM: Lisbon
SS TO: Secretary of State
G
EUR NO: 328, January 3, 8 p.m.
PR
INR PRIORITY
RMR SENT DEPARTMENT 328, REPEATED INFORMATION PRIORITY RIO 5

ACTION: *ESTD*
INFO: *LTD*
RM/R FILE: *file*

29

Janio Quadros, Brazilian President-Elect, arrived "incognito" Lisbon by air from Milan evening January 12 stopping Hotel Condastavel. Brazilian Ambassador de Lima states probably proceed Rio by ship in about week.

ELBRICK

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1509

January 4, 1961

7:02 pm 1-11-61

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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 868, January 4, 7 p.m.

ACTION:
INFO:
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*Call for info
drafted
1-11-61*

Embassy has received circular Foreign Office note notifying of inauguration President Quadros January 31 and regretting because conditions Brasilia, not possible invite special missions to ceremonies. Invitees from foreign missions being limited to Chief and wife and one secretary without wife.

Note states "in order have representation from countries with which we maintain diplomatic relations the Brazilian Government would welcome the designation of Chiefs of Mission in Brazil as Ambassadors on special mission to represent their respective countries at the inauguration ..."

Note requests urgent indication if this procedure will be followed. I would appreciate instructions.

CABOT

MRJ/4

*Called PER - Richardson (not here)
Called Mr. Mahon 1-11-61 will forward for news press.
Called O. Mr. Stanley reply 2348
Called Swank - will call back soon re
end of committee here can meet.*

FILED
MAR 31 1961

CA
CLASSIFIED
FEE

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ACTION		ACTION Classification	
ASSIGNED TO	TAKEN	DATE OF	DIRECTIONS
NAME OF OFFICER		ACTION	TO RM/R
& OFFICE SYMBOL			

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0339

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE COUNCIL
 CHARGE TO

1961 JAN 13 PM 4 44

04897

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Origin: SENT TO: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO 894
Amembassy PRAGUE (BY POUCH)
Amembassy WARSAW (BY POUCH)

Info: RPTD INFO: Amembassy LA PAZ 232

Rio 868, La Paz 362.

Brazilian Government has informed all foreign diplomatic missions Rio that conditions at Brasilia preclude inviting special delegations attend inauguration ceremonies President elect Quadros January 31 and that invitees from foreign diplomatic missions Rio limited to chief of mission and wife and one secretary without wife. Asked chiefs Rio missions be designated as ambassadors on special mission to inauguration and requested urgent indication if this procedure would be followed. U.S. has agreed this procedure.

Embassy La Paz reported January 11 Czech Vice Minister Foreign Affairs Hajek accompanied by representatives Czech Foreign and Commerce ministries will make six day visit Bolivia beginning next week at invitation Bolivian President. Hajek reportedly will then attend Brazilian inauguration.

Department concerned high ranking officials SovBloc countries having diplomatic relations Brazil may attend inauguration either as special ambassadors despite Brazilian contrary announcement or as uninvited guests, with resultant publicity favorable SovBloc interests. Addressee posts requested cable any such indication. Embassy Rio requested approach GOE for clarification.

4R
033-0037

732-11/1-461

Drafted by: ARA:BST/B:LTB/fig: tok 1/13/61
Clearance: EE - Mr. Somers (in substance)
EE/P - Mr. Weyland (in substance)
USIA - Mr. Dickens (in substance)
ARA/P

HERTER
EST - Mr. Boonstra

S/S-CR

JAN 13 1961 PM

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

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0340

Department of State

1961 JAN 12 PM 4 42

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

04249

SENT TO: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO 890 PRIORITY

Your 868. - 732.11/1-461

You may inform FonOff that President-elect has indicated intention follow procedure desired by GOB of designating Chief Mission in Brazil as representative with rank special Ambassador at Quadros inaugural ceremonies Brasilia January 31. Special credentials to be signed and forwarded after January 20.

Herter

HERTER

732.11/1-461

RM/B
Anal <i>78</i>
Rev
Set

CLASSIFIED FILE

732.11/1-461

ARA: EST/S: IAS: jok 1/11/61

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:

ARA - Mr. *[Signature]*

O - Mrs. Stanley (in substance) P - Mr. Herron (in substance)
 PER - Mrs. Richardson (in substance) S/S - Mr. Swank (in substance)
 U/ER - Mr. Conger (in substance) for Mr. Rusk

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JAN 12 1961 P.M.

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0341

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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35-31

Action

ARA

Info

EUR

INF

CIA

NSA

RMR

FROM: Lisbon

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 336, January 7

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 336, REPEATED INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 6

President elect Quadros of Brazil left Lisbon unexpectedly today in freighter SS DURANGO for Rio de Janeiro. During his stay in Lisbon he had no contact with Portuguese authorities.

ELBRICK

DT

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

Control: 3398

1961 8/10/69 January 7, 1961

1966 p.m.

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILES

732.11/1-761

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Mar 24 5 12 PM '61

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			

0342

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/1-961

FROM : AmEmbassy LISBON

236
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 9, 1961
DATE

REF :

TOY AF-5

17 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION ARA-4 REC'D 1-19	DEPT. IN F OTHER 0	RMP-2 EBR-5 INR-7 S/S-3 S/P-1 M/S-1 M/S-1 S-2 Civ-10 USIA-10 608-2 FBI-1 ASD 5 Army-4 Navy-4
-----------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---

SUBJECT: Visit of Brazilian President-Elect to Portugal. *Civ-6 NIA-2*

Dr. Janio Quadros, President-elect of Brazil, unexpectedly arrived in Lisbon in an Alitalia plane from Milan on January 1 at 8:30 P.M. accompanied by his wife and mother. The Brazilian Embassy had no advance knowledge of his coming to Lisbon and indeed it was only through the courtesy of the Alitalia airline that shortly before landing the Embassy was informed. Several members of the Brazilian Embassy were thus able to be on hand at the airport to greet him but no representative of the Portuguese Government was present. The airport authorities, however, dispensed with passport and customs formalities.

From the airport Dr. Quadros proceeded to the Hotel Condastavel where he was the guest of the owner, Mr. Duarte Martins, a Portuguese who made his fortune in São Paulo. He remained virtually incommunicado for the first few days of his stay and during that period, Ambassador Negrão de Lima, a political opponent of the President-elect, had no contact with him and remarked facetiously to the reporting officer that "he growls and slams the door in the face of anyone who attempts to speak to him." Dr. Quadros emerged from his seclusion on January 4 when he took a brief walk on the Avenida da Liberdade not far from his hotel. He subsequently attended a luncheon at the home of his friend, Mr. Duarte Martins in Estoril which, it is reported, was the only meal he took outside of his hotel. Pursued by journalists and photographers when walking along the Avenida da Liberdade on January 5, he gave a reporter of the leading "Diário de Notícias" the following off the knee statement written on a park bench: "Through the intermediary of the Diário de Notícias my salutations to the authorities and the Portuguese people with best wishes for prosperity, particularly to the workers, in the certainty that I am at the service of the cause of economic, spiritual and cultural unity of Brazilians and Lusitanians." Some diplomatic observers here believe that the expression "particularly the workers" reflects a veiled criticism of Portuguese labor conditions. On January 6 Dr. Quadros gave a reception in the Brazilian Embassy to selected members of the Brazilian colony and the Embassy staff. On another occasion he went to the Santa Maria Hospital to visit the victims of the recent Brazilian Air Force plane crash at the Lisbon airport. Originally scheduled to depart January 10 in the SS Argentina Star, he suddenly changed his plans and departed at 1:00 P.M. on January 7 in the Royal Mail freighter SS Durango, sailing directly for Santos.

732.11/1-961

CAA

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TAX:thakrypl
REPORTER

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
JAN 30 1961
CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2
Despatch 236
From Lisbon

He informed Ambassador Negrão de Lima of this change only an hour before sailing time. No representative of the Portuguese Government was present at Dr. Quadros' departure.

The Portuguese Government was particularly anxious to arrange a meeting for Dr. Quadros with Dr. Salazar and President Thomas and indeed noises in that sense were conveyed to him through Ambassador Negrão de Lima. Prime Minister Salazar, Foreign Minister Estima, and other Portuguese Government leaders left cards on Dr. Quadros at the Hotel Condestavel, but Dr. Quadros eventually turned down all overtures for personal exchanges, and, on his departure, entrusted Negrão with informing the Portuguese that the visit had been a purely private one and that he did not see Prime Minister MacMillan when he was in London nor government leaders in Italy and Spain.

Ambassador Negrão de Lima, as well as the Foreign Office, have assured the Embassy that during Dr. Quadros' stay in Lisbon he had absolutely no contact with any Portuguese officials. So far as his own Embassy is concerned, he was hastily met at the airport when he arrived, was present at the reception mentioned above, and on leaving Lisbon, was seen off only by Ambassador Negrão de Lima.

Commenting on his brief conversations with Dr. Quadros, Ambassador Negrão de Lima remarked that the President-elect had expressed a desire to be kept fully informed as to events in Cuba (which he mentioned specifically) and also on the general international situation. The Brazilian Embassy sent him a daily report based upon the press and messages received from the Itamaraty. Negrão also said that he found Quadros to be in good physical condition and that his recent eye operation was successful since his strabismus has been virtually corrected. Negrão added, as his personal opinion, that he did not believe Quadros would deviate from Brazil's traditional ties with the United States. He declined to predict, however, what would be the President-elect's attitude toward Portugal in her current UN troubles over Africa. Negrão did say, however, that although Quadros was "enigmatic" he believed that the Portuguese colony in Brazil was always sufficiently influential to exert pressure if this was found to be necessary. For their part the Portuguese are unquestionably puzzled about Dr. Quadros and his present conduct in avoiding an interview with Dr. Salazar, etc. has only heightened their concern as to the future of the Luso-Brazilian community.

For the Ambassador:

Theodore A. Xanthopoulos
Theodore A. Xanthopoulos
Counselor of Embassy

Copy sent to: AmEmb London, Rio de Janeiro
AmCan Oporto

CONFIDENTIAL

0344

This File Has Been Charged To You - Please Return It Within One Year
If It Is Transferred - Call Ext. 2164

RETURN TO CURRENT RECORDS BRANCH, RM/R, ROOM 1438 NS/E

NS14
10800

0345

FE: NA; DM: Bane: emb
(Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

732.11/1-1861

XR033.95232

Memorandum of Conversation

(29)

DATE: January 18, 1961

SUBJECT: Brazilian Cancellation of Special ROK Mission to Presidential Inauguration at Brasilia

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Kwang Lim Koh - Minister, Korean Embassy
Mr. David M. Bane - Director, Northeast Asian Affairs

COPIES TO: FE (2) Ambassador Rio de Janeiro
NA 2 cc (5)
INR
INRERC (2) 6
RAS (1)
ANA (1)
Embassy Seoul

JAN 24 1961

This document must be returned to the NSG/Comint Staff

732.11/1-1861

During the course of a call on January 17 Minister Koh stated that his Embassy had been informed by the Brazilian Embassy that the latter's government had, in response to a Korean proposal, stated that it would not be feasible for a special Korean mission to attend the Presidential inauguration at Brasilia at the end of January due to the absence of available facilities. Minister Koh expressed disappointment and concern that the Brazilian Government's action might have political motivation.

Minister Koh was informed on January 18 that on the basis of information available to us, it appeared that the Brazilian Government had limited attendance at the inauguration to the Chiefs of Mission and their wives resident at Rio plus one additional Embassy officer due to the extreme lack of available accommodations at Brasilia. It was pointed out that there did not appear to be any political significance to the action taken by the Brazilian Government with respect to the visit of a special Korean mission. It was noted that while accommodations did not appear to be available at Brasilia at the time of the inauguration, we did think that the visit of a Korean mission to Brazil was desirable and the personal suggestion was made that the Korean Government might wish to consider sending a mission later this spring to Brazil.

1961 JAN 24 10 50 AM

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0346

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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46

CONFIDENTIAL

NUMBERED

Action

Classification Control: 8667

Rec'd: January 17 5 1961
1961 JAN 18
2:37 p.m.

ARA

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: 913, January 17, Noon

H

EUR

SENT DEPARTMENT 913; REPEATED INFORMATION PRAGUE 3, WARSAW 1, LA PAZ 7.

P

INR

Department telegram 894.

CIA

NSA

O

A

RMR

Chief Political Division assured Embassy officer no special delegations or emissaries will be permitted attend inauguration. Hajek has transit Brazilian visa and will not be invited even if in country at time. Added that facilities so limited Brasilia only resident Chiefs of Mission being invited.

CABOT

LSA

Fred Dickens 5749

732.11/1-1761

MAR 31 1961

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CONFIDENTIAL

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

0347

INCOMING TELEGRAM - Department of State

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COPIES REC'D ARA

54
Action
ARA

Control NUMBER 2168
Rec'd: January 23, 1961
5:32 p.m.

Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
SS TO: Secretary of State
G
FR NO: 932, January 23, 3 p.m.
P
RMR

ACTION
INFO
RM/R FILES

This document must be returned to the RM/R Central Files

Hope that on occasion of President Quadros inauguration on January 31, President Kennedy will send him an appropriately cordial message.

CABOT

LSA

732-11/1-2361 HBS

MAR 10 2 18 PM '61

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	ACTION TAKEN DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

0348

JOHN F. KENNEDY
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To His Excellency
Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira,
President of the Republic of the
United States of Brazil.

Great and Good Friend:

Desiring to give evidence of my appreciation of the cordial relations existing between the United States of America and the Republic of the United States of Brazil, I have made choice of John M. Cabot as my Personal Representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of His Excellency Jânio da Silva Quadros as President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

I have entire confidence that Ambassador Cabot will be acceptable to Your Excellency in the distinguished duty with which I have invested him.

I therefore request Your Excellency to receive my Personal Representative favorably and to accept from him the renewed assurances of my high regard and of the friendship entertained for Your Excellency and the Government and people of the Republic of the United States of Brazil by the Government and people of the United States of America.

May God have Your Excellency in His wise Keeping.

Your Good Friend,

By the President: /s/ John F. Kennedy

Secretary of State.
Washington, January 24, 1961.

S/S CR
JAN 25 1961 PM

NOV
Anal
267
284

PER/PCS:CYoung
1-18-61

PER ✓

EST ✓

ASA ✓

S/S-CR

1 of the set of 24 copies

The document here is identical to the original Central file.

732.11/1-2461

LMS

732.11/1-2461

0349

UNCLASSIFIED

The Honorable
John W. Cabot,
American Ambassador,
Rio de Janeiro.

Sir:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the President has designated you his Personal Representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of His Excellency Jânio da Silva Quadros as President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, which are scheduled to be held at Brasilia on January 31, 1961.

The letter accrediting you in this capacity is enclosed, together with copies for the Foreign Office and the Embassy.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure:

Letter of Credence,
with copies.

S/CR
JAN 23 1961 PM

PER/FCS:CYoung
1-16-61

PER

EST

ARA

S/CR



0350

Polly Yates to AEH:
White House agrees that
no reply is necessary, 1/31/61.

AEH informed 1/31/61

[Handwritten signature]

RM/R

10 EISE

XR-14671

JAN 30 1961

**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GEN. A. J. CONRATHER
THE WHITE HOUSE**

**Subject: Message to President Eisenhower,
dated December 22, 1960 from
President Kubitschek of Brazil**

There is enclosed for your files the original of a message, dated December 22, 1960 from President Kubitschek of Brazil to President Eisenhower. The letter was transmitted to the Department by the Brazilian Embassy on January 25. The text of this message was previously sent to you with my memorandum, dated December 27, 1960. ~~Since this message simply acknowledges President Eisenhower's message of December 22, 1960, the Department believes that no reply is necessary.~~

732.11/P-2561 RM 7/11/61

TJ Dunnington
**Walter J. Staccal, Jr.
Director
Executive Secretariat**

Enclosure:

**Message to President
from President Kubitschek,
dated December 22, 1960.**

S/S-RO

JAN 30 1961

is in copy of signed original

EM/E
Anal. <i>32</i>
Rev.
Cat.

S/S-RO:CJohnson:md 1/30/61

(3)

439002



ACTION
is assigned to
RM/R
SYS
FILE

Washington, D.C.,
January 25, 1961.

1006
JW

23/920(42)(22)

Excellency,

I have the honor to refer to this Embassy's note n^o 406/920(42)(22) of December 23, 1960, transmitting the translated text of a message from President Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira and requesting that the same be conveyed to the President of the United States of America.

YR
7.11.1961

The original of the aforementioned communication, addressed to His Excellency Dwight D. Eisenhower, has since been received and is enclosed herewith, together with the expression of my anticipated thanks for Your Excellency's good offices in having it forwarded to its destination.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Carlos Alfredo Bernardes
Carlos Alfredo Bernardes
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE REFERRED TO THE RM/R CENTRAL FILES

752.11/1-2561

Enc att
(5)

His Excellency Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

CHLL/cfb 400418

FILED
SEP 25 1961

732.11/1-2561

0352

FORM DS-10 4-1-55		DEPARTMENT OF STATE REFERENCE SLIP		DATE 2-22-61	
TO:	NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS
1.	Mrs. Wilson	RMIR	1239	NS/E	
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
APPROVAL		NOTE AND FORWARD			
AS REQUESTED		NOTE AND RETURN			
COMMENT		PER CONVERSATION			
FOR YOUR INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY			
INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE		SEE ME			
NECESSARY ACTION		SIGNATURE			
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING					
<p style="text-align: right;">GPO 574888</p> <p>Attached for RMIR files is memo to the Secretary from ARR - Mr. Mann, dated 1/25/61.</p>					
FROM (NAME AND ORGANIZATION)			ROOM NO. AND BLDG.		
ARR:EST/B: J. A. Wilson			6256 NS/E		
SIGNATURE by him			PHONE NO. 3643		



OFFICIAL USE ONLY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

EST

January 25, 1961

TO - The Secretary
THROUGH - S/S
FROM - ARA Mr. Mann
SUBJECT - Suggested message from President Kennedy to President-elect Jânio da Silva QUADROS of Brazil on the Occasion of the Letter's Inauguration

820

Discussion

On Tuesday, January 31, 1961, President-elect Jânio da Silva QUADROS will be inaugurated President of Brazil. Although no special delegations were invited, President Kennedy, in accordance with the request of the Brazilian Government, agreed to designate the Chief of our diplomatic mission at Rio de Janeiro as a special representative at the inauguration. The special credentials for Ambassador Cabot have been prepared and have been transmitted to him in Rio de Janeiro.

Under the circumstances, I believe it would be appropriate for the President also to send a special message to Mr. Quadros on this occasion. A suggested message is attached (TAB B).

If the suggested message is approved, the Department will cable the text of the message to Ambassador Cabot for delivery to President-elect Quadros before the inaugural ceremonies at Brasilia. It is believed that the message, if approved, should be released to the public at Washington and Brasilia at 11 a.m. (Washington time), January 31, 1961, provided President-elect Quadros has no objection. Embassy Rio de Janeiro will be requested to confirm in advance that President-elect Quadros has no objection to the scheduled release.

xrj
7/11/61-KE

732.11/1-2561

Recommendation

That you sign the attached memorandum (TAB A) for the President submitting for his consideration a suggested message from him to President-elect Quadros.

Concurrences

P U/PR
Mr. Kretzmann (in substance) Mr. Conger (in draft)

[S] DEAN RUSK
JAN 26 1961

Attachments:

- 1. Memorandum for the President (TAB A).
- 2. Suggested message (TAB B).

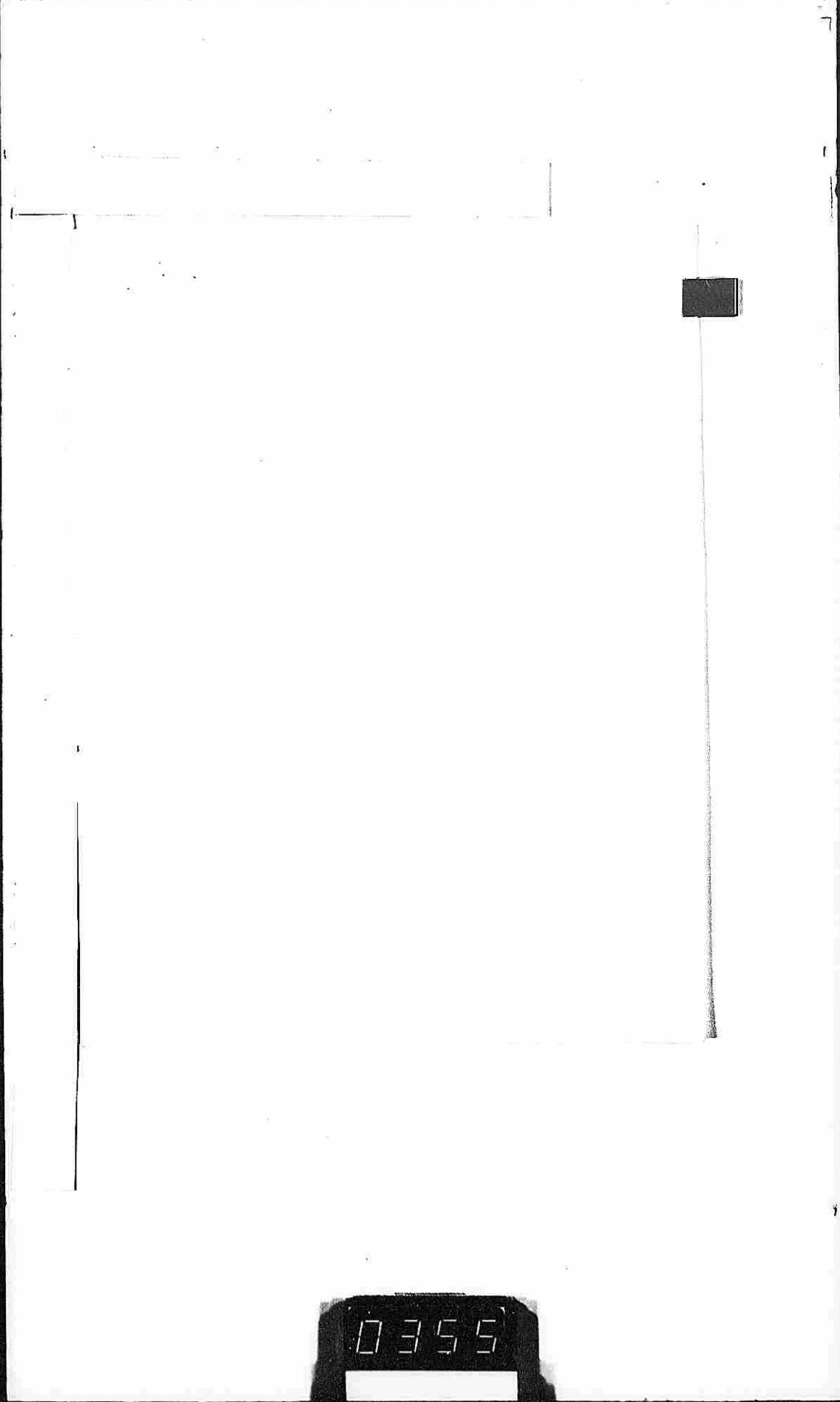
RAA:EST/B: JWilson:LTBriggs:lms 1/24/61
gms

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Anal. [initials]
Rev. [initials]
Dist. [initials]

FILED
MAR 20 1961





0355

Rm/R

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JAN 26 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Suggested Message to President-elect Quadros on the Occasion of his Inauguration as President of Brazil

On January 31, 1961, President-elect Juscelino Kubitschek will be inaugurated President of Brazil in ceremonies to take place at Brasilia at 9:00 a.m. (Washington time). Although no special delegations were invited, you have designated Ambassador Cabot to represent you at the inauguration in accordance with the wishes of the Brazilian Government. His special credentials for this purpose have been transmitted to him.

Under the circumstances, I believe that it would be appropriate for you also to send a special message to Mr. Quadros on this occasion. A suggested text has been drafted and is enclosed for your consideration.

If you approve the suggested message, I recommend the Department be authorized to cable the text to Ambassador Cabot for delivery to President-elect Quadros before the inauguration. I also recommend that this message, if approved, be released at Washington and Brasilia at 11:00 a.m. (Washington time) on January 31, 1961, provided President-elect Quadros has no objection.

/S/ DEAN RUSK

Dean Rusk

Enclosure:

Suggested message.

S/S - RO

JAN 26 1961

A true copy of signed original

ARA:EST/B:JVM:lsc:LHR:ags:lmh:jak 1/25/61

Retyped in S/S-RO 1/25/61

Concurrences P- Mr. Kristmann (in substance)



OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SUGGESTED MESSAGE

Dear Mr. President:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's inauguration as Chief Executive of our friendly neighbor and wartime ally, the United States of Brazil, I extend to you my warmest personal congratulations and the most sincere good wishes of the people of the United States of America.

Once in twenty years presidential inaugurations in your country and mine occur within days of each other. This year of 1961 is signaled by that happy coincidence. At this time, each of us assumes challenging duties for which he has been freely chosen by his fellow citizens. To each of us is entrusted the heavy responsibility of guiding the affairs of a democratic nation founded on Christian ideals and aspiring to common goals of peace and human betterment.

It is my earnest wish, Mr. President, to fortify the spirit of cooperation and mutual esteem which has always marked relations between our countries. In that spirit, let us work together to reinvigorate the Alliance of American Republics, recognizing the magnitude of the tasks we face, and confident in the strength of the heritage we share.

Sincerely,

His excellency

Janis de Silva Quadros,

President of the United States of Brazil,

Brasilia.

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0357

0358

Approved by the SA 1/27/51
(See Memorandum to Mr. [Name])

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]

JAN 26 1951

820

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible typed text follows]

JAN 11 11 26 AM '51 CS/CS

THE DEAN BUSH

SS-RO
JAN 25 1951

[Illegible typed text and signatures]

0359

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SUGGESTED MESSAGE

Dear Mr. President:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's inauguration as Chief Executive of our friendly neighbor and wartime ally, the United States of Brazil, I extend to you my warmest personal congratulations and the most sincere good wishes of the people of the United States of America.

Once in twenty years presidential inaugurations in your country and mine occur within days of each other. This year of 1961 is signalized by that happy coincidence. At this time, each of us assumes challenging duties for which he has been freely chosen by his fellow citizens. To each of us is entrusted the heavy responsibility of guiding the affairs of a democratic nation founded on Christian ideals and aspiring to common goals of peace and human betterment.

It is my earnest wish, Mr. President, to fortify the spirit of cooperation and mutual esteem which has always marked relations between our countries. In that spirit, let us work together to reinvigorate the alliance of American Republics, recognizing the magnitude of the tasks we face, and confident in the strength of the heritage we share.

Sincerely,

His excellency

Jusé de Silva Góndes,

President of the United States of Brazil,

Brasília.

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0360

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

1961 JAN 27 PM 3 19

CLASSIFICATION

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Classification

11320

SENT TO: AMEMBASSY RIO DE JANEIRO 457

Deliver following message to President-elect Quadros from the President. Advise date time delivery:

QUOTE: January 27, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's inauguration as Chief Executive of our friendly neighbor and wartime ally, the United States of Brazil, I extend to you my warmest personal congratulations and the most sincere good wishes of the people of the United States of America.

Once in twenty years presidential inaugurations in your country and mine occur within days of each other. This year of 1961 is signalized by that happy coincidence. At this time, each of us assumes challenging duties for which he has been freely chosen by his fellow citizens. To each of us is entrusted the heavy responsibility of guiding the affairs of a Democratic nation founded on Christian ideals and aspiring to common goals of peace and human betterment.

It is my earnest

(Handwritten)
11320

732.11/1-2761

Approved for Release	Classified by	Authority
ADA: [Signature]	11320	4/8 - Mr. [Name]
Mr. [Name]	THE WHITE HOUSE	Gen. [Name]
Mr. [Name]	OFFICIAL USE ONLY	Classification

0361

Page 2 of telegram to Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

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Classification

It is my earnest wish, Mr. President, to fortify the spirit of cooperation and mutual esteem which has always marked relations between our countries. In that spirit, let us work together to reinvigorate the alliance of American Republics, recognizing the magnitude of the tasks we face, and confident in ~~the~~^{the} strength of the heritage we share.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy UNQUOTE

If Quadros perceives no objection, ~~the~~ White House plans release message 11:00 a.m. Washington time on January 31. Advise Department NIACT.

RUSK

Rusk
FO

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

0362

February 3, 1961

Dear Senator Smathers

732-11/1-2861

Your communication of January 28, 1961 to the Secretary of State, transmitting for his attention a letter from Dr. Joseph F. Thornburg, has been referred to me for reply.

The Department is very appreciative of Dr. Thornburg's offer to serve as a member of the official United States delegation to the inauguration of President Goulart of Brazil, which took place on January 31 at the new capital, Brasilia. It may be of interest to Dr. Thornburg to know that the Brazilian Government requested that the delegations to the inauguration be restricted to each country's chief of mission at Rio de Janeiro and one diplomatic secretary. (The principal reason for limiting the size of the delegations was the lack of adequate facilities at the new capital.) In conformance with this request, President Kennedy designated our Ambassador to Brazil, The Honorable John H. Cabot, to represent him at the inauguration.

2

732-11/1-2861

If I may be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

\$

Enclosure:

William E. Macomber, Jr. X
Assistant Secretary

From Dr. Thornburg.

The Honorable
George A. Smathers,
United States Senate.

ARABEST/By Briggs: jck 2/1/61

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FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT		DATE DUE	
SMATHERS, GEORGE A.		2/2/61	
		DATE REC'D	
		1/31/61	
DATE	FILED	NO.	
1/29/61		400508	
SUBJECT			
HON. LETTER FROM DR. JOSEPH P. THOMAS RE. INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT - ELECT JANIO QUADRAS			
TO:	TO:	TO:	TO:
EST/B			
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
1/31/61			
ANSWERED		NO REPLY NECESSARY	

0364

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., January 28, 1961

Respectfully referred to

Office of The Secretary
of State
State Department
Washington 25, D. C.

The attached is referred
to you for your review
and consideration.

Letter and attachments, if any,
microreproduced on 16mm

400502

George A. Smathers

GEORGE A. SMATHERS, U. S. S.

enc

ACTION

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Action

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Control: 797

Rec'd: FEBRUARY 1, 1961

8:00 PM

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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 993, FEBRUARY 1

USIA
INR
CIA
NSA

SHORTLY AFTER TAKING OFFICE JANUARY 31 PRESIDENT JANIO QUADROS
ADDRESSED NATION OVER NATIONAL RADIO AND TV HOOKUP IN WHAT
MAY BE SUMMARIZED AS REALISTIC, KNOWLEDGEABLE AND HIGHLY IN-
TELLIGENT ANALYSIS OF "STATE OF THE UNION", PRINCIPALLY
DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

PROMISING "ROUGH AND HARSH" GOVERNMENT AND DISCLAIMING ANY
PASSIONS, HE SAID NEVERTHELESS HE BRINGS WITH HIM BROOM WHICH
PEOPLE HANDED HIM AND WHICH HE WILL USE AS PROMISED, BUT
STRICTLY IMPARTIALLY. TURNING TO SITUATION IN BRAZIL, HE DEVOTED
THIRD OF SPEECH ANALYZING COUNTRY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION
WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "TERRIBLE", WITH ACCURATE FIGURES
POINTING TO HEAVY EMISSIONS OF PAPER MONEY AND EXTERNAL DEBT.
HE WAS GLOOMY ABOUT BRAZIL'S INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
SITUATION AND CONTINUED FALL PRICES BRAZIL EXPORTS. NOTING
BUDGET DEFICITS OVER PAST TEN YEARS ARE "FRIGHTENING", PRES
WENT ON TO SAY PAST ADMINISTRATION COULD NOT MEET FOREIGN
OBLIGATIONS TO IMF AND EXIM BANK. IT IS NECESSARY "THIS PEOPLE
OPPRESSED BY UNDERDEVELOPMENT, RACKED BY ILLNESS AND BY
PAUPERISM USE ITS LAST NICKELS TO HONOR DEBTS CONTRACTED IN
NAME OF BRAZIL." HE NOTED THAT FOREIGN AND NATIONAL BANKING
AND ECONOMIC CIRCLES UNDERSTAND THIS, BUT DOES NOT KNOW IF
SAME IS TRUE OF GENERAL PUBLIC, WHICH "MAIOE YRLIN* INEBRAT-
ING VAPORS OF AN ALMOST IRRESPONSIBLE EUPHORIA".

ON SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SITUATION HE SAID, "I SEE SCANDALS
OF ALL KINDS EVERYWHERE. I SEE FAVORITISM, NEPOTISM ...
REFERRING TO "ROMANTIC LYRICAL IDEALISM OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY"
WHICH HE FELT WAS MAGNIFICENT, SAID UNFORTUNATELY HAS BEEN
USED BY NEW IMPERIALISM WHICH SEEKS WORLD SUPREMACY, WHICH
HAS MANAGED

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-2- 993, FEBRUARY 1, FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

HAS MANAGED TO ESTABLISH EVEN IN INTELLECTUAL CIRCLES A SPECIES OF "MYSTIC OF SELF-DESTRUCTION, OF CIVIC MASOCHISM OF EXSTASY OF DISSATISFIED MASSES" WHICH LED TO CONFLICT BETWEEN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY, FUNCTIONARIES AND LABORERS, CITY DWELLERS AND RURAL WORKERS. THUS LIBERAL ORTHODOXY HAS BECOME OUTMODED. DEMOCRACIES WHOULD ADJUST THEMSELVES TO NEW CONDITIONS. RIGHT OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE AND TO STRIKE SHOULD BE GRANTED BUT DESTRUCTION OF SOCIAL ORDER AVOIDED. HE SPOKE AGAINST FALSE NATIONALISM AND CALLED FOR UNSELFISHNESS IN USE OF NATIONAL INCOME IN ORDER BE ABLE MAKE INDISPENSABLE INVESTMENTS FOR PROGRESS OR "SHORTLY WE WILL BE COMPELLED TO BEG FOR INTERNATIONAL CHARITY."

ON INTERNATIONAL FRONT HE ATTACKED "POLITICAL OPERATORS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES NOT ALWAYS BORN IN THOSE LANDS INTENT ON AWAKENING AND EXACERBATING HATES WITHIN NATIONS OF HEMISPHERE, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ENORMOUS DIFFICULTIES WHICH PEOPLE MUST FACE ... THESE EFFORTS MUST BE UNMASKED". HE EXCORIATED UNDEMOCRATIC SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN COUNTRIES "WHOSE INSTITUTIONS FELL IN CONSEQUENCE OF FRATRICIDAL WARS WHICH DID NOT BRING HEAVENLY REIGN", POINTING TO LACK OF LIBERTIES ETC. HE SAID HE SEEKS ACHIEVE FOR BRAZIL DUE PLACE IN CONCERT OF NATIONS WHICH TASK IS POSSIBLE THROUGH REAL AND FULL SOVEREIGN POLICY BEFORE ALL AND WHATEVER NATIONS. "RECENTLY FROM DISTURBED ANTILLES THERE REACHED ME ECHO OF VOICES OF HOPE WITH WHICH THAT FEARLESS AND PROUD PEOPLE AWAITS NEW US GOVERNMENT AND INAUGURATION OF THIS GOVERNMENT ITSELF, IN HOPES OF DIFFERENT POLICIES OF COOPERATION FOR ALL CONTINENT." SPOKE OF AGONIZING COLONIALISM UNABLE SOLVE ITS PROBLEMS AND NEED BRAZIL EXTEND HAND NEW NATIONS. ADDED "FAITHFUL TO ITS ORIGIN, TO ITS TRADITIONS, TO ITS TENDENCIES, TO ITS GEOGRAPHY, NATION WILL NOT FORGET AND SOLEMNLY RATIFIES ALL ITS LEGAL AND GENUINE OBLIGATIONS". HE EXTENDED HIS HAND TO ALL COUNTRIES OF HEMISPHERE, ALSO TO OLD EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC COUNTRIES "WITHOUT POLITICO-PHILOSOPHICAL PREJUDICES", AND SAID BRAZIL'S PORTS WOULD BE OPEN TO ALL WHO WISH TO TRADE WITH IT. "WE ARE A

COMMUNITY WITHOUT

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-3- 993, FEBRUARY 1, FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

COMMUNITY WITHOUT RANCOR OR FEARS. WE HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE
IN OUR STRENGTH TO DEAL WITH ANYONE."

CABOT

HC

* AS RECEIVED. WILL BE SERVICED UPON REQUEST.

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AIR POUCH

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/2-361
XR 832.90
FEB - 7 1961

FROM : AMEMBASSY, RIO DE JANEIRO

682
DESP. NO.

February 3, 1961

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF :

Enclosure

25 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	2-13	Cia -10 NSIA-10 TR-3 FEB 10 1961 AMB-4

SUBJECT: New President of Brazil's Address to the Nation. Feb-6 Bpm-10

There is transmitted herewith the inauguration day address of the new President, Janio Quadros to the people of Brazil, an address notable for its eloquence and significant for its content.

Of particular interest was his exposé of the financial problems he is inheriting in connection with which he quoted figures substantially in accord with those reported by the Embassy in recent despatches regarding the external and internal debts of the nation, the anticipated federal budgetary deficit for the present fiscal year, the tremendous increases in credit expansion and cost of living. Unlike outgoing President Kubitschek, who in his farewell address to the nation, declared that the advanced nations of the world had a duty to aid underdeveloped countries, Quadros promised that Brazil's debts would be paid off "slowly, patiently, dollar by dollar, cruzeiro by cruzeiro" in the belief that through an honest and courageous scheduling of these obligations "international cooperation" could be counted upon.

He also struck out against corruption and nepotism in government which he promised to clean up with his now famous broom, and special interests in general stating that all these interests cannot be satisfied unless the economy grows as a whole. He said that if each continues to hold out his hand without regard to the needs of others, soon "nothing would be left for investments indispensable to our progress", and Brazil "would be compelled to resort to international charity".

For political aspects of the speech, see Embassy Despatch 675 of February 1, 1961, and a more detailed analysis which will be submitted soon by the Embassy.

For the Ambassador:

Coordinated:

William A. Fowler

William A. Fowler

Counselor for

Economic Affairs

Enclosure: Translation of President Janio Quadros' Address to the Nation.

John Krizay
Second Secretary of Embassy

JKrizay/mwc
REPORTER

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FEB 7 1961

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Despatch 682
Rio de Janeiro

TRANSLATION

Source: Brazil Herald, February 2, 1961 ^{1/}

Complete Text of New Brazilian President's Address
to the Nation

"Elevated to the Presidency of the Republic by the unmistakable determination of the Brazilian people, I cannot, and I do not want to begin this term of office without thanking this vote of hope. Our active and hard-working people, here in front of me, spiritually present, are witnessing in this act the triumph of their civic anxieties. I am certain that the women and men whom I confronted and to whom I directed my speeches during the campaign in the Northeast, the West, the Center, the East and the South of the country have their attention turned toward this Federal District, lifting their prayers to the Almighty, for the success of the administration that is beginning. May the Almighty God enlighten me and care for me during the journey.

As I affirmed in many sections of the country's territory, this will be a harsh and tough government; such objectives are not meant as a threat; but they speak the truth of one who does not lie to his fellow citizens, because he neither flees from his duty nor denies his convictions. With the protection of divine inspiration, with the support of the people, with the support of the Legislative and the Judicial, I know that I will redeem the word of faith pledged in public.

We are a democratic state whose purposes are contained in a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The people will be my compass and my destiny.

Invested as the head of the Executive, I judge it my duty to relate for all to know the present state of the Republic. It is indispensable that everyone know the extent and importance of the whole truth about the problems I am challenged to put in order. It is necessary that you know what is being delivered to me and the true conditions in which they are being delivered. I hold it indispensable to make a sharp inventory of the questions that await us, and which result not only in the stage of development we attain but also in the shortness of a sure vision, at the same time general and specific but often contradictory demands of that collectivity. I accept the term of office, but judge me by what you find between what I receive and that which I will transmit. I am not prejudiced against anyone in particular. People say that I am prejudiced, but at the same time no one starting from the highest administrative echelons on down, will be permitted to depart from the rules of exaction, good behavior and integrity which will characterize public affairs during the next five years. As a candidate I did not flight back, and as President I have no passions to gratify nor adversaries to get even with.

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^{1/} Certain obvious corrections in the Brazil Herald translation have been made by the Embassy.

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I will fight with all the resources within my power the counterfeit political and administrative system which has disgraced our country, as a result of irresponsible deed and currency issues without hacking. I will not spare efforts in the fight against the adulteration and corruption which pollutes and weakens our regime. The broom which the people entrusted to me when they elected me to the Assemblies is in my possession and will be used in the jobs contracted for. I will use it in accordance with my promises and as urged by the people, but strictly unbiased. Statistics, however, remain averse to rhetorical phrases and to the gracefulness of poetry. If conclusions are to be drawn from statistics it is that they are contained in the situation which is for me to analyze. It would be profitable, especially for those who will judge history, if everyone should bear his own share of the common burden.

The financial situation of Brazil is frightful. On the one hand, the hundreds of millions of cruzeiros added to circulation in the last five years; the money supply jumped from 57 billion to 206 billion cruzeiros. I lack figures on the fabulous amount of paper currency issued during the current month. I would not be a bit surprised if the issue for that period would show a still larger flow of money. In terms of hundreds of thousands, we owe foreign countries a total of 3 billion, 802 million dollars, which records within that period an increase of 1 billion, 435 million dollars over the preceding outstanding balance.

The situation is all the more serious considering that, during my administration alone, I will have to pay off foreign currency commitments totalling about 2 billion dollars. Within the current fiscal year alone, these obligations amount to 600 million dollars. It should also be emphasized that, in addition to obligations which must be met by a certain deadline, there are certain transactions carried out by the Exchange Department (of the Bank of Brazil) amounting to 90 million dollars against anticipated foreign exchange earnings. It goes without saying that sizeable sums of money will have to be deducted from the meager earnings of our 1961 exports. Let it be stressed that, in spite of the fact that the Exchange Department has been issuing FVCs at 150 days, it has not been delivering the exchange on the terms agreed, the delivery being made with a delay of one month or more. On the other hand, the sizeable commitments involving the pledging of guarantees to foreign loans assumed by the National Bank for Economic Development cause a great deal of distress. Commitments on behalf of the National Treasury amount to 11 billion, 200 million cruzeiros, and those for account of the Bank itself run to a total of 34 billion, 600 million cruzeiros. In this way - and although we take as a basis the artificial price of the "cost of exchange" of 100 cruzeiros to the dollar, the cited guarantees constitute a supplementary obligation of 346 million dollars.

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One must add to these fabulous debts the internal obligations, namely, the amount of indebtedness of the Treasury to the Bank of Brazil, unpaid commitments from 1956 to 1960 and the increased debt of the Nation to the social security institutes. I do not have an optimistic view of the outlook of the country's balance of payments in the immediate future. International prices of practically every raw material continue to go down, because supply exceeds demand.

As far as coffee is concerned, a wealth that must be defended on a short and long-term basis, something which has unfortunately been overlooked, prospects appear to be promising. As of January 31, 1956, the average price of coffee in cents per pound was 47 cents. As of today, said price is 35 cents. The difference thereof results in frightful loss of hard currency earnings to the Nation. Stocks now in the hands of the Brazilian Coffee Institute and purchased by the Government amount to about 40 million bags. I still do not possess statistical figures on private sales by exporters. However, the stocks warehoused by IBC alone, and the quality of which is debatable, costs Brazilian taxpayers more than 200 million cruzeiros a month.

In the last ten years, budgetary deficits were appalling. From 1951 to 1955 they jumped to 28 billion and 800 million cruzeiros; from 1956 to 1960 they increased to 193 billion and 600 million cruzeiros. Potential deficit for the 1961 fiscal year - the first year of my government - amounts to 108 billion. This figure is made up as follows: budget 302 billion and 300 million cruzeiros; transferred credits 3 billion; credits to be opened 30 billion; settlement of overdue commitments (residuos passivos) 15 billion; expenditures without credit 10 billion; other expenditures - Brasilia - 10 billion. Even assuming that the revenue for the fiscal year, forecast at 246,5 billion, might reach 262 billion, i.e. 19 percent over 1960 receipts, our estimated deficit would still be fully justified.

Rising cost-of-living indices within those same ten years, as figured by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, runs parallel with the remaining consequences of the inflationary spiral. In using the 1948 basic index of 100, we reached the 259 figure in 1955 and 820 last December.

Investments made and those which are underway in Brasilia amount to 72 billion and 600 million cruzeiros.

In spite of extensions secured and of imprudent overdrafts, our overdue foreign commitments could not be met on established maturity dates. In November last, we did not have US\$47,700,000 with which to pay obligations assumed with the International Monetary Fund. Likewise, we lacked funds to meet two obligations falling due with the Eximbank, namely one amounting to 8,200,000 dollars and the other 20,100,000 dollars. The only measure taken was to pass overdue com-

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mitments on to the administration which now is installed. As it is, between 1961 and 1965, I will have to meet installments amounting to 853,650,000 dollars. Converting this figure at the free rate of 200 cruzeiros to the dollar - we will have 376,730,000,000 cruzeiros. Mind you: 376,730,000,000 cruzeiros. It is up to me to secure the funds to replace that which others consumed. And the total referred to above does not include obligations covering the liquidation of PVCs, financed imports of spare parts, amortization or debts from private groups and companies.

I will now have to pay patiently and bitterly every dollar and every cruzeiro that was spent in what has been done, and which has been so largely publicized. I promise to pay back, slowly, patiently, dollar by dollar, cruzeiro by cruzeiro. Today, it is imperative, in this Nation which has a new façade, but whose economy is depleted, that its people, oppressed by underdevelopment, decayed by disease and by poverty, use its very last pennies, for the sake of Brazil.

On the other hand, the rates of growth of the national economy as reflected by the value of gross national product are not consistent with the financial and economic obligations herein summarized and stressed. On the contrary, they show that fiscal burdens, i.e., the magnitude of the hardships imposed on the people in the last few years, increased from 22 to 30 per cent. These are official figures. It is imperative that the people get acquainted with such figures, and that they apprehend and memorize them. Sacrifices will be inevitable and everyone must be willing to share them, otherwise we shall advance into the future imbued by innocent or cunning optimism. We drew futures on the futures a lot more than it is safe to imagine. The maturity of those obligations is drawing closer and closer. We are going to schedule their solution in an honest and courageous way, in the belief that international cooperation can be counted upon. The fact that I am stating the deplorable status of our finances at a ceremony of international repercussions may hurt the feelings of those who do not worry about it, although this puts them out of countenance. I am doing this on purpose. This is not at all a new fact either to domestic or foreign bankers, on the contrary, it is a very well-known fact. But public opinion ignores it because it has been lured by the sweet smell of an almost fickle euphoria. We must know just how we stand just so we can tell, in a realistic way, and not at the whim of a rosy reverie, where we are going and how we are going to get there.

The moral, administrative and politico-social crisis into which we plunged appears to me to be just as serious as the economic and financial situation of the country. I see the administration jammed by bureaucracy and manacled by obsolete legislation. I see classes rise one by one against the community, private property and utilities, heedless of the fact that these belong to all. I see scandals of every description all over the place. I see favoritism, political spoils and

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patronage bleeding the life-blood of the Nation and hampering the way of those more capable. In public life, one can hardly tell between what is sacred and what is profane. The mighty get all, and the poor get nothing. Social Security, which is dressed in new clothing, has been operating against the workers. Of all these ailments - what a poor consolation! - various are not ours alone.

Our century is marked by mass movements, by organized claims of professionals, Bureaucratic, industrial, commercial, technical and scientific development congregate large groups, which are united by similar activities, and have successively shaken the scales of the social balance by the weight of additional demands, whenever one of those groups thought it was being neglected in relation to others. One century ago, a perfect, realized and calm society was idealized; thus conflicts were eliminated. That idealization, driving away the now romantic, now lyric dreams of the 18th Century, held as premise the possibility of indefinite forecasts as to the future of the species, as though history did not teach that the life of man on earth is marked by a permanent fight, which always readapts itself to new conditions in its pursuit for justice and freedom. The transformation of the objectives of that undeniably magnificent philosophy was, however, very serious in that it became a political and ideological weapon, at the service of a new type of imperialism which embarked upon the conquest of world supremacy, and which imposed insecurity, arbitration, domineering, the ignorance of any prerogatives, except those of a small group, these of an absolute nature. Claims of workers' groups and of social and professional classes were not purpose to the preachers of that creed. Those claims are converted into a single, cold and egotistic tactical process which impoverishes the Nation internally in favor of a single beneficiary. The beneficiary managed to instill in some circles, including intellectual circles, a sort of self-destruction myth, of civic masochism and of an ecstasy of dissatisfied crowds. The concept of national solidarity was thus shaken, as though within the country's frontiers civilians demanding privileges against the military, civil service employees against employers and urban dwellers against farmers, could live together and prosper in peace. The terms of orthodox liberalism are no doubt surpassed. Laws of democracy must adapt themselves to new prevailing conditions. Liberty of labor union organization and the right to strike are of interest to the concept of the regime itself. The use of that liberty, however, does not have in view the destruction of social order. I think it is inadmissible to use it fraudulently against our community, especially if that should be done at the service of extraneous conveniences.

In the banner of old socialism, the legend of peace between nations occupied an important place. It was the legend of an over-all fraternity which simultaneously condemned narrow-minded Jacobinisms and nationalisms, which generated conflicts by way of the same demagogic trick

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referred to above. And as a variant thereof, we see today the false nationalism as the noble panacea of our times. In the century of guided missiles, artificial satellites, supersonic planes, radio, television, United Nations, there appear in Western countries certain political operators, not always born in these lands, who intend to awaken and incite hatred in the States of the Hemisphere by availing themselves of the large stumbling blocks which the peoples of the respective Nations come across in the paths of progress. Such attempts must be exposed, faced and defeated, if we really aim at attaining the double objective which is of the utmost importance to us internally: that is, to advance the rising of the forsaken human element, which will only be visible through a profound sense of general solidarity, and on the international scene; , to give Brazil the position to which it is entitled within the group of Nations.

This task will be possible if we adopt a sovereign policy, but sovereign in a real and full sense in the face of any and every power. Still recently, from the disturbed West Indies there came to me the echo of hopeful voices with which those fearless and proud people await the new North American Government and the inauguration of this Government, in anticipation of other policies of cooperation for the whole Continent.

Causes of Crisis

The degree of dissolution to which we have arrived, derived partly from the crisis of authority and austerity of the Power which compromised its prestige because of an alarmingly large series of official scandals, which were incentivated by the most frightful impunity.

Aware that the Federal framework committed itself with speculators concerned with self-enrichment and the self-concession of favors and privileges, it would be impossible for the lower income bracket populations in turn to abstain from coming out in the open also to demand favors and privileges, always and always. My Government, however, will put a stop to that once and for all.

My government represents the cry of revolt of six million voters who have decided to put a stop to that cycle of insanity. However, if my government is to be successful, it is imperative that those who contributed to its victory share in it and support it.

It is fundamental and indispensable that solidarity and the co-responsibility of all social nucleuses be upheld. This goes to those who hold the capital and the levers of production, to those who work in towns and in the country, to the civilian and the military. We will either grow all united, hand in hand, each one bearing the hardships necessary to common success, or we will all perish without remission, and drown in the sea of an over-all bankruptcy.

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I will not ask the people to tighten their belt and to suffer with their mouths shut while they see the abusive and indecent enrichment of unscrupulous and greedy profiteers. The humble people should look after their interests and fight for them within the rules of the democratic system.

It is, however, necessary that they become imbued with the discipline of labor. We shall be concerned with the advancement of the suffering Northeast region. National welfare will result from a harmonious growth of our economy, its planning, an honest and efficient government administration, an economy in which everyone will get his portion as a reward of his firmness and his efforts.

We have always in mind that, whenever a social group is benefited beyond the limits of equity, it is the remainder of the population which bears the burden. It is in keeping with that criterion that one can decide whether demands are just or unjust.

We have to face the social problem with eyes that really see and ban the mistake whereby citizens can demand from the State as though it were a bottomless ark into which everyone dips his hand, assuming that money is inexhaustible.

The State comprises all of us. The State is just the builder and the supervisor of the common wealth.

Our national income results but from that which we produce, use and export.

We can only share that income, only it is susceptible to sharing. If, as a school of caribes (piranhas) we jump on it each one grabbing a portion thereof enough to satisfy his lust, nothing will be left for investments which are indispensable to our progress and, before very long, we would be compelled to resort to international charity.

What we see in countries whose institutions were overthrown as a result of successful fratricide wars is not a paradise. On the contrary, all demands were banned, all freedom abolished, and criticism forbidden.

Instead of 1,000 employers disputing the craftsman in a competitive market, only one employer, overbearing and despotic, dictates wage scales, working hours and production quotas to be met. Instead of land being distributed to the people, it is retained by the State. In the face of the great central empire which sees all and foresees all no small nation has permission to talk about nationalism!

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Let us, therefore, maintain our liberty and strengthen and expand it. Let us live as free beings in the construction of a powerful Brazil. In the end we will achieve it.

DEMOCRACY

Men's destinies, ambitions and passions are different.

Democracy is a sufficiently dynamic regime to permit that the struggle of interests and situations is carried out without any major damage to public peace. It is a chorus of harmonies which are often-times off the key, but which are conducted at the compass of common welfare. Democracy has been able to adapt itself and to thrive and to strengthen itself more and more through the action of the State in the field of private enterprise in the way of orientation, undertakings and supplementary assistance, always in keeping with new democratic and social-economic demands. Our purpose should be that of multiplying agencies of the democratic mechanism by creating, side by side with the existing traditional agencies, other new ones, closer to the masses and which will provide those masses with the representation to which they are entitled, with an effective participation in governmental responsibilities.

Pessimism? Not at all!

Let one not infer from this message a pessimistic conclusion as to the future of our country. Nor would it make seem that, after an arduous campaign in which I passionately begged your votes, I should now come out to tell you that the job for which I was elected is impracticable.

I firmly believe in the invincible destiny of Brazil. This is the unlimited and fertile land of Canaan. No natural obstacle hinders here the road of progress and I am proud to be the ruler of this land.

This is a land of fertile soil and of an inexhaustible under-soil. Furthermore, we have gone past the moment in which our natural wealths were chanted but remained sterile. Our agriculture is expanding, our industries are multiplying, we are prospering not by way of sorcery but because of the merit of all of us who are fortunate to live in this Nation.

We are a quiet and tenacious people, impervious to all prejudices of race, color, creed, and which has worked the miracle of its unity consolidated throughout the centuries and which starts to build an unrivalled civilization without parallel.

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Despatch 682
Rio de Janeiro

Divisionist seeds failed to thrive among us. We have no unremovable obstacles in our way. In the face of the dramas which affect so many people, our problems are simple and easy to solve. They can be thus summed up: a judicious and honest administration; a firm and realistic planning; a courageous and frank system of relations between governors and governed.

As a philosopher once said: "That which causes men to form a people is the remembrance of great things which they accomplished together and the will to carry out new and great things."

A country is not, however, an abstraction. It is therefore inadmissible that, in the name of the inhabitants of tomorrow, those of today be stripped of their essential assets. Likewise, we do not have the right to endanger the comfort and security of future generations by squandering the national patrimony.

There will be no room for such practices in my government.

International Policy

We are going through one of the most troubled moments that mankind has ever known. Colonialism agonized, ashamed of itself and incapable of solving the dramas and contradictions which it has brought about.

It is up to Brazil to hold its hand out to that young world, and to understand its eventual excesses or deviations which stem from the centuries-long containment of dignifying aspirations. To understand means to help to the extent possible and in whatever possible.

Faithful to its origin, its traditions, its tendencies, its geography, our Nation will not forget, rather it will solemnly ratify all its legal and legitimate commitments.

We open our arms to all countries in the Continent. We also open our arms to the old European and Asiatic communities, without any political or philosophical prejudices. Our ports will harbor ships from all nations which desire to trade with us. We are a community without any rancor and fear. We are too aware of our vigor to be afraid of dealing with whoever it may be.

A short while ago I received the compliments of the Diplomatic Corps. It is my wish that each one of the Ambassadors accredited in Brasilia transmit to their governments and their peoples the wishes of peace and prosperity from the people and the government of Brazil.

UNCLASSIFIED

0378

UNCLASSIFIED

Page 10
Enclosure to
Despatch 682
Rio de Janeiro

With the indispensable cooperation of the Legislative and the Judicial Powers, I shall not fail to take any care nor shall I fail to take any pains in order to exercise, with righteousness and dignity the office in which I was vested.

To the men and women who now listen to me and who in me trust, again, my thanks.

That the Almighty God help me and help us.

My countrymen; long live Brazil!

UNCLASSIFIED

0379

16

FEB 7 1961

RMR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FILE

Subject: Financial Assistance for Brazil

732.11/2361

In view of the interest you expressed in financial assistance to Brazil, I am enclosing a copy of the Department's telegram No. 2420 of February 3, 1961, giving discretionary authorization to our Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro to offer on your behalf an immediate Export-Import Bank credit line of 200 million dollars.

We do not yet know the desires of President Goulart with respect to such assistance. Until the Ambassador has the opportunity to meet with President Goulart, and to assess the situation, I believe it would be well to avoid public statements as to what the Export-Import Bank is willing to do.

If President Goulart desires the loan, arrangements could be made, if you desire, for you to make the announcement. We are asking the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro to assure that we will have this opportunity.

732.11 /

JS/ DEAN RUSK

Dean Rusk

Enclosure:

Department's telegram No. 2420, February 3, 1961 to Rio de Janeiro.

XO *Car* *7/6*
ARA:EST-CABoon *7/61*

70: 40

S/S-RO

FEB 7 1961

This copy of signed original

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CONFIDENTIAL

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3

microfilm by RMR



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

February 7, 1961

THE SECRETARY

Aid to Brazil

With respect to Mr. Mann's attached memorandum, you will notice that in the telegram attached to the suggested memorandum to the President, reference is made to Embassy Rio's Despatch No. 627. There is at Tab B a copy of this Despatch which I propose to send to General Goodpaster.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.

0381

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
February 7, 1961

FOR: Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster *Dutton*
The White House

FROM: Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.

You will notice that in the telegram attached to the enclosed memorandum, mention is made of Embassy Rio de Janeiro's Despatch No. 627. A copy of this Despatch is attached in the event the President should wish to see it.

0382

STAFF STUDY WORKSHEET

RO Officer F. A. Mau S/S No. 1723

S/S-RO Summary of Action (for the Staff Record): Attached _____
Not required X

Notes:

S/S - Mr. Stoessel

It is suggested that you sign the underlying memo to Gen. Goodpaster transmitting the Despatch referred to in the telegram attached to the memo to the President at Tab A. The President may ask Gen. Goodpaster to produce this Despatch.

F A Mau
2/7/61

Special Instructions for Communications Center:

Message Center:

If Mr. Stoessel initials the underlying memo to General Goodpaster, please attach the despatch at Tab B and send both to the White House in the same envelope with the memo to the President.

F A Mau
2/7/61

0383

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

37
Action
ARA

Info
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INR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1017, February 4, 1 p.m.
NIACT
EMBTELS 993 and 1010.

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

NUMBERED
Control: 2815
Rec'd: February 4, 1961
1:26 p.m.



732.11/2-461 HBS

RMR

Quadros yesterday sent memo to Foreign Minister ordering immediate initiation of negotiations for establishment of diplomatic relations (at grade of Legation -- Czechoslovakia and Poland were raised to Embassy status late in Kubitschek administration) with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. In same memo Quadros requested cancellation credentials of diplomatic representatives "of long time disappeared" Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Memo reported further include request "information on Brazilian representation in Formosa, personnel, cost of that representation and value in 1960 of trade between our country and that island."

Press reports relations with Hungary (which has trade mission here and whose chief last year defected with allegations of espionage activities attributed to mission some members of which were expelled) and Rumania (with whom Brazil has commercial agreement) were broken in 1942 when Brazil declared war on Axis powers. Brazil has had neither diplomatic nor trade relations with Bulgaria.

Deputy Ferro Costa, member strongly nationalist "Bossa Nova" faction UDN, reportedly told National Deputies in Chamber yesterday Quadros has already initiated negotiations for renewal diplomatic relations with Soviets.

Embassy sees these steps as constituting early and decisive move part Quadros to (1) assert "independence" in foreign affairs

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NAME OF OFFICER			
OFFICE SYMBOL			

0384

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 1017, February 4, 1 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

affairs and (2) quiet leftist-nationalist dissatisfaction with "harsh" domestic program as anticipated Embassy despatch 489, December 15, 1960.

Lithuanian Charge d'Affaires requested me this morning intercede with Foreign Office to reverse President's order regarding his mission. Needless to say I entertain no hope exercise any influence this issue and find it awkward even discuss failure Brazilian Government consult before taking this action, view our failure in four recent important instances consult with Brazil. Request Department's views soonest, particularly regarding Chinese angle.

CABOT

HEK/

Note: Advance copy Mr. Boonstra (ARA) 5:30 p.m., 2-4-61
CWO-JSW.

CONFIDENTIAL

0385

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

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37

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Classification

Control: 2817 NUMBERED

Rec'd: February 4, 1961

1:28 p.m.

Action

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

C

NO: 1019, February 4, 1 p.m.

RMR

NIACT

DEPTEL 1011.

In view developments reported EMBTEL 1017, I believe it advisable to cut out from your message line reading "this is not intended to affect or influence in any way the view or policies of President Quadros". Please instruct.

CABOT

IMS: cj/10

Note: Advance copy Mr. Boonstra (ARA) 5:30 p.m., 2-4-61
CWO-JSW.

732.11/2-461

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0386

CITIZENS TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE CLASSIFICATION BY

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

1017

1961 FEB 5 PM 2 59

02030

SENT TO: **Ambassy, RTO DE JAREMO**

PRIORITY

732 11/2-461
Rental 1017. Reletion approved.

*Re-appointment of amb. control with
Pres. Quadros of Brazil*

RUSH

FEB. 11 / 12-1961

*OK
9/23*

Mr.	
Mrs.	2A
Mr.	
Mrs.	

1017
1017-1017-1017-1017

1017-1017-1017-1017

1017-1017-1017-1017

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0387

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

58 W

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Classification Control: 3343

ARA

Rec'd: February 6, 1961
11:34 a.m.

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

ES

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

NO: 1021, February 6, Noon

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PRIORITY

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

Re DEPTELS 1010 and 1011

Appointment President Quadros requested February 4 through Foreign Office. No reply as yet.

Since Foreign Office official through whom appointment requested seemed to suspect request prompted by announcement series of moves by Quadros re iron curtain representation (EMBTEL 1017), Embassy officer said this was not case and pointed out Embassy instructions received before we had learned (from Saturday newspapers) of Quadros memo to Foreign Minister on that subject.

In light foregoing earnestly hope I will not be instructed raise question iron curtain representation with President at time I make demarche envisaged reference telegrams.

Copy No (C) 55
Destroyed in RM/R
Date 4-28-61
Base

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DSM-10

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732.11/2-661 HBS

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OFFICE SYMBOL			



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Department of State

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37-H

CONFIDENTIAL

NUMBERED

Action

ARA

Info

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: 1029, FEBRUARY 8, 3 PM

RMR

NIACT

DEPTEL 1010

HAVING HEARD NOTHING FROM FOREIGN OFFICE ABOUT MY APPOINTMENT WITH PRESIDENT I TODAY MENTIONED MATTER TO FOREIGN MINISTER WHEN BEING FIRST FORMALLY PRESENTED TO HIM WITH OTHER AMBASSADORS. HE INDICATED FOREIGN OFFICE WAS WORKING ON APPOINTMENT. FOREIGN OFFICE HAD OF COURSE BEEN REMINDED OF MY REQUEST MONDAY WHEN HE DELIVERED BERLES MESSAGE TO ARINOS (REPEAT ARINSO) AND MENTIONED MATTER TO NEW SECRETARY GENERAL.

I HESITATE TO PRESS MATTER FURTHER SINCE I BELIEVE WITH PRESIDENT QUADROS GOING OFF ON PRESENT TANGENT HE IS MORE LIKELY TO BE ENCOURAGED THAN DISCOURAGED BY TOO MUCH EAGERNESS ON OUR PART.

CABOT

RJT

Control: 85070 PM 3 17
Rec'd: FEBRUARY 8, 1961
ACTION: 12:31 PM
INFO: [Signature]
RM/R FILE: [Signature]

732.11/2-861 HBS

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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30-H

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NUMBERED

Action

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Control: 5703

ARA

Rec'd: February 10, 1961
12:30 a.m. PM 4-12-61

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

RMR

NO: 1039, February 9, 2 p.m.

ACTION: *SS*
INFO: *file*
RM/R FILES: *OK*

PRIORITY

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

DEPTEL 1010, EMBTEL 1029.

Foreign Minister and Secretary General both today volunteered apologetically information that due to changes in Foreign Office and break down in communications with Brasilia my request to see President Quadros had not been forwarded. They promised prompt action on it. Department will note carnival holidays are about to begin which may cause complications.

CABOT

DT

732.11/2-961
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Name SS Date 4-28-61

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OFFICE SYMBOL		

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE BY CHECKING
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CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

1961 FEB 9 PM 7 52

04234

SENT TO: Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 1040

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

Embels 1029 and 1029.

If delay continues, Department agrees you should not press matter.

~~_____~~
We desire your assessment possibility Quadros may plan complete action relating diplomatic relations Sino-Soviet bloc before receiving you and discussing financial problems.

Handwritten:
552
3/22/60
12/2/60
C. J. ...

Handwritten: Rusk

RUSK

73C 11/2-961

APR 2 1961
APR 2 1961
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APR 2 1961 4/3/60

EST - S. A. ...

5/5/61

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Classification

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0391

RMR Edos

Recibido em 13/3/61
Arquivo - Estado
5:15 PM
2-1-61

Mensagem do Presidente Jânio Quadros ao
Presidente John F. Kennedy:

"Prezado Senhor Presidente, foi com legítima satisfação que recebi das mãos do Embaixador John Moors Cabot a amistosíssima missiva pela qual Vossa Excelência me cumprimenta, no próprio nome no do povo dos Estados Unidos da América, pela minha investidura no cargo de Presidente da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil. Vossa Excelência ressalta, com particular oportunidade, o pesado encargo que ambos assumimos num momento histórico para as nossas pátrias, cujos destinos nos confiou o livre e soberano pronunciamento democrático das urnas. Herdeiros da tradição cristã que imprime um cunho profundamente humano à democracia, cumpre-me pugnar pela sobrevivência dos altos ideais em que comungamos. É, igualmente, meu anelo, Senhor Presidente, fortalecer, numa base de estima, compreensão e respeito mútuos, o espírito de cooperação que sempre caracterizou os estreitos laços de amizade entre os nossos países. Inspirado nos ideais de paz, de democracia social, é meu firme propósito trabalhar sem desfalecimento pela unidade continental e promover o bem estar e a felicidade dos nossos povos irmãos. Com os meus melhores votos pela ventura pessoal de Vossa Excelência e pelo êxito dessa administração, apresento o testemunho de meu cordial apreço. Cordialmente Jânio Quadros."

7
32

FILED
MAR 13 1961

RMR
13/3/61
Jânio

0392

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

9628
LQ 40/R-IV
Portuguese

Message from President Janio Quadros
to President John F. Kennedy

"Dear Mr. President:

"It was with genuine pleasure that I received through Ambassador John Moors Cabot the friendly message congratulating me in your name and on behalf of the American people on my assumption of the Presidency of the Republic of the United States of Brasil. You referred most opportunely to the heavy responsibilities we are both assuming at this historic moment for both of our nations, whose destinies have been entrusted to us by the free and sovereign democratic processes of election.

"I feel a deep sense of obligation to fight for the survival of the high ideals we share, as legateses of the Christian tradition that has left a profoundly human imprint on Democracy. And it is equally my desire, Mr. President, to strengthen the spirit of cooperation that has always characterized the close bonds of friendship between our two countries, on a basis of sincere admiration, understanding and mutual respect. Inspired by the ideals of peace and social democracy, it is my firm intention to work unceasingly for hemisphere solidarity and to promote the welfare and happiness of our sister nations.

With my most sincere good wishes for your personal happiness and for the success of your administration, I am

"Cordially yours,
Janio Quadros"

*f.w. - 732.11
a-961*

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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42
Action
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classification Control: 6825

Rec'd: February 11, 1961
8:56 p.m.

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1042, February 10, 4 p.m.

File
1042
10/10

732-11/2-1061

HBS

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DEPTEL 1040.

Although there may be something machiavellian in long delay
in my appointment with Quadros, I am inclined to believe that
story told me yesterday EMBTEL 1039 is true explanation for
delay.

CABOT

MB

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Name AY Date 4-28-61

427
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1:53 PM '61
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0394

Letter sent WH 2/24/61
file 2RM

February 28, 1961

732.11/2-1661

Sir

I have received your note of February 16, 1961 transmitting the Letters whereby President Quadros informed President Kennedy that he had taken office as President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

THOMAS C. MANN

732.11/2-1661

The Honorable

Carlos Alfredo Bernardas,
Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim.

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S/S CR
KJ
FER'S 1961 AN
2/21/61

ARA:EST/B:LTR:eggs:jok 2/21/61

S/S Mr. Dunsagan

0395

acknowledgment drafted
EST/B: [unclear] jok 2/21/61

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1961 FEB 17 PM 1 58

Washington, February 16, 1961.

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Excellency,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for purposes of transmittal to His Excellency the President of the United States of America, the Letters whereby His Excellency Janio da Silva Quadros informs that he has taken office as President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

RR
711.11-KE

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Carlos Alfredo Bernardes
Carlos Alfredo Bernardes
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

732.11-2-FILED
MAR - 3 1961

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CS

His Excellency Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Ensat
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JÂNIO QUADROS,
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL.

A SUA EXCELENCIA O SENHOR JOHN F. KENNEDY,
PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA.

Grande e Bom Amigo,

Em virtude de preceito constitucio-
nal, assumi, nesta data, perante o Congresso Nacio-
nal, o cargo de Presidente da República dos Esta-
dos Unidos do Brasil, para o qual fui eleito pelo
sufrágio de meus concidadãos.

Dando-me pressa em fazer-Lhe esta
comunicação, asseguro a Vossa Excelência que, nes-
te pôsto, a que me elevou a confiança da Nação
Brasileira, será meu constante empenho manter e

0397

estreitar, cada vez mais, as boas relações existentes entre os nossos dois países.

Aproveito a oportunidade para manifestar os sinceros votos que faço pela prosperidade dos Estados Unidos da América e pela felicidade pessoal de Vossa Excelência.

De Vossa Excelência

Leal e Bom Amigo

a) Jânio Quadros

a) Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco

Palácio da Presidência, em Brasília, em 31 de janeiro de 1961.

0398

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

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53
Action
ARA

Classification Control: 11716
Rec'd: February 18, 1961
5:40 P.M.

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1074, February 18, 3 P.M.

File
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no action required

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.
Re Department telegram 1010.

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On accompanying Food for Peace Mission to Brasilia I had a private talk with President Quadros prior to his talk with Mission(EMBTTEL 1073). This evidently arranged by Leitao da Cunha. I set forth Department's views as contained in REFTTEL but was careful to be vague re second point. President emphasized supreme importance of US Brazilian cooperation not only in world problems but also re inter-American difficulties. He pointed out that he had inherited a financial mess and said he was determined to clear it up even though this would imply calling on Brazilian people for great sacrifices. He said he was on this account particularly grateful for our attitude since he would make himself unpopular by his measures and would need all the cooperation he could get to counterbalance this. He promised our cooperation would not be wasted, mentioning that he understood why we had declined to extend cooperation to Kubitschek Administration. He said Minister of Finance would present a report on financial situation next week and he would like another talk with me thereafter.

Whole atmosphere extremely cordial, which leaves me non-plussed as to reasons for delaying giving me appointment. I am inclined to think he wanted to be in a position to talk Turkey with me, which will not be case till next week.

CABOT

LSA

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732.11/2-1861

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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RMR

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

Control: 12360

Rec'd: February 20, 1961

4:02 P.M.

File EST

001

6

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1081, February 20, 5 P.M.

MIACT

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

Re Hembra's conversation with Bong.

I suggest Department spokesman might make same comment we have made here with regard to my conversation with President Quadros; to wit, on behalf of President Kennedy I did make it clear we would be glad to help Brazil in its immediate financial difficulties and to consult with Brazilian officials regarding further cooperation but I did not make any specific offer. I doubt it would be wise to go further till I have seen President again.

For Department's information, in view of reservations hedging its point 2 and fact President Quadros asked me to speak first, I felt it unwise to mention any specific figure in my exposition. When President later said he wished to see me again shortly, I thought it wise to see what he had to say rather than to blurt out any specific figure. President apparently appreciated our offer and since Minister Finance is not making full report to him until tomorrow, President was himself scarcely in position to comment on any specific offer I might have made.

CABOT

Note: Advance copies EST, SS/CWO-JRL.

LSA

68
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Date 5-1-61
Name DR

FILE

732. 11 / 2-2061 HBS

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& OFFICE SYMBOL	ACTION	

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

FOR APT. CABLE
 TELETYPE

1961 FEB 21 AM 9 20

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification

08493

SENT TO: Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO HIAGT 1079

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

QUOTE
ADD LIMIT DISTRIBUTION UNQUOTE your 1061. - 732.11/2-2061

*Rusk
(002)*

RUSK

732.11/2-2061

DATE	2/21
APPROVED	<i>[Signature]</i>
REV.	
DATE	

Approved by: *[Signature]* 2/20/61

Approved by: *[Signature]* 2/20/61

~~SECRET~~
Classification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classification

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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30

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ARA

Info

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INR

RMR

FROM: HICOMRYIS

TO: Secretary of State

NO: CA-PA 422, 231158Z, FEBRUARY

Classification

Control

NUMBERED

14817

REC'D

FEBRUARY 23, 1961

1961 FEB 23 AM 11:18

ACTION

INFO

RM/R FILES

SENT DEPARTMENT, CA-PA 231158Z, DEPTAR

SECSTATE PLEASE PASS DA FOR OCCA.

REF: DEPT'S UNN TEL TO HICOMRYIS 15 JULY 1960, RPTD INFO TOKYO 112

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OTA IN INTEREST PROMOTING RYUKUAN EMIGRATION HAS REQUESTED DELIVERY FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT THROUGH APPROPRIATE DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS. QUOTE
HONORABLE JANIO QUADROS
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR COMING INTO OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, I EXTEND MY SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE RYUKYUAN PEOPLE HOPING FOR THE CONTINUED INCREASE IN PROSPERITY OF BRAZIL.

OTA ORIGINALLY INTENDED TRANSMIT DIRECTLY BY COMMERCIAL CABLE, BUT DISSUADED. WILL DEPT INSTRUCT AMEMBASSY RIO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION

RJT

action transp 6
FE/NA/10/18
R.T. Handley
Telept
Dis. repeating file
Quoted message
dated 2/23/61
R.T. Handley
file

732. 11/2-2361

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FILED
MARCH 1961

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			
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0402

Approved by Wt. Jorgan
2/25

[Handwritten initials]

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FEB 24 1961

RM/R
FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RALPH A. BRIDGES
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President, dated
January 21, from President Juscelino
Kubitschek, of Brazil

There is enclosed a letter to the President, dated January
21, from President Juscelino Kubitschek, of Brazil. An official trans-
lation is also enclosed. This letter was delivered to the De-
partment by the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires with the request that
it be transmitted to the President.

Since the President has already congratulated President
Kubitschek on the occasion of his inauguration and has received an
acknowledgment of that message, the Department does not believe
a reply to this communication, which in effect reports Kubitschek's
assumption of office, is required and recommends that none be
made.

[Handwritten signature]
Walter J. Stewart, Jr.
Director
Executive Secretariat

732.11/2-2461

Enclosures:

1. Letter to President from SB
President Juscelino Kubitschek,
dated January 21, 1961.

2. Official translation

S/S - RO
1961 FEB 23 11 41 AM '61
FEB 24 1961

IN THE CASE OF SIGNAL SIGNS

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL
EXECUTIVE PROGRAMS

ARA - Mr. Coerr

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS. NO.

9548
T-90/R-JK
Portuguese

JÂNIO QUADROS

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

to

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN F. KENNEDY

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RM/R
FILE

Great and Good Friend:

By virtue of Constitutional precept I have today assumed, before the National Congress, the office of President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, to which I was elected by the vote of my fellow citizens.

I hasten to send this communication to assure Your Excellency that, in this position to which I have been raised by the confidence of the Brazilian nation, I shall constantly endeavor to maintain and strengthen the good relations that exist between our two countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my most sincere wishes for the prosperity of the United States of America and for the personal good fortune of Your Excellency.

Your Loyal and Good Friend,

[Signed] Jânio Quadros

[Signed] Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco

The Presidential Palace, Brasília,

January 31, 1961

0404

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732.11/2-2861

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE 13
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. February 28, 1961
DATE

REF : FEB 28 1961

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION ARA-4 REC'D 3-2-61	DEPT. IN OTHER	PM/R-2 REP1 INR-7 E-3 10A-11 TR-3 AABG AIR 6 CIA-10 USIA-10 COM-10 AGAR DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS MAR 10 1961
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SUBJECT: PRESIDENT QUADROS VISITS RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Accompanied by his wife and his Ministers of War and Agriculture, President Quadros made a brief semi-informal visit to the important wine center, Caxias do Sul, to inaugurate its 9th triennial Grape Festival (Festa da Uva) on February 25. A day before, Minister Clóvis Pestana of Public Works came to Pelotas via Porto Alegre to attend a meeting of municipal, state, and other authorities for a review of the plight of the southeastern area now in economic doldrums with shipping, cattle, and industry down and with unemployment, relief rolls, and agitator activity up.

The President asked that his not be considered a state visit and that it be kept as informal as possible. Arriving by the presidential Viscount at the military airport of Gravataem the northern outskirts of Porto Alegre, he reached Caxias by motor at about 6 pm, opened the festival, made a brief speech (translation enclosed) made contact with his pre-election supporters through the Inter-Party Committee and other politicians including unavoidable Governor Brizola, charmed everyone within sight and earshot, and departed approximately 12 hours later.

The President's short speech repeated the warning of his inaugural address that his administration would be austere. He emphasized that he is prepared to accept consequent unpopularity even "including the ultimate sacrifice" ("inclusive para o sacrificio total"). He declared an intention to make the Republic great without hate, without favors and without scandal. He paid gracious tribute to the arduous and fruitful toil of the wine and grape community celebrated on the occasion. At the end of his stay there was an unconfirmed press report that Janio had invited Governor Brizola to come to Brasilia March 14 for a further discussion of RGS problems. Governor Brizola apparently succeeded in a determined effort to remain by the President's side throughout the visit and there was ample photographic display in all the press of his success. Janio and Brizola, smiling, almost beaming at each other; Brizola holding the symbolic inaugural ribbon while Janio used the scissors; Janio offering Brizola a cigarette and then lighting it for him (local Ultima Hora swooned over this gesture headlining it "Cigarette of Peace")--altogether a choice and virtually unsurpassed example of

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Disp. No. 43
From PORTO ALEGRE

political posing. At the same time the presidential aides made sure that there was always a place close to Janio for leaders of the Inter-Party Committee, the organization of pre-election Janio supporters which has recently come more and more to the fore in its direct contact with the President especially in regard to matters of patronage and other benefits. These leaders, principally PSD-dissident head Peracchi Barcellos and Porto Alegre Mayor Loureiro da Silva who gave Brizola his first and most serious political setback in the 1959 municipal elections, were always in evidence near Quadros and seemed content in a rather amused way with the somewhat secondary role forced on them by Governor Brizola's persistence in seeking for the spot-light.

It is worth noting at this point that the Governor seemed also intent on taking over the Clovis Pestana visit when the latter arrived the day before, but Brizola could not be in two places at once. So, by planning to be in Pelotas while the President came to Caxias, the Minister of Public Works who is a native and practiced politician here was able to steer clear of the Governor after the latter's first assiduous attentions. Pestana made a point of publicly calling on Mayor Loureiro da Silva and meeting with the pro-Quadros Inter-Party Committee before leaving Porto Alegre for Pelotas. Also while Janio preached austerity in Caxias and spoke gravely of a present Federal deficit of 200 billion cruzeiros, Pestana stated that the Federal Government would spend 3 billion cruzeiros in Rio Grande do Sul in 1961, that the Cai-Passo Fundo railroad would be furnished during this administration, and that the main highway to the west linking Porto Alegre with Argentina at Uruguaiana would be paved within the same period.

Almost to the point of monotony, media and popular reaction has been favorable to this visit by President Quadros particularly because of his sustained graciousness throughout. Special appreciation is apparent for his restoration of a tradition neglected by his predecessor but observed by Vargas, Dutra, and others, for the inauguration of this triennial affair by the President of the Republic. And his presence here so soon after his inauguration, with his Ministers of Agriculture and Public Works remaining after his departure, is a tangible reassurance to citizens of this southernmost state that their situation is before the President and key advisers.

Comment: The tactics employed by the President and Minister of Public Works Pestana seem admirably suited to pulling Governor Brizola's rather shattered, but still dangerous, political teeth. Since his side was walloped badly in his own state last October, it is evident that Brizola has been trying to rally to his support the regional prejudices and clannish chauvinism which are exceptionally strong in Rio Grande do Sul. Increasingly of late he has sought to blame the preceding Federal Administration for the

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From _____

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From PORTO ALEGRE

sorry economic plight of this state and for being subject to the influence of "Interests" in São Paulo, Rio and New York which establish terms of trade favorable to the São Paulo-Rio-Belo Horizonte triangle and unfavorable to Rio Grande do Sul and other states outside that area. His efforts having failed to divide and conquer within the state after his 1959 municipal defeat, Governor Brizola has now assumed the role of protector and procurer of all good things for this state which, in spite of his party's efforts, delivered such a big vote to Janio last fall. Thus his strenuous efforts to appear at the side of erstwhile political opponents seem calculated to convey the idea that he has succeeded in attracting the President and his Ministers here at this time and thus stake a claim for resulting political benefits. And thus also, the velvet glove courtesy of the President on the one hand and the aroma of pork from his Minister of Public Works on the other win popular support in public and strengthen political fences in private while the mailed fist--or even the rug-pulling hand, which might arouse local umbrage, appear to remain in abeyance.

Percy Warner
Percy Warner
American Consul

Encl.: 1 *all in m*

cc. Amembassy RIO
(with enclosure)

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Page 1 of
Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 43
From PORTO ALEGRE

TRANSLATION

President Janio Quadros' speech at the inauguration of the Grape Festival in Caxias do Sul on February 25, 1961.

(Jornal do Dia)
Feb. 26, 1961

Gaúchos - I want to humbly thank you for the greetings addressed to me by your representatives at the Grape Festival and for the words spoken by His Excellency, the Governor of this State. I have come to Caxias in company with my wife, Ministers of the Republic - the Minister for War, the Minister of Agriculture - and other government officials to prove the appreciation of the Federal Government for the hard and unremitting labor which brought about the appearance of one of the most important industries in the country. I came to vouch that with the blessings of God, with the firm determination to serve our country, its progress, well-being, and its security, such activities on the part of agriculture and industry will receive constant and permanent support. I will not make easy promises. I did not do it as a presidential candidate and shall not do it as president. The job we are facing is ungrateful and hard; it requires the cooperation and loyalty of all; it is a job of economic, political, social and administrative recuperation of the whole country. Nobody should think that this job will be executed without encountering impetuous and stubborn opposition from unsatisfied people. But there should be no doubt that so long as the power is in my hands and the people will support me, I shall finish this job at any cost. As you know, the federal budget shows a deficit equal or exceeding its estimated revenue. This deficit will be over \$200 billion. Our foreign obligations have not been met and it is doubtful whether they will be met in the future. The lack of a sound policy in the economic and financial fields has reduced productivity in agricultural, industrial, and business sectors. The poor are getting poorer, while a few in this country are getting richer and richer. I came to Caxias to show the appreciation given to this region by the federal government, and I am very grateful for the warm reception I received here. I do not believe, Gaúchos, that in the next few months I shall be the most popular president. However, I am prepared for come what may, including total sacrifice. I will count on the support of all who dream of a better Brazil. The president and the politician will go by, but the Republic is permanent and belongs to our ancestors and will belong to our children. We are going to make this country great without hate, without prejudices, without scandals, without favors, without privileges. Completely obedient to the Law; completely obedient to the Constitution ("Escravos da Lei, escravos da Constituição"). We will fight for a democratic constitution which can and must be more human, just and Christian.

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Encl. No. 1
Dist. No. 43
From PORTO ALEGRE

The State of Rio Grande do Sul has my word, and I will keep it. I ask only that the governor, your children, and my friends trust me. The federal government, which I represent at this moment, shall keep its promises. To the authorities of this State and its people who live, suffer, and hope for a happier State and a more prosperous and calmer Nation, I wish to express my thanks; and to the sponsors of this festival, with the full federal endorsement that I bring my best wishes for success.

AJK/PW/zms

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

1961 MAR 1 PM 8 22

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60480

SENT TO: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

RFID INFO: HUNGARY, OKINAWA

HUNG FOR POLAD

Department has received following message from Chief Executive of Government of Ryukyu Islands requesting that it be transmitted to President Quadros through appropriate diplomatic channels:

QUOTE Honorable Janio Quadros

President, Republic of Brazil

On the occasion of your coming into office as President of the Republic of Brazil, I extend my sincere congratulations on behalf of the Ryukyuan people hoping for the continued increase in prosperity of Brazil. UNQUOTE

Embassy is requested transmit message if it perceives no objection.

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FE FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO
Info TO: Secretary of State
ARA
P NO: G-325
USIA RPTD INFO: HICOMRY OKINAWA G-1
INR
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MAR 8 4 38 PM '61

RMR

Re DEPTTEL 1142

Message from Ota to Quadros delivered FONOFF March 3.

CABOT

NWBond:mas March 3/61

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

827

March 20, 1961 XR 611.32

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

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SUBJECT: PRESIDENT JANIO QUADROS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAR 28 1961

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

Enclosed herewith is a Memorandum of Conversation with Augusto Marzagão, ex-Secretary for President Quadros, in which a number of subjects are discussed, including the recent visit of Ambassador Berle to Brazil and certain plans attributed to President Quadros in the domestic and foreign fields.

The despatch is marked "LIMIT DISTRIBUTION" to protect the source.

For the Ambassador:

Philip Raine

Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Enclosure: att. m. m.

Memo of Conversation,
dtd March 17, 1961.

This document consists of 4 pages.
Copy 1 of 1 copies, Series A.

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S E C R E T

Enclosure 1
Page 1
Despatch 827
Rio de Janeiro

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

DATE: March 17, 1961

SUBJECT: President Janio Quadros

PARTICIPANTS: Augusto MARZAGAO, ex-Private Secretary to Janio Quadros
Philip RAINE, Political Counselor, Amembassy Rio de Janeiro

Press Handling of Berle Visit to Brazil. I mentioned the Ambassador Berle visit to Augusto Marzagao, who visited me at my home last night, pointing out the concern of Ambassador Cabot that the misleading reporting regarding the meeting with President Quadros may make his job of trying to help Brazil much more difficult. I mentioned also the misleading reports by American correspondents (who, I mentioned in passing, were unhappy about the fact that Quadros would see none of them, while he did receive with some fanfare the director of Prensa Latina from Cuba) and the fact that some of these reports were coming from sources close to the President and might create problems for the Kennedy Administration in giving all the aid planned for Brazil. In endeavoring to explain what had happened with regard to the Berle visit, Marzagao said that Joao Dantas (neutralist publisher of Diario de Noticias), Jose Aparecido de Oliveira (the President's private secretary) and neutralist-inclined, ex-Deputy Paulo de Tarso (now mayor of Brasilia) had thought up a scheme for gaining credit for Quadros among other Latin American countries by giving out the Jornal do Brasil story that Quadros had refused the \$100 million loan offer from Ambassador Berle with the insistence that any aid to Brazil must also go to the other Latin American countries. This report, together with other peripheral developments, such as the announcement of the Tito visit, had resulted in sensational reporting about the failure of the Berle mission and subsequent severe criticism of Quadros from much of the Brazilian press, including not only Rio and Sao Paulo, but also Porto Alegre, Salvador, Belo Horizonte and the north of the country. The result was that the maneuver backfired against the President. It was for this reason, Marzagao said, that the President's Office had released to Diario Carioca the story that Ambassador Cabot was viewed as persona non grata because it was "known" that the Embassy had paid newspapers to carry this comment critical of the President. This manufactured story was given to Diario Carioca by the President's Press Secretary, Castello Branco, an ex-editor of Diario Carioca.

S E C R E T

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Enclosure 1
Page 2
Despatch 827
Rio de Janeiro

Foreign Policy of President Quadros. Marzagão, after asking me what I thought of the President's message to Congress (I told him that I thought it was very well expressed and should do a good deal to calm down the concern about some of Brazil's recent actions), went on to say that there would be more actions taken by the President which would disturb Western countries, but that they should not worry too much about them since Quadros had no intention of moving into the Communist camp. He said that the President would undoubtedly go to the United Nations in September to make a speech he is anxious to give, in which he would call "a plague on both your houses"--(the United States and the Soviet Union), would criticize both countries (the United States less) for not really seeking or desiring peace, and would dramatically attempt to project himself as the great peacemaker. He said that Janio has long had in mind the fact that Brazil makes the opening speech at General Assemblies.

Another ambition of Quadros which he thought would be carried out before too long would be to fulfill a promise made to the Cuban people during his visit last year, i.e., to return to Cuba when he is president.

Marzagão said that Quadros continued to direct his foreign policy very closely, adding that he had recently sent down word to Foreign Minister Arinos to stop talking so much in public on foreign affairs. This warning followed an interview which appeared in a Buenos Aires newspaper in which Arinos had apparently undertaken to give the impression that Quadros did not mean all the things he said about relations with nations of the Soviet Sino bloc, etc. He added Arinos is so anxious to keep his job that he will do anything Quadros orders.

I pointed out how unfortunate it would be for US-Brazilian relations, as well as for relations within the hemisphere, if Quadros were to follow a neutralist policy. I pointed out how willing the new Administration is to help Brazil and the rest of Latin America, as evidenced by Kennedy's speeches and announced program. Marzagão said that he was well aware of this, and felt that President Kennedy was very much on the right track and that if he kept talking along these lines and if the Embassy made a special effort to cultivate closest of ties with labor groups, Quadros would soon find that he was talking to himself. Under such circumstances, he thought, Quadros might well learn the usefulness of a more cooperative policy in the hemisphere.

Domestic Affairs. I observed that the Communists had just come out with a resolution condemning Quadros' policy, although giving some measure of approval to his foreign policy. Marzagão said that

S E C R E T

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Enclosure 1
Page 3
Despatch 827
Rio de Janeiro

this resolution would please Quadros no end since it would be very useful in quieting conservative criticism of his Administration. It should also be useful, he said, in getting aid from the Western countries. He went on to say that the President was very serious in his purpose of putting Brazil's financial house in order and that it was, in fact, necessary for him to do so if he were to speak with authority in the international field. He said that Quadros would make a major effort to improve the situation in the Northeast and really hoped to go down in history, among other things, as "the president of the Northeast." He mentioned in passing that the President is very aware of the fact that there are a potential six million voters in that area, and that Quadros expected to have most of them. He said that they would be particularly important when the time came to run again. Marzagão said that Quadros has in mind being in office at least two or three successive terms. (The Constitution would, of course, have to be changed to permit reelection.)

Comment: Marzagão has been pushed out of the Quadros entourage, he claims, because of the influence of Pedrosa Horta, Minister of Justice, who, according to Marzagão, favors and advises a neutralist foreign policy. He says Horta has offered him a number of posts but he refuses to be beholden to the Justice Minister and has not accepted any of them. In a recent long (two-hour) meeting with President Quadros, Marzagão believes he proved to Janio that allegations of disloyalty made against him were unfounded and the President promised to place him in an important post. This he has not yet done, sending word to Marzagão through friends from time to time to wait a little longer. Marzagão intends to go to Brasilia in the next few days to inform either the President or Quintanilha Ribeiro that he is running into debt and wants a job as soon as possible. In his spare time he is writing a book (allegedly sensational) on his memoirs of the last election campaign which he may or may not publish. In any event he apparently continues to have good sources and, I believe, knows more about Quadros' personal life than most any man around him. I have found him to be almost always reliable with information (in that he believes it to be true when he tells it to me) but with an understandable tendency to put everything about Quadros in its best possible light, even when he knows Quadros' intentions are not always friendly. The above unusual candor can be laid to his special situation at the moment.

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TO: Secretary of State

ACTION: EHB

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NO: G-730

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Soviet Reaction to Quadros.

Soviet Foreign Office official speaking at public lecture Mar. 30 devoted 15 minutes to Quadros. Admitted communist movement in Brazil had supported Marshal Lott in campaign and Quadros backed by reactionaries. However, he declared, within two months Quadros has taken three important steps which socialist bloc can applaud: he withdrew accreditation from so-called Baltic States Ambassadors in Rio; established relations with Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania ("although not yet with USSR"); and has instructed Brazilian UN delegation support UN membership for Chicoens. Declared "We hope Quadros will recognize correctness of Fidel Castro's course," but concluded with statement (accompanied by gestures of futility) one just cannot tell which way Quadros will go.

THOMPSON

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH		732-11/4-661		XR 7/11-KE	
FROM : Amcongen SAO PAULO		DEPT. OF STATE		APR 6 1961	
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE		INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS		APR 17 1961	
REF :		APR 17 1961		APR 10 1961	
20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D 4-15-61	DEPT. IN OTHER CIA-10	MR-7 E-3	S/S-3	Sub. No action Washington - 4-14-61

SUBJECT: São Paulo Politician Attempting to Arrange Meeting Between Presidents Kennedy and Quadros

I traveled to Brasilia for the inauguration of our new Embassy building with Howard Mason, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in São Paulo, as well as with two Brazilians: Fernando Lee, who is Chairman of the Brazilian-American relations Committee of the American Chamber in São Paulo; and Vicente Ribeiro, who is also a Director of the Chamber.

On the way from the airport to our Embassy in Brasilia, Fernando Lee said that he and Humberto Monteiro had been invited to attend the Inter-American Industries Conference in Chicago in late July. They had been thinking the invitation over, without committing themselves, when Federal Deputy Herbert Levy telephoned a day or two before, urging them both to accept. Herbert Levy said that if they would go, he would see that they were made co-chairmen of the Brazilian representation. His idea was that in that capacity, they would be in a position to invite (or arrange for) Janio Quadros, President of Brazil, to attend at least one session, thus giving him a chance to meet in Chicago or Washington with President Kennedy, who was also going to attend the sessions for at least one day, and would address the Conference.

I asked whether this was Herbert Levy's idea or President Quadros', and Fernando Lee said he frankly did not know. I then said that it seemed to me that it was probably an initiative by Herbert Levy, and when asked whether I reached this conclusion because I didn't think Janio would go, I said no, that I was motivated only by the feeling that this was the kind of activity in which Herbert Levy would be engaging at this moment (he having strongly supported the campaign of winning Prestes Maia for the mayoralty of São Paulo, in opposition to Quadros, who had supported Emilio Carlos. Levy was probably hoping to get back into the President's good graces in this fashion). Those present indicated agreement with this probability.

The principal significance of the foregoing is as an indication that businessmen in Brazil are concerned at Janio's coldness toward the United States and that even Herbert Levy, possibly the new national president of the UDN, is anxious to do something to remedy this situation. In this, of course, he would have the full

WPCochran, Jr. /fmw
REPORTER

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Desp. No. 370
From São Paulo

support of leading businessmen such as Fernando Lee and Vicente Ribeiro.

William P. Cochran, Jr.
William P. Cochran, Jr.
Minister Consul General

Copy to Amembassy Rio

CONFIDENTIAL

0418

Air Courier

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XR 732.111
RR 732.00

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsul, JURUTIBA

DESP. NO. 45

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE APR 11 1961

APR 11 1961

REF :

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	4-21-61	CIA-10	USA-10	COM-10	AGRS	INT-7	TR-3	FRB-2

SUBJECT: JANIO QUADROS MEETS THREE DAYS IN FLORIANOPOLIS, SANTA CATARINA, WITH THE GOVERNORS OF BRAZIL'S THREE SOUTHERN STATES

XMB-4
OSD-5
NSA-4
ARMY-4
NAVY-4

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BUREAU OF
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att. n. ENCLOSURES: Major Economic Proposals of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul and Presidential Action Taken on Them
~~(UNCLASSIFIED - Transmitted separately.)~~

I SUMMARY

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I SUMMARY

On March 23-25 Jânio Quadros met with the governors of Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul in an effort to organize efficient federal economic assistance to these three states on a regional basis, and to encourage these states to project integrated economic plans for the next few years. At the conference the president signed decrees granting federal assistance for electric energy (almost one million kilowatts), highways, railroads, airports, education and public health. He also approved a southern regional development council and a regional development bank, as well as studies looking toward the formation of a National Wheat Institute. The President also ordered the Army to expand its road and railroad building activities. The President evidenced gifted administrative leadership and great acuity in analyzing the various gubernatorial proposals. UNCLASSIFIED.

The meeting also had important political ramifications. It built a bond of direct personal loyalty between the governors and the president, thereby reducing the influence of political parties on the governors. In return for federal assistance, Governor Brizola reportedly agreed to keep the Rio Grande do Sul PTB from supporting José Goulart vis-à-vis the President. By dealing with governors and states, the President strengthened the mood of each state political party to come to terms with the state governor, thereby weakening the power of parties as national entities. By extending influence over the Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina PTB, Jânio struck at the biggest base of José Goulart's power outside of ~~Minas Gerais~~. Finally, the Minister of Labor, Castro Neves, spent the whole three days dealing with individual Santa Catarina unions in such a way as to strengthen ties between the unions and the President, and to weaken union support for the PTB. CONF.

The meeting produced acclaim for Jânio among the general public (though, obviously, not among many professional politicians), among state government hierarchies, and at middle and junior officer grades in the army in this consular district. Naval and Air Force personnel who were already pro-Jânio became wildly enthusiastic. L.O.U.

One reason why the President launched his experiment in provincial administration in southern Brazil is that this area has greater potential efficiency for absorbing new capital than do some other areas of the country where federal aid tends to be more in the nature of relief or desperate shoring up measures. United States assistance to Brazil might also keep this in mind, as well as the fact that our aid produces greater psychological advantages when employed in areas where it can produce visible economic returns. CONF.

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Administratively

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Administratively and economically the Florianópolis meeting was a tremendously progressive step in Brazilian government. But the personal characteristics revealed and the political actions taken demonstrate that Jânio is a sharp dealer who uses economics to meet personal political ends, which implies that anyone treating with him will have to be extremely alert. CONF.

II THE OCCASION: PARTICIPANTS, PURPOSES.

Meeting three days in Florianópolis with the governors of Brazil's three southern states, Jânio Quadros inaugurated a new form of presidential administration. It was the first of a series of conferences which the President plans to hold at provincial centers in each of Brazil's main geographic regions. The declared purpose of the meeting was to allow the President to coordinate federal economic and development planning with state planning on a regional, rather than on an uneconomic and inefficient state basis. The new system also encourages the states to coordinate their individual plans among themselves and, equally as important, the conference short-circuited the endless bureaucratic chain between the state capitals and Brasília. UNCL.

The President was accompanied by his family, all of his Ministers, except Foreign Minister Afonso Arinas, and other technical advisors amounting to a total of about 120 persons. Governor Brizola of Rio Grande do Sul also had a retinue of about 120 while Braga of Paraná kept his entourage to a modest 60. Florianópolis' bulging seams were rounded out by 150 representatives of the press who spent a frustrating week being denied interviews on Jânio's orders. UNCL.

III SPECIAL OBJECTIVES

A. The President

Considering the long hours of work, the intensity of the labors and the despatch with which actions were taken, there is no doubt that Jânio was intent on accomplishing the economic and administrative purpose given above. But he also had an equally important political objective. The President was using his executive prerogatives to establish the direct personal dependence of the governors on himself. This is expected to have the corollary effect of reducing the influence of the state and national legislatures, and of fragmenting the "national unity" of political parties, especially the PTB. CONF.

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B. Ney Braga of Parana

Ney BRAGA had a list of about 100 specific proposals for federal assistance to Parana. They covered problems relating to electric energy (most important), highway transportation (nearly as important), other communications problems, health, education and agriculture. The most important specific proposals and the federal actions taken are given in Enclosure 1. UHQ.

The meeting was crucial for Ney, both politically and economically. He inherited a state government so bankrupt that without massive federal assistance he could not even pay current salaries, much less pursue a modest governmental program. Hence, without Janio's help he and his supporters (UDN, PDC, PL) would suffer rapid and serious losses of prestige. Q.U.O.

In addition, the political relationship between Parana and "its own federal minister" (i.e., Janio Quadros) has gradually deteriorated since last October. Time after time, Ney or his representatives have begged favors from the Brazilian Mohammed, and each time only empty words have been granted. Parana has felt itself excluded in the nomination of ministers and directors of federal autarkies, including the very important IBC. Consequently, if Ney had failed to obtain substantial recognition from Janio at Florianopolis, there would have been serious political trouble at home, first for Ney and the parties which elected him and Janio, and later perhaps for the President himself. L.Q.U.

C. Celso Ramos of Santa Catarina

The economic requests presented by Celso RAMOS were derived almost entirely from the findings of a Socio-Economic Seminar held in Florianopolis last December which was sponsored by the Santa Catarina Federation of Industries (FIESC). Ramos was President of FIESC at the time, and adopted the Seminar's resolutions as his own five-year plan of social and economic development for Santa Catarina. Significant items and federal actions are listed in Enclosure 1. UHQ.

Ramos was also concerned with Santa Catarina's relationship with the new federal government. Since 1950 Santa Catarina has been on the opposite side of the political fence from the federal government. While Santa Catarina has an introverted, provincial mentality, being at odds with the federal government has aggravated the state's isolation so that economic progress has been minimal. Hence, Ramos wanted to see if he could overcome this political isolation. His problem was complicated by the fact that he is in deep political debt to the Santa Catarina PTB whose president, Doutor de AQUINO, has been one of the few remaining outspoken supporters of Jango GOULART. L.Q.U.

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D. Leonel Brizzola of Rio Grande do Sul

Governor BRIZZOLA brought a 135-item list of specific requests. (See Enclosure 1). His most important economic desires turned on electric energy, the creation of a Council for Regional Development of the three southern states, and a bank to support that development. UNCL.

In addition, Brizzola was as concerned as Ramos about the relationship of his own government with that of the "conservative" national government. He wanted a *modus vivendi* which, among other things, would grant him sufficient weight in Federal circles to begin to counterbalance what he considers to be the anti-Rio Grande policy of building up an industrialized Sao Paulo at the expense of primary commodity producing areas such as Rio Grande do Sul. L.O.U.

IV CONDUCT OF THE MEETING

A. General

Except as noted below, the conference stuck to a killing pace in which virtually all of the state governors' proposals were either approved, disapproved, or referred to special study groups. No extraneous persons (including the press) were admitted to any of the meetings. The work day ran from 6:30 AM to 6:00 PM, for the President and governors as well as the ministers and secretaries. In general, the governors' projects were first thoroughly discussed in meetings between the ministers and secretaries and their advisors, and then were carried to talks between the President and governors where final decisions were made. Once the President made a decision, all documents and orders were drawn up immediately and signed by the President. There was very little homework left to clean up after the conference. UNCL.

B. Political Activities: The President

In keeping with the announced objectives of the conference, the President confined his own direct politicking to his private conferences with the governors. To lend emphasis to the publicly proclaimed "non-political" nature of the talks, the President refused to see official delegations from the Parana PTB and the Santa Catarina UDN (both groups are technically in opposition to their state governments, especially the Santa Catarina UDN). In fact, however, this ostensibly "non-political" move directly supported the President's primary political objectives. L.O.U.

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C. Political Activities: Ministers and Secretaries

Except for the Minister of Labor, Castro NEVES, Jânio kept his cabinet confined to discussions of the technical economic problems presented to it. The State Secretaries followed in the same vein, except for Atilio FONTANA, Santa Catarina Secretary of Agriculture. When his plan for guaranteeing minimum prices to Santa Catarina wheat producers was turned down on economic grounds, he stormed out of his meeting with ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Minister of Agriculture, and went directly to the panting newspapermen (who had had nothing but the weather to comment on up to then) to explain that President Quadros had handed the national wheat industry over to the international trusts. For his pains, Fontana was formally ostracized for the rest of the week, though action was later taken on the wheat problem. L.O.U.

D. Political Activities: The Vice Present

Vice President Jone GOULART went along for the ride, presumably in order to talk to any PTB or Labor leaders who might come his way and to try to keep Jânio from undercutting him too much. Goulart's trip was a fiasco. He was so far eclipsed that when a press photo appeared showing him with the President and the governors, his name was omitted from the caption. He never even had a chance to confer with Brizola (probably because Brizola didn't want to). By the end of the second day, Goulart went home in disgust. L.O.U.

E. Political Activities: Labor Minister Castro Neves

In a private three-day séance all his own, Labor Minister Castro NEVES dealt with a continuous stream of union leaders, granting financial help and special types of government assistance, and treating with problems relating to the social security institutes. Neves was working to build a special bond between each individual union and Jânio Quadros. CCHF.

V OBSERVATIONS REGARDING SPECIAL PERSONALITIES

A. Jânio Quadros

In conducting the meeting Jânio was shrewd and incisive, and produced immediate and effective action. He often grasped the import of a proposal before it was half stated. He readily ordered reallocations of the Federal budget, often over his Ministers' protests. Yet, at the same time he queried the ministers sufficiently so that he and they understood where and how funds were to be found for projects being approved at this meeting, and so that there would still be money available for necessary projects in other parts of Brazil. Jânio dominated the meetings as much through his innate ability and personality as through his office. L.O.U.

+ Romero Cabral da COSTA

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B. The Ministers

It was evident that Jânio's ministers are very expendable, and that they know and fear this. This is especially true of the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Public Works, and Industry and Commerce, less so of the Ministers of War and Labor. Time and again, reportedly, a Minister would make a recommendation which would be bruskiy countermanded by Jânio, and the minister would meekly promise to carry out the orders. One reason for this may be that the ministers are not well grounded technically. For example, the Minister of Agriculture apparently knows nothing except the sugar industry. CONF.

C. Leonel Brizzola

Governor BRIZZOLA early proved himself the most effective of the three governors at the conference. He gained his own important economic objectives, and easily led the other two governors into supporting him on his regional proposals. Though he early acquired the reputation of being a "windbag", in terms of political results he was undoubtedly the most sophisticated of the three. All this may be partly due to the fact that Brizzola has had two years' experience in office, while the other two are very green in their jobs. LoCoU.

D. Celso Ramos

RAMOS appeared to be the weakest of the three governors in terms of personality and effectiveness. Though Santa Catarina obtained many concessions, it was mostly due to the ability of the technicians advising the governor, and the political necessity of giving Santa Catarina some kind of equitable treatment in view of the grants given to the other two states. Ramos and Santa Catarina automatically achieved a kind of primacy merely by hosting the affair. CONF.

E. Ney Braga

Though treated as something of a "younger brother," and given last place among the four senior officials, Ney earned respect with his attractive personality and obvious executive capacities. It was generally recognized that the Parana presentation was as good as that of Rio Grande do Sul, and only failed of being better because of Braga's very short period in office in which to produce a plan. LoCoU.

VI RESULTS

A. Economic

All three states received grants beyond their original expectations

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expectations, though less than they asked. The most important assistance given was: (1) federal financing for power plants and transmission lines affecting nearly one million kilowatts of energy; (2) Federal financing for important highways, railways, port improvements, and airports; (3) federal assistance to primary and secondary education, especially in agriculture and industry; (4) limited help for university education; (5) federal funding for expanded public health facilities including hospitals, sanitariums, and sewer and city water systems; and (6) federal assistance to agricultural extension and credit. UNCL.

Significantly, the Army Engineers were given increased road building and railroad construction tasks, with the Army paying for the labor and technical engineering, and the Ministry of Public Works paying for materials and special equipment. UNCL.

In addition, commissions were nominated to study the creation of a National Wheat Institute (INR), and there was established a Council for Regional Development (members of the council were named) which, among other tasks, will set up a charter for a Southern Regional Development Bank whose existence was approved in principle. UNCL.

B. Political

State governments in Brazil, especially the poorer ones, have always been dependent on Federal largesse. But the espousal of these presidential grants has created a natural bond between the three governors and the President. This in combination with the President's rebuff of the Santa Catarina UDN and the Parana PTB, and Minister Neves' dealings with individual labor unions produced the following political effects: CONF.

(1) Labor unions are being made directly dependent on the federal executive. This is expected to diminish the influence of the Labor Party (PTB). CONF.

(2) National party loyalties of the three governors are being replaced with personal loyalties to the President. For example, Governor Briaola has promised to use what influence he has with the Rio Grande do Sul PTB to have the state's representatives support Jânio Quadros' measures, and to take no part in any argument PTB President João Godart may have with Quadros. This is a reasonable quid-pro-quo for the federal aid received. CONF.

(3) The governors are strengthened within their states on a personal basis, thereby weakening the power of purely party influences on the state governments. In Parana this will help Ney Braga

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maintain firm control of a legislature in which his parties are only a minority. In Santa Catarina, this strengthens Celso Ramos' hand in a situation in which he was virtually the prisoner of the party directorates composing the coalition which elected him. In particular, this will start weaning the Santa Catarina PTB away from central direction by Joao Goulart. CONF.

(4) The rebuffs to party organizations re-emphasize the importance of personal relationships which, considering the natural ambitions of political leaders, will tend to fragmentize national parties into state organizations as each state leader jockies against other leaders from the same party for federal favors. CONF.

(5) Joao Goulart is apparently being rapidly eased out of influence. CONF.

C. Psychological

Public reaction has been almost universally favorable to the Florianopolis encounter, mainly because of the quick action taken on a number of subjects of general interest. Professional politicians, of course, are very sensitive to the weakening of party organizations as such, and these fears have been reflected in a number of editorials. However, the executive authorities in Parana and Santa Catarina, at least, and presumably of Rio Grande do Sul, are very enthusiastic over the enhancement of their own positions. L.O.U.

A non-political psychological reaction is the tremendous impression of efficiency and leadership which Janio made on the state officials who saw him in Florianopolis. For most of them it was their first working encounter with the President, and they were awed by his executive capacities. This could be turned into an important political asset in the future. Even middle-grade Army officers were drawn to him (though some senior officers fear his potential "dictatorial" powers) and naval and air force officers in this district overwhelmingly support him. L.O.U.

VII CONCLUSIONS

A. Significance of Brazil's Three Southern States

There appear to be several reasons why Janio selected Brazil's south for his first experiment in direct government. First, economically these states have a greater capacity for efficiently using additional capital than do the northeastern and northern states of Brazil. Second, except for ~~Sumatra~~ the main base of Joao Goulart's power in the PTB is in Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. By attacking this point the President has hurt Goulart badly. Finally, all three southern states believe that they have been slighted by the preceding federal government. Hence, it is easier

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to win the loyalty of these states with moderate handouts than it would be to win the affection of more highly developed or spotlighted regions (São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Northeast) with similar grants. CONF.

B. Jânio, Imperator

Brazil's democratic institutions are sufficiently well founded so that it is doubtful that Jânio could install himself as a "permanent president", unless there were a series of crises severe enough to force suspension of normal constitutional guarantees. However, in this consular district Jânio has sufficient charisma to be able to assure himself of adequate popular support in such a crisis situation. CONF.

It is also evident that Jânio has no loyalties to anyone but himself. He keeps agreements when he thinks them to be in his personal interest, otherwise he ignores them. Among many responsible and conservative people in this consular district there is a large number which supports Jânio only because it believes he is the only alternative to complete collapse of the national social and economic fabric. CONF.

Finally, in dealing with Jânio's representatives it appears that all his subordinates' actions are taken on his orders. If one of his ministers or provincial legates issues a statement, it can be safely assumed that so far as that person is concerned he was told to make that statement by Jânio. Whether or not the statement can be trusted is another question. CONF.

C. Efficiency of New Federal Administration

The Quadros administration seems to be accomplishing its main objectives with a minimum of red tape. This is an important indirect advantage to the state governments. Under Kubitschek no state government would accept a federal "no" to its requests, because it knew that there was always another minister or official who might get the pet project through. Hence, a lot of time was wasted pushing for release of funds which were never forthcoming. Under Jânio, the local governments get approval or disapproval of their requests quickly, and if the answer is "no", they know there is no second way around Jânio. This saves them from wasting valuable manpower on fruitless prospecting in Brasilia. L.O.U.

It also appears from the manner in which that meeting was conducted that the promised federal funds will be forthcoming according to schedule, in spite of the large amounts granted. In this respect the size of the grants is somewhat misleading because they are projected over a five-year period. However, if the funds do not arrive as promised, there would certainly be a serious anti-Jânio reaction which could hurt not only Jânio but the state administrations as well. L.O.U.

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D. Some Implications for U.S. Policies

The same economic reason which makes Brazilian federal aid to Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul desirable can be applied to United States assistance. Further, if too large a proportion of U.S. aid were placed in areas where it would be hard to show results, rather than in places where it can be demonstrated that the aid produced something for Brazil, the aid could become psychologically counterproductive. This applies generally to geographic areas with limited capacity for effective capital absorption, as well as specific projects. **CONF.**

We should keep in mind the possibility that Jânio might try to maneuver U.S. capital assistance into areas of relatively low production so that he can put Brazilian funds into areas of high return -- thereby allowing a comparison of extreme disadvantage to the United States. The normal U.S. practice of insisting on substantial host country participation in various projects should vitiate this possibility, especially if care is taken to see that the host country is unable to withdraw from its commitments. **CONF.**

E. Resume

Administratively and economically the Florianópolis meeting was a tremendously progressive step in Brazilian government. But the personal characteristics revealed and the political action taken demonstrates that Jânio is a sharp dealer who uses economics to meet personal political ends, which implies that anyone treating with him will have to be extremely alert. **CONF.**

Edward M. Rowell
Edward M. Rowell
American Consul

SOURCES: Personal observations and conversations. Sources include the following individuals who were present at Quadros' meetings with the governors: Celso Ramos, Glaucio Olinger (senior advisor on agricultural extension in Santa Catarina, and director of a Point IV project), Sr. Carvalho (Ramos' Press Officer), Sr. Teixeira (Ramos' Director of Protocol, and admirer of the cuisine of the wife of Embassy Second Secretary William H. McLean), Captain (Navy) Ernesto de Sa Mourao (Acting Commander Fifth Naval District, headquartered in Florianópolis), Emarde José D'AROS (Director of Parana State Planning Commission and ex exchange-visitor), Maximo Kopp (President of State Bank of Parana),

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Gen Alípio Ayres de Carvalho (Secretary of Public Works,
Paraná). L.O.U.

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MAJOR REQUESTS OF GOVERNORS OF PARANÁ, SANTA CATARINA AND RIO GRANDE DO SUL
AT MEETING WITH PRESIDENT QUADROS, AND PRESIDENT'S ACTION TAKEN
From AmConstitute Curitiba

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PARANÁ

Total Federal commitments: Cr\$ 25 billion.

Request

Action

1. Establishment of a "Paraná Economic and Social Development Fund" to be financed with profits from coffee agios.
Action: Denied - but a nominee of Braga named to committee which decides on uses to be made of these funds.
2. Electric energy - ENDE (National Economic Development Bank) financing for:
 - a. 20,000 kilowatt thermoelectric plant at Figueira, Cr\$300,000,000 plus transmission line to Ponta Grossa.
Action: 2(a). Granted
 - b. Build earth-fill dam for 230,000 kilowatt Capivari-Cachoeira hydroelectric project; finance entire project (Cr\$10 billion) through completion in 1967.
Action: 2(b). Departamento Nacional de Obras de Saneamento (DNOS) to build dam beginning 1962, cost Cr\$800 million. ENDE to put up Cr\$100 million in 1961, put up Cr\$5.2 billion more 1962-67; Paraná puts up Cr\$1.7 billion 1962-67. Cr\$2.3 billion total cost will be paid from current receipts in last years of construction.
 - c. Finance electric transmission line from Londrina to Apucarana to Maringá to Faramavaí in northern Paraná. Estimated cost: Cr\$350 million.
Action: 2(c) ENDE will finance 60%
 - d. Expand Maringá power plant by 2700kva; 2(d) Estimated cost: Cr\$ 90 million
Action: 2(d) ENDE will finance
3. Highways - Grant Cr\$12 billion for construction and/or completion of paving of following roads: BR-35 from Ponta Grossa to Foz do Iguaçu; BR-104 from Paranaguá to Curitiba and São Luiz de Paranaíba; BR-59 from Curitiba to Joinville; BR-100 Curitiba to Barracão; BR-14 Amparo to Malo Peixoto; BR-87 Malo Peixoto to Porto Mendes.
Action: Cr\$9.033 billion granted with construction to be completed over next 5 years as follows: BR-104 to be completely paved by 1963; BR-35 to be paved by 1965; BR-87 to be constructed by 1964 with Malo Peixoto-Jandaia section paved by end of 1962; BR-59 paved by 1964.

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Request

4. Petroleum: Have Petrobrás build pilot plant for using pyrobituminous schists at São Mateus do Sul; install oil pipeline between Curitiba and Paranaguá.
5. Education: Details of requests unknown, except that assistance of Cr\$72 million in 1962 was asked. Items listed opposite were granted.

Action

- Referred to Petrobrás for study and recommendations in 120 days.
- a) Install fishing school in Paranaguá, federal government to put up Cr\$10 million in 1961.
 - b) The University Hospital of Paraná will be allowed to start operations July 1 because federal government grants exception for this hospital to general prohibition against hiring new federal employees; and puts up Cr\$100 million in 1961.
 - c) Federal government gives Cr\$ 6 million in 1961 to start work on industrial school in Ponta Grossa.
 - d) Federal paid school lunches increased from 80,000 to 160,000 per year; beginning 1962 administration of this program transferred from federal government to state governments; guaranteed 27 tons of powdered milk per year for the program.
 - e) 150 school rooms with capacity for 12,000 students will start construction immediately, government putting up Cr\$15 million.
 - f) OPALA (Operação Paraná de Liquidação do Analfabetismo), a private charity which has been taken over by the state will receive federal help, getting Cr\$2 million in '61.
 - g) Centers for teaching radio-telephony will be supported, fed. govt. putting up Cr\$3 million in 1961.
 - h) Fed. Govt. will give Cr\$7 million toward construction of six centers for teaching industrial arts.

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Request

Action

6. Agriculture and lands

Fed. Govt. asked to expropriate disputed lands in southwest Paraná; asked to set minimum prices on agricultural commodities before planting season; asked to make use of buckwheat flour in bread mandatory; loan Paraná money to buy 40,000 bags of seed wheat from Rio Grande do Sul; finance a system of grain storage silos in Paraná.

No action on southwest land problem; minimum prices and federal intervention in internal commodity markets established by decree April 4, 1961; decree requiring bread contain 20% buckwheat flour issued; money for buying seed wheat loaned; commission set up to plan silo system for Paraná.

COMMENT: In the last two weeks of February this Consulate received two inquiries from the new Paraná government for information on and seed samples of U.S. buckwheat. The request was forwarded to the Agricultural Attache who has requested assistance from the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

7. Telecommunications

Establishment of new TELEX centers in the three southern capitals; granting of permission to Western Telegraph to install a cable head in Paranaguá.

Installation of telegraph centers approved for Guaraci, Pitanga, Francisco Beltrão, Toledo, Pato Branco, Londrina, Siqueira Campos, and Nova Londrina. TELEX centers for southern Brazil also approved in principal.

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COMMENT: Western almost had approval to install this cablehead in 1954. Since Kubitschek became president the question has been a political football. Ostensibly, the reason for not granting the permission is "national security", i.e., a foreign entity should not be allowed to run a national cable system. In fact, the reasons are economic: until Paraná gets adequate telecommunications, no commodity or security exchange and brokerage markets can operate in the state, and as of now all of this business is captured by São Paulo and Santos, both of which cities have influence in the right places. To date the Army has borne the brunt of denying the Western requests (backed by Paraná governmental and commercial circles).

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Request

Action

At Florianópolis, Janio's Chief of the National Post and Telegraph system raised the "National Security shibboleth" again. Western states that whenever it receives permission it can have a cable center operating in Paranaíba within 90 to 120 days.

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8. Airports - Request paving of airports at Ponta Grossa, Foz de Iguaçu, Maringá, Guaíra, Paranaíba; expansion and improvement of Curitiba airport so it can handle large jets.
9. Ports - Add to Paranaíba power supply; build bulk grain elevators in Paranaíba; improve and drag Antonina and Paranaíba.
10. Health and sanitation - Various items of which those listed opposite were given:
- Fed. Govt. promised to pave Ponta Grossa and Maringá in 1961; plans for paving Paranaíba to be made this year, work start in 1962; paving of Foz de Iguaçu to be completed in 1962 at cost of Cr\$ 125 million. Curitiba to be extended -- no completion date set, but work to start in 1961.
- Two diesel generators in Laguna, Santa Catarina, to be transferred to Paranaíba; dredge is being transferred to Paranaíba; Fed. Govt. has allocated Cr\$50 million to build 10,000 ton grain elevator; Installation of port facilities at Guaíra to be started in 1961 with federal allocation of Cr\$10 million; reorganization and improvement of Antonina to be planned by group which was organized at Florianópolis, which must make its first report by May 9.
- a) Fed. Govt. grant Londrina TB Sanitarium Cr\$10 million in 1961, Cr\$70 million in 1962.
- b) Cr\$5 million granted for anti-TB dispensaries in Maringá, Irati and Cornélio Procopio.
- c) Increase grant to São Roque Sanatorium from Cr\$2.5 to Cr\$ 3.5 million.
- d) Paranaíba health center to receive Cr\$1 million.
- e) Federal Home Loan Bank (Caixa Econômica Federal) to give priority to loans for water and sewerage systems.

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From AmConsulate, Curitiba

Requests

Action

f) a hospital for cancer prevention will be set up at an unspecified date in Curitiba.

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COMMENT: Paraná Secretary of Health, a young doctor turned farmer turned politician, is relatively inexperienced in public health field, hails from northern Paraná. It is interesting that bulk of health grants were to institutions in northern Paraná

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11. State Finances -

Asked loans against future income to stave off immediate financial crisis of state. State has heavy income during coffee harvest period (May-July).

Granted a loan of Cr\$1.5 billion to be paid off with tax collections made later in the year.

12. Railroads - Re-equipment and reconstruction of Curitiba-Paranaguá line; inclusion of Estrada de Ferro Central do Paraná (state operated project under construction between Ponta Grossa and Apucarana) in federal system.

Paranaguá proposal under study by railroad planning commission; Ponta Grossa-Apucarana Central Railroad proposal turned down by Janio who considers it unnecessary in view of current lines to Jacarinhão and thence to Maringá via Londrina and Apucarana.

SANTA CATARINA

Requests

Action Taken

1. Electricity - Fed. assistance in expanding thermoelectric plant at Tubarão from 100,000kva to 400,000 kva; installation of transmission lines.

Federal financing of transmission line from Tubarão to Lajes, and perhaps later, for extension of line further west; assistance to power plant at Chopecozinho.

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COMMENT: Santa Catarina's "industrial northeast" is stagnating for lack of electric power. Power in this area is supplied by small plants, mainly hydro-electric, all privately owned, most of the shares held by same persons who own areas factories. These persons do not want govt. assistance with power, because by controlling power

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From Consulate, Curitiba

Requests

Action

they are able to limit intrusion of outside industries into their labor market. Hence Santa Catarina govt. asked no federal help for power for northeast part of state. Eventually, new power will come in from large thermoelectric plant under construction at Tubarão.

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2. Highways - Rapid completion of ER-59 between Florianopolis and Porto Alegre; completion of ER-36 between Florianopolis and Lajes, construction of bridges over Uruguay River at Goioerê and Praia Bonita and over Rio Negro at Mafra.

Work on ER-59 and ER-36 from both ends promised, with Army given responsibility for ER-36 and National Ministry of Public Works subsidizing Army Cr\$100 million; bridges also promised, with states and townships sharing costs, no dates set, but preliminary study for Rio Negro bridge to be completed by June 25, 1961.

*Goio En

COMMENT: ER-59 is the coast road from Curitiba to Porto Alegre via Florianopolis; South of Florianopolis it is passable only in good weather by light vehicles. ER-36 will link Santa Catarina administration and central and southern coastal regions with center and west of state. At present, center and west of state are economically and mentally tied to Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná because communications lines all run north and south (most important: ER-2), and none go east-west.

3. Railways - Rapid completion of main north-south rail line in center of state, construction of rail links between Tubarão and Lajes, Blumenau and Trombudo Central and Lajes.

Cr\$ 2 billion allotted for completion of main line railway to be done by Army; work promised on Blumenau-Trombudo Central-Lajes line; study of problems affecting Santa Theresa Railway in south of state.

4. Ports - Following were promised:

Construction of a port in Florianópolis on the island of Anhaetorim; re-equipment of São Francisco do Sul, Itajaí, Henrique Lage, and Laguna.

5. Airports - Following authorized:

Extension and paving of Joinville airport; construction of new airport in Itajaí, studies regarding construction of airports in São Miguel d'Oeste and São Joaquim.

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From AmConsulate, Curitiba

Requests

Action

COMMENT: The new site selected for Itajaí airport is across the river from the city, so that unless a high clearance bridge is built (very unlikely) commercial operations will be hindered by the need to drive ten miles up the river to the nearest bridge (new road would have to be built), or else multiple handling to river launches would be needed. No target dates were set.

6. Agriculture - system of higher guaranteed prices for wheat, elimination of low domestic price controls favoring foreign wheat; creation of a National Wheat Institute; assistance with state agricultural credit and extension programs; financing for fertilizers, agricultural implements, seeds, insecticides; revision of Agricultural price structure in general; exempt fuels used in agriculture from taxes; establish system of agricultural insurance; better utilization of substitute crops (proposal was not very specific).

Committee was appointed to draw up statutes for and study creation of National Wheat Institute; Cr\$150 million granted in 1961 to state agricultural credit and extension program; President's new minimum price system discussed under Paraná, item 6 above; construction of school for fishermen on Florianópolis island, promised to be finished in 1961.

7. Health - Items listed opposite were granted.

Construction of TB dispensaries in Lajes, Crisium, Tubaro and Joinville; plan a new sewer system for Florianópolis; build a children's hospital in Florianópolis in cooperation with the Legião Brasileira de Assistência, work to begin immediately; granted funds for thirty scholarships for medical and nursing students to study in other states.

8. Education - Items listed opposite were granted.

Construction of 280 classrooms in 1961; give full support to operation of newly created University of Santa Catarina (Florianópolis); build two industrial secondary schools (ginásios), one in Joinville, inclusion of Florianópolis in national campaign for eradication of illiteracy, Cr\$200 million allotted for 1961.

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From AmConsulate, Curitiba

Requests

9. Finance and Banking - Creation of a Santa Catarina Development Bank (Banco de Desenvolvimento de Santa Catarina - BDESC) which will act as a state bank and which will be responsible for routine tax collection; consolidation of all public debts, including municipal, state and federal debts ("Plano Osvaldo Aranha"); alteration of the Código de Contabilidade Pública to provide that the BNDE make development loans in various regions of the country in proportion to its sources of funds by region.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

1. Electricity - Financing for a hydro-electric plant in central Rio Grande do Sul (RGS), transmission lines, improvement of existing power plants.
2. Regional Development - Asked establishment of a Council for Southern Regional Development which would plan for all three southern states on a "geo-economic basis"; establishment of a "Banco de Desenvolvimento Regional do Extremo Sul" (EDRES) which would receive total capital of Cr\$ 130 billion over next five years from BNDE, F1-180 funds, coffee agro profits.
3. Agricultural Reform: Request a constitutional amendment which would permit expropriation of unused lands and estates without prior compensation.

Action

The Santa Catarina Development Bank was approved in principle and will be approved in fact as soon as a charter is drawn up.

At least Cr\$2.3 billion were granted. Further details unknown.

Conselho Regional de Desenvolvimento e Coordenação set up; EDRES approved, but amount of capital not indicated; three governors to send project-decrees or project laws to president "as soon as possible".

According to published information, no action taken.

SPECIAL COMMENT: Information regarding Rio Grande do Sul requests is very skimpy. It is understood however, that Janio was at least as generous with Governor Brissola as he was with Governors Braga and Ramos.

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The requests under item 2 above, though suggested by Erizzola, were backed by all three governors (Erizzola talked quite a bit to convince Braga, who wanted something similar for Paraná alone, which is natural since Paraná is the largest coffee producing state in Brazil).

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EYES ONLY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CONFIDENTIAL
(After Tab C Detached)

April 21, 1961

TO: The Secretary
THROUGH: S/S *[Handwritten]*
FROM: ARA - Mr. Coerr *[Handwritten]*
SUBJECT: Interview of Secretary Dillon with President Quadros of Brazil

Discussion

Secretary Dillon sent a report of his conversation on April 12 with President Quadros of Brazil to the President (Tab C). ARA has prepared a suggested message from the President to President Quadros regarding the conversation (Tab B). The message has been coordinated with Secretary Dillon who has returned to Washington.

Recommendation

That you sign the attached Memorandum for the President (Tab A) transmitting for his approval the suggested message for President Quadros.

Concurrences

P - Mr. Burris
(in draft) *[Handwritten]*

E - Mr. Kerr
(in draft) *[Handwritten]*

Attachments

1. Memorandum for the President (Tab A). *[Handwritten]* APR 25 1961
2. Suggested Message from the President to President Quadros (Tab B).
3. Secretary Dillon's Report to the President (Tab C).

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MAY 3 - 1962

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0441

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

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Control: 1475
Rec'd: May 3, 1961
10:44 a.m.

ARA
Info
P
US IA
INR
CIA
NSA
RMR

FROM: Quito
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 584, May 2, 4 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 584, REPEATED INFORMATION LIMA 97, RIO DE JANEIRO 57.

According Uruguayan Ambassador he told by President's private secretary that arrangements almost completed for visit to Quito by Quadros at approximate time Quitp conference had been scheduled.

BERNBAUM

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John

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0442

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/5-361

FROM : AmEmbassy - QUITO
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : EmbTel 584, rptd. Rio 57, Lima, 97.

DESP. NO. 653

MAY 5 1961
MAY 3 1961

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN F OTHER
	5-8-61	RM/A-2 INR-7 P-3 CIA-10 USIA-10 NSA-4 OSD-5 ARMY-4 NAVY-4 AIR-6

SUBJECT: Ecuadorean Invitation to Brazilian President Quadros to Visit Ecuador.

The reference telegram reported that according to President Velasco's private secretary, "arrangements had been almost completed" for a visit to Ecuador by Brazilian President QUADROS late in May, at the time earlier scheduled for the Eleventh Interamerican Conference.

However, it now appears that Ecuadorean officials may be engaging in some degree of wishful thinking. The Brazilian Ambassador indicated to Ambassador Bernbaum on May 2 that the invitation had not yet been accepted, and he personally doubted that Quadros would make the trip.

A Memorandum of Conversation between the Brazilian Ambassador and Ambassador Bernbaum is enclosed.

For the Ambassador:

J. T. Rogers
First Secretary

Enclosure 1 - Memorandum of Conversation as stated above.

cc: AmEmbassy - RIO DE JANEIRO
AmEmbassy - LIMA
AmConGen - GUYANA
ARA/WST/E

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 10 1961

JTRogers:rm
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Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 653, May 3, 1961
From Embassy - QUITO

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: The Ambassador of Brazil,
José JOBIM
Ambassador Maurice M. Bernbaum

DATE: May 2, 1961

JOBIM approached me last night at the Sukarno dinner for VELASCO Ibarra to let me know of Ecuadorean pressure for a visit during the period to have been devoted to the XI Interamerican Conference by President Janio QUADROS. He said he had been called by President Velasco Ibarra on the matter with an urgent request that President Quadros make the visit. Jobim said he had reported the request to his Government but had not as yet received an answer. He doubted personally whether Quadros would be able to make such a trip. In any case, a visit to Quito without also visiting Lima seemed unlikely. He speculated that the purpose of the invitation was to restore some of the prestige lost by Velasco Ibarra from the cancellation of the XI Conference through the moral support rendered by Quadros' presence on the boundary and Cuban issues.

While talking with Jobim, the Minister of Fomento, Jaime NEBOT Velasco, joined us. In addition to another matter which he wished to bring to my attention, he remarked to Jobim on the likelihood of a Presidential visit during the latter part of this month. Jobim shrugged his shoulders and said that he had not yet heard from his government on the matter.

MMBernbaum:vp:rm

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/5-461

FROM : Amcongen, São Paulo

405
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

May 4, 1961
DATE

REF :

25 Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.	REC'D	OTHER	DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
	aria-4	Rmk-2 INR-7			
	5-9	lia-10 Army-4			4

SUBJECT: Political Power Objectives of President Quadros

Nabantino Ramos, publisher of *Folha de São Paulo*, in a luncheon conversation on May 3 with the reporting officer, made the following observations regarding President Janio Quadros' maneuvers to solidify and maintain his political power in Brazil.

1. Janio's first objective, says Nabantino Ramos, is to establish his full control over the military. The various army reassignments taking place are largely directed to this end. This, he says, has involved the bypassing of General Denys by dealing directly with the latter's chief of staff, Horlando Geiser, who is serving as an honest, well-intentioned dupe. The key step will be a shift of power away from General Denys into the hands of General Cordeiro de Faria who now heads the General Staff of the Armed Forces. According to Nabantino, Cordeira also heads an unscrupulous military group who would willingly serve Janio's political ambitions. Assuming the establishment of the proposed Ministry of Defense, Cordeira would be Janio's choice for Minister of Defense (Even before Janio began his serious campaigning for the presidency, the evident lack of enthusiasm for him among those in power in the military, was frequently noted. While the reporting officer is not in a position fully to evaluate the above statements by Nabantino Ramos, they would make sense in terms of the reporting officer's judgment of the character and ambition of Janio in the light of his past "politicking" in this area. Also, Nabantino Ramos has previously mentioned that he (Ramos) has continuous exposure to the military by virtue of having married into a military family. Finally, Nabantino prefaced the above remarks by saying that within the past week he had had a long conversation with three generals and a marshal).

2. Nabantino, like many other local political observers, is convinced that Janio will take all necessary steps to assure that the person elected governor of São Paulo in 1962 is a person beholden and completely loyal to Janio. This would eliminate governor Carvalho Pinto's favorite, incumbent State Secretary of Agriculture José Bonifacio Coutinho Nogueira (UDN). Nabantino says that Janio will make his principle move toward the hundreds of local mayors of the state by offering them Federal largesse on a more generous scale than governor Carvalho

RJBurton/lfw
REPORTER

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TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

May 4, 1961
DATE

REF :

25 Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
5-9	RMP-2 INR-7	DEPT. OF STATE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

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From São Paulo

Pinto. In a luncheon conversation with the reporting officer on May 4, Frederico Heller, economic editor of O Estado de São Paulo, likewise said that Janio had begun to move in this direction, that Janio's efforts to strengthen his political hold on São Paulo had been delayed by the need to concentrate on combatting adverse reactions to Janio's exchange reforms (Instruction 204). (Heller is very actively interested in political developments and has many contacts in national government circles.)

3. At some point before 1965, says Nabantino, when Janio feels sufficiently strong politically, he will move for constitutional reform to permit his running for a second term. For this, possible military opposition must first be liquidated along the lines previously outlined. (This anticipation coincides with recent political predictions from Embassy Rio. It likewise makes sense in terms of the political character and ambitions of Janio who will still be a young man in his forties when his present term of office ends. While Janio may be averse to abrogating democratic processes, he could very easily resort to any and all political shenanigans within the democratic framework to emasculate the opposition and obtain his own continuance in office.)

For the Minister Consul General

Ralph S. Burton
Ralph S. Burton
Consul

cc: Amembassy Rio

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732, 11/5-461

FROM : Amcongen, São Paulo

406
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

May 4, 1961
DATE

REF :

25 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.	RMR-2 INR-7 90-4 E-7/CA-11 Cia -10 TR-3 FRA-2 XMA-4
	REC'D	IN N O OTHER	
	5-8		

SUBJECT: President Quadros' Second Governors' Meeting DLF. 7

Summary

Various aspects of President Quadros' two day meeting in late April with the governors of Matto Grosso, Goiás, Rondonia and Acre suggest that the prime purpose of such meetings is the political aggrandizement of the president. In various ways it appeared that Janio presented himself as the principal or sole dispenser of favors, often without regard to elaborate supporting procedures by a supporting cast of ministers and federal officials. One effect of the procedure is to cut out of their share of glory and credit various and sundry local politicians who could otherwise have claimed to obtain the federal largesse. Despite this and the apparent lack of any really substantial programming, it would seem that the approach does provide a more careful assessment of need and a more efficient allocation of federal funds than might otherwise occur.

On April 27 - 28 President Janio Quadros held the second of a projected series of meetings with governors intended ultimately to cover all the states and territories of Brazil. In Cuiaba, Matto Grosso, Janio and various ministers and federal officials reviewed requests on the federal government with the governors and officials of the states of Matto Grosso and Goiás and the territories of Acre and Rondonia. After the opening exchange of speeches between the host governor and the president, a banquet followed. According to news accounts, the various ministers and federal and state officials, organized into committees, did not begin work until 3:00 p.m. on the first of the two days. These various working groups covered such fields as education, agriculture, aviation, energy, health and finance. In some cases, the working groups labored through the dinner hour until 8:00 p.m. to complete their tasks. At the same time President Quadros held a series of separate meetings with each of the governors, reviewing with each governor his requests on the federal government. These presidential meetings were private with no other state or federal officials present. On the second day, Janio met successively with the various working groups and passed judgment on the various proposals reviewed by them.

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From São Paulo

Reports of the dispensations of federal largesse at the two day session give the impression of a series of specific project approvals, in some cases guided by criteria, but in general not reflecting any larger programming pattern. Thus in the field of education, Matto Grosso was promised funds for 60 classrooms, for a school lunch program, for a center for the elimination of illiteracy, for a secondary school (ginasio) in Corumba, etc. Goiás was promised four centers to combat illiteracy, a number of industrial schools, etc. Goiás was turned down on a billion cruzeiro request for highways on the ground that the Federal government should not intrude into state highway construction; on the other hand considerable sums were promised for municipal sewer and water systems.

In several cases, Janio instructed that study groups be established. Such a group was established, for example, to examine into the possibilities for rubber cultivation in Acre. Another study group was created to look into farm machinery needs. Still another group was assigned to study power needs in the Campo Grande area of Matto Grosso.

Reports of the two day session suggest or indicate the following highlights and reactions:

1. The approach was perhaps designed as much as anything else to promote Janio Quadros. Janio in talks with the governors in the first day passed upon matters which at the time were being reviewed by working groups for purposes of later review and decision by Janio.

2. Even though the foregoing raises serious doubts as to the existence of a systematic approach or serious programming, nonetheless the sessions did force an assessment and proving of need such as undoubtedly is not achieved through the customary pattern of handouts to the states. Thus, along with aggrandizement to Janio and the denial of customary credit to many state politicians for benefits received, the procedure should promote a more efficient allocation of federal funds.

3. Vice-President Goulart accompanied Quadros to Cuiaba and attended opening ceremonies but returned directly after to Brasilia without participating in the review of state and territorial requests. If anything, this would seem to injure Goulart's political prestige.

4. The governor of Matto Grosso expressed great satisfaction over dispensations from Janio. Not so the governor of Goiás. As one might expect, both territorial governors were satisfied. (Matto Grosso doubtless enjoys special favor as the state in which Janio was born.)

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From São Paulo

5. While previous published reports in São Paulo on Janio's first governors' session in Florianopolis were generally enthusiastic, evaluations of the second in Cuiaba note that the latter was more successful because there was less politics at the later session.

6. The second session was also considered more successful because the Federal participants had learned and profited from their first experience.

7. In general, Janio was more generous than his ministers and aides. The Minister of Agriculture in particular generated much discontent by continuously pleading lack of funds; he was repeatedly overruled by Janio on the second day. The Minister of Mines and Energy, on the other hand, reportedly held full command of his area, approving various projects and declaring no funds available for others. Incidentally, Minister João Agravino noted that there was a tremendous lack of electric power in the region - worse, he said, than in the northeast. Furthermore, the minister added, there was a dearth of technical competence in the area to deal with the problem.

8. The needs of each state were, in the main, considered individually rather than being examined on a region-wide basis. (However, it would seem that those who note this fail to prove that a regional approach is feasible or necessary when one takes account of availabilities in relation to needs.)

9. Reportedly, there was much resentment over the failure to specifically earmark funds as specific commitments were made. At one point, the president admitted that he did not know from where the money would come to finance a project but promised that it would be forthcoming.

10. There was some puzzlement over how the Federal budget would attend to the needs of the many states not yet heard since action on the budget would take place even before the next governors' conference. (It is likely that projects being approved fall within the volume of anticipated funds available and that both this and the foregoing concern are therefor in large measure unwarranted.)

11. President Quadros with few exceptions disapproved all requests for the release of funds committed by the prior administration. This would seem to reinforce the earlier observation that a prime interest was the political aggrandizement of the president.

For the Minister Consul General

Ralph Burton
Ralph J. Burton
Consul

cc: Amembassy Rio

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Review version 1st page
sent Dist 5/12/61
Telegram sent 5/12/61

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 10 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD N. GOODWIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

RM/R
FILE

Through: Mr. Ralph A. Dungan

Subject: Suggested Revision of the President's
Letter of May 4 to President Quadros
of Brazil

As Mr. Coerr has informed you by telephone, the Department believes it desirable that the first page of the President's letter of May 4 to President Quadros of Brazil be revised to avoid what might appear to be a United States commitment to increase purchases of Brazilian sugar. As it presently stands, the letter implies increased United States purchases as a form of quid pro quo for the cooperation of Brazilian representatives in Washington.

Should you be agreeable, there is enclosed a suggested revision of the first page of the President's letter. If you perceive no difficulties with this recommended revision, could you forward to me a new first page in final form so that we can affix it to the second page of the President's letter, which he has already signed, for immediate dispatch to President Quadros.

!!s/ Melvin L. Mantall

L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary

S/S-RO

MAY 10 1961

A true copy of signed original

Enclosure: 2 CO

Suggested first page.

Microfilm by RM/R

CONFIDENTIAL

20
ARA:FVOrtiz/bk 5/9/61

API - Mr. Coerr

E - Mr. Callahan

732.11/5-1061 XR-711.11-KE
5-461

0452

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RM/R
FILE
7381

MAY 5 1961

732.11
XK 7/11/61-KE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD M. GOODWIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

THROUGH: Mr. Ralph A. Dungan

Attached is a memorandum from the
Under Secretary regarding a possible
meeting between President Kennedy and
President Quadros.

1st William H. Brubeck
L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary

S/S:WHBrubeck:neh
5/5/61

S/S-RO
MAY 5 1961
It has copy of signed original

732.11/5-561
XK 7/11/61-KE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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0453

AIR PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/5-1061
MAY 12 1961

FROM : Amcansul, RECIFE *File. location: E37/13. Johnston - SA*

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

May 10, 1961
DATE

REF :

25 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	RECT	OTHER
	5-18	RWR-2 INR-7 Via-10 USIA-4

SUBJECT: Governor Sampaie Criticizes Janio Quadres

Pernambuco Governor Cid Sampaie was obviously in a conversational mood this morning when he met consulate officer Maurice Grenillien in the Recife airport. During a short chat, the Governor - speaking in English in the crowded terminal - discussed his own plans for the future, the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign, and some of his opinions about the Quadres administration.

Conversational highpoints included:

- (1) With regard to President Quadres' alleged pre-U.S. letter to the SSo Paulo Chamber of Commerce, Governor Sampaie endorsed whatever skepticism U.S. officials might have about Janio's foreign policy. The Governor stated that "Janio can not be trusted. He jumps so rapidly from one side of the fence to the other that no one can know what his real intentions are."
- (2) Quadres is ignoring the labor movement in Brazil as well as the PTB - both of which are mistakes. Governor Sampaie, en route to Brasilia for a special SUDENE meeting and private conversations with the President, is going to recommend that more effective steps be taken to control the high cost of living in order to benefit the lower classes and that more assistance be given to the labor classes.
- (3) Quadres is placing too much stress on foreign policy. Sampaie agrees that commercial relations are desirable with Iron Curtain countries, but he does not agree with the establishment of diplomatic relations with communist governments.
- (4) Regarding his own plans, Sampaie said he was going to stay away from politics as much as possible during the rest of his term (until January 1963), but that he hopes to keep Pernambuco on the right track (i.e. - economic development and "away from Communism").
- (5) When he leaves the Governor's Palace in 1963, Sampaie is now planning to return to the management of his business and industrial interests.
- (6) Regarding his preferences for the man to be his successor, Sampaie said it was too early for him to endorse any candidate. He will remain neutral.

ETWALTERS:etw
REPORTER

CONFIDENTIAL

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The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

732.11/5-1061 HBS

CLASSIFIED FILE

0454

CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 54
From RECIFE

(6) until January or February 1962 before he announces whom he will support. He realizes that as soon as he endorses a candidate, the gubernatorial race will begin.

In other developments regarding Governor Sampaio, the reporter has learned from State officials that the President's recent cordial talk with Recife Mayor Miguel Arraes and the granting of federal funds directly to the city administration (by-passing the State) was a bitter pill for the Governor. The relations between Sampaio and the Quadros are still depicted as cordial, although Sampaio has been disappointed by the lack of complete political and program support from the Quadros administration.

The Minister of Agriculture, Romere Cabral da Costa, handpicked by Sampaio, was on the verge of resigning and/or being forced out of his position in March. It is now reported that in his strong stand against the Quadros manner of dealing with his ministers was successful and his present position is stronger than ever, reinforced by the newly won respect of the President.

COMMENT:

The results, if any, of the Quadros visitation to João Pessoa later this month to discuss the problems of Pernambuco, Paraíba, and Fernando de Noronha, as well as this week's SUDENE meeting with the President, should be indicative as to how much Quadros still values Sampaio's backing.

Sampaio associates believe that he is still interested in continuing in politics as a federal deputy from neighboring Paraíba when he steps down as Pernambuco Governor. This belief is held despite the fact that he has not recently talked about such a possibility. He told Vice Consul Cremillien today that he was not interested in being a deputy.

Publicly, the Governor continues to be loyally pre-Janio.


Edward T. Walters
American Consul

2 cc - Embassy, Rio de Janeiro

CONFIDENTIAL

Jm

0455

AIR POUCH

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

732.11/5-3061

XR 732.111

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsulate, RECIFE.

57
DESP. NO.

May 30, 1961

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF : None.

20 Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN F OTHER
6-10-61	ARA-4	AMR-2 INR-7 ICA-11 E-7 REP-4
	RIA-10	COM-10 TR-3 FRB-3

SUBJECT: QUADROS CONFERS WITH NORTHEASTERN GOVERNORS. AGR-8 INR-7 NSA-4
ARMY-4 NAVY-4 AIR-6

*See attached
copy May 20 a*

The Third Reunion of Governors with President Quadros was held in Joao Pessoa last week (May 25, 26, and 27). It has to be classified as a smashing success. The meeting served as the stage for a brilliant political visitation by Janio (complete with bussed babies, chats with the common man, and ratherly embraces for doddering spinsters) as crowds of more than 50,000 gathered to witness his movements. Also sparkling was the "efficient" manner in which approximately Cr\$5 billion was ladled out to the petitioning governors of Paraiba, Pernambuco, and the federal island of Fernando de Noronha. The performances of the federal ministers in this spectacle was sterling; the experience of the two previous meetings had buffed them into polished performers as they played the middle ground between the governors and the President - standing ready at all times with facts and figures to support or deny the request being presented by the petitioning governors. The regal spectacle lacked only the glitter of jewelry incrustated diadems, scepters, and robes.

All authorities, both state and federal, declared their satisfaction with the results of the meeting. Governor Old Sampaio, in an exultant television broadcast last night, reported federal concessions to Pernambuco of about Cr\$3.5 billion in the fields of industrial financing, education, public health and agriculture (including colonization and pond building). This figure, after three months of the Quadros administration, he compared to the total of Cr\$300 million that he had obtained for Pernambuco during the last two years of the Kubitschek administration. Governor Pedro Gondim of Paraiba and Tenente Coronel Jaime Augusto da Costa e Silva, military Governor of Fernando de Noronha, also proclaimed their gratefulness for the federal largess, although the former noted that Pernambuco, in several fields, received an overly generous portion of the federal funds.

SUDENE PARTICIPATION

SUDENE was represented by Celso Furtado and a dozen technicians. Although remaining in the background, SUDENE was praised several times by Janio for its planning in relation with several of the projects discussed. SUDENE assumed additional responsibilities as the implementing or controlling organization of many of these projects. Janio

ETWalters/dvs
REPORTER

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732.11/5-3061 N HBS

0456

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(Classification)

Page two of
Encl. No. --
Disp. No. 57
From Recife, Brazil.

also recommended that Fernando de Noronha be placed within the SUDENE framework of supervised economic development.

U. S. ASSISTANCE

Although certainly not publicized, the use of U. S. PL-480 funds (Title I) figured prominently among the funds being distributed by Janio. In his television address, Governor Sampaio acknowledged that many of the cruzeiros destined for Pernambuco were generated as a result of this U. S. program. Announcements from João Pessoa simply acknowledged that certain funds were from the "acordo de trigo" (wheat agreement). Janio also announced that "Ponto IV" (USOM/Brazil) would participate in a Paraíba radio education project to the extent of Cr\$1.9 million.

SUMOC INSTRUCTION 204

SUMOC Instruction 204 apparently provided the only discordant note of the reunion. Governor Sampaio's bid for what would amount to special federal financing of northeastern industrialization was, in effect, denied by the President, although he did promise to study the Sampaio "compensatory measures." (Sampaio related that for eleven specific projects representing investments of \$42 million plus Cr\$5.3 billion, the costs of importing necessary equipment had gone from Cr\$9.5 billion to 17.4 billion as a result of the SUMOC instruction.) The resultant Pernambuco position was assuaged by the BNDE (National Brazilian Development Bank) promise to extend credits of Cr\$2.5 billion to GOPERBO, Pernambuco's state-backed synthetic rubber plant. Also, SUDENE was given a Cr\$500 million rotating fund to finance companies hit by Instruction 204. In addition, official banks will now be permitted to participate in private northeastern enterprises up to a new maximum of 70% of the invested capital.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

Politically, the outstanding personage was, of course, President Quadros. Other figures making political hay out of the meeting were, principally, Governor Sampaio, José Americo de Almeida, and João Agripino. Governor Sampaio, arriving early, was greeted by street banners endorsing his candidacy for federal deputy from Paraíba in 1962; this theme was continued on May 25 when he was proclaimed an honorary citizen of João Pessoa by the City Council. José Americo, writer, former Minister of Transportation under Vargas, and former Governor of Paraíba, left his beach house political retirement for the first time in five years to greet President Quadros, who promptly invited him to return aboard the presidential aircraft for his first view of Brasília and some "informal" chats; the invitation was accepted. João Agripino, returning as the local boy who made good, turned in a stylish performance as did Governor Gondim, the gracious host.

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0457

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(Classification)

Page three of
Encl. No. —
Disp. No. 57
From Recife, Brazil.

INTER AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN FOR PERNAMBUCO

Regarding the Pernambuco request for an \$11 million Inter American Development Bank loan for colonization program, the following statement issued in João Pessoa may be interesting and elucidating for U. S. officials:

"The \$11 million would be a portion of the 100 million destined for Brazil within the aid sum of 500 million that the Inter American Development Bank, in the Bogotá conference, scheduled for Latin America. This request has received federal endorsement and is in the hands of Itamarati for delivery to the Bank."

JANIO SPEAKS

A. About This Meeting:

"Only God can deprive me of the force I will exert to rigorously fulfill the duty of lifting this country and this people to a better situation Do not expect miracles, do not expect that all of your requests will be granted* . . . This arduous task, this difficult task, this harsh task, this nearly impossible task, that constitutes the fulfillment of my duty, will be carried out, with the help of the people, and with the force that God give us."

(*Note: One observer calculated that 55% of the requested funds were granted plus a donation of 5-10% additional funds for projects not requested but recommended by the federal ministers.)

B. About Financial Matters (SUMOG 204 Debate):

"You have to keep in mind that I do not have resources falling from the heavens; the ones I have represent the diligence and the force of the Federal Government . . . With regard to the periods of financing, I will accept whatever suggestions are formulated by SUDENE and the Ministry of Finance The Federal Government does not have budgetary reserves; what it does have is a deficit that exceeds 150 billion of cruzeiros."

C. About Janio Quadros:

"I am today a man without a future: I have already achieved the Presidency of the Republic."

Edward J. Walters
Edward J. Walters
American Consul

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0458

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED

(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FW 732.11/5-3061

JUNE 3, 1961

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsul, RECIFE.

60
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

June 1, 1961
DATE

REF : Consulate Despatch No. 57 of May 30, 1961.

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	ARR-4 R-2 REC-1	1 N O OTHER
6-13-61	CIA-10	COM-10

INR-7 ICA-11 E-7 REPI B/FAC-3
FRB-3 YMB-4 DAF-7 USIA-10

SUBJECT: QUADROS CONFERS WITH NORTHEASTERN GOVERNORS: ERRATUM. AGR-10
ARMY-4 INT-7
NAVY-4 NSA-4

In the second paragraph of this despatch a comparative figure was inadvertently omitted. The complete sentence should read:

" . . This figure, after three months of the Quadros administration, he compared to the total of Cr\$300 million that he had obtained for Pernambuco during the last two years of the Kubitschek administration."

Edward T. Walters
Edward T. Walters
American Consul

FW 732.11/5-3061 HBS

Two cc: Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

BY WHOM
COMMENT REQUIRED

JUN 12 1961

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
JUN 19 1961

ETWalters/dvs
REPORTER

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0459

37

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ARA

EST - Mr. Wilson
RMR Date
12036
(12-29-61)

JUL 27 1961

TO : The Secretary
THROUGH : S/S
FROM : ARA - Mr. Woodward
SUBJECT : Invitation to President Quadros, of Brazil, for State Visit

Discussion

Ambassador Cabot approached President Quadros, of Brazil, on July 25 with regard to an invitation for the latter to come to the United States on a state visit in early December of this year. President Quadros indicated he would be delighted to accept (TAB C). The Ambassador recommends, and ARA agrees, that formal confirmation of the invitation at an early date is desirable. We have therefore prepared a suggested letter from the President to President Quadros expressing the President's pleasure at Quadros' acceptance (TAB B). The text of this letter would be telegraphed to Ambassador Cabot for him to convey to President Quadros, with the signed original to be forwarded when received.

Recommendation

That, if you approve, you sign the attached Memorandum for the President (TAB A), recommending that the suggested message be sent to President Quadros.

Concurrences

U/FR P
(Mr. Goodwin) (Mr. Kilguff)

Attachments:

- 1. Memorandum for the President (TAB A).
- 2. Suggested letter from the President to President Quadros (TAB B).
- 3. Embassy Rio de Janeiro telegram No. 206, July 25 (TAB C).

732.11/7-21/61

2

ARA:EST/B:J...
ARA:EST/B:J...:lms 7/27/61

CONFIDENTIAL

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CLASSIFIED FILE

0460

W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

RG: 059

TAB #: 46

ENTRY: CDF60-63

1 / 3 / S /

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BOX: 1582

ACCESS RESTRICTED

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Folder Title: 732.11/7-2461
Document Date: 24/07/61
Document Ser.#: _____

TEL 205

FR STATE

TO RIO DE JANEIRO

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

X Security-Classified Information

NND: 949515

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FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01582 00046

0461

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

34
 Action
 ARA
 Info FROM: Rio-de-Janeiro
 SS TO: Secretary of State
 G
 EUR NO: 207, July 25, 10 p.m.
 INR
 RMR LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

SECRET

NUMBERED
 Control: 16998
 Rec'd: July 25, 1961
 11:23 p.m.
 ACTION
 INFO
 RM/R FILES

1/25
6

DEPTEL 205.

Department telegram fortunately arrived just as I was taking off for Brasilia. I, therefore, had opportunity to mention matter to President Quadros. He seemed genuinely appreciative and said that he did continue to have trouble with his eye. He would like, therefore, an opportunity to consult a top American specialist when in United States.

Since I was already at airport when I received Department telegram, I have not yet had opportunity to consult British Embassy.

CABOT

732.11/7-2561

DMJ/14

Copy No(s) 59
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Nov 27 11 45 AM '61
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CLASSIFIED FILE

0462

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

45

Action

ARA

Info

SS

G

SP

FR

P

USIA

INR

RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 233, July 27

O GLOBE today carries following Brasilia despatch:

"Information from source in Presidential Palace is that President Janio Quadros will visit United States next December, in response to invitation from President Kennedy conveyed through Ambassador Cabot in his meeting with President day before yesterday."

CABOT

JEF/14

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CONTROL NUMBER: 18762

Rec'd: July 27, 1961

1961 JUL 28:48 B. D.

ACTION:

INFO:

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7-27/13: 1/2 to 1/2
1961-61

732.11/7-2761

OCT 31 1 43 PM '61

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			

0463

*Msg approved with noted
changes, via memo from
Wyllie Lincoln, 8/1/61*

Tel sent Rio 4/1/61 JUL 28 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Invitation to President Quadros, of
Brazil, for a State Visit to the
United States

On July 25 Ambassador Cabot conveyed orally to President Quadros, of Brazil, your invitation for the latter to make a state visit to the United States this year. President Quadros stated he would be delighted to come and that the suggested time of early December is agreeable to him. I believe that early formal confirmation of the invitation and its acceptance is desirable and am therefore enclosing a suggested message from you to President Quadros expressing your pleasure at his acceptance of your invitation. If you approve the message, the text will be telegraphed to Ambassador Cabot in order that he may convey it to President Quadros immediately. The signed original would then be forwarded by air pouch through our Embassy. I recommend that if this message is approved, public announcement be made simultaneously at Washington and in Brazil at a time agreeable to President Quadros.

732.11/17-2861

EM/B
Anal 32
Rev
Cat

/s/ Dean Rusk

S/S - RO

JUL 28 1961

Dean Rusk

A true copy of signed original

416786

Enclosure:

Suggested message

(Orig. - Courtesy-Blue only
retyped for appearance)

ARA: EST/D: JWWilson: jolcmm 7/27/61 Retyped in S/S-RO 7/28/61

(2)

0464

SUGGESTED MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT QUADROS

Dear Mr. President:

I am delighted to learn from Ambassador Cabot that early December will be a convenient time for you and Senhora Quadros to visit us here, ~~and~~ I wish to assure you of a most cordial welcome to the ~~United States on that occasion.~~ ^{my country} It is a great honor ~~to be able to extend hospitality to the distinguished Chief of State of a country with whose people we have formed so many close bonds of friendship.~~

Mrs. Kennedy and I are looking forward to your arrival with a great deal of ^{personal} pleasure. Meanwhile, please accept my best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

His Excellency

Jânio da Silva Quadros,

President of the Republic of the United

States of Brazil,

Brasília.

ARA:EST/B:JWilson:cdh 7/27/61

AWH

0465

75...

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1961

FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Invitation to President Quadros, of
Brazil, for a State Visit to the
United States

On July 25 Ambassador Cabot conveyed orally to President Quadros, of Brazil, your invitation for the latter to make a state visit to the United States this year. President Quadros stated he would be delighted to come and that the suggested time of early December is agreeable to him. I believe that early formal confirmation of the invitation and its acceptance is desirable and am therefore enclosing a suggested message from you to President Quadros expressing your pleasure at his acceptance of your invitation. If you approve the message, the text will be telegraphed to Ambassador Cabot in order that he may convey it to President Quadros immediately. The signed original would then be forwarded by air pouch through our Embassy. I recommend that if this message is approved, public announcement be made simultaneously at Washington and in Brazil at a time agreeable to President Quadros.

732.11/7-28-61

Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

FILED
DEC 14 1961

(3)

Enclosure:

Suggested message

microfilmed by RMJ

0466

75

(S/-)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The President asked me to return this memorandum to you. He approved sending the message, but you will note that he made some changes on the suggested draft.

*Message Center
to file*

Evelyn Lincoln
Evelyn Lincoln

FW 732.11/7-22

The suggested message to the President Quodro was sent telegraphically. A signed original was never ^{presented by} ~~forwarded~~ because Quodro resigned in the interim.

J. O. O'Connell

Cable: see to Rio # 275.

0467

The suggested message to President Quadros *Blue* was sent telegraphically. A signed original was never prepared for pouch because Quadros resigned in the interim. Cable: see to RIO #275

12036

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RM/R

July 28, 1961

FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Invitation to President Quadros, of Brazil, for a State Visit to the United States

On July 25 Ambassador Cabot conveyed orally to President Quadros, of Brazil, your invitation for the latter to make a state visit to the United States this year. President Quadros stated he would be delighted to come and that the suggested time of early December is agreeable to him. I believe that early formal confirmation of the invitation and its acceptance is desirable and am therefore enclosing a suggested message from you to President Quadros expressing your pleasure at his acceptance of your invitation. If you approve the message, the text will be telegraphed to Ambassador Cabot in order that he may convey it to President Quadros immediately. The signed original would then be forwarded by air pouch through our Embassy. I recommend that if this message is approved, public announcement be made simultaneously at Washington and in Brazil at a time agreeable to President Quadros.

Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

Enclosure:

Suggested message

0468

SUGGESTED MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT QUADROS

August 28, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I am delighted to learn from Ambassador Cabot that early December will be a convenient time for you and Senhora Quadros to visit us here. ~~and~~ I wish to assure you of a most cordial welcome ^{to my country} ~~to the United States on that occasion.~~ It is a great honor to be able to extend hospitality to the distinguished Chief of State of a country with whose people we have formed so many close bonds of friendship.

Mrs. Kennedy and I are looking forward to your arrival with a great deal of ^{personal} pleasure. Meanwhile, please accept my best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

His Excellency

Jânio da Silva Quadros,

President of the Republic of the United

States of Brazil,

Brasília.

This message was sent by cable (to Rio #275) but ~~sent~~ a signed original was never posted. Quadros resigned in the interim. /G.M.D.

0469

SUGGESTED MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT QUADROS

August 28, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I am delighted to learn from Ambassador Cabot that early December will be a convenient time for you and Senhora Quadros to visit us here. ~~and~~ I wish to assure you of a most cordial welcome ~~to the United States on that occasion.~~ ^{To my Country} It is a great honor to be able to extend hospitality to the distinguished Chief of State of a country with whose people we have formed so many close bonds of friendship.

Mrs. Kennedy and I are looking forward to your arrival with a great deal of ^{personal} pleasure. Meanwhile, please accept my best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

His Excellency

Jânio da Silva Quadros,

President of the Republic of the United

States of Brazil,

Brasília.

This message was sent by cable (To Rio #275) but ~~was~~ a signed original was never posted. Quadros resigned in the interim. JMK/ken

0470

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

40
 Action
 ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro
 Info
 SS TO: Secretary of State
 G
 SP NO: 239, July 28, 3 p.m.
 PR
 P
 US IA Embassy telegram 233.
 INR

CONFIDENTIAL

COPIES REC'D 434

Control: 19707
 Rec'd: July 28, 1961
 196:48 8 57

ACTION: Est/B
 INFO: LB
 RM/R FILES

*File in action: LWS
 12/7/63: J. C. Sullivan: LWS
 10-24-61*

RMR JORNAL DO BRASIL had following statement on front page:
 "There is no basis whatsoever for the item printed in evening paper that President Janio Quadros is thinking of visiting United States high officials of government stated yesterday to JORNAL DO BRASIL." Statement adds President is thinking of visiting only South American countries in two stages. There is possibility that President will go United States unofficially to participate in UN. Similar statements have been made in Washington by spokesmen of Brazilian Embassy.

While I cannot help speculating regarding possibility that Janio may be planning new affront to US I think it is very unlikely.

732.11/7-2861

CABOT

JAA

Nov 9 4 21 PM '61
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LWS

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0471

INCOMING AIRGRAM *Department of State*

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PAGE **1** OF **2** PAGES

9
Action

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1961 Date Sent: **July 29, 1961**
Rec'd: **PH 3 50**

ARR-13 FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Info
RMR-2 TO: Secretary of State

INR-8 NO: A-34

IS-7
EUR-15
NEA-17
ARMY M&I
RA 4-4
AIR-2
OSD-20
NSA-4

ACTION: **11/7-2961**
INFO: **Jul 31 12 50 PM '61**
RM/R FILES

File for action
E 87/B: J.W. Williams
Date 8-2-61

President Quadros commented following subjects foreign policy interest press conference yesterday:

(1) Soviet good will mission: Quadros used this as point departure lengthy exposition Brazil's need increase foreign trade (noting in this regard that trade agreement recently concluded with Soviets "highly advantageous" to Brazil) followed by claim 1961 exports would exceed 1960 by half billion dollars or 45 to 50 per cent increase. "It also clear that we examined with Soviet mission possibility re-activation relations. And we agreed that there were no great difficulties. The obstacles extant until then, if in fact they did exist, appeared to have been overcome."

(2) Quadros Trip to UNGA September Inaugural Session: "It does not seem probable. However, "it very possible, in course this year, that I may take a trip to various countries of South America."

(3) View of "Non-Aligned" Countries: "I view with unequivocal sympathy the efforts of Yugoslavia, India and Egypt envisaging creation between the two worlds--which are threatening to provoke conflagration of unforeseeable consequences for humanity-- a neutral terrain, within which misunderstandings and divergencies can be examined, formularized and solved. Brazilian government views with much appreciation and sympathy the efforts of these nations and believes they are decisive contribution world peace."

(4) Goals of "Brazil-Argentine Alliance" at Montevideo Conference "Denying Brazil-Argentine alliance" I can state there is "perfect understanding" between two countries, which intend "by all methods...to demand for Latin America position to which it has right by virtue its population, its potential, its tomorrow."

732.11/7-2961 CS

* This copy must be returned to the general files with notation of its return.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY		Classification	
ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:	DATE OF ACTION:	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL:			

0472

2

A-34 Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Montevideo for us is opportunity for examination, study and initiation of a solution of global Latin American problems. It is with this spirit that we are going to that conference. We no longer want small favors, nor donations without socio-economic meaning which in past were fervently sought and bore no fruit. In truth, they implied a fraud, a lie to the suffering masses of the Continent. Montevideo is, for us, the planning in the Americas, of the fight against underdevelopment.

W
CABOT

W
POL: H. C. P. : gw
July 29, 1961

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

0473

(6)

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

40-H
Action

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control: 35
Rec'd: September 1, 1961
1:55 a.m.

ARA
Info

FROM: SERVICE ATTACHES URUGUAY

SS
G
SP
SO
P

TO: Secretary of State *per DCT RM/R*
NO: CX-27, DTG 312400Z JULY (ARMY MESSAGE) *9-76/ CONTROL COPY*
732.11

USIA ACTION DEPTAR, INFORMATION ACSI HEDUSAF, CNO, AFCIN, 1127 FAG,
INR CAIRC ALBROOK AFB, ONI, CINCLANT, CINCLANTFLT, COMFIFTEEN,
COMTEN, COMSSOLANT, CHNAVVIS BRAZIL, SERVICE ATTACHE BRAZIL,
(RMR) CINCARIB, CGUSARCARIB, WHITE HOUSE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REFERENCE J-33 BRAZIL.

GOULART ARRIVED CARRASCO AIRPORT MONTEVIDEO APPROXIMATELY
312200Z. ARRIVAL WITNESSED BY SERVICE ATTACHES. MANY
PHOTOGRAPHERS. PRESS AND OFFICIALS FROM PORTO ALEGRE ARRIVED
1/2 HOUR BEFORE GOULART LEFT AIRPORT HEADED DIRECTION OF MONTEVIDEO.
TOOK EVASIVE ACTION ENROUTE. FIRM DESTINATION UNKNOWN. NO PLANES
SCHEDULED TO DEPART FOR PORTO ALEGRE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULES AT
AIRPORT BUT MAY DRIVE BY CAR. URUGUAIAN OFFICIALS AT AIRPORT,
DIRECTOR OF PROTOCOL, COLONEL TANGO OF PRESIDENTS OFFICE AND
FOREIGN MINISTER MONTERO WHO WERE NOT OBSERVED GREETING GOULART.
EMBASSY NOTIFIED.

MM

Microfilmed by RM/R

(1)

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PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

Army Dept.

732.11/7-3161

0474

6

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

40-H
Action

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control: 35
Reg'd: September 1, 1961
1:55 a.m.

ARA
Info

FROM: SERVICE ATTACHES URUGUAY

SS
G
SP
SO
P

TO: Secretary of State

July Date
per OCT RM/R
9-761 CONTROL COPY
732.11

NO: CX-27,, DTG 312400Z JULY (ARMY MESSAGE)

USIA
INR

ACTION DEPTAR, INFORMATION ACSI HEDUSAF, CNO, AFCIN, 1127 FAG, CAIRC ALBROOK AFB, ONI, CINCLANT, CINCLANTFLT, COMFIFTEEN, COMTEN, COMSSOLANT, CHNAVMS BRAZIL, SERVICE ATTACHE BRAZIL, CINCARIB, CGUSARCARIB, WHITE HOUSE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RMR

REFERENCE J-33 BRAZIL.

GOULART ARRIVED CARRASCO AIRPORT MONTEVIDEO APPROXIMATELY 312200Z. ARRIVAL WITNESSED BY SERVICE ATTACHES. MANY PHOTOGRAPHERS. PRESS AND OFFICIALS FROM PORTO ALEGRE ARRIVED 1/2 HOUR BEFORE GOULART LEFT AIRPORT HEADED DIRECTION OF MONTEVIDEO. TOOK EVASIVE ACTION ENROUTE. FIRM DESTINATION UNKNOWN. NO PLANES SCHEDULED TO DEPART FOR PORTO ALEGRE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULES AT AIRPORT BUT MAY DRIVE BY CAR. URUGUAIAN OFFICIALS AT AIRPORT, DIRECTOR OF PROTOCDL, COLONEL TANCO OF PRESIDENTS OFFICE AND FOREIGN MINISTER MONTERO WHO WERE NOT OBSERVED GREETING GOULART. EMBASSY NOTIFIED.

MM

Microfilm by RMR

1

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Army Dept.

732.11/7-3161

0474

732.11 / 8-161

0475

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

1961 AUG 1 PM 10 49

INDICATE: COLLECT
 CHARGE TO

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification
VERBATIM TEXT

00892

Origin: ~~MEMEX~~ ACTION: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO 275

Info:

Deliver following message from President Kennedy to President Quadros. Advise date time delivery.

QUOTE Dear Mr. President:

I am delighted to learn from Ambassador Cabot that early December will be a convenient time for you and Senhora Quadros to visit us here. I wish to assure you of a most cordial welcome to my country.

Mrs. Kennedy and I are looking forward to your arrival with a great deal of personal pleasure. Meanwhile, please accept my best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy UNQUOTE

RM/R
Anal 32
Rev
Cat

Original being forwarded by pouch. Advise soonest plans of Brazilian Government to release in order that release may be simultaneously made by White House, and ~~World Government~~

Rusk RUSK

CLASSIFIED FILE

Dispatched by: ARA:EST/B:JWilson:mab 8/1/61
Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: S/S - Mr. Easton

Clearance: The President (with initials) P-Mr. Kilduff (In substance)

RUSK

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FORM 05-12 2-59

0476

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: COLLECT
 CHANGE TO

1961 AUG 2 PM 5 21

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification
VERBATIM TEXT

00973

Origin SENT TO: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO NIACT 284

Info:

Our 275. - 732.11

At time delivery message you should inform Quadros that suggested dates for his visit to Washington are December 5, 6 and 7 with up to seven days following for visits to additional places in U.S. as guest of U.S. Government. Need confirmation that dates agreeable to Quadros since we desire include in our announcement text which follows:

QUOTE President Jânio da Silva Quadros of Brazil has accepted an invitation from President Kennedy to make a state visit to the United States, to begin December 5, 1961.

As is customary on such occasions, President Quadros will spend the first three days at Washington, where he will meet with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, and other high officials of the United States Government. President Quadros will spend the remainder of his visit traveling to other parts of the United States. UNQUOTE

Department should be given 24 hours notice time proposed Brasilia release order arrange simultaneous announcement here.

*Level
awrt RUSK*

(2)

Classified by: ARA/EST/B:JWM/son:lms 6/2/61

Telegraphic transmittal and classification approved by: EST - Mr. Hemba awrt

Clearence:

U/PR - Mr. McLaughlin
P - Mr. DeLoach
ARA - Mr. Romano

S/S - Mr. Manfull
White House - Salinger

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS PROHIBITED UNLESS UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Declassified by: RMH

FORM 21-721
1961
S/S CR
WPA

*Rio de Janeiro 284
732.11/8-2-61*

0477

OUTGOING AIRGRAM (6)

Department of State

B 0 1 6 6 9

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

NO. A-28

84
ARA-13
Rmk-7
U/P-R-1
FWR-8
P-5
G-1
S/S 25
A/P-2
C/A-15

SENT TO: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

AUG 25 24 PM '61

Page 1 of 3 Pages

Rio de Janeiro 28

Reference is made to the prospective State visit to the United States of President Jânio Quadros, scheduled to commence on December 5, 1961.

The substance of the following lettered sub-paragraphs, which reflects standard operating procedures for state ~~EXCERPTS~~ visits, should be conveyed to the appropriate Brazilian Government officials as soon as possible.

a. United States policy on state ~~EXCERPTS~~ visits is to limit the number of members of the official party to ten. The Ambassador to the United States should be included within the limit of ten, but if necessary, can be included in addition to the ten person maximum.

A number greater than this cannot be comfortably accommodated in the President's Guest House in Washington, and would result in crowding at official functions and in the executive-type aircraft which will transport the visiting party in the United States. Furthermore, the arrival of large state ~~EXCERPTS~~ visit groups has, in the Department's experience, inevitably and unavoidably resulted in less favorable treatment for some members of the party and given rise to problems and ~~EXCERPTS~~ detrimental to a successful visit.

b. In addition to the official members of the party, one or two persons (valet, secretary, etc.) may be included as unofficial members of the group, if desired. The United States Government cannot, however, assume any portion of their living or travel expenses in the United States beyond their stay in the President's Guest House in Washington and providing transportation on the same aircraft used by the visiting party when this is feasible.

c. The duration of the official portion of state ~~EXCERPTS~~ visits is ten days. Since an exceptionally heavy schedule of visits is anticipated this year, the Brazilian Government will understand that this limit must be strictly adhered to. Because of the demands on the Department's personnel and funds of this schedule, it should also be made clear that any additional stay -- even in an unofficial or informal capacity -- would cause severe complications. Expenses to the United States Government continue to mount even if the guest should stay on unofficially.

d. The United States

(2)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

Despatched by: *WJH*
ARA: EST/S: JWH/son gd 8/2/61

Airgram transmission and classification approved by:

U/PR-CE Conger *CEC/*

Classified by: ~~XXXX~~
ARA *Rousseau*

~~XXXX~~
S/S CR
AUG 25 1961 PM

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Microfilmed by RMR

732.11/8-261



OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

d. The United States will assume all expenses in the United States and will provide all surface transportation for the official party during the official portion of the visit.

It is customary for the United States Government to arrange to fly visiting chiefs of state in United States Government aircraft from their port of entry in the United States to Washington, always for a noon arrival. Heads of government may arrive at any convenient hour. The United States Government also provides such air transportation as may be required within the United States for the duration of the visit up to the port of exit.

e. The established procedure for state ~~official~~ visits is to coordinate programming responsibility in Washington between the Department and the foreign Embassy concerned. The Department considers it important to follow this procedure. All members of the party will, it is hoped, consult with the Brazilian Embassy in Washington before accepting directly any invitations extended to them by mail, telegram, or personal approach, for engagements in the United States. All such invitations should be referred to the Embassy here, for discussion with the Department. This is necessary to avoid embarrassing conflicts and to ensure the establishment of a varied and constructive program. It is imperative that the schedule of the party not be permitted to become overcrowded, and that some open time be left for rest, pursuit of personal interests, transaction of official business, and contingencies so that the visit may be as profitable and enjoyable as possible. (FYI Invitations proposed to the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro should similarly be reported to the Department, together with any comments that the Embassy may consider appropriate. END FYI)

f. The United States Government, of course, wants the program that is arranged to reflect the desires and interests of the visitor to the maximum degree possible. He is, therefore, invited to make known these desires and interests, preferably through the Brazilian Embassy in Washington. (FYI The Department would, of course, welcome the Embassy's suggestions on programming, together with any information as to preferences of the visitor which may come to its attention, but it is preferable for formal Brazilian proposals to be transmitted through the Brazilian Embassy here in the interest of consistency. END FYI)

g. The American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro is requested to provide basic biographic information concerning the members of the Brazilian party including ladies (in the case of those not already well known to the Department). A statement of facility in the English language should be made in the case of each individual. Information on likes, dislikes, personal interests, and dietary limitations (if any) of the principal members of the party also should be furnished.

Photographs

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

0479

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

Photographs (in sextuplicate, if available) of the members of both the official and unofficial parties should be airpouched for use in making suitable protocol and security arrangements. Glossy prints size 7 x 5 inches are preferred.

h. The Embassy also is requested to supply the Department at an early date with a list of the topics it believes likely to be raised in discussions with United States officials.

1. The Department will welcome Embassy comment and suggestions as the planning for the visit continues, but emphasizes that final decisions on all arrangements within the United States must be made in Washington by the Department in consultation with the Brazilian Embassy. This should be made clear, tactfully but unmistakably, to appropriate officials.

Rusk
CR

RUSK

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Classification

0480

32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

38

CONFIDENTIAL

NUMBERED

Action

Control: 3965

ARA

Rec'd: August 4, 1961

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

5:21 p.m.

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 294, August 4, 10 a.m.

PR

P

USIA

INR

DEPTEL 284.

RMR

Delivered text of President Kennedy's invitation to President Quadros today. Quadros was obviously pleased, but made no formal acceptance. I requested clearance for release, pursuant to Department's instructions, of President's Chief of Protocol. Chief of Protocol HQS just sent me a message saying that Foreign Minister Arinos has already announced visit (which is substantially correct) and that our release is all right as far as Brazil is concerned.

While this is a rather irregular way to proceed, I feel we have no way to secure courteously a more precise understanding, and I therefore recommend release be made, perhaps by an oral announcement by White rather than a written release. I think that there is nothing more behind this rather vague reply than unwillingness of Quadros' staff to pin him down more precisely - and I doubt any good purpose would be served if we tried to do so. In my covering letter to Quadros I specified points made in DEPTEL 284.

CABOT

MLJ/10

FILED
CLASSIFIED FILE
DATE - 1962

732.11/8-461

2

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RMR
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

0481

32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

38

Action

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COPIES REC'D ARA

NUMBERED

Control: 4308

Rec'd: August 5, 1961

2:26 p.m. JAN 10 52

Ris 297

ARA

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 297, August 5, 1 p.m.

PR

P

USIA

EMBTEL 294

INR

RMR

President's office yesterday released text not only President Kennedy's letter to President Quadros but also mine to President Quadros giving specific dates. This done despite my specific request to President's chief of protocol for 24-hour delay in release date. At least it seems to make President Quadros somewhat fuzzy acceptance clear.

*7-6-61 no action
ES 7/B: J.A. Nelson. luv
8-8-61*

CABOT

LRR

732.11/8-561

FILED

JAN 5 - 1962

CLASSIFIED FILE

2

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* This copy must be returned to RM/R central files with notation of action taken.

ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

0482

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EST - Mr. Henderson
RMR files
(by 287/18, preliminary letter
10-30-61)

(32)

TO : ARA - Mr. Coe
THROUGH : ARA - Mr. Braddock
FROM : EST - Mr. Hember

DATE: August 9, 1961

SUBJECT: State Visit of President Quadros

Attached is the airgram regarding the Quadros visit which was referred to in the staff meeting this morning. The airgram is based on a standard instruction which, according to Protocol, governs all state visits. The ten-day limit on the official portion of a state visit is, according to Protocol, now well established and approved by the White House. Protocol adds that the limitation is essential for these reasons: without a fixed limitation the length and costs of visits would tend to spiral and become unmanageable; also the demands on the staffs of protocol and SY would become unreasonable and reduce the number of state visits which could be accommodated each year.

Respecting a possible automobile drive by President Quadros, Protocol has raised a question which had already occurred to us, namely, it might be dangerous for the President to make an extensive automobile trip in December when the weather can be unfavorable, even on the southern route. Protocol is concerned that we are even thinking of the possibility of extending the Quadros visit. Mr. Duke has inquired when Mr. Woodward is returning so that he can meet with Mr. Woodward to consider the Quadros schedule. We did finally elicit from Protocol an admission that exceptions might be made for Quadros, because of his relative importance. In some cases, where the visiting chiefs of state have insisted on remaining in the country more than ten days, the U.S. has ceased to bear the expenses beyond ten days but has continued security guards.

I might add that the report of Quadros' statement that he wanted Mr. Goodwin to accompany him to California arrived subsequent to the sending of the attached airgram to Rio. Prior to that time we had Ambassador Cabot's report that President Quadros had mentioned driving. Upon receipt of Ambassador Cabot's report, we wondered if Quadros' remarks were not perhaps somewhat casual and subject to change when he learned of the time involved.

When we get down to working out details of the visit with the Brazilian Embassy, if Quadros still wants to drive to California, maybe his own Embassy could point out the possible undesirable aspects of a long drive in December. If it develops that he is really serious about this, we would be in favor of going all out to accommodate him. In short, I am sure we can break the ten day rule if that becomes necessary to get along with Quadros.

732.11/8-961

(2)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FILE
In the
NOV 27 1961
Microfilm by RMR

0483

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

-2-

In the meantime we are writing Embassy Rio and asking their suggestions. If a drive in fact develops, one from West to East, following an official ten day state visit ending up in California, might be the solution.

Attachment:

Airgram to Rio de Janeiro.

89 PR2
ARA:EST:AWHemb:ed

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

0484



VICTOR H. SCHIRO
MAYOR

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

August 14, 1961
1961 AUG 17 PM 2 25

ACTION: W.S.M.B.
INFO: _____
RM/R FILES _____

Received
8-18-61
ACTION
is assigned to

File
reply drafted
in AR: EST/B
L. T. Briggs
9-8-61

Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am delighted to learn that President Janio Quadros of Brazil had been invited by President Kennedy to visit the United States in the near future.

On behalf of the people of New Orleans, the international trade organizations and our international-minded business community, I most respectfully invite you to include a visit to New Orleans on President Quadros' U. S. itinerary.

I feel sure you are completely familiar with New Orleans' Latin American background and our long ties of trade and cultural interests with Brazil. Also, as you know, we have had the privilege of receiving and entertaining many foreign visitors and a number of chiefs-of-state, - - and have the experience, interest and facilities to properly entertain them.

I feel sure that you would find President Quadros' visit to New Orleans a worthwhile part of his tour of the U. S. and a most interesting highlight.

The facilities of New Orleans are yours to command.

Cordially,

Victor H. Schiro,
Mayor

417934

VHS/mlg

8/17/61

932-11 / 8-14-61

FILED
SEP 15 1961

0485

September 11, 1961

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Thank you for your letter of August 24, 1961 to the Director of Public Information, and a check to the Director of Public Information for the purchase of 100 copies of the proposed rules book of the Agency.

As you are undoubtedly aware, the Agency is engaged in a program of public information and it is our policy to make available to the public the information which is available to the public. In the interest of the public, the check will be sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Wilson
Director in Charge of Executive Affairs

43211/6-1461

2

The Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

TELE
45

WJH
9-11-61

S/S-OR
SEP 11 1961

431078

0486

67

ACTION
is assigned to
ARA

CO. NUMBERED

1961 AUG 11 PM 1:45
RMR File. Signature illegible
No answer possible. EST/B:LTBriggs:lms
L. Briggs: lms 8/21/61
ACTION: 5118
INFO: 3 PM
RM/R FILES

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
August 14, 1961

Mr. Hogland:

Please have someone
translate the attached letter and
give us a suggested reply if one
is required.

Walter Jenkins

RMR File. Signature illegible.
No answer possible. EST/B:LTBriggs:lms
L. Briggs: lms 8/21/61

Encl.

Comment, signature illegible, we Pres. Quarters of Brazil.

932-11 / 8-14-61

FILED
AUG 21 1961

Letter and enclosure, if any,
microfilm by RMR

8/21/61

419031

0487

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 22610
T-79/R-XIX
Spanish

Bogotá, Colombia, June 12, 1961

Mr. John F. Kennedy
President of the United States
Washington

Distinguished Chief Executive:

With the respect a case of this nature requires, I address to Your
Excellency these few words, warning you about the danger that the President
of the Republic of Brazil, Dr. Quadros, is creating for the free world.

I remain, Mr. President,

Very truly yours,

[signature illegible]

Copy to the Senate of the Republic of the United States

0488

Bogotá COLOMBIA Junio 12 / 61.

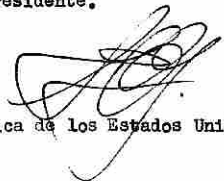
Señor
Presidente de la República de los EE.UU. John F. Kennedy.
Washington

Distinguido Señor Mandatario:

Con el respeto que el caso requiere, dirijo a vuestra excelencia estas palabras; previniéndole el peligro que para el mundo libre cierne el actual Presidente de la República del Brasil Dr. Cuadros.

Del Señor Presidente.

Atte.



Copia al Senado de la República de los Estados Unidos.

0489

File
reply drafted
by A.K.A. EST/BLT
9-8-61

(38)

DRAKE UNIVERSITY
DES MOINES IOWA

NUMBERED
1961 AUG 22 AM 11 15
ACTION is assigned to
ARA
need 8/22/61
11:55am
ACTION: August 18, 1961
INFO:
RM/R FILES

OFFICE OF
STUDENT-FACULTY COUNCIL

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of the student government of Drake University to invite you to consider the inclusion of Des Moines, Iowa, as a part of the itinerary of Brazil's President Quadros, following his official state visit in Washington next December. Drake's second annual International Affairs Emphasis Week, December 4-8, 1961, coincides with part of Senhor Quadros' visit. It would be meaningful for Senhor Quadros to visit an industrial city in the heart of a great agricultural area and to meet there with American university students. Through such an experience, inter-American understanding could be significantly furthered.

We would like to have President Quadros address an assembly of students and faculty on a topic of his choice, related to foreign aid--the topic of the week. I have outlined, on the enclosed sheet, the purpose, topic, and justification of this emphasis on our campus. Other resource persons who will be present during the week will include representatives from the United Nations, Congress, the Peace Corps, Food for Peace, and the American business community.

If the itinerary which you are planning for President Quadros will prevent his coming to Des Moines during the emphasis week, December 4-8, we will be glad to comply with whatever schedule you deem most expedient. We are prepared to furnish a competent translator during his stay in Des Moines. Please tell us to what extent we will be expected to help pay the travel expenses of Senhor and Senhora Quadros and their entourage.

Grateful to you for your efforts in this time of grave crisis, I am

Very truly yours,

Lawrence A. Martin

Lawrence A. Martin
Student chairman
Sub-committee on International Emphasis

Enclosure

②
Enc. ✓
8/21/61

419465

732.11/8-1661

FILED
SEP 13 1961

0490

DRAKE UNIVERSITY'S 1961 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS EMPHASIS

DATE: December 4-8, 1961

PURPOSE:

1. To continue the study in depth of one aspect of international affairs each year;
2. To provide an opportunity for experts in various fields related to the issue being studied to discuss together, and before the student body, the problems and possible solutions of the issues chosen for emphasis;
3. To stimulate free search for alternative approaches to current issues;
4. To encourage further study beyond the emphasis week in student-student, faculty-student, and faculty-faculty academic and extra-curricular encounters.

TOPIC: The problems and prospects of international economic assistance.

JUSTIFICATION:

The success or failure of liberal democracy depends upon whether the West can demonstrate both the capacity and willingness to help under-developed and newly-emergent nations achieve freedom from hunger and external economic and political domination.

0491

DRAKE UNIVERSITY
DES MOINES, IOWA

STUDENT FACULTY COUNCIL



AIR MAIL

The Honorable Dean Bask
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D.C.

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

CERTIFIED
No. 828812
MAIL

AIR MAIL

CERTIFIED MAIL

0499

September 11, 1961

Dear Mr. Martin

Thank you for your letter of August 14, 1961 suggesting that Drake University be included on the itinerary of Dr. Judio Quadros during his projected state visit to the United States. As you undoubtedly know, Dr. Quadros resigned as President of Brazil on August 25. In as much as he had been invited to visit this country in his official capacity as President, the visit will now not take place.

I should like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the treatment accorded the Brazilian students who visited Drake early this year. They evidently considered their stay at your university the high point of their United States tour.

Sincerely yours,
For the Secretary of State:

J. W. Wilson
Officer in Charge of Brazilian Affairs

Mr. Lawrence A. Martin,
Student Chairman,
Sub-Committee on
International Relations,
Drake University,
Des Moines 11, Iowa.

MR/R
42

WLB
ARA:EST/B/LTB/rggs/mb
9-8-61

S/S-CR
SEP 11 1 58 PM

F.W. 732.11/8-1661

0493

AIR PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

732.11/8-1761

XPR 6.11.32

123 Cabot John M

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : American Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO 122

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. *File* August 17, 1961

REF :

19 For Insp. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
8-21	AKA-2	RMR-4 S/S-3 S/P-1 R-2 I-4 EUR-5 INR-7
		Cia-15 OSD-5 Army & Navy & Air-6 NSA-4

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PARTICIPANTS: Janio Quadros, President of Brazil
John M. Cabot, Ambassador to Brazil

DATE : August 16, 1961

I called on the President at 3:00 p.m. on August 16, by appointment, to say farewell. After a few personal remarks the President referred to his forthcoming trip to the United States and said that he hoped I would be there at that time. I said that it would be a great pleasure if I were, but that I rather expected to be at a new post by then. The President then suggested that he would ask to have me brought back from my post to participate in any conversations, in view of my familiarity with Brazil's problems. I thanked him noncommittally. He brought up this suggestion again at a later point in the conversation (my guess is that he was merely being polite). The President then spoke in glowing terms of the success of the Punta del Este conference. It was most important that it should succeed at this particular juncture in Latin American affairs because there were a number of able democratic Chiefs of State now in office in Latin America. (He mentioned Frondizi and Alessandri. I mentioned Lleras and Betancourt.) It was of the greatest importance that the money should be well spent and not wasted. I warmly agreed to this.

President Quadros then spoke of his concern about Bolivia and the Guianas. He felt that the Latin American countries might be able to do something to rescue them from Communism. He said that the situation in Bolivia had been unstable for some time and that Communism in the Guianas was spreading from British Guiana. He spoke of the success of Jagan. He said that if we were not careful we would have some more Cubas in our hands.

732.11/8-1761

CONFIDENTIAL

JMCabot:hh
REPORTER

ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/IA filed with an endorsement of action taken.

FILED
MAY 18 1961

CLASSIFIED FILE

0494

CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No.
Disp. No. 122
From Rio de Janeiro

The President then spoke of the very serious world situation. I said that war might come if we stood firm in Berlin but it would certainly come if we did not. I thanked him for the firm support which Brazil had given the Western cause in the Berlin issue. (This was my way of expressing my hope that it would continue.)

The President said everything which could be pleasing to me in the most expressive and apparently sincere way. Although he did not lay on his cordiality quite as thickly as he had on July 25, he was very affable and friendly. He spoke warmly of the Western cause and upheld democracy. Nothing could have been more convincing than what he said and, despite the record, I must say that I was half convinced myself.

John M. Cabot
John M. Cabot (per m/s)

CONFIDENTIAL

JMC

0495

FORM 9241
1-54
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952-3720
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD CARD

FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT		DATE DUE	
Cornell University		8/21/61	
(Wm. W. Moore) Sec. to Pres.		DATE RECD	
DATE		NO.	
8-1-61	FILED	1178	
SUBJECT			
Cordial Invitation to Pres. Quadros			
TO:	TO:	TO:	TO:
8/1	8/2/61		
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
8/21/61	8/2/61		
ANSWERED		NO REPLY NECESSARY	

0496

ARA ROUTING SLIP

**Please circulate the attached in the numerical order indicated after the office symbols.
 **The action office is circled

ROUTING			ACTION REQUESTED
Office	Routing Order	Copy to	
ARA			1. For preparation of reply to be signed by: R. T. W. ARA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAS <input type="checkbox"/>
DAS			
COAS			2. No reply appears necessary <input type="checkbox"/>
			3. For appropriate handling <input type="checkbox"/>
SPE			
ARA/P			4. For information <input type="checkbox"/>
EX			5. For clearance <input type="checkbox"/>
RPA			6.
RPA/			7.
REA			Please furnish ARA with copy of reply or inform this office of action taken.
REA/			
EST	1	<i>[initials]</i>	
<u>EST/B</u>	<u>2</u>		
WST			
WST/			
GMA			
GMA/			
OAP			
OAP/			

COMMENTS:

It would be an excellent thing for Council to attend the invitation and for C. W. D. to accept. It would be better still if we could get acceptance from all members. *[initials]*
 PROPOSED DUE DATE: *[initials]*
 Date: *[initials]* Initials: *[initials]*
 If Date proposed for meeting is not included.

0497

✓ *File*
Reply drafted
by ARA: EST/13-LT
9-8-61

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

File - ARA/P - Files

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 18, 1961

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Having in mind the projected visit this December by Brazil's President Janio Quadros, through you I am happy to extend him Cornell University's most cordial invitation to deliver a public lecture at our Ithaca campus, if it is at all possible for him to do so.

Should part of his program include visits to our universities, we shall be delighted to have him include Cornell and will be honored to welcome him here. An enthusiastic reception by the University community will be accorded him, and he would find his Cornell audience most responsive to his remarks.

While on the subject now, I might add that whenever Latin-American officials are visiting the United States Cornell University stands ready to be of assistance in making their trip stimulating and rewarding. On such occasions, please feel inclined to call on us. We shall cooperate gladly.

Cordially,

Deane W. Malott

Deane W. Malott

Ambassador Robert F. Woodward
Assistant Secretary of State
for Latin-American Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

45

434611

FILED
SEP 19 1961

1178

434611/8-18-61

0498

September 14, 1961

Dear Dr. Mallett:

Thank you for your letter of August 28, 1961, inviting Dr. Joao Quadros to lecture at Cornell during the course of a scheduled state visit to this country.

As you undoubtedly know, Dr. Quadros resigned as President of Brazil on August 25, 1961. In as much as he had been invited to visit this country in his capacity as President of Brazil, the visit will now not take place.

We very much appreciate your offer to render assistance to other Latin American officials visiting the United States. When an appropriate opportunity arises, we shall be happy to call on you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Woodard
Assistant Secretary

Dr. Deane W. Mallett,
Office of the President,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

OK S/S CR

SEP 12 1961 PM
SEP 14 1961

MAIL ROOM
45

PR. aut 4/8
ARA: EST/BI/.../mb
9-3-61

R mb
Clearance: ARA/P - Miss Lee

F.W. 932.11/8-1661

0499

⑥ INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

58-M
Action

UNCLASSIFIED

NUMBERED
Control: 19381
Rec'd: AUGUST 25, 1961
8:39 PM

ARA FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
Info TO: Secretary of State
SS NO: 476, AUGUST 25,
G
SP
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SO
SAT
OR
F

67B
7-26-61
EST/13: Johnson - lms.
9-28-61

Rio de Janeiro - 476

USIA FOLLOWING IS INFORMAL TRANSLATION TEXT MESSAGE QUADROS TO CONGRESS
NSC RENOUNCING PRESIDENCY:

INR QUOTE
CIA ON THIS DATE, AND BY THIS INSTRUMENT, LEAVING WITH MINISTER
NSA OF JUSTICE REASONS FOR MY ACTION, I RENOUNCE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT
OSD OF REPUBLIC.

NAVY I WAS DEFEATED BY REACTIONISM AND THEREFORE I LEAVE GOVERNMENT.
AIR IN THESE SEVEN MONTHS I HAVE FULFILLED MY DUTY. I HAVE FULFILLED
RMR IT DAY AND NIGHT, WORKING UNTIRINGLY, WITHOUT PREJUDICES,
WITHOUT RANCOR. BUT MY EFFORTS TO CONDUCT THIS NATION ALONG
ROAD OF ITS TRUE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIBERATION, THE ONLY
ONE WHICH WILL MAKE POSSIBLE EFFECTIVE PROGRESS AND SOCIAL
JUSTICE TO WHICH OUR GENEROUS PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT, WERE FRUSTRATED.

732.11 / 8-25-61

I DESIRED A BRAZIL FOR BRAZILIANS, CONFRONTING, WITH THIS DREAM,
CORRUPTION, LIES AND COWARDICE WHICH SUBORDINATE GENERAL INTERESTS
TO APPETITES AND AMBITIONS OF GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING
(THOSE) FROM ABROAD. I FEEL MYSELF HOWEVER CRUSHED. TERRIBLE
FORCES RAISE THEMSELVES AGAINST ME AND DEFAME OR SCHEME AGAINST
ME, EVEN UNDER GUISE OF COLLABORATION. IF I WERE TO STAY I
COULD NOT MAINTAIN CONFIDENCE AND TRANQUILITY, NOW SHATTERED
(WHICH ARE) INDISPENSIBLE TO EXERCISE OF MY AUTHORITY. I EVEN
BELIEVE I COULD NOT MAINTAIN PUBLIC PEACE ITSELF. THUS, WITH
MY THOUGHTS FOCUSED ON OUR PEOPLE, ON STUDENTS, AND WORKERS,
ON GREAT FAMILY OF (OUR) COUNTRY, I CLOSE THIS PAGE OF MY LIFE
AND OF THE NATIONAL LIFE. I DO NOT LACK COURAGE TO RESIGN.

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO		ACTION TAKEN		DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER	OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION		



UNCLASSIFIED

-2- 476, AUGUST 25, FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

I LEAVE WITH THANKS AND AN APPEAL. MY THANKS ARE TO MY COMPANIONS WHO FOUGHT WITH ME AND SUSTAINED ME (BOTH) WITHIN AND OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT, ESPECIALLY ARMED FORCES, WHOSE EXEMPLARY CONDUCT AT ALL TIMES I PROCLAIM AT THIS OPPORTUNITY.

THE APPEAL IS TO SPIRIT OF ORDER, CONCILIATION, RESPECT AND ESTEEM OF EACH ONE OF MY COUNTRYMEN FOR ALL, AND OF ALL FOR EACH.

ONLY THUS WILL WE BE WORTHY OF THIS COUNTRY AND OF THE WORLD. ONLY THUS WILL WE BE WORTHY OF OUR HERITAGE AND OUR CHRISTIAN DESTINY. I RETURN NOW TO MY WORK AS LAWYER AND PROFESSOR.

LET US WORK, ALL OF US. THERE ARE MANY WAYS OF SERVING OUR COUNTRY.

BRASILIA, AUGUST 25, 1961 JANIO QUADROS
END QUOTE.

BOND

LRR

Note: Mr. Crane (ARA) notified 10:30 p.m., 8/25/61, CWO-M.

UNCLASSIFIED

0501

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

59
Action

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control: 1995
Rec'd: August 26, 1961
8:31 p.m.

EUR
Info

FROM: Moscow

ARA

TO: Secretary of State

P

NO: 671, August 26, 7 p.m.

USIA

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

NTC

RMR

ACTION DEPARTMENT 671; INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 10.

August 26 PRAVDA and August 25 (evening) IXVESTIYA publish texts Khrushchev-Brezhnev message to Quadros delivered during Georgadze visit and Quadros reply. Neither message carries date. Assume texts available in Rio.

August 26 Soviet press does not mention Quadros resignation and subsequent unanimous request of Brazilian legislature that he remain in office.

MCSWEENEY

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1961
FEB 23
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OFFICE OF
GENERAL AFFAIRS
MESSAGE CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

732.11/8-2661

Nov 16 10 29 AM '61
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ACTION ASSIGNED TO: <i>SOV</i>	ACTION TAKEN: <i>noted</i>	DATE OF ACTION: <i>8/28/61</i>	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R: <i>file on</i>
NAME OF OFFICER: <i>L.W. Borden</i>			

0502

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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OFFICIAL USE ONLY

59
Action

Control: 19922
Rec'd: August 26, 1961
6:20 P.M.

EUR FROM: Lisbon
Info TO: Secretary of State
AF NO: 286, August 26, 10 a.m.
ARA
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NAVY
AIR
RMR

(50)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE APPEARS
EUROPEAN CENTER
MESSAGE CENTER
AUG 28 AM 7 21

Lisbon 286

ACTION DEPARTMENT 286; INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 2, MADRID
55, OPORTO, LOURENCO MARQUES, LUANDA UNNUMBERED.

Resignation President Quadros headlined all Lisbon papers
this morning. No editorial comment so far but informal
soundings indicate satisfaction among Portuguese because
of Quadros policies considered unfriendly to Portugal.

ELBRICK

AL

732.11 / 8-2661

FILED
AUG 28 1961

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	EUR/WE	FRStano	ACTION TAKEN	None required	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	FRB
NAME OF OFFICER			DATE OF ACTION	8/28/61		
OFFICE SYMBOL						

0503

32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

45-48

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COPIES REC'D ARA

NUMBERED

Action

Control: 21052

Rec'd: August 28, 1961
11:10 p.m.

ARA

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

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ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

NO: 531, August 28, 8 P.M.

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 531, INFORMATION LONDON 1, BUENOS AIRES 34

Janio Quadros and family embarked Santos today British flag ship URUGUAY STAR bound London. Vessel due make scheduled stop Rio early tomorrow.

SEND

MJA-4

*File to action - Ins.
F-27/B. J. Williams - Ins.
4-25-61.*

Res 531

732.11/8-2861

FILED

CLASSIFIED FILE

2

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO		ACTION TAKEN		DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	
NAME OF OFFICER	OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION			

0504

59
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

36

UNCLASSIFIED

COPIES REC'D ARA

Action

Control: 20933

ARA

Rec'd: AUGUST 28, 1961
9:34 PM

Info

FROM: MONTEVIDEO

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 219, AUGUST 28

EUR

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ARMY

NAVY

AIR

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RMR

LOCAL REACTION TO RESIGNATION PRESIDENT QUADROS ONE OF GREAT SURPRISE AND BEWILDERMENT. FRESH TENDANCY TO BE CRITICAL OF QUADROS ACTION. (UBD) EL PLATA AUGUST 26 DECLARED THAT QUADROS CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT FROM BEGINNING HAD BEEN "AT LEAST DISQUIETING" AND RAISED QUESTION WHETHER RESIGNATION COULD BE MANEUVER TO RETURN TO POWER WITH INCREASED STRENGTH. COLORADO LIST 15 ACCION AUGUST 26 QUESTIONED WHETHER QUADROS WAS NOT LACKING IN COURAGE TO "REMAIN ON JOB". COLORADO LIST 14 EL DIA AUGUST 27 STATED THAT QUADROS ATTITUDE TOWARD CASTRO AND SOVIET UNION SHOWED HIM AS HAVING LITTLE RESPECT FOR POPULAR MANDATE RECEIVED. IT ALSO ACCUSED QUADROS OF SHOWING DISRESPECT OF BRASILIAN OBLIGATIONS TO INTER-AMERICAN COMMUNITY BY TURNING TOWARD NEUTRALISM. EL BIEN PUBLICO (CATHOLIC) AUGUST 28 STATED IT COULD UNDERSTAND QUADROS RESIGNATION "ONLY AS SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF PERSONALITY UNDER TENSION, WHO OVERESTIMATED HIS CAPABILITIES AND SUDDENLY UNDERSTOOD DIFFICULTIES OF JOB FOR WHICH PERHAPS HE WAS NOT SPIRITUALLY PREPARED". IT SAID ALSO QUADROS HAD DISAPPOINTED MANY HOPES WITHIN AMERICAN CONTINENT. EL DEBATE (HERRERISTA) DECLARED AUGUST 28 "WE OBSERVE WITH FULLEST SYMPATHY AND SINCERE FEELING OF SOLIDARITY THIS PROCESS OF BRAZILIAN NATION IN FINDING ITSELF". EXPRESSED "ABSOLUTE FAITH THAT BRASIL WILL FIND SOLUTION TO ITS OWN PROBLEMS. EL POPULAR (COMMUNIST) AUGUST 27 BLAMED QUADROS RESIGNATION ON UNITED STATES CALLING LACERDA "YANKEE AGENT".

HMR

SPARKS
AUG 16 1962

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	Microfilmed by 0011
OFFICE SYMBOL		

0505

(45)

EST-V-114/10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

13567

CONFIDENTIAL

RMR
File

TO: The Secretary
THROUGH: S/S
FROM: ARA - Mr. Woodward
SUBJECT: Reported resignation of President Quadros of Brazil

Our Chargé d'Affaires at Embassy Rio de Janeiro, Miles W. Bond, telephoned this afternoon to report that Mr. Janio Quadros, the President of Brazil, had resigned. Mr. Bond said the situation was unclear and added there is the possibility that Quadros expects a ground swell of public opinion to urge him back to office. It is recalled that Quadros "resigned" from the presidential campaign last year, only to return after he had rid himself of certain commitments. According to reports available to the Embassy at the moment, Quadros was closeted with the senior military leaders in Brasilia during a prolonged session this morning.

The military have resented the attempts of Quadros to restrict their political activity. At the same time, the military have been displeased with Quadros' departure from Brazil's traditional foreign policy and his conspicuous overtures to the Sino-Soviet bloc. Quadros' recent award of Brazil's highest decoration to Che Guevara touched off a new anti-Quadros campaign led by Governor Lacerda of the State of Guanabara, strongly anti-communist.

The Vice President, Joao Goulart, is in China, and cannot succeed to the presidency until he returns to Brazil. In the meantime, the President of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, Raineri Mazzilli, is next in line and presumably will take over as Acting President or President. One news report states that Mazzilli has already assumed the Presidency.

Mazzilli is basically conservative, although he has flirted with the left for political reasons. He visited the United States October - November, 1960 as a leader grantee.

Goulart is a man of well known communist sympathies, and it is doubtful that he would be acceptable to the military as the head of the nation. Quadros may have had this in mind and may have believed that it was thus safe for him to submit his "resignation". One report monitored by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service states that the Brazilian military have refused to accept the validity of Quadros' resignation.

Apparently Quadros has stated that his resignation was forced by conservative elements, national and international. The record is clear that the United States has put no pressure on Quadros to leave office. On the contrary, he

have

ARA - EST. AW. H. ...
CONFIDENTIAL

732.11/8-2561

0506

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

have given him substantial support; notable examples of our support are the following:

We extended substantial financial assistance to President Quadros shortly after he took office to help Brazil meet a severe financial crisis. We made available \$338 million in new funds, rescheduled \$305 million owed to the Export-Import Bank and asked European creditors to participate also in financial relief for Brazil.

President Kennedy invited President Quadros to make a State Visit to the United States in December, 1961 and President Quadros accepted.

President Kennedy has sent important emissaries to confer with President Quadros personally on important matters of mutual concern to Brazil and the United States--Mr. Berle, Secretary Dillon, and Ambassador Stevenson.

We invited the Director of SUDENE (The Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast), Mr. Celso Furtado, to visit Washington in July, 1961. At that time President Kennedy offered United States cooperation to SUDENE in carrying out its program in Northeast Brazil. We have also granted funds to Brazil for this purpose.

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ARA:EST:AWHemba:ed 8/25/61
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0507

(47)
INCOMING TELEGRAM **Department of State** **CONFIDENTIAL** **PERMANENT RECORD COPY**

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CONFIDENTIAL Control: Z1112
 Rec'd: August 28 1961
 3:06 a.m.
 FROM: USARMA, USAIRA, ALUSNA Rio de Janeiro
 TO: Secretary of State
 NO: DTG 281430Z August (Joint Services Message)
PRIORITY
 ACTION DA, CNO, COFS USAF, INFORMATION 1127 USAF FAG FT. BELVOIR,
 CINCLANT, CINCLANTFLT COMEFLTEEN, COMEN, CONSOLANT, CRRNAVMS
 RIO DE JANEIRO, CINCARIB, CGUSARCARIB, CAIRC ALBROOK AFB, JCS,
 STATE DEPARTMENT, WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
 DA FOR ACSF
 COFS USAF FOR AFCIN

752.0015-0801
 11-23-61

THIS IS A JOINT ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE MESSAGE
 Quadros Resigns.
 Reference our 272128Z.
 Consulate telegram 40 from American Consul Porto Alegre follows:
 "General Machado Lopes says situation here very tense but orderly
 so far. He says Brizola adding to tension and apparently wished
 provoke General into first move which could cause civil conflict
 General determined not to be provoked but maintain order. Will
 report developments. Signed Warner."
 Attaches comment: One Navy destroyer escort is on station at
 Porto Alegre at this time. SCP-1.

(3)

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 ACTION INDEX
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 NAME OF OFFICER ACTION TO WHOM
 & SERVICE BRANCH



32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 545, August 29, 8 p.m.

Control: 21973
100 Rec'd SO August 29, 1961
8:36 p.m.

ACT. INFO.
RM/R FILES
File location
E-2/B. Johnson - lms
9-25-61

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 545; INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES 37, LONDON 2, LISBON 1

DEPARTMENT PASS CINCARIB

Reference: Embassy telegram 531 repeated London 1, Buenos Aires 34.

Rio press today quotes following Quadros statement made yesterday aboard URUGUAY STAR in Santos: "It was well said by President Getulio: They are sending me away. Mark you, however it was only a partial defeat. I leave under pressure. But, like Vargas, I shall return. And, I shall return to reveal to people and Brazilian nation who real traitors to Fatherland were."

Seems likely Quadros issued message with long-range rather than immediate political purpose. Although afternoon A NOITE reports Governor Ney Braga (UDN-PDC) of Parana has appealed Congress find constitutional formula for Quadros' return to office, such initiative most unlikely generate any enthusiasm. Press politicians and other sectors public opinion (even sectors most sympathetic Quadros) virtually unanimous in considering him thoroughly discredited as person and leader and without legal capabilities resuming office.

URUGUAY STAR departed Rio 10 a.m. today for London via Lisbon.

3

LM
Note: Passed CINCARIB, 8/30/61.

BOND
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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

Rio 545

739.11/8-29-61

10732-09 DECLASSIFIED FILE

0509

INCOMING TELEGRAM

(47)

Department of State

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33

Action

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NAVY

AIR

RMR

FROM: Budapest

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 84, August 29, 9 a.m.

ACTION DEPARTMENT 84; INFO RIO DE JANEIRO 1.

Budapest radio and press has reported resignation Quadros as shameful overthrow by Brazilian military junta aided and abetted by US government. No speculation as yet what may happen to extensive plans exchange diplomatic representation between Brazil, Hungary. Brazilian government was reportedly being assigned an impressive former castle to house the diplomatic group to be sent here.

TORBERT

(4)

RWN-10

Control: 21273
1961 Rec'd: August 29, 1961
7:54 a.m.

INFO: ~~SECRET~~
RM/R FILES
File. no action
EST/13: J.W. Wilson - lms
9-22-61

Budapest 84

732.11/8-29-61

NR-732.00

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	

05 10

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

33

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Action

Control: 20825

Rec'd: August 28, 1961

1961 AUG 28 5 33 P.M. 04

ARA

FROM: Moscow

Info

SS TO: Secretary of State

G

SP NO: 686, August 29, 7 p.m.

SO

EUR

P

USIA ACTION DEPARTMENT 686 INFORMATION RIODEJANEIRO 11

NSC

INR Soviet press, relying on TASS News despatches from Havana and New York on Quadros resignation, conveys impression that Quadros victim of activities reactionary forces connected with American imperialism. It claims these forces opposed attempts by Quadros to conduct independent foreign policy, including development normal relations with socialist government. Despatches state Quadros has wide support in Brazil and that people angered by organizers of reactionary coup.

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILES

File location
EST/B: [unclear]
9-28-61

732.11/8-2961

MCSWEENEY

MDF

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AUG 29 11 29 AM '61

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:		ACTION TAKEN	
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0511

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

COPIES REC'D ARA

42

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 21871
Rec'd: August 29, 1961
1961 AUG 29 6:23 p.m.

ARA

Info

FROM: Curitiba

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 3, August 29, 4 p.m.

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USIA

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CIA

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OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

SCA

RMR

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 3, RIO DE JANEIRO 6

Marana Governor says move reinstating Quadros as President winning since army adamant rejecting Goulart. Also says untrtrue Janio sailed from Brazil yesterday. Calm business as usual this consular district.

ROWELL

JEF

732.1178-2061 OS

Oct 12 4 33 PM '61

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CONFIDENTIAL

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
OFFICE SYMBOL		

05 12

Rm/R

August 30, 1961

Dear Mr. Halleck:

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter I have sent to the Speaker regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Fraga of Peru to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the Washington portion of his forthcoming state visit.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Brooks Hays
Assistant Secretary

732.11/8-3061

Enclosure:

✓ Copy of letter to the Speaker

The Honorable
Charles A. Halleck,
House of Representatives.

September 1, 1961

S/S CR

AUG 29 1961 AM

H. W. [Signature]

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Anal 32
Rev.
Cat.

WST - Mr. Belcher

ARA - Mr. Romano

WST:P/RAB:le:eah 8/28/61

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45
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

39-47

Action

Control: 1305
Rec'd: September 1, 1961
2:55 PM

ARA

FROM: USARMA/USAIRA/ALUSNA RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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ACTION CNO, HQUAF, DEPTAR, INFORMATION 1127 FAG FT BELVOIR, WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM, STATE, AND VARIOUS OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

DA FOR ACSJ, USAF FOR AFCIN, DA PASS DEPT STATE. SGD BOND THIS IS A JOINT ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE MESSAGE.

QUADROS RESIONS.
AMEMBTEL 546 QUOTED FOR YOUR INFO
"WHILE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MAZZILLI REQUEST IMPEDING GOULART SUCCESSION NOT YET COMPLETED, CONGRESS, ON ASSUMPTION REQUEST WILL BE REJECTED, HAS BEEN CONTINUING STUDY OTHER POSSIBILITIES. INFORMATION THIS AFTERNOON IS THAT SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED AMONG PARTY LEADERS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD SUBSTITUTE FOR PRESENT FORM OF GOVT A SYSTEM OF MODIFIED PARLIAMENTARY GOVT, PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF WHICH WOULD BE GREATLY WEAKENED POWER OF PRESIDENT AND SELECTION OF CABINET MINISTERS BY AND FROM CONGRESS. (THIS FORMULA REPORTEDLY BASED ON LONG-STANDING DRAFT AMENDMENT WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN ACTED UPON BY CONGRESS). INFORMAL AGREEMENT AMONG PARTIES APPARENTLY ENVISAGED RETENTION GOULART AS PRESIDENT, SELECTION OF PRIME MINISTER BY PSD (WHO REPORTEDLY INTENDED NAME FORMER PRESIDENT KLUBITSCHER) AND DISTRIBUTION OTHER CABINET POSTS AMONG PRINCIPAL PARTIES REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS FORMULA REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTABLE TO GOV BAIZOLA (AND THEREFORE PRESUMABLE TO GOULART) AND TO HAVE HAD GOOD CHANCE OBTAINING REQUIRED MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

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ACTION	ASSIGNER TO	NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTION	NO. OF

0514

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

732 11/3-3161
ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORDS COPY

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Action

OSD-20
army-m+1
Navy-4
air-2

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

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PAGE OF 2 PAGES

Date Sent: August 31, 1961

ARR-13 FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
Info

RM/R-20: Secretary of State

INR-14 NO: A-90

7-5
6-2
5/0-1
1/5-25

SEP 4 9 30 AM '61
INFO: EST/8
RM/R FILES: File, no action. Luss. EST/8: 9/10/61. 9-27-61.

President Quadros' Press Secretary Castelo Branco August 25 distributed following communiqué relative Quadros resignation:

QUOTE President Janio Quadros resigned this morning from Presidency Republic, leaving for São Paulo about 11 a.m. The resignation now being delivered Congress by Minister Justice.

CIA-15
USIA-15
NSA-4

President arrived this morning at Planalto Palace, as usual at 6:30 a.m. After rapid conference with head presidential military household, he conversed by telephone with head of civil household. During these first contacts President revealed decision resign, stating would draft resignation after Soldier's Day commemorations.

After the commemorations at Ministry War, President returned Palace, immediately summoning General Pedro Geraldo, Quintanilha Ribeiro, José Aparecido de Oliveira, and Minister Pedroso Horta. To them President said 'I called you to say I now resigning from Presidency. I cannot carry on as things are. Once the unsuccessful had not the courage resign; it is necessary that the successful have. I shall not act as President with authority damaged in sight of all, nor shall I stay in Government injured in confidence, respect, and dignity, indispensable to a Chief Executive. It is not a case of mere accusation, but denunciation by one who has, as I have, solemn and grave duties [to fulfill] as a majority representative. I was not born President of Republic, but born with my conscience, and that is what I must obey and respect. It tells me best way serve people and country is resign.'

While the Chief Military household was doing his performing duty respect to the task [of resignation], the Minister Justice, Chief Civil household and private secretary met in cabinet of Quintanilha Ribeiro.

Later same presidential aides witnessed communication Quadros' decision to military ministers, Marshal Odilio Denys.

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732. 11/3-3161 TS

05 15

A-90

RIO DE JANEIRO

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Admiral Silvio Heck and Brigadier Grun Moss. The military chiefs reiterated esteem and respect of armed forces for President, interpreting the emotion their colleagues in an appeal to President, which he heard in silence.

President Janio Quadros limited himself to thanking those present for their collaboration, announcing he would soon go to São Paulo where would again take up activities of teacher and lawyer.

Shortly afterwards, at 10:45 a.m. exactly, President left Planalto Palace together with General Pedro Geraldo and Sr. José Aparecido de Oliveira, going to Alvorada Palace where Da. Elói Quadros already waiting with trunks packed. After affectionate conversation with his two aides, President, with wife and his mother and still accompanied by military household chief and private secretary, left for airport. Around 11 a.m. the presidential "Vickers Viscount" took off for São Paulo. On taking leave his two aides at the airport, President Quadros said he left with tranquil conscience. 'God is my witness', he said, 'of the efforts I made to govern well, without hatred or rancor. In this hour, I think of poor and humble. It is very difficult help them'.

His
Before leaving, Excellency asked Minister Justice deliver document of resignation to Congress at 1 p.m. He further requested the news be given to the authorities, including State governors, and that adequate preparations be made maintain order throughout country. END QUOTE

BOND

Grant
POL:TTonkin:ss
August 26, 1961

POL:RHShields *RHS*

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05 16

AIR POUCH LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

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732.11/8-3161
XK 432.61

FROM : Amcongen, São Paulo 75 NO. **732.00**
 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. August 31, 1961
 REF : *7th reaction*
EST/18: J. J. Wilburton. Luis
9-18-61 **9/1/61**

19 For Dept. Use Only	CLASSIFICATION	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	RM/R	REP	AP	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	ICA
					AGR	COM	FRB	INT	LAB	TAR	TR	XMB				
REC'D					AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	NSA/NSC				

SUBJECT: Why Did Janio Resign?

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
 SEP 8 1961

The principal subject of conversation in São Paulo today - since no one is well or fully informed as to what is going on inside the legislature in Brasilia, which is currently the center of the crisis-hurricane is, "Why did Janio resign"? The reasons are numerous, but not unintelligible; a definite pattern is beginning to emerge.

In the first place, one must recognize Janio's inner personality: his unpredictability, and his complete belief in himself as a political genius, and as the indispensable man. Even as governor, he was unable to accept criticism, and feuded with the press on this account. He equally resisted counsel; as this Consulate General reported before his inauguration, people close to him said that the surest way to get him to do the opposite, was to urge a specific course of action on him.

Secondly, it is now conceded that Janio worked far too hard at matters which he should not have bothered with; such as banning cock fights, limiting horse races to one day a week, ordering that participants in beauty contests not appear in bathing suits (evoking the inevitable ribald comments). It is considered that Janio worked long hours, and worked hard at his job as president, but worked too much on the wrong things: details. The result was that after six months, he was completely exhausted, mentally, physically and emotionally, when the final crisis arose.

His action in resigning, it is being said here, was provoked by a number of developments, with three predominating. First, he had by his own actions in the international sphere - alienated his staunchest supporters, many of whom were Paulistas. At the same time, the working

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Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 75
From São Paulo

people were losing faith in Janio, blaming him impatiently and perhaps unfairly for the continued increase in the cost of living. The support of the workers, had he been able to retain it, would undoubtedly have encouraged Janio greatly. It is to be presumed that Janio, politically perceptive as he is, realized these disaffections by the Brazilian people.

Secondly, there was rising public criticism of and opposition to Janio's foreign policies. It is comprehensible that Janio, in his egotism, felt himself qualified to play a great role on the stage of international events; and that he harped so consistently on the theme that Brazil is a great and powerful nation, although he never specified the sources of her sudden great power - whether military, economic or political. Brazil is not a great military power, her economy was on the verge of financial collapse, and while she has - or had - considerable influence with other hemisphere nations, Janio's policies had put her in lonely isolation on some issues. Brazilians could swallow closer trade relations with the Soviet bloc (although realists pointed out that the trade increase could only be small); and were apathetically though hesitantly willing to accept diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union. But the public had long since parted from Janio on the issue of Cuba; Fidel's progression of acts against freedoms of speech and of the press, against attorneys, against workers' organizations, against the universities and finally against the church, brought revulsion and, over a period of a year, an almost complete reversal of feeling towards the Cuban revolution. From admiration of David against Goliath, it turned to horror at its excesses, and to firm opposition, as people began to realize that "it could happen here" in Brazil.

There was also popular disapproval of his increasingly warm love affair with representatives of the Soviet bloc. His decoration of practically all the members of the Soviet Good Will Mission shocked Brazilians - the great majority of whom, I am confident, are deeply pro-American and pro-hemisphere solidarity. Shock turned to indignation with Janio's decoration of "Che" Guevara, a known Communist and professional agitator (against the strong advice and protest, it appears, of his closest associates). The public felt his action denigrated both the Order of the Southern Cross, and the nation's image abroad.

Third and finally, people had been noticing Janio's increasingly arbitrary acts: his closing of a radio station, his punishment of a business firm and a race track for daring to seek legal redress in the courts from his orders (by instructing the Bank of Brazil to deny further credit to the former, and cancelling the charter of the latter), and so on. Commentators - notably the influential newspaper, O Estado de São Paulo - had before called attention to Janio's dictatorial tendencies. When Carlos Lacerda exposed Janio's plans for "institutional reforms" to give himself more power as president, the public quickly accepted the truth of the charges, and turned against Janio - the country

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05 18

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Page 3 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 75
From São Paulo

was in no mood for a dictator.

Thus, already in a state of nervous exhaustion, Janio was simultaneously faced with the loss of support both of his Paulista backers and of the workers, widespread opposition to his foreign policies, and popular outcry against his plans to expand his authority. To a man who could not brook opposition and criticism, it was more than he could stand; and he shattered. (As one person here recently has said, if at this point, someone had given Janio a good sedative and put him to bed for 24 hours, he would probably still be President of Brazil.)

There was of course more to it than this. Other items: (a) the man who had brought matters to a head, through criticism of his foreign policy and of his plans to seize greater power, was one of Janio's earlier strong supporters; his friend and ally, Lacerda, had turned against him; (b) similarly, Padre Calasans had broken with him - again, the defection of a strong supporter and this time, a priest; and at a time when the birth and christening of Janio's first grandchild had been bringing about a strengthening of his religious faith; (c) it is possible that the military had refused to obey a Janio order to arrest Carlos Lacerda; and had told him that he had to revise his foreign policies, making him realize he was without the support of the armed forces; and (d) finally, there are now reports that Janio had been drinking heavily - he was known to indulge in such bouts occasionally when pressures became too great.

Certainly, the strains were great, and as is immediately apparent to anyone who has seen the pictures of Janio taken after his resignation, he was a man beaten down, exhausted, and clearly on the verge of a nervous collapse.

The kinder people here in São Paulo are now dismissing his resignation by saying, "He is a sick man."; but the most widespread reaction is one of disgust and disillusionment with Janio. The words most often used of him are "unpatriotic", "irresponsible", "coward" and "palhaço" (clown). The reactions in all sectors of Brazilian society are that Janio's resignation was inexcusable and unwarranted; that it seemed to serve to denigrate Brazil in the eyes of the world, almost to the level of another banana republic; and that it left the people of Brazil to face a problem which caused deep schizophrenia, - torn between a deep devotion to democratic and constitutional processes, and an equally deep lack of desire to have João Goulart - whom many described as "incompetent" and "worse than Janio" as regards leftist inclinations, - as Chief Executive.

In the light of these reactions, and the fact that Janio deeply wounded Brazilians in their most sensitive spot - their pride - it seems inconceivable,

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Page 4 of
Encl. No.
Disp. No. 75
From São Paulo

at least at this juncture, that he could return to power, or that anyone could
ever again take him seriously.

William P. Cochran, Jr.
William P. Cochran, Jr.
Minister Consul General

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32
RECEIVING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 625, September 1, 8 p.m.

NIACT

ACTION DEPARTMENT 625, LIMA PRIORITY 11; INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES 46, MONTEVIDEO 19, BRASILIA, SAO PAULO, PORTO ALEGRE URGENT

Re Lima 184 to Department repeated all addresses.

While we appreciate problems which might be created in Peru by military solution Brazilian crisis, we doubt advisability any statement at this time by US Government favoring either side win present power struggle. Although statement support constitutional process might appear be more realistic traditional US position, in present situation in Brazil it would constitute clear endorsement Goulart cause which would be deeply resented by those of our friends who support effort of military to exclude Goulart from Presidency on ground his known Communist sympathies. However it may appear to Peruvians, present Brazilian crisis is no more clear-cut struggle between constitutional processes and military dictatorship than it is simple question of democracy vs Communism as anti-Goulart military leadership asserts.

US has been widely praised for public posture of non-interference (as reflected Inter Alia in President's statement to UN SC) which has been favorably contrasted with Castro's posture which thrust himself into crisis. We believe any departure from this posture while issue still in balance would be counter-productive.

FH Note: Advance copy SO. Replied White House, CGO, JCS, A, N, A, CIA, per SS D.O., 9/1/61, JAL.

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Control 1500
Rec'd 11:35 p.m.
SEP 2 1961

ACTION
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7-28-61

732.00/9-16-61
732.11
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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: COURIER
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1961 SEP 2 PM 1 20

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Origin

SENT TO: *Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO* PRIORITY *700*

Info

732112/9-141

Rebatal 622.

An Assistant Chief of Protocol accompanied by departmental interpreter met Goulart New York and assisted in extending customs and immigration courtesies. Departmental representatives avoided initiating any conversation respecting current Brazilian crisis or any other substantive matter, and Goulart did not raise such matters with them.

With apparent reluctance Goulart received a few press officers in hotel lobby. According to ~~New York Times~~ ^{press} his statements included "The Constitution speaks for itself....I feel that I am President" and he would "respect any decision of Congress".

Goulart met in Miami by head Reception Center. They did not discuss substantive matters.

Revok (AWR)

RUSK

732112/9-141

(2)

Dated by: *PMH*
ARA:EST:RH/Grabo/smd 9-2-61

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:

ARA:EST - Alton W. Hambauer

Classified:

Protocol - Mr. Holman *PMH*

S/SCR

SEP 2 - 1961 PM

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Action
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Control: 1998
Rec'd: September 3, 1961
11:16 p.m.

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FROM: ATTACHES BRAZIL

TO: Secretary of State

NO: J-47, 031535Z, SEPTEMBER (ARMY MESSAGE)

*File in action
F&T/B. J. W. Wilson
Aug 9-28-61*

SAB

ACTION CNO, HQUSAF, DEPTAR, INFORMATION 1127TH, CINCLANT,
WHITE HOUSE, STATE DEPARTMENT AND VARIOUS OTHER MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS.

USAF FOR AFCIN. DEPTAR FOR ACS1.

THIS IS A JOINT ARMY NAVY AND AIR ATTACHE MESSAGE.

ALL COMMERCIAL AIR TRAVEL TO BRASILIA HAS BEEN CANCELLED UNTIL
FURTHER NOTICE. RELIABLE SOURCE INDICATES BRASILIA UNEASY SINCE
AIRPORT WAS CLOSED LATE 2 SEPT. ANNOUNCEMENT STATES AIRPORT
BRASILIA WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL 5 SEPT. COMMENT: NOT KNOWN IF THIS
IS TO DENY GOULARTS ARRIVAL BRASILIA OR TO INSURE SECURITY FOR
ARRIVAL. SCP-3

MGG

NOTE: Advance copy SO 9/3/-CWO JRL.

FILED
SEP 6 - 1961

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Army Dept.

732.11/9-361

NR 732.56311

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0523

INCOMING TELEGRAM **Department of State** CONFIDENTIAL PERMANENT RECORD COPY

57 L CONFIDENTIAL M/25852
 Action Control: 2158
 ARA FROM: USARMA USAIRA ALUSNA RIO DE JANEIRO Rec'd: Sept 4 1961
 Info TO: Secretary of State 8:03 PM '61
 SS NO: CITE J-48, 040420Z SEPTEMBER (ARMY MESSAGE)
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ACTION CNO, COFS USAF FOR AFCIN, ACSI DA, INFORMATION 1127
 FAG FT BELVOIR, CINCLANT, CINCLANTFLT, COMFIFTEEN, COMTEN,
 COMSOLANT, CTF 86, CHANAMIS BRAZIL, CINCARIB, CGUSARCARIB,
 CAIRO, STATE DEPT, WHITE HOUSE

THIS IS A JOINT ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE MESSAGE.
 QUADROS RESIGNS.
 REFERENCE: AMEMBTEL 650 DATED 3 SEPTEMBER.
 "FOR INFO". CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROMULGATED LAST
 NIGHT PROVIDES PARLIAMENTARY FORM GOVERNMENT WITH REAL
 POWERS PASSING FROM PRESIDENT REPUBLIC (WHO BECOMES VIRTUALLY
 CEREMONIAL FIGUREHEAD) TO CHAMBER DEPUTIES. SIGNIFICANT
 SPECIFIC PROVISIONS INCLUDE:

1. COLLART MADE FIRST PRESIDENT, TO SERVE UNTIL JAN 31 1966.
2. EXECUTIVE POWER VESTED PRESIDENT COUNCIL MINISTERS
 NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT AND APPROVED BY ABSOLUTE
 MAJORITY CHAMBER. INCOMING COUNCIL MINISTERS MUST SEEK
 CHAMBER APPROVAL OF ITS PROGRAM WHICH CAN BE DENIED BY SIMPLE
 MAJORITY.
3. COUNCIL MINISTERS COLLECTIVELY AND INDIVIDUALLY
 RESPONSIBLE TO CHAMBER WHICH CAN VOTE NO CONFIDENCE
 ABSOLUTE MAJORITY.
4. THREE CONSECUTIVE NO CONFIDENCE VOTES RESULT IN
 PRESIDENTIAL DISSOLUTION CHAMBER AND NEW ELECTIONS WITHIN

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732.00/9.561

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Department of State

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Action

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Control: 2125

Rec'd:

1961 DEC 5 AM 5 54

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 663, September 4.

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CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

NIACT

ACTION DEPARTMENT 663, INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES UNNUMBERED.

Press today carries text statement reported issued early this morning by acting President Senate Moura Andrade that had "spoken with Porto Alegre and received news President Goulart will arrive Brasilia 2 p.m. Tuesday" and that "session of Congress before which Goulart will take oath will be scheduled for day and hour he may desire."

BOND

Ree

Note: Advance copies SS and SO 9/4 CWO JRL

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JAN - 8 1962

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56-L
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Control: 3009 NUMBERED
Rec'd: September 5, 1961
11:43 p.m.

ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro
Info
SS TO: Secretary of State
G
SP NO: 689, September 5.
H
SO
P NIACT

*File in action
EST/B. Johnston - lms
9-27-61*

Rec 689

US IA Vice President Goulart arrived Brasilia Airport 2020 hours
NSC without incident. Will hold meetings tonight.
INR
CIA
NSA
OSD
ARMY FH
NAVY
AIR
RMT

BOND

Note: Mr. Humba (EST) informed and advance copy to SO, 9/5/61, JRL.

792.11/9-561

FILED
JAN - 8 1962

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Action

Control: 2587

Rec'd: September 5, 1961

2:47 p.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

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NO: 684, September 5, 1 p.m.

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 684, INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES UNNUMBERED

NSC

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CIA

DEPARTMENT PASS CINCARI

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

Preparation for Goulart's reception Brasilia today and subsequent inauguration as President rudely interrupted during night by discovery Brazilian Air Force (FAB) plot to prevent, by aerial interception if necessary, Goulart's arrival in Capital. Plot, which apparently organized by subordinate FAB elements under name "Operation Mosquito", was discovered shortly before midnight when plane intended carry deputies and senators proceeding Porto Alegre to escort Goulart to Brasilia was prevented from taking off from Brasilia Airport. Congress convened 2:45 a.m. to consider crisis. Military ministers summoned from Rio to Brasilia by President Mazzilli with whom they began meeting approximately 5:00 a.m. President reported to have informed Goulart he can no longer guarantee latter's safe arrival Brasilia. Congress reported considering plan authorize swearing-in of Goulart in Rio Grande Do Sul.

Extent of support for rebellious FAB elements, both within FAB itself and in other military services, not clear, although first indications are that general support not likely be forthcoming. Situation not without danger however in view widespread animosity in armed forces toward Goulart who upon inauguration as President would become their titular commander-in-chief.

HMR/1

BOND

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NAME OF OFFICER:		DATE OF ACTION:		DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:	
OFFICE SYMBOL:		DATE OF ACTION:		DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:	

Rio 684

932, 11/9-561

932, 02

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

Control: 3008
Rece'd: September 5, 1961
11:42 p.m.

ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro
Info
SS TO: Secretary of State
G NO: 687, September 5, 7 p.m.
SP
H
SO
P

*File for action
EMB/IO. Johnson
line 9-5-61*

USIA ACTION DEPARTMENT 687; INFORMATION BUENOS. ALRES. UNNUMBERED
NSC DEPARTMENT PASS CINCARIB.
INR
CIA Re EMBTEL 684.
NSA
OSD

ARMY Following meeting of President this morning with Military
NAVY Ministers (at which Minister Justice and Archbishop of Brasilia
AIR also present) Presidential press secretary issued statement by
RMR Minister War, confirmed by Ministers Air and Navy, to effect
Armed Forces support President, Congress and Parliamentary
amendment and guarantee Goulart's safe disembarkation Brasilia
today and subsequent assumption office. War Minister has
reportedly ordered Army forces occupy Brasilia airport to
enforce guarantee safe arrival. Latest indications are Goulart
expected arrive Brasilia sometime after 4 p.m. local time this
afternoon. Date of inauguration still to be decided.

Despite protestations of Air Force that reported plot against
Goulart never existed, Embassy believes possibility cannot be
entirely discounted disaffected elements of Air Force may try
make last-ditch attempt prevent Goulart from taking office.

BOND

FH

Note: Passed CINCARIB 9/5/61 11:30 p.m. Advance copy to SO,
9/5/61, CWO-JKL.

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	microfilmed by RM/R

Rel-687

732.11/9521

X R 732.00

FILED

CLASSIFIED FILE

0528

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

SECRET

40-W
Action
ARA

Control: 4154
Rec'd: SEPT. 7, 1961
4:15 PM

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 702, September 6, 9 P.M. (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

Info
SS
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IOP
JNR

RMR

PRIORITY

Assumption of Presidency by Vice President Goulart, which may take place this week, will present US Government with problem of defining its attitude, both publicly and privately, toward new government.

Whatever make-up government may be, believe our attitude toward it at outset should be based on assumption there has been no break in continuity traditionally close and cordial relations between our two countries, tempered by certain reserve pending emergence main outlines its political orientation. While political antecedents of Goulart himself could scarcely be less promising from US point of view, there are many Brazilians who think (perhaps wishfully) that responsibilities of Presidency, even as circumscribed by new constitutional amendment, will have moderating and sobering effect on him. Until we have opportunity judge whether and to what extent Goulart may in fact wish to live down his fellow-traveling past and establish amicable basis for continuing US-Brazilian relations, believe we should be prepared give him reasonable benefit of doubt while trying encourage him to believe cooperation with US is to his and Brazil's advantage.

Quite apart from Goulart's own attitude, tone and pace our dealings with new government will of course be significantly affected if not largely determined by choice of President of Council and other key Ministers, with whom it will be our task to establish most effective possible working relationships consistent with over-all orientation of government.

SECRET

While
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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	Intentionally by RMR

Copy No(s) 83-85 (Section 1/2) and 83 (Section 2/2)
Destroyed in RM/R
Name: [initials]
Date: 5-16-62

732.11/9-661
X R 6/1/52
CLASSIFIED FILE

0529

SECRET

-2- 702, September 6, 9 P.M. (SECTION 1 OF 2), from Rio-de-Janeiro

While installation new government will presumably necessitate re-examination whole range US commitments undertaken with Quadros Government, believe principles underlying those commitments should continue to obtain and that unless and until changes of policy forced on us by circumstances we should endeavor avoid impression such changes likely.

Our specific views on subject financial relations will be covered in separate telegram, in addition to which Embassy will wish to make continuing recommendations on other aspects our relations as character and direction of new government become more clearly apparent.

Definition US attitude toward recent events in Brazil and toward resulting change of government will be anxiously awaited not only by government itself but also by Brazilian people, for whom crisis precipitated by Quadros resignation has constituted severe traumatic experience. Since 1955 Brazilian people, for perhaps first time in their history, have had instilled in them sense of national pride and national destiny which has caused them to associate themselves, intellectually and emotionally, with Brazil's aspirations to be taken seriously as contender for great power status. In this situation, image of Brazil projected abroad has become of increasing concern to thinking Brazilians who have been able derive considerable satisfaction from Brazil's growing role as independent force in world affairs. Against this background, fiasco of Quadros resignation and ensuing struggle for power has come as bitter pill indeed for Brazilian people, turning their new-found national pride to humiliation and making mockery, in their eyes at least, of Brazil's pretensions to be taken seriously by rest of world.

Initial wave of self-indictment which characterized first days of crisis has however largely given way to more sober appeals to country to set itself to arduous task of repairing damage inflicted by crisis and winning back its international prestige. This will in a sense be period of convalescence for Brazilian nation and people and one in which they will need, and be entitled to receive, full measure of US friendship and comprehension.

Perhaps

SECRET

0530

SECRET

-3- 702, September 6, 9 P.M. (SECTION 1 OF 2), from Rio-de-Janeiro

Perhaps deepest scars left by this crisis will be those which it has inflicted on armed forces, whose unity has been seriously impaired and whose prestige has suffered severely through championship of unpopular cause. Our future dealings with Brazilian military will therefore require particular degree of fact and understanding. In our approach to Brazilian situation as whole moreover we should not lose sight of fact that armed forces, although ostensibly acting in contravention of constitution, were beyond doubt sincerely motivated by desire preserve ultimate democratic values.

BOND

MJA-4

SECRET

0531

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

SECRET

40-W
Action

Control: 4155

ARA

Rec'd: SEPT. 7, 1961

4:15 a.m.

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

*File, no action
EST/S: Johnston-Luss
9-7-61*

G

SP

NO: 702, September 6, 9 P.M. (SECTION TWO OF TWO)

INFO:
RM/R FILES

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IOP

INR

RMR

PRIORITY

Believe message of congratulation from President Kennedy to President Goulart on occasion latter's inauguration might well pay particular tribute to strength and resiliency Brazilian national character and democratic institutions which have enabled nation surmount recent crisis without bloodshed and without sacrifice traditional democratic principles. If Goulart's assumption of office does not take place until after September 7 national holiday, suggest any message sent Mazzilli on latter occasion be confined to customary ceremonial greeting.

BOND

UMT:MJA-4

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Destroyed in RM/R
Date

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32)
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

55-L
Action

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control: 398380
Rec'd: September 6, 1961
11:32 pm 40

ARA
Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS
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SP

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 703, September 6, 9 p.m.

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MIACT

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RMR

Papal Nuncio informed by Foreign Office inauguration Goulart as President now set for September 8 at 3 p.m. in Brasilia. Nuncio says all chiefs diplomatic missions will be invited and that special jet aircraft will be made available to transport them to and from Brasilia. If foregoing confirmed I propose attend unless Department has other views.

ACT: *ESTB*
INFO:
RM/R FILES
*File for action
287/B: distribution - lmr
9-27-61*

Rio 703
732.11/9-661

BOND

MRJ

NOTE: Mr. Hamba (EST) notified 9/6/61. CWO-JRL.

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CLASSIFIED FILE

②

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32

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State* **ACTION COPY**
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

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OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control: 4038 REG
Rec'd: September 7, 1961
1:15 a.m.
19 SEP 7 11 40
ACTION: *ESAB*
INFO:
RM/R FILES

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 704, September 7, 1 a.m.

MIACT

Re Embassy telegram 703:
Inauguration date changed from September 8 to September 7.
Nothing else changed.

BOND

UMT:JVC/14

*File. to action
EST/13. J. W. Wilson - LWS
9-27-61*

Res 10/1
732.11/9-761

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2

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CLASSIFIED FILE

0534

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 26391
TS/R-XV
Portuguese

[Seal]

João Goulart

President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

to

RM/R

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN F. KENNEDY,

FILE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Great and Good Friend:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, by reason of the resignation of His Excellency Dr. Jânio Quadros, I have today assumed the office of President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, in accordance with constitutional provisions.

In making this communication, I assure Your Excellency that it will be my constant endeavor to maintain and increasingly to strengthen the good relations so happily existing between our two countries.

I avail myself of the opportunity to express sincere wishes for the continued prosperity of the United States of America and for Your Excellency's personal happiness.

Your Excellency's

Loyal and Good Friend

[Signed] João Goulart

[Countersigned] São Thiago Dantes

Presidential Palace, Brasilia

September 8, 1961

732.11/9-861

Rec'd
Sep 20
1961
State Dept

0535

Reply sent
Oct. 26, 1961
Z.

RM/RV
FILE

17331

November 3, 1961

**MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE**

Subject: Autograph Letter from the President of Brazil

I am enclosing the original and translation of an autograph letter to President Kennedy from President Goulart of Brazil, announcing his assumption of the Presidency. I am also enclosing the standard acknowledgment for the President's signature. The incoming letter was delivered to the President by the new Brazilian Ambassador when he presented his credentials on October 18.

After signature by the President, the letter is returned to the Department for countersignature by the Secretary and transmission to the addressee. When the letter is returned, please indicate the date of signature by the President.

[s] Melvin L. Mantel
L. D. Saitle
Executive Secretary

732.11/9-861

Enclosures:

1. Letter from President Goulart, September 8, 1961, with translation.
2. Proposed acknowledgment.

S/S-RO
NOV 3 1961

A true copy of signed original

U/PR:MN
11-1-61

U/PR-A. B. Duke

(acknowledgment cleared in draft with EST, ARA, S/S-CR - see attached blue)

1

Reviewed by RM/RV

0536

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PROTOCOL

10-25-61

- 1) EST *EST B MB*
- 2) ARA - Mr. Romano *RM*
- 3) S/S *CR*
- 4) U/PR

The autographed letter from
President Goulart was taken
to the White House by Amb.
Campos when he presented his
credentials on October 18.

0537

DRAFT

RM/R
FILE

To His Excellency

João Belchior Marques Goulart, (incoming letter uses only João Goulart)

President of the Republic of the
United States of Brazil.

Great and Good Friend:

I have received the letter of the eighth of September last,
in which Your Excellency announced your assumption, on that
date, of the Presidency of the Republic of the United States of
Brazil.

I cordially reciprocate the sentiments you express for the
continuance of the friendly relations existing between the United
States of America and the United States of Brazil, and I assure
Your Excellency of my best wishes for your personal welfare
and for the prosperity of the Republic over which you have been
called to preside.

Your Good Friend,

(JOHN F. KENNEDY)

By the President:

(DEAN RUSK)

Secretary of State.

Washington,

Clearances: U/PR-Mr. *AKS* EST *Mr. Wilson* ARA *MR. Eimann*

S/S CR

212
OCT 20 1961 PM to U/PR

RJA
(S/S-CR) *Blanche Neffe*

0598

32)

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

46-W
Action

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COPIES REC'D ARA
NUMBERED

Control: 6038

Rec'd: Sept. 19, 1961
1:15 A.M.

ARA
Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS
G

TO: Secretary of State

SP
L

NO: 712, September 8, 6 p.m.

H
SO

PRIORITY

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USIA

ACTION DEPARTMENT 712; INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES UNNUMBERED.
DEPARTMENT PASS CINCARIB

NSC

At ceremony Brasilia yesterday (attended Inter Alia by Chiefs diplomatic missions Rio) Vice President Goulart took constitutional oath of office and delivered brief address (reported separately). Since President of Council (Prime Minister) and other Ministers not selected in time for ceremony, latter did not constitute formal induction new Government, which scheduled be held today if Prime Minister-designate, Tancredo Neves, able put together Cabinet in time.

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

BOND

FH

Note: Relayed to CINCARIB 9/8/61

FILED

932.11/9-8-61 X R 732.00

2

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0539

32)
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY
COPIES REC'D ARA

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NAVY

RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 714, September 8, 7 p.m.

Control: 6091
Rec'd: SEPT. 9, 1961
10:23 a.m. 15

EST 10
INFO:
RM/R FILES

*File for action - bus
EST/IS. Detention - bus
9-27-61.*

ACTION DEPARTMENT 714; INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES, CINCARIB
UNNUMBERED

Re Embassy telegram 712

In speech delivered National Congress yesterday after swearing
allegiance Constitution President Goulart (1) lauded own
popular support demonstrated two vice Presidential victories
(2) praised activities of forces "legality" which assured his
accession to presidency (3) called for plebiscite re maintenance
or rejection parliamentary system (4) pledged himself to "fight"
for Brazil's "economic emancipation" (5) announced complete
restoration "public liberties".

Full text by airgram.

BOND

JVC/14

732, 11/9-861

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2

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0540

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

46

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Action

Control:

6558

NUMBERED

Rec'd:

September 10, 1961

4:28 PM

10 AM 10 00

ARA

FROM: Moscow

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 844, September 9, 5 p.m.

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NAVY

AIR

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RMR

ACTION DEPARTMENT 844, INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 15.

Soviet press (September 9) reports Goulart inauguration speech in such way as to suggest Goulart intends resist reduction his powers by constitutional reform and will use plebiscite to prove popular support his position. Soviet approval Goulart continues emerge with great clarity.

THOMPSON

UMT:HC

732.111/9-961

FILED
SEP 11 12 33 PM '61

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0541

①
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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57-H
Action
ARA

UNCLASSIFIED

NUMBERED

Control: 6627

Rec'd: September 9, 1961
10:25 p.m.

Info
SS
G
SP
SO
CR
P

FROM: SERVICE ATTACHES BRAZIL

T0: Secretary of State

NO: 092024Z SEPTEMBER (ARMY MESSAGE)

*File the action
EST/B: [unclear]
line of 3-01*

ACTION: EST/B
INFO:
RM/R FILES

Army Dept.

US IA ACTION SECNAV, SECDA, SECUSAF, CNO, DA, HQUSAF; INFORMATION
INR CINCLANT, CINCLANTFLT, WHITE HOUSE, STATE DEPARTMENT, CIA,
RMR NSA AND VARIOUS OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

QUADROS RESIGNS.

1. THIS IS A JOINT ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE ATTACHE MESSAGE.
2. AT 082200 LOCAL IN BRAZILIA PRESIDENT GOULART TOOK OVER THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL AFTER THE CONGRESS HAD APPROVED HIS CABINET.
3. CABINET MEMBERS ARE AS FOLLOWS; PRIME MINISTER AND JUSTICE TANCREDO MEVES. ARMY GEN SEGADOS VIANA. NAVY ADM ENGELO NOLASCO. AIR FORCE BRIG CLOVIS TRAVASSOS. STATE SAN THIAGO DANTAS. FINANCE MOREIRA SALLES. LABOR FRANCO MONTEIRO. MINES GABRIEL PASSOS. AGRICULTURE ARMANDO MONTEURO. EDUCATION OLIVEIRA BRITO. TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS VIRGILLO TAVORA. INDUSTRY AND TRADE ULISSE GUIMARAES. HEALTH ESTACIO SOTO MAIRO.

ELP/22

732.11/9-961

FILED
FEB 8 - 1962
XR 732.13

③

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			Classified by RM/R

0542

32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

46-43

CONFIDENTIAL

NUMBERED

Action

Control: 6566

Rec'd: September 10, 1961

3:18 a.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

EST/B

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

INFO:

G

NO: 717, September 9, 2 p.m.

RM/R FILES

SP

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PRIORITY

IO

ACTION DEPARTMENT 717, INFORMATION USUN 15, BUENOS AIRES, CINQARIB UNNUMBERED.

CR

F

USIA

Reference: Embassy telegram 715.

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

President Goulart and Council Ministers (see reference telegram) inducted into office by Congress last night following overwhelming Congressional approval of Council President Tancredo Neves (259-22) and remainder Council (246-10). Formal transfer symbol of office from Mazzilli to Goulart took place 10 a.m. today. Press reports Goulart designations Antonio Balbino (pillar traditional PSD politics and ex-governor Bahia) and General Amauri Krueel (anti-Communist ex-Chief Federal District Rio police and Quadros designated ex-Ambassador Bolivia) as Chiefs civil and military households respectively. Santiago Dantas quoted press as having invited former Foreign Minister Alfonso Arinos take post permanent delegate UN and stating Arinos has accepted.

Evidence becoming available indicates likelihood PTB deliberately hung back from greater participation new government order have freer hand, particularly conjunction campaign apparently being prepared return (via plebiscite) to Presidential system.

BOND

HC

3

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			

717

732, 11/9/61

XR 732, 13

CLASSIFIED FILE

0543

43
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

36 W
Action

Control: 1481
Rec'd: SEPTEMBER 2, 1961
3:07 p.m.

ARA
Info

FROM: ATTACHE AMERICAN EMBASSY BRAZIL

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: J-51, 11610Z SEPTEMBER (ATTACHE MESSAGE)

SP

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PRIORITY

ACTION CNO HQ USAF FOR AFCIN ACS1 DA INFORMATION 127 FAG
CINCLANT CINCLANTFLT COMFIFTEEN COMTEN CONSOLANT CHNAVMI5 BRAZIL
CINCLARIV CGUSARCARIB CAIRC WHITE HOUSE AND DEPARTMENT STATE.

THIS MESSAGE IN 6 PARTS.

RMR

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
31 AUGUST.

PART 1:

CONGRESS VOTED ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING
GOULART RIGHT TO PRESIDENCY AND FOR ADOPTION OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM
OF GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD LIMIT PRESIDENTS POWER. CONGRESS IS MEET-
ING TODAY TO WORK OUT DETAILS OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR
THIS PURPOSE.

PART 2:

SECOND ARMY COMMANDER ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE STATING MILITARY
MINISTERS WILL ACCEPT WHATEVER SOLUTION CONGRESS COMES UP WITH.

PART 3:

GOVERNOR BRIZOLA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, ASKED BRAZILIANS
TO JOIN RANKS IN DEFENSE OF LEGALITY AND DEMOCRATIC REGIME.
STATED ATTITUDE IS NOT OF REVOLUTION BUT OF RESISTANCE FOR PRESER-
VATION OF LEGAL ORDER. COMMANDER THIRD ARMY RECONFIRMS HE WILL
NOT ACCEPT SOLUTION WHICH KEEPS GOULART OUT OF OFFICE.

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Reference

101 COPY

43300/9-11/61

*X4 733.5
733.11*

(3)

0544

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 059

TAB #: 5

ENTRY: CDF60-63

1 / 7 / C /

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BOX: 1583

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

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Document Date: 12/09/61
Document Ser.#: _____

DESP 188

FR RIO DE JANEIRO TO SECSTATE

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

X Security-Classified Information

NND: 949515

WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01583 00005

0545

October 9, 1961

Sir:

I have received your note dated September 12, 1961, which informed me that by reason of the vacancy ensuing from President Jânio Quadros' resignation Vice President João Goulart assumed the Presidency of the Republic of the United States of Brazil. You indicated that the National Congress approved the Additional Act to the Constitution instituting a Parliamentary Regime and transmitted the names of the members of the Ministerial Cabinet nominated by the President of the Republic and approved by the Congress.

93211/9-1261

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

Wymberley DeR Coerr

(2)

H> Mr. Carlos F. Leckie Lobo,

Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

S/S-CR

OCT 8 - 1961 AM
OCT 9 1961

453586

ARA:EST/B:10/5/61

0546

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

*Reply dated 9/14/61
ARA/EST/10.10/10/10
L. T. Romano
to
to
to*

TO: ARA - Mr. Romano Control # 14664

Date September 14, 1961

Subject: Letter to the Secretary dated 9/12 from the Brazilian Charge listing the new Brazilian Cabinet.

ACTION:

For appropriate handling.

For direct reply.

Prepare reply.

A response for signature by the _____
should be submitted to S/S by _____.

Appropriate clearances
should be obtained, including _____.

For your information.

* PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
RETURN BASIC CORRESPONDENCE
WITH REPLY. IF DELAYED CALL
TELEPHONE EXTENSION BELOW.

Remarks:

cc:

LP
Lawrence Pezzullo
S/S-RO
Ext. 4154

14-829
2-61

0547

File
Reply drafted
in ARA/ESTIB - L.T. Briggs
9-29-61 10/5/61

4884

~~SECRET~~
ACTION
is assigned to
~~[Signature]~~

Washington, September 12, 1961.

258/5002.4
500

Excellency,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, by reason of the vacancy ensuing from President Janio Quadros' resignation, Vice President Joao Goulart has assumed the Presidency of the Republic of the United States of Brazil. Concomitantly, the National Congress, in full use and pursuance of its legal attributions, approved the Additional Act to the Constitution instituting a Parliamentary Regime.

The Ministerial Cabinet indicated by the President of the Republic and approved by the Congress under the provisions of the Additional Act is as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Justice, Tancredo Almeida Neves; Minister of External Relations, Francisco Clementino San Tiago Dantas; Minister of Finance, Walther Moreira Salles; Minister of Labor, Andre Franco Montoro; Minister of Education, Antonio Ferreira Oliveira Brito; Minister of Transport and Public Works, Virgilio Fernandes Tavora; Minister of Industry and Commerce, Ulysses da Silveira Guimaraes; Minister of Health, Estacio Goncalves Souto Maior; Minister of Agriculture, Armando Monteiro; Minister of Mines and Energy, Gabriel

Gabriel de Rezende Passos
Joao Segadas Viana
Angelo Malasco de Almeida
Clavis dos Santos Travassos

His Excellency Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

431266

(21) 9-13-61

732.11/9-12-61
XR 732.12
732.00
XR 732.13
732.2

FILED
OCT 12 1961

0548

de Rezende Passos; Minister of War, General João Segadas Viana; Minister
of Marine, Admiral Angelo Nolasco de Almeida; Minister of Aeronautics,
Brigadier Clovis dos Santos Travassos.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest
consideration.

Carlos F. Leckie Lobo
Carlos F. Leckie Lobo
Chargé d'Affaires, a. i.

CF/cfb

0549

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

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17
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PAGE 1 OF 51 PAGES

FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Date Sent: Sept 13, 1961

Rec'd: 732.11/9-1361

TO: Secretary of State

INFO: 732.11/9-1361

NO: A-120/B

RM/R FILES: 732.11/9-1361

SEP 16 3 55 PM '61

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A-2 8-10
P-5 L-3
INR-10 IO-7
E-11
ICA-20

7.00. for action
EST/B. J. Wilkinson - Luis
9-20-61

Following remarks Goulart on assuming office September 9:

"On receiving from Your Excellency office President Republic United States Brazil, in one of most grave moments its political history, I have perfect awarness heavy tasks which await me. Courage faith destinies Brazil, however, I do not lack.

Leaving battle for legality, falls to us now devote ourselves constructive work country and for it I convoke all Brazilians without any discriminations.

No one should expect miraculous solutions from government installed today. Inspired by thrilling legalist unity movement Brazilian people, we will try mobilize harmonize diverse currents represented in nation.

We see merely one prerogative for exercise public office: prerogative of personal merit, culture, work for collective service.

Called by Brazilian people, which in all corners country clamoured for legality, I arrived Brazil finding, beginning my state where I disembarked, populace vibrant with patriotism exalted in civic sentiments defense republican institutions.

In spite being profoundly moved by demonstrations people's enthusiasm, enthusiastic in outward expressions love liberty, I had no thought other than preventing country from suffering disgrace war between brothers. My first message to Brazilian people was of peace, harmony disarmament spirits comprehension for defense public order.

And thus I am here, Mr. President, with tranquil conscience of man who did not fail his country/obligations in decisive hour nation.

We ought all rejoice having avoided fratricidal struggle, This copy must be returned to RM/R central files with notation of action taken.

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NO. 1199-1361

LWS



UNCLASSIFIED

thanks to orderly patriotic action people understanding men responsible destinies Brazil, among which I point out level headed action Your Excellency, Mr. President Ranieri Mazzilli, in most delicate moments past crisis.

My great obligation: continues pacification Brazilian family, I prepared do everything extinguish resentments divergencies which no longer exist when faced obligations we all have toward common country.

Despite presidentialist pronouncements diverse sectors public opinion, I am fulfilling, will continue fulfill, with vigorous respect national congress, norms system instituted by it.

In contact with political currents, through chief's leaders, I entrusted, since my arrival Brazil, to largest party Parliament, Presidency Council Ministers to eminent Dr. Tancredo Neves, who had constitutional duty organizing Ministry accord other party groups, doing it with high public spirit with which he endowed.

In consequence, coalition government has been formed, constituted illustrious men, devoted public, cause superior interests nation, I am sure everything will be exerted/correspond desires people, improve conditions life national progress.

By very system parliamentarism government ought count/spirit on collaboration national congress.

Nation notes exalts attitudes members national congress which-- under presidency brave defender legality, Senator Auro de Moura Andrade, at side of illustrious President Chamber, Sergio Magalhães, intransigent in fulfillment constitutional propositions--knew how maintain high level prestige dignity parliament.

On receiving from hands Your Excellency, President Mazzilli, Presidential sash, I invoke protection God ask Brazilian people not fail us with solidarity in arduous tasks new government realization glorious destinies our country."

BOND

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September 11, 1961

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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 059

TAB #: 6

ENTRY: CDF60-63

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0552



City of
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

RM/R

*File 9/20/61
RM:wg*

H. ROE BARTLE
MAYOR
20TH FLOOR, CITY HALL
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI
BALTIMORE 1400

September 18, 1961

The Honorable Robert F. Woodward
Assistant Secretary
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for your communication of September 13, 1961. I realize fully, after I addressed my communication to you on August 22, 1961, relative to the former President of the Republic of Brazil, that Dr. Janio Quadros would not be coming to the United States in his role as the head of state.

For your thoughtfulness and kindness, please accept my personal appreciation as well as the official thanks of the municipality of Kansas City.

Most respectfully yours,

H. Roe Bartle
H. Roe Bartle
Mayor

HRB:wio

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OCT 11 1961

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INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

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732.11/9-2361

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Action

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PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

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Date Sept. 23 1961

Rec'd:

ARA-13

FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

TO: Secretary of State

RM/R-2

INR-10

ICA-20

E-11

P-5

SS-25

S/P-1

G-2

IO-7

NO: A-168

CIA-15 OSD-20
451A-15 ARMY-4-1
NSA-4 NAVY-4
AIR-20

In short speech delivered September 18 on occasion 15th Anniversary proclamation Brazilian Constitution, President Goulart made following major points:

(1) He will uphold Constitution, in every sense, including "new postulates" of parliamentary regime;

(2) Brazilian democracy triumphed in recent crisis; however, it will survive in long run only if it able meet basic needs of people. Specifically, Congress must pass legislation which provides for agrarian reform, deals with "abuses economic power" (i.e., anti-trust legislation), sets up banking reforms, spells out new educational norms, "disciplines" foreign capital ("supporting that which contributes to our development and combatting that which despoils our riches"), and gives life to social precepts of Constitution, many of which have remained dead letters because lack complementary legislation;

(3) At UNGA session Brazil will defend "traditional policy" of "self-determination all peoples and against intervention in internal affairs of every country";

(4) Representing self as "echo" Brazilian government and people he calls upon all powers represented in UN to "find road to peace," cease nuclear tests and utilize "astronomical" expenses of armaments for "necessities of underdeveloped peoples";

(5) Papal encyclical "Mater e Magistra" particularly pertinent this regard, enjoining developed nations support those less fortunate without attempting dominate them.

Speech moderate in tone and apparently well-received by all currents Brazilian opinion. Some comment critical Goulart's thus delineating government policy, however, contending this role properly belongs Prime Minister.

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HAG

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INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State **ACTION COPY**
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CONFIDENTIAL NUMBERED

Control: 16760
Rec'd: sept. 24, 1961

1:01 AM EST/AB

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 819, SEPTEMBER 23, 6 PM

Info: RM/R FILES
7-25-61
EST/AB
9-25-61

GOULART'S ARRIVAL RIO LAST NIGHT FOR VISIT SEVERAL DAYS WAS OCCASION SIZEABLE COMMUNIST-ORGANIZED LABOR STUDENT DEMONSTRATION AT AIRPORT AS PART RECEPTION SPONSORED BY ITAMARATY AND ATTENDED BY CONSIDERABLE NUMBER MILITARY LEADERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT WAS GOVERNOR LACERDA WHO LEFT ON NAVY DESTROYER TO VISIT ISLAND PENAL COLONY AND WEEKEND AT BROCOIO ISLAND. SIGNIFICANTLY ONLY ONE RANKING NAVY REP, VICE-ADMIRAL IN COMMAND FIRST NAVY DISTRICT, PRESENT.

BENEDITO CERQUEIRA, PRESIDENT COMMIE-DOMINATED METALLURGICAL WORKERS UNION, READ AND HANDED GOULART LONG "MANIFESTO GUANABARA WORKERS" BRISTLING WITH COMMIE THESES AND TERMINOLOGY AND DEMANDING REMOVAL "REACTIONARY GOLPISTAS" (I.E., LACERDA, PRINCIPALLY) FROM POSITIONS. THOUGH RESONANT WITH REFERENCES "TRABALHADORES BRASILEIROS" IN BEST VARGAS-GOLLART TRADITION, GOULART'S BRIEF REPLY WAS MODERATE, BEING PRINCIPALLY EXHORTATION BRAZILIAN LABOR "NOT ONLY REMAIN VIGILANT IN DEFENSE INSTITUTIONS BUT ALOS CONTINUE, IN CLIMATE ORDER PEACE, COLLABORATE WITH GOVERNMENT, WHICH COMPOSED ILLUSTRIOUS MEN, INSPIRED BY SOUNDEST PATRIOTISM ..."

PROGRAMMED APPEARANCE GOULART LAST NIGHT BEFORE STATUE VARGAS AT CINELANDIA CANCELLED BY FONOFF ON GROUND INADEQUATE SECURITY POSSIBLY RELATED RUMORED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT.

GOULART, WHO STAYING LARANJEIRAS PALACE, SCHEDULED TODAY INTER ALIA OPEN METROPOLITAN STUDENT CONGRESS AT NATIONAL STUDENT UNION. SEVERAL PUBLIC LABOR RALLIES BEING SCHEDULED HIS

HONOR

3

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

1961 OCT 10 PM 8 14

INDICATE: COURT
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CONFIDENTIAL
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04569

Lima 319

TO: **SECRET** ACTION: Amembassy LIMA NIACT **319**

INFO: ~~SECRET~~ Amembassy Rio de Janeiro NIACT **1068**

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

FOR GORDON.
316
Your ~~136~~ repeated Rio 18.

732-11/10-94

We have been actively studying issuance prompt invitation for possible visit by Goulart but prior receipt ref tel we had deferred recommendation because following considerations:

1. Prompt invitation might appear undue US haste in view Goulart's recent strong pro-Communist statements Moscow and Peiping.
2. It might strengthen Goulart unduly vis-a-vis prominent anti-Communist Brazilians, civilian and military.
3. In Goulart's current efforts to retain former powers of Presidency, US invitation might assist him in derogation position of Prime Minister which was created as protection against leftist-Communist domination GOB.
4. Withholding invitation which Goulart wants might improve USG's bargaining capacity to obstruct various current Brazilian actions favoring Sino-Soviet bloc, (e.g. GOB invitation 100 Czech technicians

732-11/10-561

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Classified by: *AWT/10/61*
ARA:WDCoerr/EST:AWRemba/bk
Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: ARA - W. *WDCoerr*

Classified by: *AWT*
U/FR - Mr. Conger (informed in substance) *AWT*
G - Mr. Meloy *AWT*

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FORM 8-59 05-322

0556

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 819, SEPTEMBER 23, 6 PM FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

HONOR TODAY OR TOMORROW.

GOULART OBVIOUSLY BUILDING LABOR-STUDENT SUPPORT WHICH HE CAN
USE STRENGTHEN HAND AGAINST THOSE SEEKING CURTAILMENT HIS
POWERS THROUGH STRICT ADHERENCE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM, AND
SUBSEQUENTLY IN SUPPORT HIS EFFORTS FOR RETURN PRESIDENTIALISM.
MUST ALSO HAVE IN MIND BUILDING STRENGTH TO COUNTER INCIPIENT
MOVEMENT FOR QUADROS RETURN.

BOND

KEA

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0557

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

1961 OCT 10 PM 8 14

INDICATE: COMINT
 CHANGE NO

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04569

Origin

~~SECRET~~
ACTION: Amembassy LIMA NIACT 319

Info

~~SECRET~~ Amembassy Rio de Janeiro NIACT 1068

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

FOR GORDON.

Your 130 repeated Rio 18.

We have been actively studying issuance prompt invitation for possible visit by Goulart but prior receipt reftel we had deferred recommendation because following considerations:

1. Prompt invitation might appear undue US haste in view Goulart's recent strong pro-Communist statements Moscow and Peiping.
2. It might strengthen Goulart unduly vis-a-vis prominent anti-Communist Brazilians, civilian and military.
3. In Goulart's current efforts to retain former powers of Presidency, US invitation might assist him in derogation position of Prime Minister which was created as protection against leftist-Communist domination GOB.
4. Withholding invitation which Goulart wants might improve USG's bargaining capacity to obstruct various current Brazilian actions favoring Sino-Soviet bloc, (e.g. GOB invitation 100 Czech technicians

technicians

③

Approved by: ARA:MDCoerr/EST:ANRemba/bk awt 10/10/61
Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: ARA - W. [unclear] Coerr

Classified by: U/FR - Mr. Conger (informed in substance) awt
G. Mr. Meloy awt

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FORM DS-323
2-58

0558

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Classification

technicians dig wells in NE, GOB's pressure on UNIAO oil refinery to process Soviet crude, (GOB's resumption diplomatic relations with USSR, etc.); and

5. Embassy reports so far have not included recommendations for visit.

On other hand we keenly aware considerations such as following favoring visit:

1. It might launch relations with new GOB as cordially as possible.
2. It would expose Goulart to direct exchange ideas with President and other US leaders to give him clear understanding of US thought on important issues affecting international and bilateral relations.

Impression of officers here most closely connected with Brazilian affairs is that liabilities of prompt announcement invitation ^{outweigh} ~~subside~~ assets. We recognize this judgment debatable and would appreciate your and Embassy Rio comments on above and other factors relevant to best decision which ^{we} will ^{every} make/effort expedite before your departure Lima. (Question: should we alternatively consider prompt invitation Prime Minister?)

RUSK

Rusk
(W.D.C.
awH)

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

1961 OCT 11 PM 3 21

04922

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ACTION: Embassy LIMA PRIORITY 322
Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 1079

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

FOR GORDON

Our 319 to Lima, 1068 to Rio.

Line one refTel should read QUOTE Your 316 rptd Rio 18 UNQUOTE.

re. contact report

BALL

*Break
(awrt)*

7321/10-201

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EST. L. Mr. Hamba

Handwritten initials

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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RMR

FROM: Lima

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 316, October 9, 10 a.m.

ACTION DEPARTMENT 316; INFORMATION RIO 18.

FROM GORDON.

Reply tel to Lima 319 rptd
Rio 1068 10/10/61:ARA:WDC
EST:AWHemba.

Control: 5074

Rec'd: October 9, 1961
5:10 p.m.

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Lima - 316
732.11 / 10-961

Require advice urgently status proposed invitation Goulart to Washington. Press reports here are confused. Understand Bond and Raine consider important at this time give evidence continuing warm Brazil-United States relations, that invitation is expected and that prompt issuance desirable. I also believe that visit may constructively influence Goulart attitudes at strategic time. Visit could be kept short. Brazilians apparently believe that I am bearing invitation. Press will question me on arrival Rio Friday 13th. Suggest including following my arrival statement. "President Kennedy, who has a deep personal interest in the furtherance of the close and constructive relations between our two countries, is looking forward to an early opportunity for meeting President Goulart personally". Woodward concurs.

MRJ

732.11

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LOEB
JAN 3 - 1962

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Control: 6206

Rec'd:

OCT 10, 1961
11:25 PM

RIO 934

ARA
Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 934, October 10, 6 p.m.

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 934; INFORMATION LIMA 19

RMR

Concur Lima's 316 to Department from Gordon.

BOND

FH/9

*File in action
EAT/B: 10/10/61 - Lima
10-12-61.*

732.11/10-1061

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Control: 7098
Rec'd: OCTOBER 12, 1961
12:10 a.m.

COPIES RECEIVED
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RIO 946

FROM: Rio-de-Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 946, October 11, 8 p.m.

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Tel reply
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R/R ACTION DEPARTMENT 946, INFORMATION LIMA NIACT 21.

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LIMA FOR AMBASSADOR GORDON

Re DEPTTEL 1968 sent Lima 319.

Embassy has of course had question of possible invitation Goulart visit US under constant consideration since he assumed office last month, but had withheld positive recommendation pending arrival Ambassador Gordon.

After consideration all factors involved Embassy believes on balance invitation should be extended at early date.

Embassy's conclusion based primarily on following considerations:

There can be no doubt as to Goulart's past record of service to Communist cause in Brazil or his continuing hospitality to Communists and their friends in present administration. What is less clear is motivation behind this conduct. If he is consciously committed to aiding and abetting Communists in plot to seize power, official visit to US would undoubtedly do more harm than good from our point of view. It seems to us much more likely however that Goulart is involved in cynical political relationship of "use and be-used" with Communists, with latter doing everything in their power to persuade him his and

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Date 1-24-62

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-2- 946, October 11, 8 p.m., from: Rio-de-Janeiro

Brazil's interests do not lie with US and that he should seek friends elsewhere. If this is in fact situation believe visit could serve useful purpose. If there is any prospect constructive and mutually profitable relationship between US and Brazil under Goulart's administration, believe this prospect would be improved by Goulart visit to US. (If there proves to be no basis for such relationship, then invitation would at least make clear we had made effort.) Believe our main effort vis-a-vis Goulart at present stage should be to persuade him cooperation with US is to his and his country's advantage; it seems to us visit to US could be important means to this end.

While such visit would undoubtedly bolster Goulart's own prestige (which would be mixed blessing from our point of view) it could be expected at same time serve much more important purpose of increasing stability of government at moment of dangerous instability. Latter likely be aggravated by increasing pressures from far right and far left, as well as by uncertainty as to Quadros intentions, and if allowed go unchecked can only have prejudicial effect US position in Brazil.

In response to specific objections raised reference telegram, believe possible appearance undue haste (paragraph one) balanced by possibility creating resentment by withholding invitation too long, particularly since invitation had already been issued to Quadros (who certainly was not being invited on basis pro-US attitude).

Re paragraph two, those Brazilians who have expressed themselves to Embassy as favoring invitation to Goulart have almost without exception been anti-Communist. (In this connection see also PIO Correa's views reported Mexico's 758 to Department.) Re paragraph three, in Embassy's judgment invitation would not significantly affect internal balance of power one way or another. Re paragraph four, withholding invitation could equally well have effect lending

impetus
CONFIDENTIAL

0564

CONFIDENTIAL

-3- 946, October 11, 8 p.m., from: Rio-de-Janeiro

impetus current Brazilian actions favoring Sino-Soviet bloc. Re paragraph five, see first paragraph above. Embassy believes all of above-mentioned objections outweighed by two fundamental favoring factors cited reference telegram. Of particular importance in this connection would be President-to-President understanding on basic ground rules extensive US aid program envisaged for Brazil, and frank discussion dangers of ending up inside Communist tiger.

In view present distribution of political power in Brazil do not believe visit Prime Minister would be substitute for Presidential visit although believe Prime Minister might well be invited separately, perhaps in connection his projected travel to Rome early November for Papal anniversary provided invitation already extended to President by that time.

BOND

DMJ/1

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Department of State

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Control: 6863
Rec'd:

Info FROM: Lima
SS TO: Secretary of State
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SP NO: SECUN 9, October 11, Noon
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Lima - SECUN-9
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ACTION DEPARTMENT SECUN 9, INFORMATION RIO-DE-JANEIRO 20.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

FROM GORDON

DEPTEL 319, repeated Rio-de-Janeiro 1068.

Rio Embassy Officers here advise me consensus present Embassy thinking is that despite past record Goulart showing signs amenability to persuasion and that new regime as whole may be closer our foreign policy position and interests than Quadros. Note latter's article in Foreign Affairs. Also disturbing indications Quadros considering early return Brazil with view either building new strongly Leftwing political groups by seeking sweep 1962 congressional elections or possibly seeking return office through coup or new Constitutional Amendment.

Since we were previously committed to early December Quadros visit, long delay in inviting Goulart inevitably appears as deliberate snub. This point fortified by GOB statements to press based on Kennedy Arios talk in New York.

I seriously question argument reference telegram paragraph four on bargaining advantage withholding invitation. Would not greater results be achieved by combination public cordiality and candid presentation by President of our position, concept

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Date *1-23-62*

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-2- SECUN 9, October 11, Noon, from: Lima

concept United States-Brazil relations, hopes for close cooperation under alliance progress, and concern certain pro-Soviet bloc actions we understand under consideration by GOB?

Goulart-Neves relations so far appear close. I cannot yet judge extent real Goulart power, although he obviously much more than figurehead.

My recommendation Lima Embassy telegram 136 was based on assumption we were already virtually committed to invitation. Note Bond's concurrence in Rio Embassy telegram 934.

In light reference telegram, I now propose following: (1) Omit reference to invitation in arrival statement; (2) In response to press questions say that this is obviously a question I shall wish to discuss with GOB and any statement prior such discussion would be inappropriate; (3) I sound out Foreign Minister and Prime Minister soonest on their reactions to invitation, including effect internal power balance and whether Neves should be included; in such sounding I would emphasize that discussion is on my own initiative in order make recommendations to Washington (date with Foreign Minister already arranged for Monday 16th); (4) Washington be prepared to authorize announcement invitation in principle for informal visit, with date to be arranged at mutual convenience, if my soundings clearly indicate desirability.

Woodward and Bowles concurs.

LOEB

DMJ/1

Note: Mr. Lancaster (WST) informed 5:55 p.m. 10/11/61 FMH

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0567

32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Control: 7746
Rec'd: October 13, 1961
12:36 a.m.

RIO 949

Action
RA

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 949, October 12, Noon

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ARMY

NAVY

AIR

AEC

RMR

ACTION DEPARTMENT 949, INFORMATION USUN 22

In first collective interview with Foreign and Brazilian
journalists held October 10, FORMIN said (1) Resumption nuclear
testing condemnable and it surprising Soviet Union after oppos-
ing such testing first to resume it; (2) President Goulart had
received no official invitation visit US, really wanted make
visit, but would be unable do so for time being since unable
leave country while parliamentary regime being regularized;
(3) Discussions diplomatic relations Soviet Union proceeding
normally, with government seeking neither hasten nor retard
them; (4) Re relations Bolivia, government already has asked
Congress ratify Robore agreements; (5) GOB not officially in-
formed of content alleged Cuban documents in possession Argen-
tine Government and not considering possibility breaking
relations Cuba should documents prove genuine; (6) He scheduled
visit Argentina during first half November.

Re CHIREP issue in UN, he said Brazil would define position
when question arises. Indication is Brazil possibly consider-
ing modifying its equivocal position. Separate telegram follows

BOND

GDW

700-5611/10-12-61
XP 633.37
XP 23221
XP 633.61
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OFFICE SYMBOL		

0568

405
OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: correct
 change to

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

1961 OCT 12 PM 1 40

05555

Origin: **SECRET** 12
ACTION: LIMA **UNSEC** HIAC
INFO: SAN JOSE HIAC 165
INFO: RIO DE JANEIRO HIAC 10911
LIMIT DISTRIBUTION FOR GORDON AND WOODWARD

SECUN 9 sent Rio 20; Rio 946 sent Lima 21.

Gordon authorized proceed course action proposed perimitate paragraph SECUN 2x 9. ~~by~~ **FTI** May, if he considers visit advisable. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ use following information conversations with GOB officials:

5
EES President ~~and~~ considers it important that Presidents of Brasil and US get together to discuss ~~their~~ mutual problems and ~~he~~ looks forward to ~~the~~ visit at some time in ~~the~~ future from President Goulart. ~~the~~ ^{his} schedule for next few months ~~is~~ extremely crowded, but ~~he~~ ~~is~~ ~~hopeful~~ ~~that~~ ~~such~~ ~~a~~ ~~visit~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~possible~~ ~~after~~ ~~the~~ ~~first~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~year~~. **END FTI**

Ball acting (WOC awd)

CLASSIFIED FILE

182.11/10-1261
18 61132

Drafted by: **WOC** 10/12/61
Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: **WOC**

Checked: **WOC**
White House-Mr. Goodwin (in substance) U/PB-**WOC**
G-Mr. Johnson **WOC**

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FORM 25-322
WOC

0569

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

Ambassy RIO DE JANEIRO

20

Action

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification KR732.00

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

Date Sent: Oct 14, 1961

FROM: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: A-196

E-11 S/S-25 ARMY-M 1
P-5 S/P-1 NAVY-4
CIA-15 G-2 AIR-2

45A-15
NSA-4
05D-20

OCT 17 1961

OCT 16 1 53 PM '61

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

PM

ARA EST 18 Juv
8/12/62

President Goulart utilized October 7 banquet Rio de Janeiro given his honor by Brazilian weekly O Cruzeiro as occasion for statement his fealty parliamentary regime combined with condemnation those "nonconformists" attempting overthrow it by force. Commencing oration with praise for Brazilian press for promoting "constitutional postulates" during recent crisis, Goulart then made extended pitch for necessity economic advancement and social reforms order strengthen Brazilian democracy. Noting (quite accurately) that he had had necessary wherewithal to "unleash movement of legalist resistance" but had instead chosen path of "national pacification," President asserted that he had not only assumed presidency with intention of "vigorously fulfilling" limited mandate but so far "had done everything possible" order that new system...not suffer disparagement." Alleging that possible deficiencies in new system could not be blamed on him, Goulart pledged willingness to cooperate in "adjusting" regime to "the reality of the country." President then lashed out at his critics ("those who do not agree with the new constitutional order and speak in clearly subversive terms") asserting on one hand that they were "small in both number and quality" and, on other, that they would be first to feel "fire of the flames" should they succeed in throwing country into "disorder". Calling on "all Brazilians" to unite in "defense legality" and against "enemies law and order," President ended speech with re-iteration of urgent need for social and economic progress ("Political peace will do no good if does not serve as basis for social peace") and his loyal support for the new form of government ("I harbor no other political ambitions").

Generally well received, President's remarks appear reflect growing confidence staying power himself and regime, probably considerably encouraged by October 6 declaration of support by Church hierarchy. While his pledge of absolute allegiance to regime is in encouraging contrast to earlier equivocal statements (which indicated thinly veiled desire for quick return to presidential system), however, his claims of full acceptance parliamentary supremacy must obviously be taken with grain of salt

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Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

CONFIDENTIAL

inasmuch as facts indicate he still ruling rather than reigning. Indeed, it is obvious that his clear assumption de facto power is one of unsettling factors in present political situation--both because it clearly violates the spirit of the parliamentary compromise (at least in the eyes of those initially opposed to his accession to the Presidency) and because it may set the stage for a future struggle for power between himself and the Council of Ministers. (On other hand, it more likely that Council of Ministers and Goulart will eventually negotiate compromise solution which, while increasing actual authority of Council, will still leave Goulart with more power than originally contemplated.)

BOND

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POL:R...miss
October 12, 1961

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32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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53
Action

CONFIDENTIAL

CORRECTION ISSUED:
10/18/61, 7 PM, MB

Control: 10809

Rec'd: OCTOBER 18, 1961

7:08 AM

RIO 989

ARA
Info

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO - CORRECTED COPY

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: 989, OCTOBER 17, 7 PM

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LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

RMR

CALLED ON FOREIGN MINISTER THIS AFTERNOON TO DELIVER COPIES OF LETTERS PREPARATORY PRESENTATION CREDENTIALS BRASILIA OCTOBER 19. FOREIGN MINISTER EXCEEDINGLY CORDIAL AND WARMLY RECIPROCATED MY REMARKS RE FRANKNESS AND CORDIALITY WHICH I HOPED WOULD CHARACTERIZE OUR RELATIONSHIP.

I THEN RAISED QUESTION GOULART VISIT TO US ALONG LINES SUGGESTED DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM 1091. FOREIGN MINISTER SAID GOULART HAD ALREADY BEEN INFORMED BY AFONSO ARINOS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S INTEREST IN MEETING WITH HIM AND THAT HE ANXIOUS VISIT US FOR THIS PURPOSE WHEN AND IF IT POSSIBLE ABSENT HIMSELF FROM COUNTRY. HE ADDED NEW PARLIAMENTARY REGIME NOT YET FIRMLY ENOUGH ESTABLISHED PERMIT PRESIDENT TRAVEL ABROAD BUT THAT PERHAPS BY FEBRUARY SITUATION WOULD BE SUFFICIENTLY STABILIZED MAKE SUCH VISIT POSSIBLE. IN LIGHT RECENT SPATE CONTRADICTORY REPORTS THIS SUBJECT I EXPRESSED OPINION, IF AGREEMENT REACHED IN PRINCIPLE ON PROPOSED VISIT, IT MIGHT BE WELL ISSUE AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT TO THAT EFFECT WITHOUT WAITING FOR DETAILS OF TIMING ETC., TO BE WORKED OUT. FOREIGN MINISTRY APPEARED TO AGREE.

IN COURSE FOREGOING DISCUSSION FOREIGN MINISTER CHARACTERIZED NEW REGIME AS STILL CONTAINING LARGE PRESIDENTIAL COMPONENT, ALTHOUGH WITH PRESIDENTIAL POWERS RESTRICTED. HE SAID MAJOR DEFECT OF TRADITIONAL PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM HAD BEEN THAT IT PRODUCED RECURRING CRISES IN TRANSMISSION OF POWER, WHICH HE HOPED NEW SYSTEM WOULD OBIVATE IN FUTURE.

GORDON

MB

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Date 2/15/62

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2/12/62

732.11/10-1761

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 10809
Rec'd: October 18, 1961
7:08 a.m.

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 989, October 17, 7 p.m.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

RMR

Called on Foreign Minister this afternoon to deliver copies of letters preparatory presentation credentials Brasilia October 19. Foreign Minister exceedingly cordial and warmly reciprocated my remarks re frankness and cordiality which I hoped would characterize our relationship.

I then raised question Goulart visit to US along lines suggested Department telegram 1091. Foreign Minister said Goulart had already been informed by Afonso Arinos of President Kennedy's interest in (#) that he anxious visit US (#) when and if it possible absent himself from country. He (#) parliamentary regime not (#) abroad but that perhaps by February situation would be sufficiently stabilized make such visit possible. In light recent spate contradictory reports this subject I expressed opinion, if agreement reached in principle on proposed visit, it might be well issue authoritative statement to that effect without waiting for details of timing etc., to be worked out. Foreign Ministry appeared to agree.

In course foregoing discussion Foreign Minister characterized new regime as still containing large presidential component, although with presidential powers restricted. He said major defect of traditional presidential system had been that it produced recurring crises in transmission of power, which he hoped new system would obviate in future.

GORDON

LEM:JVC/9

(#) Omission. Correction to follow

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Department of State

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NUMBERED

Action
ARA

Control: 1676
Rec'd: NOV. 3 1961
10:49am

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

NO: 1122, November 2, 5 p.m.

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Reference: EMBTEL 1065

INR

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TRSY

RMR

In lengthy manifesto November 1 Communist party denounced Goulart and Prime Minister as "reactionary and Entreguista" and said they had "capitulated to American imperialism". Party attacked government for pursuing "monetary stabilization dictated by IMF" and accused it of "giving free hand imperialist trusts". Party said government inevitably will collide with popular discontent engendered by inflation and stated would be in vanguard mass struggle with prospect new victories.

Relevant this development is Prime Ministers statement to me October 29 present administration is most pro-US Brazilian government in recent years.

GORDON

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0574

W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

RG: 059

TAB #: 7

ENTRY: CDF60-63

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Folder Title: 732.11/11461 XR-711.11-KE
Document Date: 04/05/61
Document Ser.#: _____

ROUT SLIP FR DUNCAN TO BATTLE

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

X Security-Classified Information

NND: 949515

WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

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HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

932.11/11-1061

FROM : Amconsul, BELEM, PARA

53

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

November 10, 1961

REF :

19 Feb Dept. Use Only	AG T I O N	IN F O	REP	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	CU	INR	E	P	IO
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SUBJECT: VISIT OF BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT TO BELEM.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, Sr. Joao Goulart (Jango) arrived at 9:30 AM in his private plane at the International airport of Val-de-Cans on October 25, 1961; he departed for Brasilia about midnight. With the Presidential party was Dr. Aurelio Correa do Carmo, Governor of the State of Para. The principal state authorities were at the airport to receive the President, including Vice Governor, Dr. Newton Bulamarqui de Miranda; the President of the Regional Electoral Court, Dr. Alvaro Pantoja; the archbishop, D. Alberto Guadencio Ramos; the commander of the 8a. Regiao Militar, Gen. Taurino Rezende; the commander of la. Zona Aerea, Brigadeiro Hernani Hardman; commander of 4o. Distrito Naval, Joao Farias Lima; the President of the State Assembly, Deputy Dionisio Bentes de Carvalho; the present Mayor of Belem, Dr. Lopo Alvarez de Castro; the elect Mayor, General Moura Carvalho; secretaries of the State, officers from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Militar Police.

From the airport the President traveled to the dock area of Belem where he was greeted by the local populace including some deputies, members of the PSD party and labor leaders. At this same time the deputy, (P.T.B.) Benedito Monteiro gave an address of welcome followed by Prof. Alvaro Paes do Nascimento of the local P.S.D. party and the labor leader, Sr. Francisco Gomes Pereira of the Territory of Amapa. As at the airport the crowds were not overly large and they conducted themselves in an almost reserved manner.

In reply the President said that he assumed the Presidency during one of the greatest politico-military crisis in the history of Brazil. He stated that present DEPARTMENT OF STATE Brazil is

Edward J. Holway, Jr.

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BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS NOV 24 1961

FORM 6-61 F5-439 GPO 912896

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(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 53
From Belem, Para

due to the fact that the previous Government made plans but had no means to cover the expenses of billions of cruzeiros. He then gave a special greeting to the workers, urging them to unity and adherence to the "patriotic and living forces" of the country, because only with the effort of the people and the workers together, presently earning inadequate salaries, can the Government improve the situation. He stated that the country needs a fundamental reform in the economic fields. Also, agrarian reform is an urgent necessity. He said that Brazil had to stop the increase of the international groups that are becoming wealthy on the misery of the Brazilian people. The President also stated he approved the congressional law giving 5 billions of cruzeiros for the completion of the Belem-Brasilia road.

Dr. Aurelio do Carmo, Governor of the State of Para, arrived with the President. He stated at the airport that he had received from the Federal Government one billion cruzeiros to help his administration in the completion of several public works.

The Governor gave a dinner in honor of the President. During the dinner Governor Aurelio do Carmo made a speech in which he stated that several previous Presidents of Brazil had made plans for the development of the Amazon region, but Getulio Vargas was the only one that made concrete plans. It is essential that all future presidents must assist in the development of the area or assume the responsibility of the consequences. Continuing with his speech, Dr. Aurelio do Carmo stated that the building of the Belem-Brasilia road proved that the Amazon region is indispensable to the development of Brazil.

Edward J. Holway, Jr.
Edward J. Holway, Jr.
American Consul

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 1389
Rec'd: December 3, 1961
3:10 p.m.

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1332, DECEMBER 3, 11 AM

AL: [Signature]
INFO: [Signature]
RM/R FILES file no. act. 45716
page 400 [Signature] 12-19-62

PRIORITY

SAW PRESIDENT GOULART FIRDAY FOR ONE-HOUR CONVERSATION OF WHICH FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL POINTS:

1. GOULART OPENED CONVERSATION BY APPLAUDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY FOR JZVESTIA INTERVIEW AND ALSO FOR RECENT STATEMENTS AGAINST JOHN BIRCHISM; LATTER STATEMENTS HE SAID HAD BEEN PARTICULARLY WELL RECEIVED IN LABOR CIRCLES.
2. RE TIMING OF PROJECTED VISIT TO US, GOULART SAID JANUARY WOULD BE BIT TOO EARLY BUT PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO 15 WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE. DETERMINATION SPECIFIC DATES HE SAID HE WOULD LEAVE UP TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

ALTHOUGH CANADIAN AMBASSADOR HAD APPARENTLY RAISED WITH HIM POSSIBILITY OF VISIT TO CANADA IN CONJUNCTION TRAVEL TO US GOULART APPEARED HAVE LITTLE INTEREST IN CANADIAN VISIT WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.

3. GOULART MADE NO EFFORT CONCEAL HIS CONCERN OVER CONTINUINGLY INSECURE POSITION PRESENT GOVERNMENT, WHICH HE SAID WAS DIVIDED WITHIN AND UNPOPULAR WITHOUT. IN LATTER CONNECTION HE CITED PRELIMINARY RETURNS CURRENT PUBLIC OPINION POLL (INCLUDING GUANABARA, SAO PAULO AND RIO GRANDE DO SUL) WHICH SHOW 84.2 PERCENT OF PEOPLE NOT SATISFIED WITH PRESENT REGIME. HE ADDED THAT WHILE QUESTION DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO ELICIT REACTIONS TO NEW SEMI-PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM, RESPONSE ALSO UNDOUBTEDLY REFLECTED WIDE-SPREAD DISSATISFACTION WITH IMMOBILISM OF GOVERNMENT HE SAID CHARGES OF COMMUNISM WHICH HAVE BEEN LEVELED AGAINST

4

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OFFICE SYMBOL			

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Control: 4241

Rec'd: December 7, 1961
11 p.m.

RIO 1353

52
Action

ARA
Info

FROM: Rio De Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

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RMR

NO: 1353, December 6, 5 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

Re my telegram 1332, I also raised with President Goulart subject of forthcoming election in National Confederation Industrial Workers (CNTI). I indicated AFL-CIO greatly interested in forthcoming election December 8-9 and mentioned President Kennedy had expressed interest labor matters during my recent trip to US. President Goulart did not seem object in least to having subject opened. On contrary he discussed it with apparent candor and interest. He stated he had recently been visited by leaders of pro-Communist and anti-Communist slates within CNTI and had given them 48 hours get together on common slate. Result was agreed slate which he believed was best possible in circumstances. He said contained some extreme elements but no Communists and all members of slate known personally to him. He also expressed feeling this only slate that could defeat Communists.

Composition of proposed unity slate just learned from Deocleciano Cavalcanti, current CNTI President. There is still maneuvering among three top officer re their order. With this reservation, proposed slate is:

Heracy Fagundes Wagner, currently Second Secretary CNTI; Vice-President, Glodsmidt Riani would repeat; First Secretary, Dante Pelacani, President National Federation Printing Trades Workers; Second Secretary, Francisco Placido Das Chagas, now Second Treasurer; First Treasurer, Daniel Soares would repeat; Treasurer, Mario Dopazo, President Interstate Federation of Workers Leather Goods; Librarian, Edinil Ferrao, President Federation Construction Workers of Santa Catarina; first alternate to Directorate Jose Chediak. President Federation

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1/1/62

832.067/12-661

NR 732.11

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INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

17

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PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

Action

Classification

Date Sent: Dec. 6, 1961

FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Rec'd:

832, 121/12-661

Info

TO: Secretary of State

DEC 8 9 16 AM '61

NO: A-262

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TR-2

TR-5

Profit Remittance Bill; Cuba; Tax Reform; President Goulart's Visit to the United States; Alliance for Progress

Following is a Memorandum of Conversation with the Prime Minister on December 4, 1961:

1. Profit Remittance Bill

32
OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

RECAPS COLLECT
CLASSIFIED TO

CONFIDENTIAL

961 DEC 8 PM 7 40

VERBATIM TEXT Classification

ACTION: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 1616

04187

View information paragraph 2 your 1332 it is proposed extend invitation to Goulart for five-day visit to US as Presidential guest, with February 13 and 14 at Washington followed by three days at New York. Deliver following message from President Kennedy to President Goulart:

Quote December 7, 1961. Dear Mr. President: I am delighted to learn from Ambassador Gordon that February 13 and 14 will be a convenient time for you and ~~Senhor~~ Senhores Goulart to visit us here. I wish to assure you of a most cordial welcome to my country.

Mrs. Kennedy and I are looking forward to your arrival with a great deal of personal pleasure. Meanwhile, please accept my best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy Unquote.

Original being forwarded by pouch. Report soonest date time delivery and please GOE release in order that White House may make simultaneous release including text as follows:

Quote President Joao Belchior Marques Goulart of Brazil has accepted an invitation from President Kennedy to visit the United States as a Presidential Guest beginning February 13, 1962.

RECORDED BY RMB

Handwritten initials: P, J, W

RECEIVED BY: J. J. [unclear] 12-7-61

RECEIVED BY: Robert F. Woodard

1/18 - Mr. Tuke
1/18 - Mr. Kilduff
1/18 - Mr. [unclear]
1/18 - Mr. Maloney

1/18 - Mr. Mansfield
White House - Mr. Johnson

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Handwritten vertical notes: 1616, 732, 11/12-84/1

0581

Page 2 of telegram to Ambassy RIO DE JANEIRO

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

President Goulart will spend two days at Washington, where he will meet with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, and other high officials of the United States Government. He will spend the following three days at New York. Unquote.

Standard operating procedures for Presidential Guest visit follow by airgram.

Rusk
(mhm)

RUSK

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

0582

32
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

36

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 5035

ARA

732.11
Rec'd: Dec. 11, 1961
9:07am

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

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NO: 1393, December 9, 7 p.m.

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Goulart visit.

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1. Re paragraph 2 Embassy telegram 1332 would appreciate early indication suitable dates first three weeks February in order facilitate detailed planning Goulart visit.

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2. In conversation December 4 with Prime Minister latter stated President Goulart prefers informal visit (since he "horrified by formal white tie functions") provided such visit could include opportunity ample contacts with US Congress. Said Goulart considers contacts with legislative branch of great importance and that he would be interested in addressing Senate or, if this not possible, in meeting with committees both houses of Congress in order discuss situation in Brazil. While full state visit clearly not indicated, believe Goulart should be treated with more ceremony and attention than we understand customarily accorded in cases "informal" visits, with emphasis on Congress as well as ample opportunity for serious discussion with President Kennedy and high administration officials. Not only is Goulart personally sensitive in such matters but Brazilian people, whatever they think of Goulart as individual, would resent any apparent downgrading of Brazilian head of state. Moreover in view unfortunate signs weakness Prime Minister, Goulart tending to exercise increasing substantive influence, and visit may constitute critical opportunity for constructive orientation his views.

3. Goulart has also indicated interest in visiting other parts of US, including New York, San Francisco (where he

has been

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CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 1393, December 9, 7 p.m. from Rio de Janeiro

has been invited address World Affairs Council) and possibly Detroit. Purpose of visit to latter city would be to talk with labor leaders, especially Walter Reuther for whom he has expressed great admiration. Considerable publicity has already appeared Brazilian press re Goulart visit in which specific mention has been made of possible side-trips to San Francisco, Detroit and Chicago. In New York, if UNCTAD again in session, Goulart would also probably plan make formal appearance there.

4. Prime Minister also indicated likelihood either Foreign Minister Dantas or Finance Minister Moreira Salles will proceed Washington ahead of President to finalize arrangements.

5. In my conversation with him December 1 Goulart indicated he will go to Washington fully prepared for and expecting substantive discussions AID program and other major problems. In earlier conversation with Senator Humphrey November 27 Goulart expressed intention take to Washington "complete plan" for solution problem dams and irrigation northeast. Embassy will endeavor ascertain precise problems Goulart intends raise during visit.

GORDON

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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36

CONFIDENTIAL

Action
ARA

Control: 6035
Rec'd: Dec. 11, 1961
9:07am

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

732.11

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1393, December 9, 7 p.m.

INFO:
RM/R FILES

APR 15 1962
JAN 21 1962

732.11/12-961
RIO 1393

Goulart visit.

1. Re paragraph 2 Embassy telegram 1332 would appreciate early indication suitable dates first three weeks February in order facilitate detailed planning Goulart visit.

2. In conversation December 4 with Prime Minister Latter stated President Goulart prefers informal visit (since he "horrified by formal white tie functions") provided such visit could include opportunity ample contacts with US Congress. Said Goulart considers contacts with legislative branch of great importance and that he would be interested in addressing Senate or, if this not possible, in meeting with committees both houses of Congress in order discuss situation in Brazil. While full state visit clearly not indicated, believe Goulart should be treated with more ceremony and attention than we understand customarily accorded in cases "informal" visits, with emphasis on Congress as well as ample opportunity for serious discussion with President Kennedy and high administration officials. Not only is Goulart personally sensitive in such matters but Brazilian people, whatever they think of Goulart as individual, would resent any apparent downgrading of Brazilian head of state. Moreover in view unfortunate signs weakness Prime Minister, Goulart tending to exercise increasing substantiate influence, and visit may constitute critical opportunity for constructive orientation his views.

3. Goulart has also indicated interest in visiting other parts of US, including New York, San Francisco (where he

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CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 1393, December 9, 7 p.m. from Rio de Janeiro

has been invited address World Affairs Council) and possibly Detroit. Purpose of visit to latter city would be to talk with labor leaders, especially Walter Reuther for whom he has expressed great admiration. Considerable publicity has already appeared Brazilian press re Goulart visit in which specific mention has been made of possible side-trips to San Francisco, Detroit and Chicago. In New York, if UNCTA again in session, Goulart would also probably plan make formal appearance there.

4. Prime Minister also indicated likelihood either Foreign Minister Dantas or Finance Minister Moreira Salles will proceed Washington ahead of President to finalize arrangements.

5. In my conversation with him December 1 Goulart indicated he will go to Washington fully prepared for and expecting substantive discussions AID program and other major problems. In earlier conversation with Senator Humphrey November 27 Goulart expressed intention take to Washington "complete plan" for solution problem dams and irrigation northeast. Embassy will endeavor ascertain precise problems Goulart intends raise during visit.

GORDON

HC/1

CONFIDENTIAL

0586

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

PRECEDENCE: CORRECT
 CHANGE TO

32

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

196 DEC 11 PM 8 50

Page: _____
Info: _____

ACTION: VERBATIM TEXT
Ambassy RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 1633 05153

732 11/12-961

Your 1393 and telecon today.

In lieu final sentence proposed White House release substitute following quote He will spend the following three days at New York as the guest of the United States Government. At the conclusion of his official visit President Goulart will spend several additional days in the United States privately. Unquote.

BALL

Rec'd
Faint

Classified by 8048

1633
732 11/12-961

①

Drafted by:

ARA/EST/B: [Signature] 42/11

Telegraphic transmission to:

Destination assigned by: ARA/EST - Mr. [Signature]

Clearance:

U/PA - Mr. Dulles (draft)

S/S - Mr. Mansfield

F - Mr. Pastorek

White House - Mr. Smith

G - Mr. Reley (substance)

& Mr. Gilmer (in substance)

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Classification

FORM 01-322

0587

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

Department of State

RIO 97

95
RCA-13
Rm/le-7
VPR-2
515-40
SP-1
8-2
51-4
INK-8

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Dec 11 12 24 PM '61

NO. A-97

Page 1 of 3 Pages

SENT TO: American Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO

Reference is made to the prospective visit of President Joao Goulart as a Presidential Guest February 13 through 17, 1962.

The substance of the following lettered sub-paragraphs, which reflects standard operation procedures for Presidential Guest visits, should be conveyed to the appropriate Brazilian Government officials as soon as possible.

a. United States policy on Presidential Guest visits is to limit the number of members of the official party to ten. The Brazilian Ambassador to the United States should be included within the limit of ten, but if necessary, can be included in addition to the ten person maximum.

A number greater than this cannot be comfortably accommodated in Blair House at Washington, and would result in crowding at official functions and in the executive-type aircraft which will transport the visiting party in the United States. Furthermore, the arrival of large groups has, in the Department's experience, inevitably and unavoidably resulted in less favorable treatment for some members of the party and given rise to problems and frictions detrimental to a successful visit.

b. In addition to the official members of the party, one or two persons (valet, secretary, etc.) may be included as unofficial members of the group, if desired. The United States Government cannot, however, assume any portion of their living or travel expenses in the United States beyond their stay in Blair House at Washington and providing transportation on the same aircraft used by the visiting party when this is feasible.

c. The duration of the official portion of the visit is 5 days - 2 at Washington and 3 at New York City. Since an exceptionally heavy schedule of visits is anticipated this year, the Brazilian Government will understand that this limit must be strictly adhered to. Because of the demands on the Department's personnel and funds of this schedule, it should also be made clear that any additional stay - even in an unofficial or informal capacity - would cause severe complications. Expenses to the United States Government continue to mount even if the guest should stay on unofficially.

d. The United

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192 11/12-1161

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Approved for Release by NSA on 05-08-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526

Agency submitting and classifier approved by

DATE OF REVIEW BY NSA

7/22 - Mr. McLean (in draft)

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d. The United States will assume all expenses in the United States and will provide all surface transportation for the official party during the official portion of the visit.

It is customary for the United States Government to arrange to fly visiting chiefs of state in United States Government aircraft from their port of entry in the United States to Washington, always for a noon arrival. The United States Government also provides such air transportation as may be required within the United States for the duration of the visit up to the port of exit.

e. The established procedure for Presidential Guest visits is to coordinate programming responsibility in Washington between the Department and the Foreign Embassy concerned. The Department considers it important to follow this procedure. All members of the party will, it is hoped, consult with the Brazilian Embassy in Washington before accepting directly any invitations extended to them by mail, telegram, or personal approach, for engagements in the United States. All such invitations should be referred to the Embassy here, for discussion with the Department. This is necessary to avoid embarrassing conflicts and to ensure the establishment of a varied and constructive program. It is imperative that the schedule of the party not be permitted to become overcrowded, and that some open time be left for rest, pursuit of personal interests, transaction of official business, and contingencies so that the visit may be as profitable and enjoyable as possible. (FII Invitations proposed to the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro should similarly be reported to the Department, together with any comments that the Embassy may consider appropriate. END FII)

f. The United States Government, of course, wants the program that is arranged to reflect the desires and interests of the visitor to the maximum degree feasible. He is, therefore, invited to make known these desires and interests, preferably through the Brazilian Embassy in Washington. (FII The Department would, of course, welcome the Embassy's suggestions on programming, together with any information as to preferences of the visitor which may come to its attention, but it is preferable for formal Brazilian proposals to be transmitted through the Brazilian Embassy here in the interest of consistency. END FII)

g. The American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro is requested to provide basic biographic information concerning the members of the Brazilian party including ladies (in the case of those not already well known to the Department). A statement of facility in the English language should be made in the case of each individual. Information on likes, dislikes, personal interests, and dietary limitations (if any) of the principal members of the party also should be furnished.

Photographs (in sextuplicate, if available) of the members of both the official and unofficial parties should be airpushed for use in making suitable protocol and security arrangements. Glossy prints size 7 x 5 inches are preferred.

h. The Embassy

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h. The Embassy also is requested to supply the Department at an early date with a list of the topics it believes likely to be raised in discussions with United States officials.

i. The Department will welcome Embassy comment and suggestions as the planning for the visit continues, but emphasizes that final decisions on all arrangements within the United States must be made in Washington by the Department in consultation with the Brazilian Embassy. This should be made clear, tactfully but unmistakably, to appropriate officials.

BALL, ACTING

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0590

(43)
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
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37
Action

Control: 7033
Rec'd: Dec. 12, 1961
3:03 p.m.

JWW
149

ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro
Info TO: Secretary of State
SS NO: 1407, December 11, 9 p.m.
SR
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SP
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PR
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INFO: file no action
RM/R FILES
E.S.T/B J was 4-19-61

DEPTEL 1616

USIA I took advantage McGee CODEL call on Goulart to deliver message
INR reference telegram and also discuss press release with
President's Protocol Officer. Dates almost certainly agree-
RMR able, but Goulart wants discuss visit with Foreign Minister
Dantas before press release content and timing fixed. Dantas
hospitalized after minor surgery Saturday and President
expects see him next Thursday or Friday on return from
Brasilia.

Meanwhile Protocol Officer agrees with me that in view
probability Presidential visit extended to Detroit, Chicago
and San Francisco, would be desirable amend second paragraph
press release as follows:

President Goulart will spend two days at Washington, where he
will meet with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk and
other high officials. He will spend the following three days
at New York as the guest of the USC.

Release text should be delayed at least until our further
discussion at end this week.

Dantas illness may prevent acceptance Rusk invitation Dec 19,
but definite would expected within two days.

GORDON

JTC

RECORDED BY RM/R

FILED
NOV 30 1961
29 NOV 29

732.11/12-11-61

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OFFICE SYMBOL		DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	

0591

32
OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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1961 DEC 21 PM 8:23
10278

Class: ACTION: Embassy, SIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 1739

Our 1439; Your 1407.

White House suggests that Goulart visit to US begin February 20, 1962.
If this date agreeable Goulart, press release should be revised as follows:
QUOTE President Jose Belchior Marques Goulart of Brazil has accepted
an invitation from President Kennedy to visit the United States as a
Presidential Guest beginning February 20, 1962.

President Goulart will spend two days at Washington, where he will meet
with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, and other high officials of
the United States Government. He will spend the following three days at
New York as the guest of the United States Government. At the conclusion
of his official visit President Goulart will spend several additional days
in the United States privately. UNQUOTE.

Notify Department twenty-four hours in advance date time GDS press release
in order that White House may make simultaneous release.

Ballacting
* BALL

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NO-1739
11/12/61

Dated: 12/21/61 Approved: [Signature] Title: [Signature] Name: [Signature]	Dated: 12/21/61 Approved: [Signature] Title: [Signature] Name: [Signature]	Dated: 12/21/61 Approved: [Signature] Title: [Signature] Name: [Signature]
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0592

42
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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PERMANENT RECORD COPY

53

SECRET

Action

Control: 11146

Rec'd: December 18, 1961

10:50 pm

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

INFO:

RM/5 FILES

001

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1445, December 18, 5 p.m

SR

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LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

In discussion of Goulart Washington visit with Finance Minister Moreira Salles Saturday, I asked his impression Goulart's feeling present state cold war, and whether he credited rumors that Goulart impressed by Soviet military strength. He responded affirmatively, and urged that opportunity Goulart's visit be used unobtrusively to impress on him quality and quantity our military preparedness. If Goulart accepts San Francisco invitation, I believe stop at Omaha SAC Headquarters would make tremendous impression. Should not be stressed in advance publicity, but filled into schedule as natural stopping place on way West. If this not feasible, recommend consideration alternative means accomplishing objective stated above.

GORDON

MLB/1

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1-862

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

0593

32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

53

SECRET

Action

Control: 11146

ARA

Rec'd: December 18, 1961

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

10:50 pm

Rio - 1445
071

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1445, December 18, 5 p.m

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LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

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732.11/12-1861

GORDON

MLB/1

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7

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0594

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

(Departmental and Foreign Service)

732.11/12-1861

ARA	REP	AF
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ARA	EUR	FE
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AGR	COM	FRB
INT	LAB	TAR
TR	AMB	AIR
ARMY	CIA	NAVY
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ORD	USIA	NSA
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TO: Department of State

INFO: Amembassy Rio de Janeiro

FROM: Amembassy La Paz

SUBJECT: Report that President of Brazil will Visit Bolivia

REF:

Embassy informed new Brazilian Ambassador will arrive La Paz next twenty days, and that President Goulart planning visit Bolivia within four months.

Understand President Paz considers visit by Goulart would be "inopportune", a view with which I would agree.

STEPHANSKY

This document consists of 1 page.
Copy No. 1 of 6 copies.

ACTION COPY

CLASSIFIED FILE

FORM 11-61 DS-323

SECRET

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY
 In Out

Drafted by: WLSWilliams:par December 18, 1961

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearance:

0595

45

CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTERED

January 2, 1962

838210

MEMORANDUM

To : Brigadier General W. A. Emswark
Regional Director, Western Hemisphere (ISA), DOD
Room 3B236, Pentagon

From : H. R. Wellman *HWR*
Director, Office of East Coast Affairs, ARA:EST
Department of State

Subject: Visit of Brazilian President Goulart to SAC Headquarters

In telegram No. 1445 from our Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Ambassador Gordon recommended consideration of a stop at the SAC Headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska by President João Goulart of Brazil during his forthcoming visit to the United States as a guest of President Kennedy. The Department of State concurs in the Ambassador's assessment of the value of impressing President Goulart with our military preparedness and in the Ambassador's recommendation of a stop at SAC Headquarters to accomplish this purpose.

Such a visit to SAC Headquarters would be part of President Goulart's private tour after the conclusion of his official program at Washington and New York, probably in the latter part of February. It is hoped that the Department of Defense will be able to make arrangements to receive President Goulart for a visit to the SAC Headquarters, if it should prove feasible to include this in his itinerary.

732.11/12-1861

74 911563

January 3, 1962

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CONFIDENTIAL

ARA:EST/B:JW:mson:mbnld 1/2/62

RPA - Mr. *[Signature]*

Classified by *[Signature]*

0596

INCOMING AIRGRAM Department of State

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Action

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Classification

732 11/12/1961
PAGE 3 PAGES

Date Sent: Dec 19, 1961
Rec'd: [initials]

Info FROM: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secstate WASHINGTON

NO: A-276

RM/R FILES

DEC 22 8 56 AM '61

file
No action
ARR: EST/13 JED Wilton
11/26/62 Dec 22, 1961

Area-13
RM/R-2
11/18/61
P.5
5/5-25
NSA-16
S/P-1
G-2
USIA-15

PRIMA M+1 OSD-20
NSA-4
NSC-2
NSA-4

Following is translation unofficial text impromptu interview President Goulart granted AP director Stan Swinton November 10.

Swinton: "I believe that there are few instances when my visit to Brazil could have occurred at a time as interesting as this. I request permission of Your Excellency to ask a few questions."

Goulart: "My objective was to greet you, and not to grant an interview."

Swinton: "I understand. Nonetheless, Your Excellency is planning a visit to the United States where he will confer with President Kennedy, and perhaps Your Excellency should like to make a statement in this regard."

Goulart: "It is really my thought to respond to an invitation [and one that does me] great honor, of President Kennedy, and my trip will probably take place in February."

Swinton: "Does Your Excellency already have an agenda of the problems to be discussed with President Kennedy? Some specific question such as, for example, the stabilization of coffee prices?"

Goulart: "No. We have a group of technicians examining our problems and I will have a frank, loyal conversation with President Kennedy, with respect to our situation, to our problems, to our worries, which are, basically, the problems and the preoccupations of all the Latin American countries."

Swinton: "Has Your Excellency invited or thought to invite President Kennedy to visit Brazil?"

Goulart: "I am thinking of doing it and if he should desire to come to Brazil, we would take great pleasure in receiving him."

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0597

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Swinton: "On the 26th of December President Arturo Frondizzi will spend a few hours in the airport at Brasilia, upon returning from his trip to Europe. Does Your Excellency intend to meet with President Frondizzi on that occasion?"

Goulart: "I am expecting to receive him."

Swinton: "Excuse me Your Excellency, but I should like to ask another question. The entire world was very impressed with the peaceful solution found for the recent Brazilian political crisis and, particularly, with the excellent cooperation which Your Excellency gave to the negotiators, thanks to which such a solution was possible. In your opinion, has this crisis been overcome or does the depreciation of the Cruzeiro indicate that certain aspects of this have been prolonged?"

Goulart: "Truly, I did attempt to do what I could at that time to avoid my country's being asphyxiated by civil war. I believed that this was a duty which I owed to my country and I did it with my thoughts fixed on Brazil and the Brazilian people. But the problems of Brazil continue [to be] very acute, alive.

If we look at the crisis in this manner, it continues, just as our permanent and courageous struggle continues to face up to the social problems, the most grave [of all our problems], and we hope to solve them as difficult as they are, in due time."

Swinton: "The bill approved by the Chamber of Deputies which regulates the remittance of profits abroad may have aggravated the monetary situation of the country. Could Your Excellency express his point of view?"

Goulart: "The regulation of the remittance of profits is an old aspiration of the people and of all the popular parties. Obviously, this regulation must not go to the extreme of impeding (sic) capital, from where ever it may come, which desires sincerely and honestly to collaborate in the development of the country, from encountering any difficulties or impediments. What we desire is to establish a system of discipline, but never to prejudice that type of capital which is being incorporated into our development, our progress. We are against that capital which comes in a disorderly manner to be applied in ways which, sometimes, are of no use to the development of the country, and which, obviously, bring no benefits in terms of our progress. But, all capital which comes to collaborate with us merits our support, merits our stimulus, merits our solidarity.

"I believe, moreover, that my personal opinion on this subject is thus made very clear. However, I cannot speak officially on the subject. It is for this reason that I emphasize that the opinion expressed is

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A-276

Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

UNCLASSIFIED

strictly personal, in view of the fact that the bill on remittance of profits still has to be voted on by the Federal Senate and subsequently submitted for my consideration.

"My official opinion on the subject I will be able to express only when, as President of the Republic, I will have to accept or reject the law in question. I emphasize that the opinion I have just expressed was on the problem in general, not on the bill now being considered by Congress.

"Now that this interview will have wider circulation in the United States, it would be worth while if you were to emphasize the fact that there was a certain contradiction between the position which I took with regard to the solution of the recent political crisis and that which was attributed to me by certain organs of the press of the United States, or rather, certain sectors of the North American press which view me as a Communist agitator. No one had a better opportunity for the use of agitation than that which I had in my grasp last August, when the fate of the country hung in the balance."

Swinton: "That being the case, could Your Excellency define his political position in two or three words, such as, for example, democratic-progressive, or another expression which would politically define it better?"

Goulart: "I am going to present you with an example of the program of the political party over which I have presided for ten years.

"For the problems to which I referred previously, among which the social problems stand out, it is necessary that we make a great effort with a view to resolving them within a regime of democratic institutions, and I believe that we can find the necessary remedies within the democratic regime itself."

GORDON

HAB:ann:jw
12-14-61

FRaine

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0599

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

43
Action
ARA

Control: 14588
Rec'd: DEC. 24, 1961
2 a.m.

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS
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USIA
NSC
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INR
CIA
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XMB
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TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1494, December 23, 3 p.m.

RMR

From conversations I had yesterday with Santiago Dantas and Moreira Salles appears GOB finally activating planning mechanisms. Moreira Salles said explained to Goulart, in presence Neves, that while President's trip to US should not directly focus on aid matters, success trip greatly depended on US impression about seriousness GOB efforts along lines Punta del Este charter, on which little yet done. Said Goulart much impressed and requested Neves take necessary action soonest to be able show considerable progress in planning effort before visit to US. Impression is that with Goulart now taking more centrist line and cooperating with, rather than fighting Cabinet, agreements being reached on appointments, breaking long-standing deadlock as between financial groups stressing technical competence and Rio Grande do Sul-Goulart group favoring controllable political appointees. Precise nature agreement not yet clear, but appears entail acceptance by Goulart of preponderant position for technical people favored by Cabinet, in return definite role in planning process for his appointees, particularly Antunes, president BNDE.

BNDE technicians will do main sectoral planning work in such fields as power and transport; Foreign Office will have responsibility contacts external financing agencies. Labor Ministry may handle housing. Understand following steps already taken or in process:

1. Special group emergency and short-term programs and projects. Neves chairman, Moreira Salles, vice-chairman,

Santiago

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Rio - 1494

732.11/12-2361

XP 732.00

0600

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 1494, December 23, 3 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

Santiago Dantas, Antunes (BNDE) and probably Franco Montoro (Labor Minister) other members. Each principal will designate working deputy. Bulhoes Pedreira to be chairman working level. Other names not yet available to us. Foreign Office searching for competent member within ranks. Joao Pinheiro apparently not available since reportedly to be named chief Cabinet for Neves; Miguel Ozorio de Almeida leaving for Washington; Maciel is under consideration.

2. National Planning Commission established Quadros' decree August 5 (TOICA A-393) being activated. Bulhoes Pedreira has definite appointment as technical director and now looking for office space and staff. He link between emergency planning and long-term planning activities. Seems first-class man with good judgement, and very friendly US.

3. According Moreira Salles, board directors ENDE to be re-organized. Mentioned no names but said "good people" will be appointed.

4. Moreira Salles establishing group screen 1962 budget to establish priorities and formulate drastic economy plan reduce huge deficit now in prospect. He also reported talking large number congressional contacts with view apparently to some form emergency action secure additional revenue during 1962, but did not disclose what possibilities in mind.

GORDON

LM

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0601

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

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AmEmbassy MEXICO CITY

732.11/12-2861

20

Action

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PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

ARA-13

FROM: AmEmbassy MEXICO, D.F.

Date Sent: December 28, 1961
Rec'd:

Info: RM/R-2

TO: Secretary of State

ADVISOR: *CMDM*
INFO: Dec 30 - 12 25 PM '61

IN R-8

NO: A-189

RM/R FILES: *File*

P-5

REFD INFO: AmEmbassy RIO DE JANEIRO *A-3*

S-205

S/P-1

ARMY-M+1
NAVY-4

G-2

CIA-16

USIA-15

NSA-4

OSD-50

AIR-2

According December 27 Foreign Office announcement, Brazilian President Joao Goulart will make state visit to Mexico commencing February 15, 1962.

MANN

R.W. Adams *RAH*

POL:EMB/aff:sk
12/29/61

DEC 29 12 25 PM '61

copy file

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NAME OF OFFICER: <i>Robert A. ...</i>	DATE OF ACTION: <i>1/2/62</i>	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R: <i>File</i>	

0602

732.11/1-362

0603

6

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: collect
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1962 JAN 3 PM 5 41

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

00832

Origin ACTION: **Ambassy RIO DE JANEIRO**

1819

Info

Our 1739. - 732.11

Request status report intentions GOB re public announcement dates Goulart visit. Also wish emphasize urgent need receive at early date information and material requested our A-97.

Rusk
1819

RUSK

Rio de Janeiro 1819 732.11/1-3-62

microfilm by RWB

1

Typed by: **ARA/EST/S: Wilson/mb 1-3-62**

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: **ARA/EST: H. R. Wellman**

Clearance: **U/PR - Mr. Williams (in attendance)**

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FORM DS-322

0604

6

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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46

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 2038

Rec'd: January 5, 1962

7:36 a.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

SR

G

NO: 1557, January 4, 7:00 p.m.

PR

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US IA

INR

Reference: Department telegram 1819

RMR

Christmas and year-end holidays have precluded earlier report
GOB intentions re Goulart visit. Substance Department telegram
1739, including text proposed press release, conveyed Foreign
Office Chief Protocol De Vincenzi (who responsible coordination
arrangements Goulart visit) December 22. De Vincenzi promised
reply soonest after return Goulart from holidays. Foreign
Minister seeing President today for first time since before
Christmas and hopes obtain definite answer re dates of visit
and joint press release.

In meantime press today reporting Goulart decision delay
visit one month, allegedly to allow more time for substantive
preparation. De Vincenzi states no such decision yet make, al-
though Foreign Minister known to be considering advantages
postponing visit until Brazilian financial situation somewhat
more stabilized.

Information and material requested A-9 not yet available since
composition presidential party and substantive agenda still
undetermined.

GORDON

UMT:TAB

Approved by Reilly

1

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RMR

Rio de Janeiro
1557
732.11/1-462

0605

(6)
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State PERMANENT RECORD COPY

ACTION COPY

36
Action

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 3259

Rec'd: January 7, 1962
3:25 p.m.

ARA
Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS
SR

TO: Secretary of State

G
SP

NO: 1569, January 7, Noon

H
FR

Subject: Goulart Visit.

E
AID

During talk with Dantas Saturday afternoon, he asked to convey Goulart's great pleasure at Kennedy invitation, but to say that if not inconvenient to President Kennedy, Goulart would prefer postpone to last few days March (after Duke Edinburgh leaves here March 20) or first part April. Reasons are stated as desire to have basis showing Brazilian self-help and politico-economic orientation, including Congressional resolution profits remission issue, adoption budgetary economies, and more secure consolidation regime. (I suspect unstated reason may have more to do with domestic politics, including status Presidential powers, during early weeks Congressional session.) I have explained both to Dantas and to Moreira Salles that such postponement does not give GOB any further leeway on preparation Alliance For Progress projects by new planning committee; they understand this and are aiming at beginning February. Moreira Salles may wish come Washington mid-February both to prepare for Goulart visit and to discuss financial and economic developments.

P
ASIA

RMR

I see real advantage in separating Goulart visit from aid project proposals, and also advantage in keeping prospective visit as lever toward favorable policy developments here in coming weeks of new Congressional session. If Presidential calendar permits, I recommend that we offer new dates as soon as possible within March 22-April 10 range.

(1)

microfilmed by RMR

GORDON

FH/6

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

0606

Handwritten notes:
732.11
ARA/ES/B
Rio de Janeiro 15 69
732.11/1-762

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: COLLECT
 CHANGE TO

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

05879

1913 Jan 12 11 20 PM '62

Origin

ACTION: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

Your 1569. -1-762 732.11

View Brazilian desire postpone Goulart visit Presidential calendar has been reviewed for possible dates within range your recommendation. White House suggests that visit to U.S. begin April 9. If this date agreeable to Goulart, press release contained our 1739 should be revised accordingly. Notify Department twenty-four hours in advance date and time GOB plans release in order that White House may make simultaneous release. Since other engagements President's calendar affected you should seek and report Brazilian reaction this date soonest.

FII. With regard length Goulart's anticipated private tour would not repeat not would hope this/extend beyond one week. Visitor's presence this country even though on private tour continues make heavy demands on Department's facilities and possibility exists of dissatisfaction arising from conflict with schedule of other distinguished visitors.

Microfilmed by RMIB

RUSK

Rio de Janeiro 1913
732.11/1-12-62

Date by ARA:EST/Bt. Wilson/mb 1-12-62	Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by ARA:EST: [Signature] Wollman
U/PR - Mr. Williams G - Mr. Meloy S/S - Mr. Rogers	S - Mr. [Signature] AR - Mr. Woodward White House - Mr. O'Donnell CONFIDENTIAL

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FORM 5-61 DS-322

0607

⑥ INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

53-M

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 9930

Rec'd: January 17, 1962

11:43 p.m.

ARA

Info

FROM: Rio-de-Janeiro

SE

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 1653, January 17, 7 p.m.

SP

PR

P

IC IA

ENR

RMR

PRIORITY

DEPTEL 1913.

Foreign Office states April 9 date agreeable President Goulart. Latter wishes make certain modifications suggested press release which will be discussed with Embassy tomorrow and submitted White House approval prior coordinating joint release.

GORDON

DMJ

Rio de Janeiro 1653

732.11/1-17-62

Call
draft
1/16/62
JE/16

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	file

0608

6
OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: collect
 charge to

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

08570

per doc 111

Origin SENT TO: AmEmbassy RIO DE JANEIRO NIACT 1971

JAN 18 10 21 PM '62

Info:

732.11
XR371.04

Believe desirable avoid if possible coincidence release announcement dates Goulart visit and meeting Foreign Ministers. You should therefore endeavor obtain GOB agreement release no later than January 20.

Rusk
MD

RUSK

Rio de Janeiro 1971

732.11/1-1862
XR371.04

submitted by RUSK

2

Dated by: ARA:EST/B:JW Wilson:am 1/18/62 Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: ARA - Mr. Wellman

Clearance: In substance: U/PR - Mr. Williams
G - Mr. Meloy
P - Mr. Kilduff
S/S - Mr. Manfull
White House - Mr. Hatcher

S/S - Mr. Collopy

FORM 2-60 D5-322

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

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0609

6
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

58-51
Action
ARA

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 11462

Rec'd: January 19, 1962
9:55 p.m.

Info
SS
SR
C
SP
PR
P
USIA
SY
INR
A
RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1674, January 19, 6 p.m.

NIACT

Re EMBTEL 1653, DEPTTEL 1971.

Text press release contained DEPTTEL 1739 acceptable to
GOB with change of date first paragraph to April 9,
1962 and revision concluding sentence to read substantially
as follows (translation Government Portuguese):

"Depending on time available and program to be organized
it is possible that at end of his official visit President
of Brazil might spend several more days in US, in a
private character, in order to visit some industrial and
technological research centers of interest to Brazilian
economic development."

If foregoing revision acceptable GOB agreeable joint
release late afternoon tomorrow January 20. Advise NIACT.

GORDON

MRJ

Note: Mr. Wilson (EST) notified 1-19-62 EH

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1

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

Rio de Janeiro
1674
732.11/1-19-62

06 10

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: COLLECT
 CHARGE TO

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

09021

JAN 19 7 11 PM '62

Origin SENT TO: AmEmbassy RIO DE JANEIRO NIACT

Info:

~~Reference Bond Wilson telecon today.~~
Verbatim Text
Reference Bond Wilson telecon today.

732.11

You are authorized change last sentence proposed press release on Goulart visit (contained our 1739 and modified our 1913) to read as follows

Rio de Janeiro 1983

QUOTE Depending on the time available and the program to be organized, it is possible that at the end of his official visit the President of Brazil might spend several more days in the United States in a private character in order to visit some industrial and technological research centers of interest in connection with Brazilian economic development.

UNQUOTE

GOB release at 3 p.m. Washington time agreeable, White House will release simultaneously.

Rusk

RUSK

732.11/1-19-62

①

Drafted by: ARA:EST/D:J... 1/19/62
Telegraphic transmission and Classification approved by: ARA:Mr. Wellman

Classified: U/FR - Mr. King (in substance)
P - Mr. Patterson (in substance)
S/S - Mr. Manfull
White House - Mr. Gildner

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FORM 2-59 DS-322

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

0611

59

In reply refer to
U/PR

January 30, 1962

Dear Mr. Hilders:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1962, requesting guidance on the subject of making hotel reservations for President Goulart's entourage or some of its members while they are in New York in April.

This office has primary responsibility for making hotel arrangements for high-ranking foreign visitors who, like President Goulart, are in the United States on an official visit, especially one at the invitation of President Kennedy. Several factors enter into our selection of a hotel for these visitors. In general, our decision is made on the basis of the location of the hotel in relation to the program planned, the physical layout of the suites and rooms, the location of the elevators, the parking facilities, security considerations, etc. In addition, the visitor often expresses a preference for a certain hotel.

Arrangements for hotel accommodations are made as far in advance of a visit as possible so as to insure that the above requirements can be met. In the case of President Goulart's visit, we have already made tentative commitments for his accommodation in New York.

We deeply

Mr. Jose A. Hilders,
Departamento Latino-Americano,
Hotel Lexington,
Lexington Avenue at 43th Street,
New York 17, New York.

U/PR

FW 732.11/1-30-62

06 12

- 2 -

We deeply appreciate your kind offer to place the services of Hotel Lexington at the disposal of President Goulart. While it appears unlikely we will be able to give favorable consideration to your offer in this instance, we will keep it in mind for future visits.

In the case of all visiting foreign dignitaries, you should feel free to notify their Embassies in Washington or their consulates in New York of the services provided by Hotel Lexington. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol

EW
U/FR:ENWilliams:ms 1/29/62
SJK

06 13



HOTEL LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON AVENUE AT FORTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

U/PR
Jan 23 1962
RECEIVED
STATE

1962 JAN 23 PM 1 54

January 22, 1962
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

File
2/1/62 - U/PA Emanuel

To the Honorable
Director of Protocol,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

We have seen in the local press that His Excellency, Dr. Joao Goulart, the President of Brazil, will visit the President of the United States, Mr. John F. Kennedy, in the early part of April.

It is our most intimate desire to be able to accommodate His Excellency's entourage or some of its members while in New York. In order to extend an invitation offering the very best of services to this group we would like to reach the proper authorities in charge of reservations, either in Rio de Janeiro, Washington or New York, as the case may be, to arrange for their accommodation but for lack of adequate knowledge in this respect, we respectfully approach you for guidance on the subject.

An early reply will be appreciated as then we will submit the proper application in time and, in case of a positive reply, then make the necessary preparations to carry out our assignment honorably and efficiently.

Respectfully yours,

HOTEL LEXINGTON
Departamento Latino-Americano

Jose A. Hilders
Jose A. Hilders

JAH/dj.

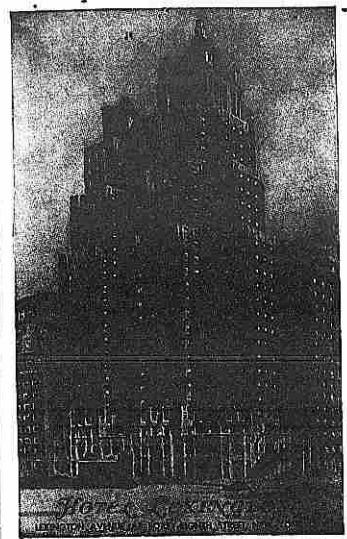
FILED
FEB 5 8 48 AM '62

732111-1-2262

④ 1-3162

Microfilmed by RMR

06 14



06 15

91 90

HOTEL LEXINGTON
LEXINGTON, MASS., 40 NORTH ST.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

POST CARD

Stamp Here
U.S.A. 3c -
Canada 3c

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

(43)

In reply refer to
U/FR

February 1, 1962

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, 1962, enclosing a copy of Mayor Dilworth's invitation to President Goulart to visit Philadelphia in April.

It is planned that during his five-day visit to the United States, President Goulart will spend two days in Washington and three days in New York City. I have been informed, however, that he may want to travel unofficially to several other cities following the official portion of his trip. If a visit to Philadelphia can be arranged, I shall be happy to let you know at the earliest possible date. I must point out that the prospects for such a visit are not at all encouraging at this time.

I am sure that President Goulart is pleased to have Mayor Dilworth's invitation. As always, we sincerely appreciate the hospitality offered to our foreign guest by the Mayor and the City of Philadelphia.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ISI O'Neil
Angier Middle Duke
Chief of Protocol

Mr. Abe S. Rosen,
Deputy City Representative,
Room 201, City Hall,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(2)

U/FR:ENWilliams:ms

1/30/62
1/31/62

Returned by RMR

732.11/1-2362

0617



OFFICE OF THE CITY REPRESENTATIVE

*RM/R
file reply 1/31/62
ms*

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

FREDRIC R. MANN
CITY REPRESENTATIVE
AND DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE

ROOM 201, CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

ABE S. ROSEN
DEPUTY CITY REPRESENTATIVE

January 23, 1962

The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol
United States Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Duke:

Enclosed is a copy of a cable which Mayor
Richardson Dilworth sent to the President of Brazil today.

Anything that you can do to at least assure
a very brief visit to Philadelphia will be appreciated.

By the way, we're looking forward to your
visit here in April.

Sincerely,

Abe S. Rosen
Deputy City Representative

ASR:jc

3

732-111-2362

FILED
FEB 16 1962

VISIT PHILADELPHIA — THE NATION'S NO. 1 SHRINE

06 18

CABLEGRAM

Immediate Delivery
January 23, 1962
10:15 a. m.

PRESIDENT JOAO BELCHIOR MARQUES GOULART
BRASILIA, BRAZIL

PHILADELPHIA EAGERLY HOPEFUL YOUR PLANS IN APRIL INCLUDE
VISIT TO LIBERTY BELL AND THIS CITY'S INDUSTRIAL SITES WHILE
IN UNITED STATES.

MAYOR RICHARDSON DILWORTH

cc: The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke
Mary Coleman

PM 932.11/1-23-62

06 19

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

57

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Action

Control: 15015

AF

Rec'd: January 25 1962

8:02 pm

FROM: Tunis

Info

ARA

P

USIA

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 822, January 25, 11 a.m.

Brazilian colleague tells me Jango Goulart will visit Tunisia, Senegal, and probably one more "good" African country around April.

WALMSLEY

DMJ

100 JAN 25 AM 7 02
MESSAGE CENTER

7 32-11 / 1-2082

①

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RMR
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			

0620

P.M.R.

6

February 6, 1962

Dear Mr. Maininger

On behalf of Assistant Secretary Woodward I wish to thank you for your letter of January 26 concerning Mr. Henry Ford III's invitation to President Goulart to visit the Ford Motor Company during his forthcoming visit to the United States.

It was thoughtful of you to bring Mr. Ford's generous invitation to my attention. We sincerely appreciate his and the Ford Motor Company's interest in the success of this visit.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Wilson
Officer in Charge of
Brazilian Affairs

Mr. J. L. Maininger,
Ford Motor Company,
Wyatt Building,
Washington 5, D.C.

FW 732.11/1-2662

ARA:EST

0621

⑥

~~Mr. Woodward~~. glw

Ford Motor Company,

EST
EST/B

WASHINGTON OFFICE

mc 416
January 26, 1962

attention
WYATT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mr. Woodward

ack 2/6/62 file
ARA:EST/B glw

The Honorable
Robert F. Woodward
Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Wilson
in reply
HW

Dear Mr. Woodward:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of letter sent by Mr. Henry Ford II to President Joao Goulart of Brazil inviting him to visit Dearborn, Michigan on the occasion of his visit to the United States in April.

Also enclosed is a copy of letter from Mr. Walter McKee, Ford International Group Director for Latin American Operations, to Brazilian Ambassador Roberto Campos regarding the invitation.

Respectfully,

J. L. Meininger
J. L. Meininger

cc: The Chief of Protocol

732.11/1-2662

FILED
FEB 16 1962

mc 416 f

②

0622

January 24, 1952

Mr. W. C. Calkins
1200 Area 10, Quantico Springs
Washington, D. C.
1200 N. S. Johnson Avenue, H.M.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Calkins:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from
Mr. Henry Ford III to His Excellency Juan Goulart, inviting the
President to visit Ford Motor Company during his forthcoming visit
to the United States of America.

We hope President and Mrs. Goulart will be able
to accept Mr. Ford's invitation so that we may personally express
our appreciation for the warm hospitality we have always enjoyed in
Brazil.

Should a favorable reply be received, we shall
be grateful for any suggestions you may have to ensure that
President and Mrs. Goulart's visit to Dearborn will be as fruitful
and pleasant as possible.

Respectfully,

Walter McKee

Enclosure

0623

Ford Motor Company

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

THE AMERICAN ROAD
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

January 23,
1962

His Excellency Joao Balchior Marques Goulart,
President of the Republic of the
United States of Brazil,
Brasilia.

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to learn that you will be coming to this country in April and hasten to extend a most cordial invitation to you and Mrs. Goulart to visit us here in Dearborn, Michigan, should your schedule permit. I understand that you will be in Washington the week of April 9. Perhaps it would be convenient for you to visit here during the latter part of that week, following your stay in Washington.

We hope we shall have the pleasure of personally expressing to you our appreciation for the long and pleasant association our company has had with the people of Brazil.

We shall be in touch with your Embassy in Washington and will adjust our plans to your desires.

HFH:ja

0624

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : UPR - Mr. Will, RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE: 1-31-62

FROM : EST - Mr. Walsh JAN 31 PM 3 51

SUBJECT: UPR
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
OF PROTOCOL

*Shouldn't UPR properly
acknowledge this?*

0625

①
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

COPIES REC'D ARA

57
Action
ARA
Info
SS
G
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USIA
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RMR

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NUMBERED

Control: 16438
Rec'd: January 27 1962
8:07 AM 6 02

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1729, January 27, noon.

ACTION
INFO
RM/R FILES

I am informed IDB Governors meeting Buenos Aires April 5-11
If so this would appear mean absence from Washington during
Goulart visit (starting April 9) of number US officials
(e.g. Dillon, Moscoso) with whom it would presumably be to
our advantage to have Goulart talk. GOB aware conflict
but has so far not officially raised question possible
change date Goulart visit, although Moreira Salles feels
would be highly desirable advance to April second or before
if convenient for President Kennedy. I agree, and
would like discuss with appropriate officials Washington
Next week.

GORDON

JAK

*Discussed by Amb with U/PR
2-2-62*

FILED
XR 371.814
732.11/1-27-62

Rio de Janeiro 1729

②

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

0626

Department of State

04205

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification
VERBALE TEE

Form 9-2 use 11/62

AGRON. Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO TELTYPE 2/179

Year 1729 and our 1961.

You should propose to GDE request that visit President Goulart to U.S. as Presidential guest begin April 3 rather than April 2. My state White House believes earlier date preferable when avoid conflict dates UN meeting Buenos Aires. This necessity their presence this important meeting several high officials UNO and international agencies would be unavailable meet President Goulart date previously announced. If change agreeable President Goulart, we propose issue following supplementary press release:

QUOTE President Kennedy and President Goulart of Brazil have agreed that latter's visit to the United States as a guest of the President will begin on April 3, 1962, instead of April 2, 1962 as previously announced. The change was made in order that high officials of the United States Government and certain international agencies who would otherwise have been absent from Washington might have the opportunity to meet with President Goulart UNQUOTE.

Department desires twenty-four hours advance notice date time GDE in release order White House may make simultaneous release.

RUSK

*File in folder 217
73211/1014*

Administrative routing and processing stamps, including dates and initials.

0627



Brazilian Enterprises, Inc.
 1302 WISHON AVENUE
 PHONE 233-4194
 FRESNO 4, CALIFORNIA
 January 29, 1962

*R. McFall
 file not by 2/9/62*

RECEIVED
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEB 7 1962

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
 OF PROTOCOL

Hon. Dean Rusk
 Secretary of State
 Department of State
 U. S. Government
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We have taken the liberty to invite President Joao Belchior Marques Goulart, President of the United States of Brazil, to visit Fresno, California, on his pending visit to the United States, scheduled for February 20, as per copy of our invitation to President Goulart herewith attached.

A copy of "Latin American Agricultural Foundation", a NON-PROFIT organization was furnished your office some few weeks ago, at the time it was conceived. This letter is sent to you for the purpose of informing you of our invitation to President Goulart.

Assuring you of our appreciation and support of your many worthy and deserving national programs and wishing you personal health and happiness, it is our pleasure to be,

Most respectfully yours,

BRAZILIAN ENTERPRISES, INC.

Frank C. Rich

Frank C. Rich
 Executive Vice President

732.11/1-2962

FILED

FEB 15 1962

FCR:ld
 Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 MAR 32 10 47 AM '62
 OFFICE OF
 PUBLIC SERVICES

microfilm by RMIB

2

0628



Brazilian Enterprises, Inc.

1302 WISHON AVENUE
PHONE 233-4194
FRESNO 4, CALIFORNIA

January 27, 1962

President Joao Belchior Marques Goulart
President of the United States of Brazil
Presidential Palace
Brasilia, Brasil

Dear Mr. President:

We take pleasure enclosing herewith a resume of LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION which has been incorporated for a two-fold specific and primary purpose, i.e., to acquire and develop agricultural property in Brazil for the purpose of promoting and improving United States-Brazil relations, and to contribute to human welfare in Brazil through the fusion and exchange of agricultural knowledge, technique, skill, equipment, and management.

All profit resulting from agricultural production in Brazil will be utilized for such purposes as establishing agricultural scholarships in Brazil and the United States institutions of learning, a professor and student exchange program, scientific investigation of crops best suited for Brazilian immediate need, and a comprehensive exchange of knowledge, management, and equipment between governments. In summary, the Foundation will exist to disseminate educational instruction in the over-all field of agriculture in an effort to improve Brazil's agricultural economy for the benefit of the people of Brazil, and in so doing, to improve a better understanding and relationship of the peoples of our two countries.

It is fitting and proper that this enterprise, as comprehended by "IAAF", be initiated from Fresno, California, the Agri-Capital of the World, where income from agriculture, estimated in excess of one million dollars per day, exceeds any other area in the world.

We are informed that you will visit the United States in February. YOU ARE MOST CORDIALLY INVITED HEREWITH TO INCLUDE FRESNO, CALIFORNIA IN YOUR ITINERARY.

It would be a signal honor to act as your host, and to arrange a tour of inspection of our fertile valley to witness first hand the extent of our agricultural development which is surpassed no where else in the world. A visit by Your Excellency to our area would greatly stimulate interest throughout our nation in the objectives as conceived in "Latin American Agricultural Foundation," and will greatly help us to achieve the accomplishments which we have undertaken on behalf of your wonderful country.

While in Rio de Janeiro the latter part of November, 1961, it was

0629

President Joao Belchior Marques Goulart
January 27, 1962
Page two

our pleasure to meet your friend Dr. Elcy Dutra, Federal Deputy for Guanabara, a leader of your Labor Party called "The Tiger", and his lovely wife, Yema. We enjoyed coffee and a visit in their apartment in the Copacabana of Rio. If Dr. Dutra is in your entourage on your visit to this country, it will be a great pleasure to reciprocate his hospitality if you can possibly decide to honor us with your visit.

Anticipating a favorable reception to our invitation to come to Fresno, and soliciting your comments and approbation pertaining to "LAAP", we have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

BRAZILIAN ENTERPRISES, INC.

Frank C. Rich
Executive Vice President

FCH:ld

0630

FORM DS-10
4-1-55

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REFERENCE SLIP

DATE

TO:	NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO. BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1.	Mr. Wilson	6256		<i>[initials]</i>	
2.	_____				
3.	_____				
4.	Mr. Williams	U/PR			
5.					

APPROVAL	NOTE AND FORWARD
AS REQUESTED	NOTE AND RETURN
COMMENT	PER CONVERSATION
FOR YOUR INFORMATION	PREPARE REPLY
INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE	SEE ME
NECESSARY ACTION	SIGNATURE

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING GPO 874856

*Siddie -
Do people like there get
an answer ?
[initials]*

FROM (NAME AND ORGANIZATION)	<i>P/Ops [initials]</i>	ROOM NO. AND BLDG.	5817
SIGNATURE	<i>William P. Gray</i>	PHONE NO.	3741

0631

In reply refer to
U/PR

February 9, 1962

Dear Mr. Rich:

Your letters of January 29, 1962, with enclosures, to the President and the Secretary of State have been referred to me for acknowledgment. It was thoughtful of you to notify us of your kind invitation to President Goulart to visit Fresno as your guest during his forthcoming visit to the United States.

This Office, in conjunction with the Brazilian Embassy here, is planning the itinerary for President Goulart's five-day visit which has been re-scheduled for early April. It is expected that President Goulart will spend two days in Washington and three days in New York City. I have been informed, however, that he may want to visit several other cities following the official portion of his visit. If he is able to accept your invitation, we will let you know as soon as possible.

I am sure President Goulart is pleased to have your invitation, and we sincerely appreciate your interest in the success of his visit.

Sincerely yours,

Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol

Mr. Frank C. Rich,
Executive Vice President,
Brazilian Enterprises, Inc.,
1302 Mission Avenue,
Fresno 4, California.
U/PR:ENWilliams:ms 2/8/62

FU 732.11/1-2962

0632



1-31
file
Brazilian Enterprises, Inc.

1302 WISHON AVENUE
PHONE 233-4194
FRESNO 4, CALIFORNIA
January 29, 1962

THE WHITE HOUSE

JAN 31 4 21 PM '62

RECEIVED

President John F. Kennedy
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We have taken the liberty to invite President Joao Belchior Marques Goulart, President of the United States of Brazil, to visit Fresno, California, on his pending visit to the United States, scheduled for February 20, as per copy of our invitation to President Goulart herewith attached.

A copy of "Latin American Agricultural Foundation", a NON-PROFIT organization was furnished your office some few weeks ago, at the time it was conceived. This letter is sent to you for the purpose of informing you of our invitation to President Goulart with the hope that you will think favorably of it to the extent that you will ask President Goulart if he intends to come to California.

Assuring you of our appreciation and support of your many worthy and deserving national programs and wishing you personal health and happiness, it is our pleasure to be,

Most respectfully yours,

BRAZILIAN ENTERPRISES, INC.

Frank G. Rich

Frank G. Rich
Executive Vice President

FOR:ld

microfilmed by RMIB

(2)

732.11/1-2962
FILED
FEB 15 1962

0633



Brazilian Enterprises, Inc.

1302 WISHON AVENUE
PHONE 233-4194
FRESNO 4, CALIFORNIA

January 27, 1962

President Joao Belchior Marques Goulart
President of the United States of Brasil
Presidential Palace
Brasilia, Brasil

Dear Mr. President:

We take pleasure enclosing herewith a resume of LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION which has been incorporated for a two-fold specific and primary purpose, i.e., to acquire and develop agricultural property in Brasil for the purpose of promoting and improving United States-Brasil relations, and to contribute to human welfare in Brasil through the fusion and exchange of agricultural knowledge, technique, skill, equipment, and management.

All profit resulting from agricultural production in Brasil will be utilized for such purposes as establishing agricultural scholarships in Brasil and the United States institutions of learning, a professor and student exchange program, scientific investigation of crops best suited for Brazilian immediate need, and a comprehensive exchange of knowledge, management, and equipment between governments. In summary, the Foundation will exist to disseminate educational instruction in the over-all field of agriculture in an effort to improve Brasil's agricultural economy for the benefit of the people of Brasil, and in so doing, to improve a better understanding and relationship of the peoples of our two countries.

It is fitting and proper that this enterprise, as comprehended by "LAAP", be initiated from Fresno, California, the Agri-Capital of the World, where income from agriculture, estimated in excess of one million dollars per day, exceeds any other area in the world.

We are informed that you will visit the United States in February. YOU ARE MOST CORDIALLY INVITED HEREWITH TO INCLUDE FRESNO, CALIFORNIA IN YOUR ITINERARY.

It would be a signal honor to act as your host, and to arrange a tour of inspection of our fertile valley to witness first hand the extent of our agricultural development which is surpassed no where else in the world. A visit by Your Excellency to our area would greatly stimulate interest throughout our nation in the objectives as conceived in "Latin American Agricultural Foundation," and will greatly help us to achieve the accomplishments which we have undertaken on behalf of your wonderful country.

While in Rio de Janeiro the latter part of November, 1961, it was

0634

President Joao Belschior Marques Godart
January 27, 1962
Page two

our pleasure to meet your friend Dr. Eloy Dutra, Federal Deputy for Guanabara, a leader of your Labor Party called "The Tiger", and his lovely wife, Yara. We enjoyed coffee and a visit in their apartment in the Copacabana of Rio. If Dr. Dutra is in your entourage on your visit to this country, it will be a great pleasure to reciprocate his hospitality if you can possibly decide to honor us with your visit.

Anticipating a favorable reception to our invitation to come to Fresno, and soliciting your comments and approbation pertaining to "LAAP", we have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

BRAZILIAN ENTERPRISES, INC.

Frank G. Risk
Executive Vice President

FCR:ld

0635

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

EST/102
C/102
EST/B

2/2/62
4245

S/S ROUTING STAMP

ACTION: FILE/Close

Dist: _____

For Appropriate Retention.

For Direct Reply.

Copy Back For S/S.

1st NO Menden
Ext. - 3195

JWW
PC
M G

0636

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

1902

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary
Department of State

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Date February 1, 1962

FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

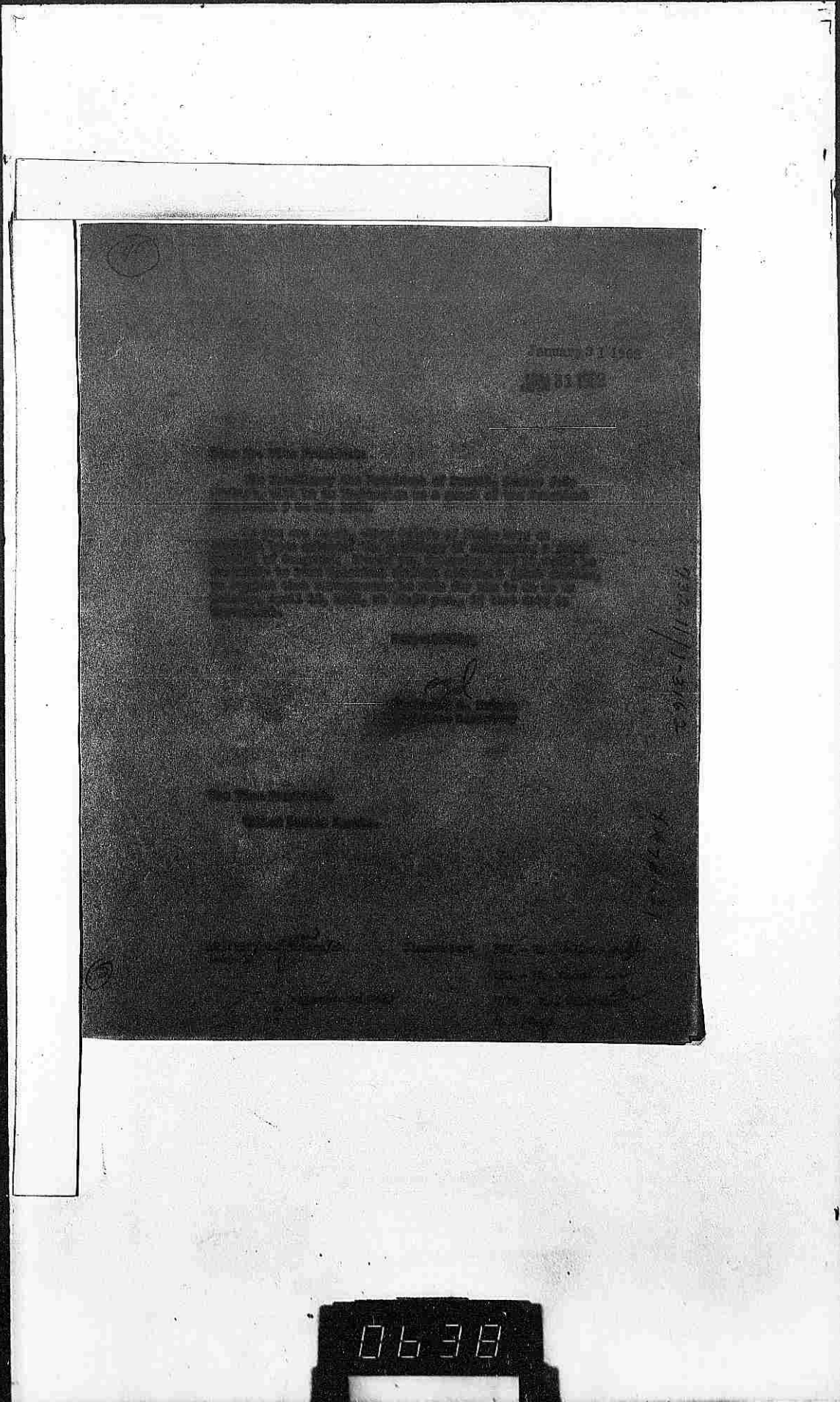
GPO 16-71282-0

By direction of the President:

Ralph A. Dungan
Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President

FW 732.11/1-2962

0637



January 21 1960
1960

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, written vertically on the right side of the dark object.

0638

January 31, 1962

JAN 31 1962

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter I have sent to the Speaker regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Goulart of Brazil to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the Washington portion of his forthcoming visit as a guest of the President.

Respectfully,

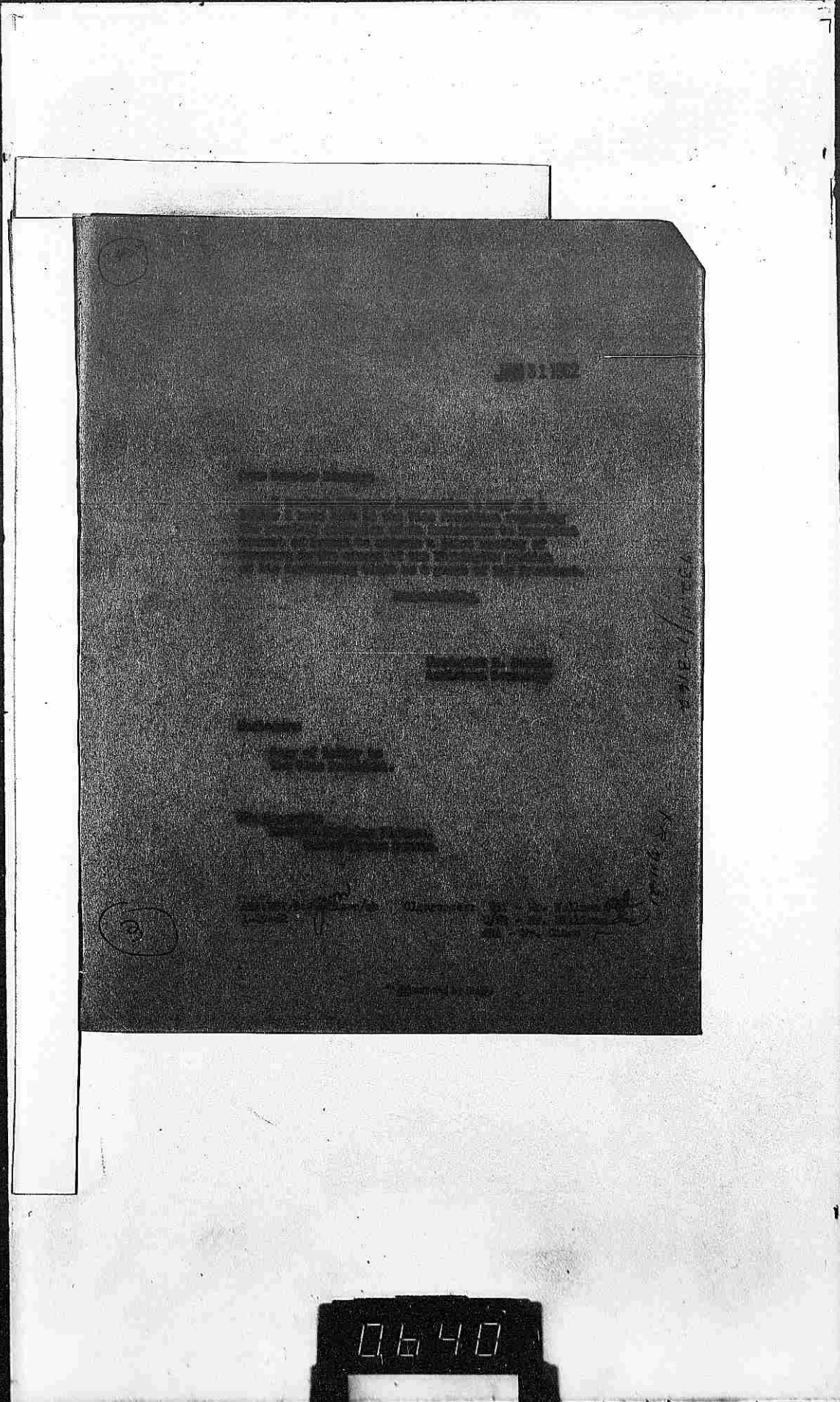
Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman,
House Foreign Affairs Committee
Washington, D. C.

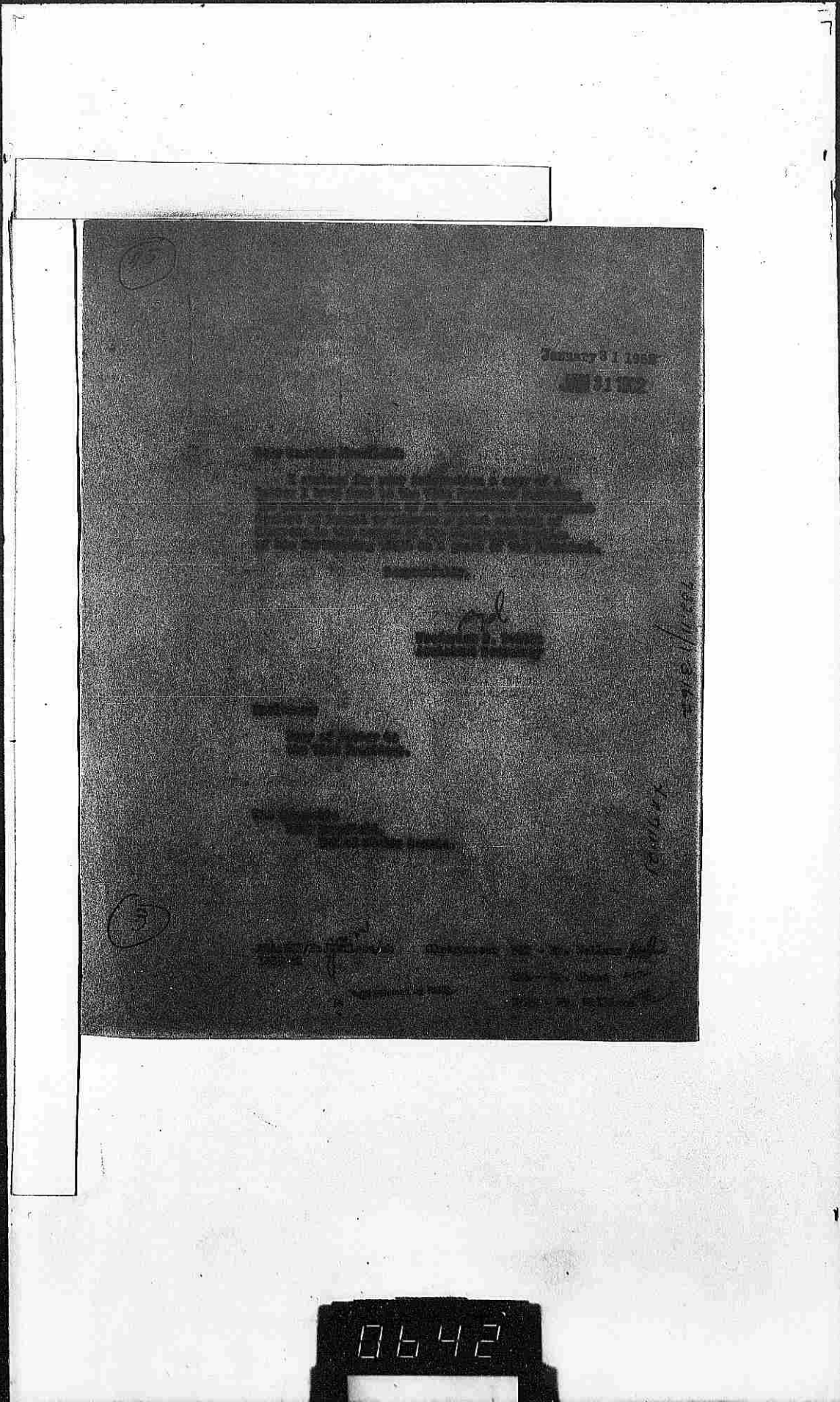
103-11316

1-31-62

0639



0640



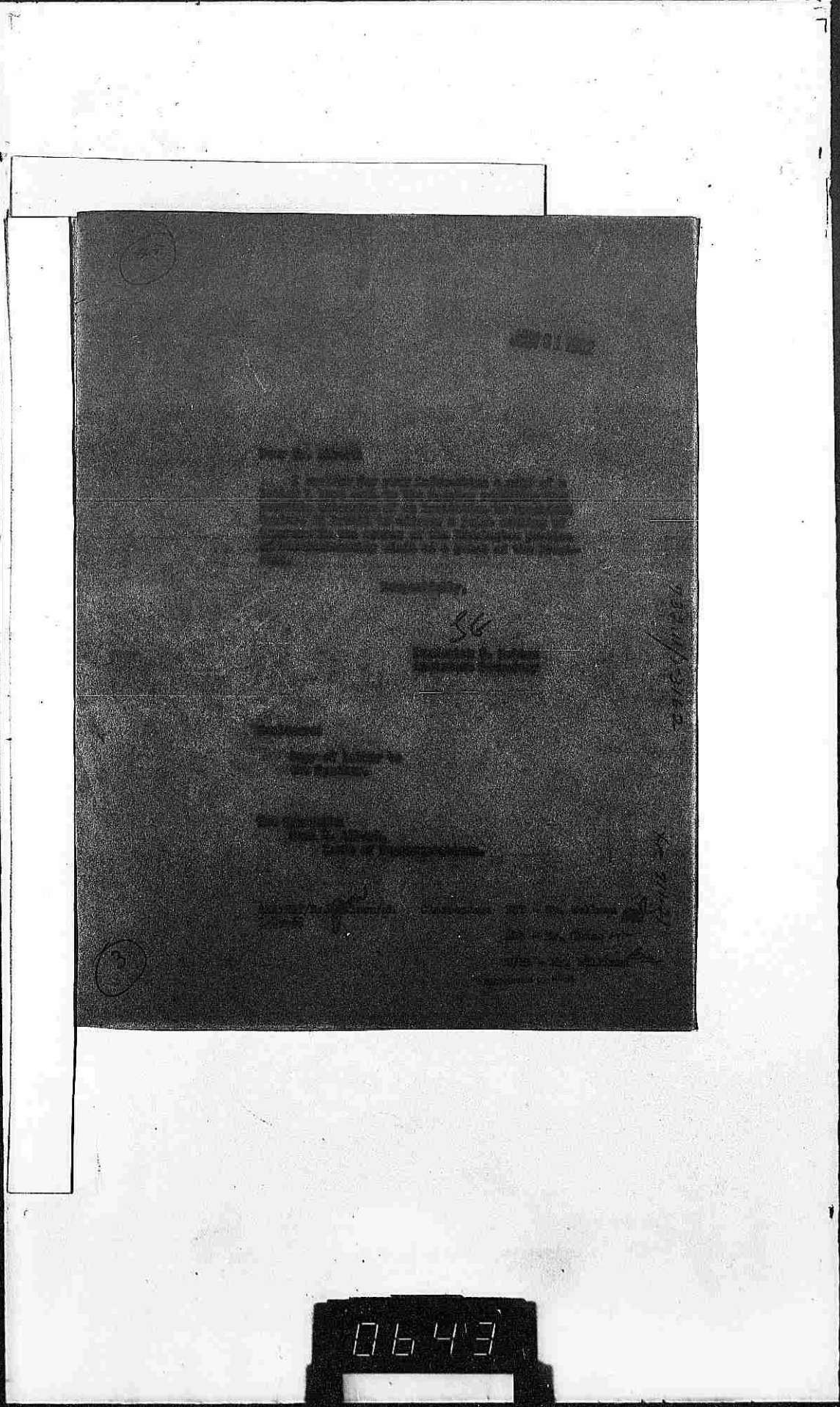
January 31 1952

5

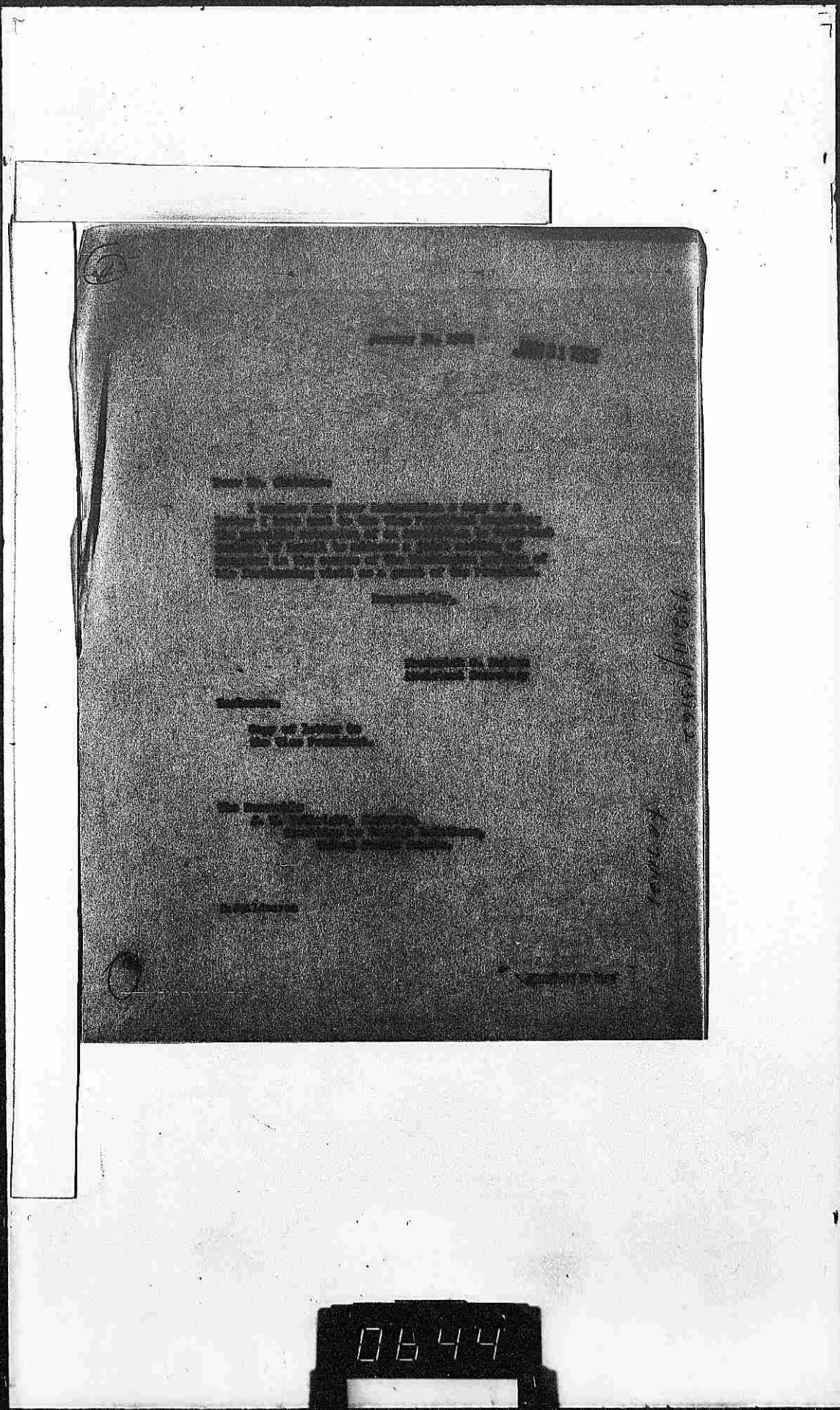
5

see item

0642



0643



0644

1)
6

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

Date of meeting changed to April 1.
Acknowledgement and request for
change of date drafted 2/21/62
ARA:EST/B:JWW:tlson:zcc

file

Dear Mr. Dutton:

Thank you for your letter informing me of the visit of the President of Brazil, Senhor Joao Goulart, who will be a guest of the President from April 9 to 11, 1962.

Concerning the privilege of addressing a joint meeting of Congress, I have determined that this will be agreeable with the Senate and I understand that the Speaker of the House is writing you to the effect that it will be agreeable with the House for April 10, 1962 at 12:30 p. m.

I assume that your office will contact the proper people, such as the Sergeant-at-Arms, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House as you have done in the past, to work out the details of President Goulart's arrival and departure.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

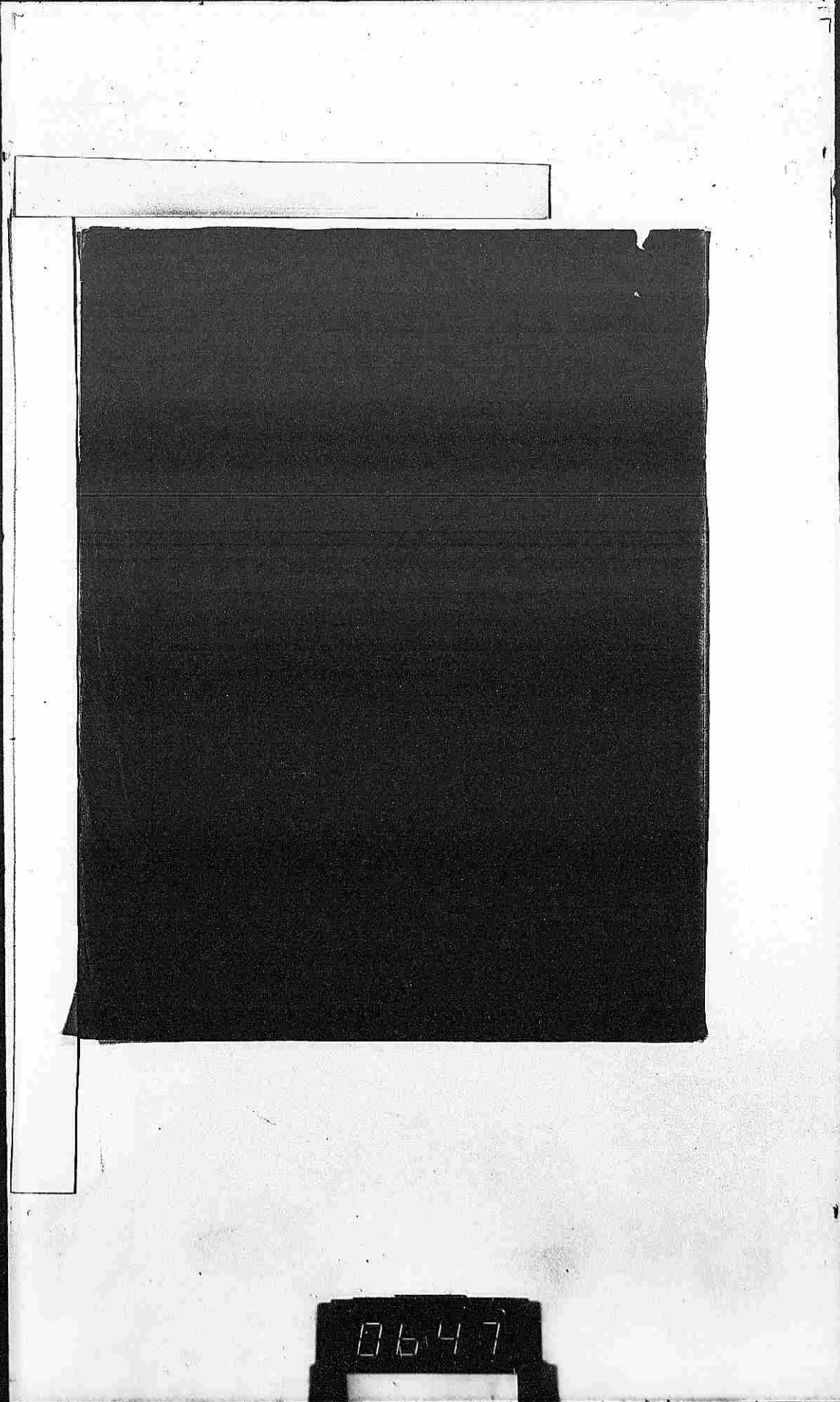
Ed. Williams in future

FILED
FEB 21 1962

732.11/2-562

1)

0646



0647

32

February 23, 1962

Dear Mr. Spitzer:

Thank you for your letter of January 7 regarding the...
...of the... of... on April 24, 1962.

The date for... of...
... of the... from April 1 to
... of the... of the...
... of the... on April 1, 1962.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

732.11/2-762

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

W/PR - Mr. Williams (in return)
[Signature]

Ⓟ

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961

0648

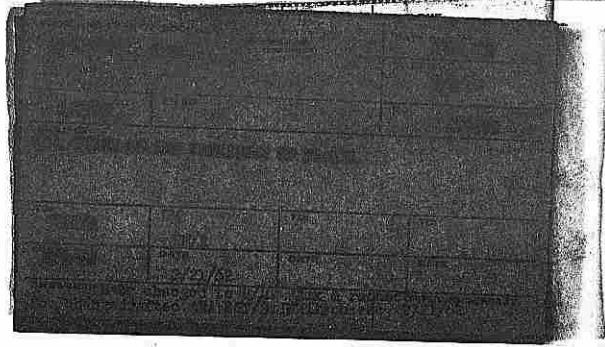
URGENT
A CONGRESSIONAL - FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

A reply or written acknowledgment must be made within Three Working Days (See RP 152.4 or H - Guide Lines).

If for any reason, a problem is anticipated, drafting officer should immediately call H - Extensions 4286, 4747 or 4748.

M-118
H-2-60

0649



0650

Call, Eddie
Williams

Letter to change
date

0651

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FGD

For your approval before letters
are typed. Same list will
receive copies of with covering letters
as before.

jean

*- see attached
letter from V.P. which
I had which changes
the V.P.'s letter*

0652

The Speaker's Rooms
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

65
ACTION
is assigned to

ARA

MAR 9 PM 3 45
7th February 1962

ACTION: ~~ARA~~
INFO: ~~ARA~~
RM/R FILES: ~~ARA~~

*file
ack drafted
2/21
ARR/EST/B
JWW*

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In reply to your letter of January 31st, which was acknowledged by my Administrative Assistant, in relation to the coming visit of His Excellency, the President of Brazil, Senhor Jado Goulart, and with reference to arrangements being made for President Goulart to address a joint meeting of the Congress on April 10, 1962, at 12:30 P.M., will say such arrangements will be made.

Respectfully yours,

of meeting
Date/changed to April 4.
Acknowledgement and request for
change of date drafted 2/21/62
ARA:EST/B:JWWilson:zec

Honorable Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

73211/2-962

X 711.21

FILED
MAR - 7 1962

Letter and enclosures, if any,
microfilmed by RM/R

6
2/9/62

477978

0653

6
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

42-L

CONFIDENTIAL

COPIES RECEIVED ARE

Action

Control: 6618

Rec'd: February 11, 1962

ARA

Info

FROM: Rio-de-Janeiro

4:00 p.m.

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1832, February 10, 5 P.M.

G

PR

P

USIA

INR

RMR

PRIORITY

Goulart Visit

732.11

ARA/EST/B jww 2/11/62

Substance Department telegram 2179 conveyed this morning to Foreign Minister who says he personally believes new date April 3 preferable from GOB point of view. This, however, subject confirmation by President Goulart, who week-ending Santa Caterina, upon his return Rio or Brasilia early next week.

BOND

SMD:MJA-6

(Call IDA Leite for confirmed)

(Compare date RMB considering a move to Apr 2)

Microfilm 89 RMB

Mr. Wilson notified

Rio de Janeiro 1832 732.11/2-1062

1

CONFIDENTIAL

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* This copy must be returned to RM/R central files with notation of action taken *

ACTION ASSIGNED TO		ACTION TAKEN		DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION				

0654

Page 2 of telegram to Ambassador RIG DE JANEIRO

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

Kennedy which are of major considerations. Official visit would still include only Washington (possibly three instead of two days) and New York, plus day at RIG.
FII recommending President approve change status visit to modified State category. Will inform you detailed content. End FII.

RUSK

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Classification

0656

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

53 M
Action

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 8720
Rec'd: February 14 1962
4:20 pm

ARA FROM: Rio-de-Janeiro
Info TO: Secretary of State
SS NO: 1861, February 14, 5 p.m.
G
PR
P
USIA
CY
INR
RMR
NIACT
Goulart Visit.

AC...
INFO:
RM/R FILES

Re DEPTTEL 2179; EMBTEL 1832.

Revised date April 3 and suggested press release acceptable
GOB. Press release will be issued by GOB February 15, 5 P.M.
(1700 hours) Rio time.

GORDON

DMJ

Note: Advance copy to Mr Wilson (EST) and SS 2/14 GWO M

Handwritten notes:
- 732.11
ARR/EST/B para
2/21/62
Rio de Janeiro 1861
732.11/2-14-62
Advance copy to S/S
ARR/EST/B para
P- in [unclear] file
ARR/EST/B para
C. L. to [unclear] they need full Amb. Compa
[unclear] [unclear]

①

CONFIDENTIAL

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PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

• This copy must be returned to RM/R central files with notation of action taken •

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:		ACTION TAKEN	
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION
OFFICE SYMBOL			DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

0657

W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

RG: 059
ENTRY: CDF60-63

TAB #: 8
1 / 1 / U /

COPIES/PPS/CLASS/SPECMARK

BOX: 1583

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

Folder Title: RIO 1864 732.11/2-1462
Document Date: 14/02/62
Document Ser.#: _____

TEL 1864 FR RIO DE JANEIRO TO SECSTATE

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

X Security-Classified Information

NND: 949515

WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01583 00008

0658

45 INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

COPIES REC'D AREA

58

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NUMBERS

Action

Control: 8405

Rec'd: Feb. 14, 1962
4:45 p.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

PR

NO: 1853, February 14, 9 a.m.

P

LOP

SY

INR

A

Goulart Visit

RMR

Bernardes asked me to discuss visit at Foreign Office late yesterday. Foreign Office Protocol Chief De Vincenzi led somewhat emotional attack on draft program February 1, which he obviously felt involved treatment Goulart as second class visitor. He began with suggested series revisions, including White House dinner first night followed by Brazilian dinner for President Kennedy second night, which would virtually convert into formal visit of state. When we made point that Goulart himself had indicated no desire visit of state and two evenings utterly impossible for Presidential commitment our side, De Vincenzi retreated somewhat.

There remain, however several points on which strict protocol does suggest change. In particular, meetings with IBRD and IMF Chiefs and with Secretary State suggested to be changed to Blair House since Goulart outranks. Brazilians will press strongly for White House dinner instead of lunch, on alleged grounds lunch too close to arrival time and need opportunity private briefing lunch with Ambassador and staff. Will not give return dinner in absence President Kennedy on grounds violation protocol, but will suggest instead reception second day in honor Kennedy with brief Presidential appearance. Alternatively no return function.

Other proposed changes include motorcade Constitution Avenue in course arrival, Arlington Cemetery second afternoon, farewell Presidential call third morning; details will be conveyed by Ambassador Campos.

This copy must be returned to RM/R (Front Office) with notation: "REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS UNAUTHORIZED UNLESS SO DESIGNATED"

ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
ASSIGNED TO	DATE OF ACTION	
NAME OF OFFICER		
OFFICE SYMBOL		

Dir - 1653

732.11/2-1462

FILED

0659

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

-2- 1853, February 14, 9 a.m., from Rio de Janeiro

We doubt Goulart consulted on any of this, and maximum Brazilian desires for two dinners obviously unacceptable. In strict protocol points, however, such as who calls on whom, believe we should gracefully yield. As Department will recall, Brazilians traditionally highly protocol conscious. They have carefully studied other head of government visits, and are very sensitive to anything which could be construed as apparent affront national dignity.

GORDON

HLN

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

0660

*RIM/AT-C
file reply
2/12/62
Kms*

AAC1/FEB 16 1962 VIA ALL AMERICAS AM 10 03

RIO 101 15 1650

LT PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY
WASHINGTONDC

WITH RESPECT PRESIDENT GOULARTS FORTHCOMING VISIT USA
STRONGLY RECOMMEND CAPITALIZING THIS MOMENTOUS EVENT BY
DISCLOSING WHAT FREE ENTERPRISE HAS DONE AND CONTINUES DOING
FOR GOOD OF AMERICAN PEOPLE AT LARGE STOP IN THIS CONNECTION
SUGGEST SHOWING OUR LABORMINDED PRESIDENT TYPICAL EXAMPLES
FOOLPROOF PROFITSHARING PRACTICE WITHOUT

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE SUCH AS ACHIEVED BY AVONDALE
MILLS OF ALABAMA STOP PLEASE BE ASSURED BENEFIT BRAZIL
WILL DERIVE FROM REFERRED VISIT IF SIDETRACKED AT LEAST
PARTLY INTO NONOFFICIAL AMERICAN SETUPS IN ALL FIELDS
OF ACTIVITY STOP WITH ADVANCED THANKS YOUR ATTENTION AM
RESPECTFULLY YOURS

MARIO TEBYRICA REFERENCE ARMCO INTERNATIONAL MIDDLETOWN OHIO

(2)

932.11/2-1662

FILED

MAR 12 1962

0661

In reply refer to
U/PA

March 7 1962

Dear Mr. Tebyrica:

Your telegram of February 16, 1962, to President Kennedy has been referred to me for acknowledgement. We appreciate your suggestions for President Goulart's visit to the United States.

This Office is planning a five-day official visit for President Goulart, beginning April 3. During this time, he will see much of our free enterprise system, meet with labor leaders and businessmen, and visit business and financial institutions in Washington and New York City. President Goulart also may visit several other American cities during a brief unofficial tour, but unfortunately a visit to Alabama cannot be scheduled in his itinerary.

We sincerely appreciate your interest in the success of this visit and we will keep your suggestions in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol

Mr. Mario Tebyrica,
Araco International,
Middletown, Ohio.

U/PR:ENW:Williams:ms 2/28/62

FW 732.11/2-1062

0662

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ACTION SLIP
(To Remain With Correspondence)

2/21

TO: ARA - Mr. Chase Control # 2A72

Date February 21, 1962

Subject: 2/16/62 telegram to the President from Mario Tebyrica re President Goulart's visit to the US.

ACTION:

* PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
RETURN BASIC CORRESPONDENCE
WITH REPLY. IF DELAYED CALL
TELEPHONE EXTENSION BELOW.

For appropriate handling.

For direct reply.

* Prepare reply.

A response for signature by the _____

should be submitted to S/S by _____.

Appropriate clearances

should be obtained, including _____.

For your information.

Remarks:

cc:

Warren J. Henderson
S/S-RO
Ext. 3195

M-888
2-61

GPO 9 2349 5

0663

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

EST
EST/B

TO: ARA - Mr. Chase

Control # 2879

Date February 21, 1962

Subject: 2/16/62 telegram to the President from Mario Tobyrca re President Goulart's visit to the US.

ACTION:

For appropriate handling. *2/21*

For direct reply.

Prepare reply.

* PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
RETURN BASIC CORRESPONDENCE
WITH REPLY. IF DELAYED CALL
TELEPHONE EXTENSION BELOW.

A response for signature by the _____

should be submitted to S/S by _____.

Appropriate clearances

should be obtained, including _____.

For your information.

Remarks:

cc:

WAR
Warren A. Henderson
S/S-RO
Ext. 3195

4-229
2-61

GPO B 23465

0664

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

2879

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary
Department of State

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Date February 17, 1962

FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks:

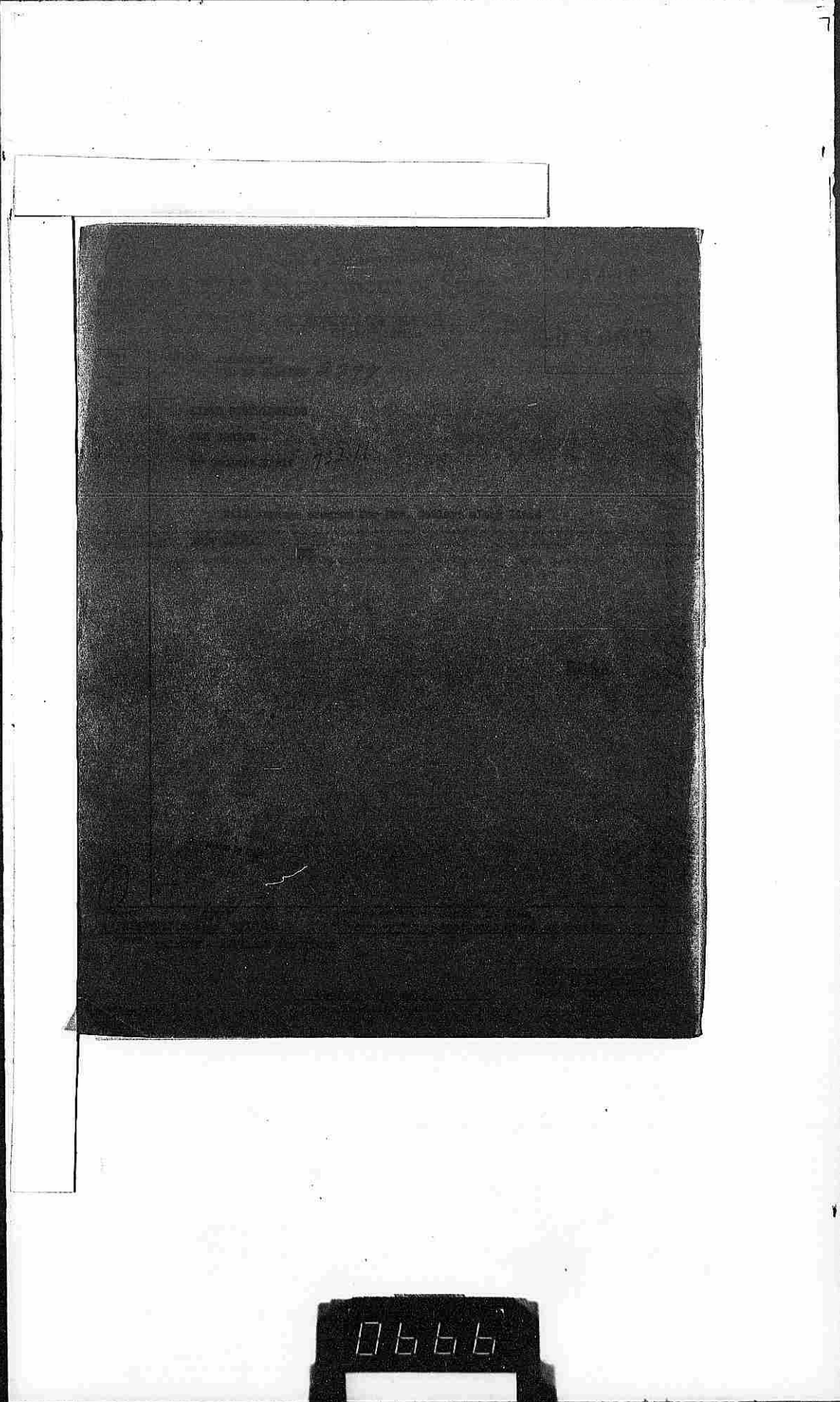
78A-McChord
FAN

By direction of the President:

Ralph A. Dungan
Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President

F.W. 732.11/2-1662

0665



0666

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

~~RAA~~
~~ARA~~
RMR

February 21, 1962

file
ARA/EST/6/100
2/19/62

U - Mr. Ball

My inclination is to concur with Alex's recommendation. It seems to me if we weaken here, we let ourselves in for a great many of these. However, I do not feel I have enough perspective to make any final judgment.

732.11/2-21-62
2:00 PM '62

Geo
George C. McGhee

Memoranda on President Goulart's visit

FILED
MAR 12 2 00 PM '62

Microfilmed by RMR

① 3-862

0667

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY

February 21, 1962

file
A & A / E 57 / 6
J. M. Jones
3/19/62

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

C does not concur in the attached Battle-to-Bundy memorandum which recommends raising the level of President Coulart's trip to that of a modified state visit. The points at issue -- namely 1) a dinner at the White House rather than a luncheon, and 2) attendance by the President and Mrs. Kennedy at a return function, are precisely the points which have been raised in connection with every other Presidential Guest category visit and pressures have been successfully resisted. These are the points which were specifically designed to save the President's time and which are the principal value of the establishment of the Presidential Guest type of visit.

If we give in on these points we can expect that it will be impossible to hold the line on Presidential Guest visits and there will shortly be no distinction, as far as the demands on the President's time is concerned, between Presidential Guest visits and full-scale state visits.


U. Alexis Johnson

732.11/2-2162
MAR 12 2 00 PM '62

G:FMeloy, Jr:mlh

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Microfilm ED 8446

3-862

0668

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT

3-862

TO: *ARA*

FROM: RM/R

Please mark this paper "File" (with the date, office symbol and initials) if action has been completed, and return to RM/R. This is required under Section 183.24, Manual of Regulations and Procedures, December 7, 1956.

Thank you.

DJ.
RM/R

M-189
12-11-56

0669

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *file*
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

(6)

TO: ARA *Chase*

EST_{1/6}

now academic

HW

0670

Grant
T. ROSEN
URGENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE UNDER SECRETARY

February 27, 1962
W. Ball

To: S/S - RO
From: U - Arthur Hartman *AH*

Mr. Ball concurred in the position taken by Alex Johnson (see note attached) and so informed Mr. Goodwin.

Attachments:

Memoranda re President Goulart's Visit.

0671

S/S -

Mr. Goodwin requests
that this memorandum
be sent to White House
as soon as possible today,
since Ambassador Campos
is leaving for Brazil today.

H. Williams

2/21,
1945

0672

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

*Not sent
to White
House*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Visit of President of Brazil
to the United States

President Goulart of Brazil was extended an invitation for a visit to the United States in the Presidential Guest category. The invitation was accepted on that basis and is scheduled to begin on April 3. However, in the discussion of the visit, the Brazilian Government, both through the Foreign Ministry in Rio de Janeiro and through Ambassador Campos here, has requested a number of revisions in our suggested program, three of which go beyond the Presidential Guest format approved by the President.

The Brazilians wish (1) a dinner at the White House rather than a luncheon, (2) attendance by the President and Mrs. Kennedy at a return function given by President Goulart, and (3) a motorcade in the course of arrival. Our Embassy reports that officials of the Foreign Ministry have shown obvious sensitivity to what they feel is treatment of President Goulart as a second-class visitor. (President Quadros had been invited for a State Visit prior to his resignation last August.) Though our Embassy is not certain that President Goulart has been consulted on all the requested revisions, Ambassador Campos presented at least the second of those mentioned above as the request of the Brazilian President. In any event, if we are to have President Goulart as a visitor, we wish to the extent feasible to arrange a program which will please him.

On our own side, the President has indicated his desire that the official portion of President Goulart's visit be extended to include a high-level briefing for the visitor at the Strategic Air Command Headquarters at Omaha.

Under the circumstances, we believe that it would be in our interest to raise the level of President Goulart's trip to that of

a modified

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- 2 -

a modified State Visit. By so doing we could accommodate the principal requests of the Brazilian Government with regard to the program in Washington without setting undesirable precedents in the handling of the Presidential Guest type of visit.

If the President should agree to raise the level of the visit, we would inform the Brazilian Government and proceed with the planning of the program on the basis of a modified State Visit.

L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary

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32

February 23, 1962

Dear Mr. Alberts:

On January 21, 1962, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter to the Senate regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Johnson of Hawaii to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the President's visit to the Northwest that as a guest of the President.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter written today to the Senate regarding a change in the date of President Johnson's visit.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Frederick S. Butler
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure
Copy of letter to the Senate.

cc: Mr. Alberts,
Bureau of Information.

[Signature] 2/23/62
WJR - Mr. Williams (in return)
- Enclosed 2/23/62

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MR 7/11/21

(2)

0675

32

February 23, 1962

Dear Senator Dickson:

On January 31, 1962, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter to the Vice President regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Castello of Brazil to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the Washington portion of his forthcoming visit as a guest of the President.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter written today to the Vice President indicating a change in the date of President Castello's visit.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Frederick G. Batten
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to
Vice President.

The Honorable
Frederic M. Hollister Dickson,
United States Senate.

[Handwritten initials]
AEB:EST/B:JWW/1/onszec 2/21/62
U/PR - W. Williams (in substance) *[Signature]*
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XR 7/11/21

(2)

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32

February 23, 1962

Dear Senator Mansfield:

On January 21, 1962, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter to the Vice President regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Gonzalez of Brazil to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the Washington portion of his forthcoming visit as a guest of the President.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter written today to the Vice President indicating a change in the date of President Gonzalez's visit.

Respectfully,

FJ
Frederick S. Jettom
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to
Vice President.

The Honorable
Mike Mansfield,
United States Senate.

microfilm 100-8588

(2)

ARA:SET/B:JWH:leah:sec 2/21/62

U/PR - Mr. Williams (in return)
grr

732.11/2-2362

NR 7/1/21

0677

February 23, 1962

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On January 31, 1962, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter to the Vice President regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Goulart of Brazil to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the Washington portion of his forthcoming visit as a guest of the President.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter written today to the Vice President indicating a change in the date of President Goulart's visit.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Frederick G. Bolton
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to
Vice President.

The Honorable
J. W. Fulbright,
Chairman,
Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

3

ARREST/B:JWM:lb:msc 2/21/62
[Handwritten signature]

microfilmed by RMB

732.11/2-2362

KA 7/11/21

0678

82

February 23, 1962

Dear Mr. Halleck:

On January 21, 1962, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter to the Speaker regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Goulbourn of Brazil to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the Washington part of his forthcoming visit as a guest of the President.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter written today to the Speaker indicating a change in the date of President Goulbourn's visit.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Frederick C. Sutton
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to
the Speaker.

The Honorable
Charles A. Halleck,
House of Representatives.

[Handwritten mark]

MAEST/B:J [unclear] 2/21/62
U/P.R. [unclear] (jwm)

microfilm 62 BY [unclear]

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XA 711.21

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32

February 23, 1962

Dear Mr. Chadwick:

On January 31, 1962, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter to the Speaker regarding the possible extension of an invitation to President Goulart of Brazil to address a joint meeting of Congress in the course of the Washington portion of his forthcoming visit as a guest of the President.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter written today to the Speaker indicating a change in the date of President Goulart's visit.

Respectfully,

FC
Frederick C. Fulton
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to the Speaker.

The Honorable
Thomas H. Morgan,
Chairman,
House Foreign Affairs Committee,
Committee on Foreign Affairs

Microfilmed by [unclear]

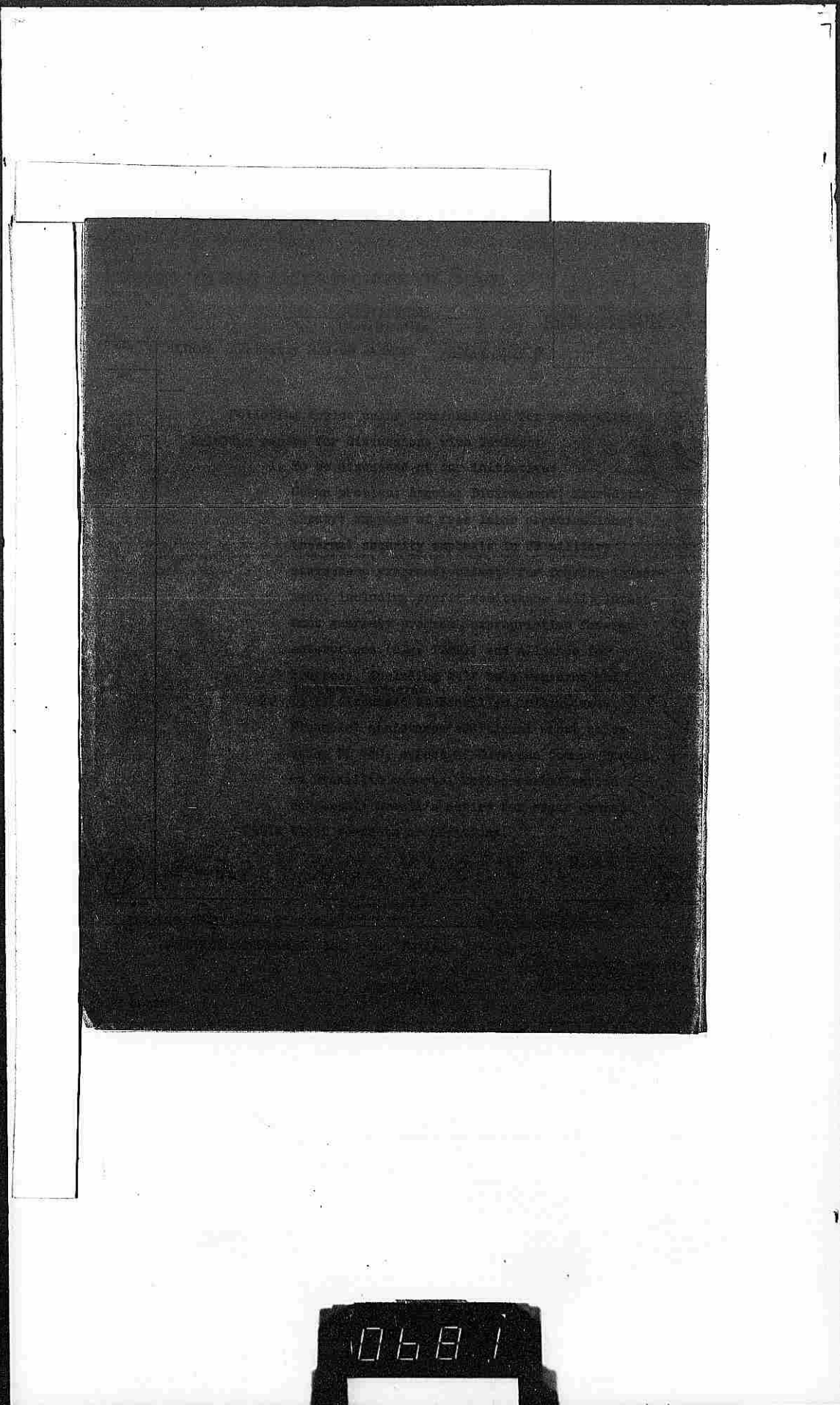
AM 12571/DJW/15012202 2/21/62

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W.R. Williams (in substance) fms

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XR 7/11.21

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PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/2-2762

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

683
DESP. NO.

NR 832100

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

371.04
February 27, 1962

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REF :

MAR - 3 1962

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19 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D 3-5	DEPT. I R P O OTHER	ARMY REP-1 INR-5 SIP-1 JCS-3 IO-2 IAA-3 E-3 G-1 CIA-15 OSD-3 Army-5 Navy-3 State-5 AM-2
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SUBJECT: Conversation Between President Goulart and Ambassador Gordon Laranjeiras Palace, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m., February 14, 1962
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
 MAR 6 1962
 file 810
 5/7/62

President Goulart had just come from a meeting on agrarian reform, a topic to be considered at the next cabinet meeting. He mentioned the discussion in São Paulo earlier in the week with a special committee of jurists on this subject who had been considering possible means of side-stepping the constitutional requirement for full advance payment for expropriating land. He saw little chance of this being done, and concluded that some constitutional amendment would be required, so that land owners could be compensated over an extended time period. He also said that there had been discussion in cabinet circles of international financing for land transfers, but he had rejected this idea as totally unrealistic. He felt that foreign assistance could legitimately be sought for farm machines, fertilizers, seeds, marketing and distribution facilities, etc., but that the land transfer problem itself was purely Brazilian one which must be settled internally.

The President then turned to the Punta del Este meeting of foreign ministers. He said that he felt that this was a major victory for the United States and that the unequivocal condemnation of the Communist regime in Cuba and the finding of incompatibility between the Cuban regime and the Inter-American system would greatly assist in making Fidelismo unrespectable in the other Latin American countries. Moreover, he asserted that Brazil's independent stand at Punta del Este will make all the more valuable Brazilian cooperation with the United States on other foreign policy fronts, such as the forthcoming disarmament conference or other world-wide aspects of the cold war. He argued that all the world would recognize that a Brazilian stand in these matters allied with the United States was reached independently, and not simply as the reflex of a satellite relationship.

He then digressed to say that Alexei Adjubei, Khrushchev's son-in-law, during his recent talk with Goulart, had said with great emphasis that he was confident that the Berlin crisis would not lead to war, and that Khrushchev was prepared to accept compromises on this subject in order to find a peaceful solution. On the other hand, the Soviet Union was deeply concerned about internal

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Page 2
Despatch 683
Rio de Janeiro

developments within France and West Germany, which Adjubei thought might lead to militarist regimes which would be of great danger to Russia. Adjubei said that he had recently spent a full month in France, and he saw the most serious danger there of an open clash between the forces of the extreme Right and the extreme Left. In such a case, he said that the Soviet Union would have to intervene, because events in Western Europe were a matter of life and death to all countries. Cuba, on the other hand, was very remote from Russia, of little interest to them, and indeed something of a nuisance from the Soviet point of view.

President Goulart then asked about American reactions to the Punta del Este conference. I said that I had not been able while in Washington to make a thorough canvass of public and Congressional reactions. I did have the impression, however, that owing to the stress by President Kennedy and Secretary Rusk on the wide area of agreement among twenty countries, and their minimization of the divergencies, the balance of opinion was fairly favorable. I said that some sections of American opinion were clearly disappointed by the abstention of six countries from the vote to exclude Cuba from the Organization of American States, and that these groups focused their disappointment on Brazil as the leader of the minority group.

I then shifted the ground of the conversation by pointing out that a more important subject of concern in responsible American quarters regarding relationships with Brazil had to do with the questions of political and economic stability and self-help under the terms of the Alliance for Progress. The subjects were related, since internal political weakness was supposed to be the major reason for the abstention of the six at Punta del Este. I cited the Mansfield report as representative of a common view that Brazilian governmental weakness, economic and social deterioration, continuing inflation, and apparent difficulties in attacking a wide range of outstanding problems boded ill for the future of this country.

President Goulart interrupted to say that the appearance of governmental weakness was entirely accurate. He castigated in vigorous terms the present "hybrid regime" as being neither parliamentary nor presidential. He said that cabinet members and congressional leaders were now motivated by short-term electoral considerations which prevented them from tackling problems on a national basis. He then forecast that by about mid-April, ~~1964~~ immediately after his return from the United States "when my position should be fortified," the present cabinet would break up because of the desire of its members to anticipate the constitutional date for "disincompatibilization". He said that he then intended to appoint a cabinet of technicians -- men of "great integrity, reputation, and capacity drawn from all regions and all groups in the community" -- none of whom would have any electoral ax to grind and who could give the country a program of democratic progress.

I then outlined the essential areas of our concern in connection with the Alliance for Progress under four heads: (1) the need for an effective stabilization effort to reduce the rate of inflation, (2) a program for the Northeast, including an immediate attack on impact projects (in this connection I described

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Page 3
Despatch 683
Rio de Janeiro

the negotiating status of the Bohan recommendations), (3) other medium-term action projects, related to the stabilization effort and focused on the most urgent economic and social needs, and (4) preparation of a long-term plan for economic and social development.

Concerning the stabilization effort, the President agreed in general terms on the need to fight inflation, emphasizing especially the need to reduce budgetary expenditures. He said that his proposed cabinet of technicians would be able to do this, whereas a cabinet of politicians could not be effective on this front in an election year.

With respect to the Northeast, the President had indicated the greatest interest in and satisfaction with the development of the Bohan report, and volunteered to ensure the presence of Celso Furtado in Rio at any time we desired him, even if he had to release Furtado from his commitments to the current meeting in Chile of the Committee of Nine.

With respect to other action projects, the President asked my reaction to the work being done by the special cabinet committee and the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico (BNDE). I told him that I had not yet seen the list of projects but had the impression that many of them were less ready for definitive consideration than the newspaper publicity would have suggested. He then reiterated his personal preference for concentration on social projects with immediate impact, which he felt were more important than long-term economic projects. After some discussion of this point, he agreed that economic projects were also of great importance, especially because of the need for jobs for the growing urban labor force, and recognized the desirability of long-term development programming to provide for such projects.

We then turned to the oil shale question, on which his reactions have been separately reported in Embassy telegram No. 1917. I closed this part of the discussion by reiterating in summary the four points outlined above on which we felt parallel forward progress should be sought.

The talk ended with a brief discussion of the consequences of Jânio Quadros' expected return on March 8 or 9. President Goulart said that he welcomed the imminent prospect of Jânio's return. While abroad, Jânio was able to maintain his mystique as a forceful, popular leader, but when he came back he would be unable to avoid embarrassing explanations of his resignation, the reasons for his failure to appeal to the people against the alleged sins of the Congress, etc. The President repeated what he had said on an earlier occasion about Jânio's personal cowardice, pointing out that Jânio's friends had just asked the Minister of Justice to assure Jânio's personal security. He was much too frightened of assassination to lead a dramatic movement in the streets. The President thought that Jânio's continuing popularity was very substantial, but highly exaggerated by the press, and that it would rapidly subside once Jânio was back in Brazil.

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Page 4
Despatch 683
Rio de Janeiro

The President ended by saying that it was imperative to strengthen the Government during the coming months. Unless this were done, democracy in Brazil was near the end of its rope. There would be a serious danger of a military coup followed by a violent reaction from the Left, leading to "unforeseeable consequences". Despite all these troubles, however, he continued to feel great confidence in the country's capacity. There had been substantial progress even during all the uncertainty of the last year, and the progress over the last decade had been very great. With a modicum of governmental resolution he believed that both the short-run causes for discontent and the longer run structural reforms needed in the country could be achieved.

Lincoln Gordon (per MB)
Lincoln Gordon

Distribution: Ambassador, DCM, MINECON, POL, ~~SEEN~~ ECON;

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

Control: 16997 23

Rec'd: February 27, 1962

9:15 p.m.

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

INFO:

RM/R FILES

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1962, February 27, 8 p.m.

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Re Department's telegram 2353.

Re paragraph one suggest Cuban problem be discussed in broad context hemispheric relations and future OAS, and Angola question in context Brazilian attitudes in UN. Under US military assistance, civic action programs might be linked with internal security emphasis. Suggest also Air Force-Navy conflict over embarked aviation deserves discussion as significant unjustifiable drain on finances and manpower which also adversely affects internal security.

GOB has not yet prepared agenda but subjects listed REFTEL appear likely. Presume Department will revise stabilization program, tax reform, etc., in connection financial assistance; and broad coffee policy connection coffee stabilization agreement.

Re financial assistance, Brazilians expected raise development loans for 43 projects (\$583 million) presented Embassy February 21. Grand team members AID can brief fully on this matter, which substantially unchanged since team's departure. Babacu nut project in which President Goulart strongly interested according US businessman William Sweet, also possibility. Mr. Dyche, member Grand team, can brief.

GORDON

KEA:6

reclassified by RMR

Note: Mr. Wilson (EST) informed, 2/26/62, CWO-H.

* This copy must be returned to RMR's custody with no reproduction from this copy is prohibited unless unclassified

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
& OFFICE SYMBOL		

73211

EST/B - Justice 4-19-62

NO 1962

732.11/2-2762

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0686

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PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/2-2762

FROM : Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

663
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

February 27, 1962
DATE

MAR - 3 1962

REF :

19 File Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
3-5	0	0

REPL INR-5 SIP-1-3-3 IO-2 IRA-3 E-3 G-1
CIA-15 OSD-3 Army-5 Navy-3 AID-3 NSA-3 NSG-2

SUBJECT: Conversation Between President Goulart and Ambassador Gordon,
Laranjeiras Palace, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m., February 14, 1962

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Page 2
Despatch 683
Rio de Janeiro

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Page 3
Despatch 663
Rio de Janeiro

the negotiating status of the Bohan recommendations), (3) other medium-term action projects, related to the stabilization effort and focused on the most urgent economic and social needs, and (4) preparation of a long-term plan for economic and social development.

Concerning the stabilization effort, the President agreed in general terms on the need to fight inflation, emphasizing especially the need to reduce budgetary expenditures. He said that his proposed cabinet of technicians would be able to do this, whereas a cabinet of politicians could not be effective on this front in an election year.

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Page 4
Despatch 663
Rio de Janeiro

The President ended by saying that it was imperative to strengthen the Government during the coming months. Unless this were done, democracy in Brazil was near the end of its rope. There would be a serious danger of a military coup followed by a violent reaction from the Left, leading to "unforeseeable consequences". Despite all these troubles, however, he continued to feel great confidence in the country's capacity. There had been substantial progress even during all the uncertainty of the last year, and the progress over the last decade had been very great. With a modicum of governmental resolution he believed that both the short-run causes for discontent and the longer run structural reforms needed in the country could be achieved.

Lincoln Gordon (per RB)
Lincoln Gordon

Distribution: Ambassador, DCM, MINECON, POL, EGEN ECON

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Department of State

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Control: 17690
Rec'd: February 28, 1962
7:48pm

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1965, February 28, 3 p.m.

Goulart Visit.

Regret almost total disorganization GOB preparations for Goulart visit has made it impossible provide Department with information urgently needed for planning purposes on Washington end.

Composition of official party and accompanying press group still undetermined, only firm decision being that Mrs. Goulart will not accompany President. Foreign Office, which fully aware customary limitation size official parties, says Goulart now thinking in terms party of 30-35, including inter alia members Congress, military Chiefs of Staff and leading editors.

Re other questions raised DEPTTEL 2143, difficult make specific recommendation re gift without knowing possible price range. Since however Goulart known to be serious horseman and rancher suggest possibility relating gift to this interest. Apart from latter, no useful information developed on President's likes, dislikes or personal interests. Appear be no dietary limitations.

Point (5) DEPTTEL 2143 covered EMBTEL 1962. In addition specific subjects mentioned latter message and DEPTTEL 2353 suggest Department keep in mind recommendation EMBTEL 946 that there be frank discussion with Goulart of "dangers of ending up inside Communist tiger".

Ambassador Campos and Foreign Minister proceeding Brasilia

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			

RIO 1935

732.11/2-2832

0691

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 1965, February 28, 3 p.m., from: Rio de Janeiro

today and will endeavor get firm answers from President on unresolved details of visit, including duration and itinerary. (Present indications are President may wish confine visit to two days Washington, one day New York and possible stop at Omaha en route Mexico.)

GORDON

MRJ

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0692

57
OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: CABLE
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CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

00698

MAR 1 9 02 PM '62

Date: ACTION: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Info:

Your 1965. 132 1/2 22862 2399

With regard also official party wish emphasize importance ~~of~~ limitations a and b ~~set forth~~ set forth paragraphs of A-97. FYI Disregard price in making gift suggestions. Department often able obtain gifts at favorable discounts. Budget permits expenditure \$500 to \$700 but can spend up to \$1000 in special cases. END FYI Embassy requested forward soonest any suggestions for inclusion in welcoming statement, luncheon toast, response to Goulart toast, dinner toast and farewell statement. END

D

RUSH

RTD 2399

732.11/2-2852

Approved by: [Signature] / Approved, transmitted and
Classified by: [Signature] / Classification Authority: [Signature]

Comments: U/S - Mr. Williams (is substance) [Signature]

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OUTGOING MESSAGE Department of State

13421

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FEB 28 8 14 PM '62

TO: ACTION: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 2384

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Deptal 2320

732.11

After careful consideration decision has been reached that would be unwise from standpoint of undesirable precedent to (1) break established format Presidential Guest visit to ~~accommodate~~ ^{accommodate} all Brazilian requests, or (2) ~~change~~ ^{change} Presidential Guest/State Visit category. However White House approval of suggestion for major change in established format of Presidential Guest visit now enables us meet one of major Brazilian desires. President has agreed that in case of Presidential Guests he will attend small return luncheon preferably staged hosted by visitor at Blair House. Because of extra demand on President's time can not expect not agree to return dinner rather than luncheon nor to White House dinner rather than luncheon. Any case believe luncheon more satisfactory occasion for useful meeting between President and visitor. President will accompany visitor by car from White House helicopter pad to Blair House. In this connection wish emphasize that program New York provides full scale blimp tape parade there.

We will inform Brazilian Embassy here and you should inform Fostin and Ambassador Caspary. This agency of required preparations must know content that above satisfactory to Dealer's.

Bank ASK

Approved by: [Signature] Date: 2/28/62
 Sent by: [Signature] 2/28/62
 101 - Mr. Caspary
 1/28 - Mr. [Signature]
 1 - Mr. [Signature]

Approved by: [Signature] Date: 2/28/62
 Sent by: [Signature] 2/28/62
 101 - Mr. [Signature]
 1/28 - Mr. [Signature]
 1 - Mr. [Signature]

FORM 2-61 127-122

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Classification

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Rio de Janeiro 2384
732.11/2-28-62

0694

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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47

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 813

ARA

Rec'd: March 2, 1962
1:12 AM

Info

FROM: Brasilia

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 2, March 1, 5 p.m.

SP

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 2, INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 17.

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INR

RMR

I have had talks with Foreign Minister, Consultor-General Antonio Balbino (close political adviser to President), other Cabinet ministers and finally Ambassador Campos and Gouthier (Brazilian Ambassador Rome) who had just returned from discussion with Goulart on forthcoming visit to US.

Very evident general nervousness on part administration as result what they suspect may be concerted campaign to vilify Brazil in general and Goulart regime in particular. They cite Barron's weekly article, NEW YORK TIMES edit, and McClellan report (see recent telegrams this subject).

Goulart questioned to Ambassador Campos and Gouthier whether he should make visit in face obviously hostile climate generated by elements opposed to constructive and friendly relations with US.

2 Although I still want more evidence in deeds before making considered judgment, I am impressed by fact that in recent weeks numerous influential (some very close to him) Brazilians of indisputable pro-American and anti-Communist stamp have expressed conviction that Goulart is resolved to pursue domestic policy moderate progressive lines and increasingly pro-American foreign policy. Appearance concerted anti-Brazilian press campaign constitutes serious obstacle to moving this way.

In this connection Goulart told Gouthier that it was easy and even popular when he had no responsibilities to be anti-American but as President he now knows it essential to country's future to work

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
OFFICE SYMBOL		

0695

INCOMING TELEGRAM

59
Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

38-L

UNCLASSIFIED

Control: 1546
Rec'd: March 2, 1962
3:07 pm

RIO 1986

Action
ARA
Info
SS
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USIA
INR
CIA
NSA

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1986, MARCH 2
PRIORITY

INFO:
RM/R FILES

file
ARA/ESS/6 June
3/6/62

PRESIDENT GOULART MADE FOLLOWING DECLARATION PRESS MARCH 1
RIO RE US PRESS CRITICISM BRAZIL:

"FIRST I WISH POINT OUT I AM INTRANSIGENT DEFENDER
FREEDOM PRESS. NEVERTHELESS I CONSIDER THAT AGGRESSIVE,
EVEN RUDE TONE CERTAIN RECENT EDITORIALS AND COMMENTARIES,
WITH APPEARANCE MANAGED PUBLICITY, PUBLISHED IN SOME
AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND DISSEMINATED IN BRAZIL THROUGH
VARIOUS AGENCIES, DOES NOT REPRESENT INTENTION CONTRIBUTE
TOWARD GOOD UNDERSTANDING THAT SHOULD EXIST, IN RECIPROCAL
INTEREST, BETWEEN BRAZIL AND US. BESIDES BEING UNJUST AND
DISTORTING OUR PURPOSES AND INTENTIONS, SUCH COMMENTARIES DO NOT
CONFORM TO UNDENIABLE OBLIGATION ADMIT, BETWEEN TWO NATIONS
SO FRATERALLY UNITED AS OURS, ONLY DIALOGUE OF TRUTH. HOWEVER
I CONVINCED GOVERNEMENT AND PEOPLE US DO NOT ENDORSE OR WELCOME
SUCH UNSEEMLY ATTITUDE WHICH, ON EVE JOURNEY FRIENDSHIP I GOING
MAKE US IN CORDIAL VISIT EMINENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT AND
AMERICAN PEOPLE, CLASHES SHOCKINGLY WITH TRADITIONS GALLANTRY
AND HOSPITALITY ROOSEVELT'S GREAT HOMELAND."

732.11/3-262

GORDON

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MAY 9 11 27 AM '62

JTC

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0696

064- 513-02 57
OUTCOMING PROGRAM Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

1575
MAR 3 5 50 PM '62

TO: ACHON: Ambassador, RIO DE JANEIRO

44-1174249

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

Reference Brasilia 2, RIO 1986.

3

Braslian Chargé has expressed similar concern to Department over extremely critical nature recent US press articles in connection with 1967 expropriation case, and adverse effects on climate for Goulart visit. He expressed opinion this made it even more important give Goulart all courtesies of chief of state. He was gratified President willing accept invitation to return Blair House luncheon to be hosted by Goulart and believed this would help. Department officers assured him USG's reception Goulart would not be affected by expropriation matter but readily acknowledged public and press reception would be less favorable if issue not resolved before visit. We have no evidence of organized press campaign against Brazil although Braslian Embassy believes IRI's stimulating press comment. Volume of telephone calls, telegrams and letters received by Department from US business men and Congressmen and others evidence extent interest and concern in US and general disapproval attitude and procedures of Governor Rio Grande do Sul.

We believe climate for Goulart visit can be improved only by actions on part Brazil and that in absence thereof, public statements by US officials such as you suggest while mollifying GCB would have appropriate elements US public and Congressional opinion. They might also be

Approved: ABA: [Signature]

Checked: ABA - Mr. Goodwin
EIV - Mr. Kilian

Approved: ABA - Mr. Woodward
Checked: [Signature]

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Classification

152-1173-262

0647

Page 2 of telegram to Ambassy, RIO DE JANEIRO

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

contrary to our interest in persuading GOB to resolve these issues.

If you are able to report that negotiations with Government of Rio Grande do Sul under aegis GOB are moving ahead favorably, President Kennedy will make optimistic answer to planted question at press conference March 7. Advise NIACT.

A means of ^{inspiring} ~~inspiring~~ further favorable publicity for Brazil in U.S. press would be replacement of profits remittance bill by alternative measure satisfactory to Brazilian and foreign business elements which would help restore confidence in Brazil as field for private investment and remove source of U.S. Congressional and public criticism. A beginning by GOB on execution of a stabilization program which we would acknowledge and accept as basis for approving further drawings under May 1961 aid package, would have strong positive effect. If IMF should approve and restore Brazil's drawing privileges, positive effect even greater.

US-Brazilian agreement on cooperative program for Northeast might provide a further basis for favorable publicity, although you and others have warned that what Brazilian people want is action not more programs and statements of intention. Suggest you consider whether upon reaching an agreement with SUDENE you would recommend President send letter to President Goulart restating in more concrete terms plans work with SUDENE for welfare people that region. If so request your suggestions for content such a letter.

If GOB cannot promote settlement recent expropriation, and especially if other forced expropriations take place as threatened, climate will undoubtedly deteriorate. If GOB feels foreign ownership public utilities cannot be tolerated longer for domestic political reasons, it might well give more serious consideration to proposal AMFORP.

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0698

Page 3 of telegram to Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO

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[for example, to accept valuation by neutral party, take payment over period years, and
reinvest equivalent amount in economic development enterprises in Brazil. END

RUSK

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0699

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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37

CONFIDENTIAL

CORRECTION ISSUED

3/6/62 2:30 p.m. Reg 1

Action

Control: 2428 NUMBERED

Rec'd: March 4, 1962

3:36pm

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro -Corrected Copy

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

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CAP

NO: 2013, March 3, 1 p.m.

PR

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USIA

Goulart Visit.

SY

IER

RMR

Re DEPTTEL 2384

A. R. A. E. S. T. / B

ju w 3-12-62

correction noted

Revised format outlined reference telegram discussed March 2 with Foreign Office Chief Protocol De Vincenzi who undertook inform Foreign Minister and Ambassador Campos and seek Presidential approval. (Since President Goulart spending carnival holidays in south this may take several days).

Re EMBTEL 1965 and Department telegram 2399, De Vincenzi said that as result discussions Foreign Minister and Campos with President in Brasilia, prospective size of Presidential party has been tentatively reduced from 30 or more to approximately 20, only 10 of whom would be regarded as members official party for Protocol purposes. Duration of visit also reprobnsidered, latest thinking being that President Goulart would proceed Washington-New York April 5, New York-Omaha April 7, and Omaha-Mexico City April 8.

GORDON

REE

Microfilm by RM/R

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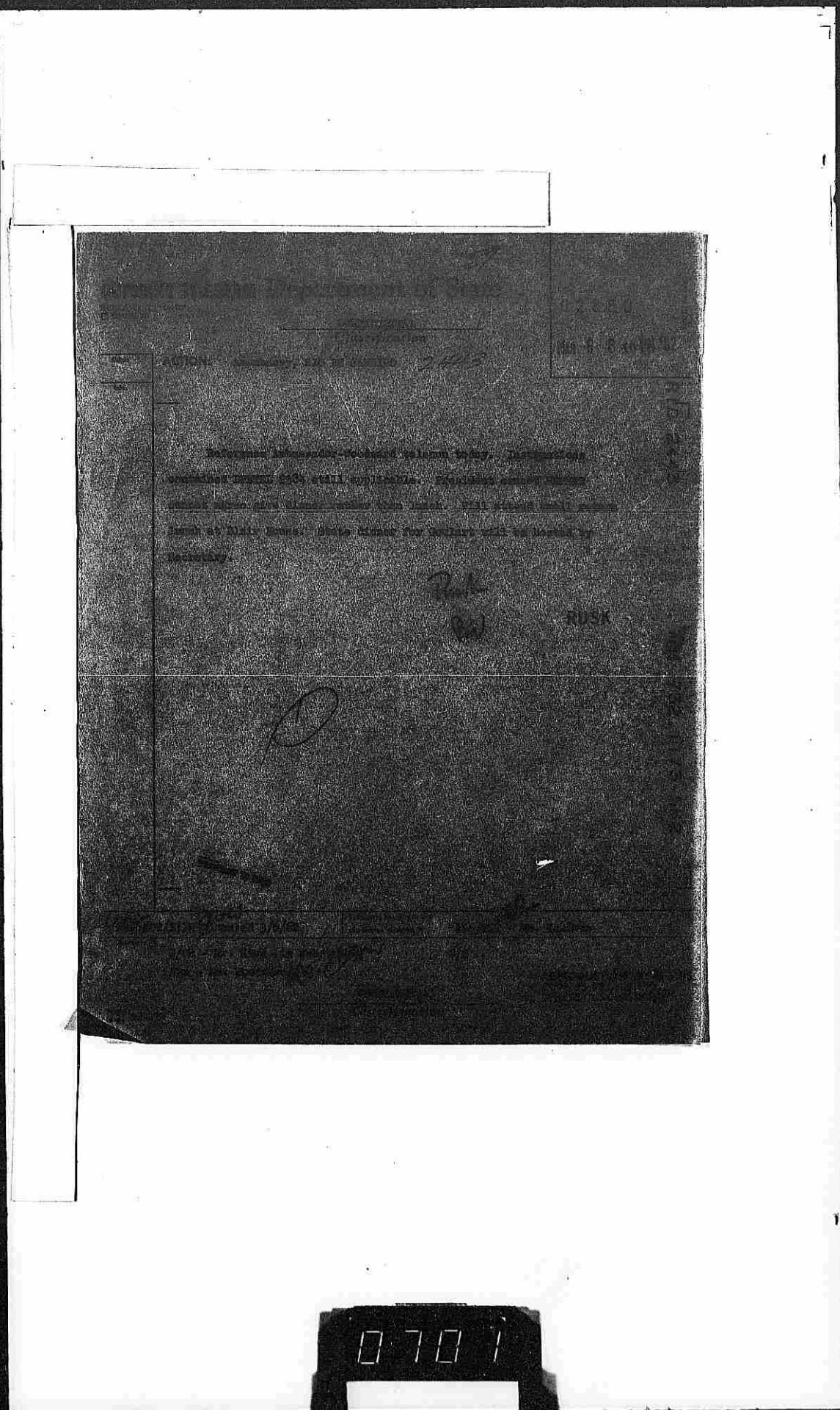
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OFFICE SYMBOL		

RIO 2013 732.11/5-362

0700



0701

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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57-W

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 4204

ARA

Rec'd: March 5, 1962
10:04 p.m.

Info

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

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NO: 2023, MARCH 6, 6 PM

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RE DEPTEL 2419

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RMR

I RECEIVED REFTEL ON RETURNING FROM 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT BAHIA. I RECOGNIZE SUBSTANTIVE POINTS MADE REFTEL BUT YOU SHOULD ALSO BEAR IN MIND THAT OVERDOSE UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY CAN BE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE. IN PARTICULAR, RUNS RISK OF ENCOURAGING ELEMENTS IN BRAZIL, INCLUDING BRIZZOLA AND SOME PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS, WHO DESIRE STIMULATE BAD BLOOD BETWEEN US, SABOTAGE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, AND FIND EXCUSE PERSUADE GOULART BACK OUT ON VISIT. AUTHOR PALACE STATEMENT MARCH 1 IS AMONG THESE ELEMENTS

ON SUBSTANCE TELEPHONE CASE, DANTAS WROTE BRIZZOLA FORMAL LETTER GIVING GOB APPRAISAL SITUATION AND REASONS FOR ARBITRATING COMPENSATION, TOGETHER WITH SPECIFIC PROCEDURAL PROPOSALS REPORTED EMBTEL 2006. NO ANSWER RECEIVED FROM BRIZZOLA BEFORE CARNAVAL HOLIDAYS BEGAN SATURDAY, AS YOU KNOW, VIRTUALLY ALL BRAZILIAN BUSINESS SUSPENDED FOR 4 FULL DAYS FOR CARNAVAL. I TELEPHONED DANTAS IN BRASILIA TODAY, FOUND THAT HE HAD TRIED TO REACH BRIZZOLA BY PHONE THIS MORNING WITHOUT SUCCESS, BUT STILL HOPES TO REACH HIM THIS EVENING AND WILL CALL ME.

UNLESS I TELEPHONE WOODWARD WITH LATER NEWS, DO NOT BELIEVE SITUATION YET RIPE FOR PLANTED PRESS CONFERENCE QUESTION. IF UNPLANTED QUESTION ARISES, HOWEVER, SUGGEST PRES REPLY THAT FEDERAL GOVT AND EMB CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS LOOKING TOWARD PROMPT AND AMICABLE SETTLEMENT COMPENSATION PROBLEM, THAT DISCUSSION TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED BY DISPERSION OFFICIALS FOR TRADITIONAL MAJOR CARNAVAL HOLIDAYS, BUT MATTER BEING

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OFFICE SYMBOL:				

RIO 2023 732.11/3-662 XR 832.051111 XR 611.32 XR 311.0032

0702

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 2023, MARCH 6, 6 PM, FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

ACTIVELY PURSUED LATER THIS WEEK, FYI, ITT OFFICIALS MITCHELL, WESTFALL AND HARKINS RETURNED NEW YORK AND LARRABEE TO BA MARCH 3.

ON SUBSTANCE OTHER POINTS REFERRED TO REFTEL, STABILIZATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS MOST ENCOURAGING AS REPORTED EMBTEL 2017. ON PROFITS REMISSION, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE NOW WORKING ACTIVELY, AND EFFORT BEING MADE GET SOME SORT PRELIMINARY REPORT PRIOR GOULART TRIP.

ON EXPROPRIATION, NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN VERY ADVANCED STATE FOR PEACEFUL TRANSFER BRAZILIAN TRACTION TELEPHONE SUBSIDIARIES. CAMPOS INFORMED ME TODAY THAT CABINET GROUP DISCUSSED WEDNESDAY SPEEDY REACTION TO AMFORP PROPOSALS WITH VIEW TO POSSIBLE ANNOUNCEMENT AS PART GOULART VISIT.

ON NORTHEAST PROGRAM, SUDENE NEGOTIATIONS GOING WELL, LUZZATO VISITS RECIFE THURSDAY, AND WE WILL RECOMMEND TIMING AND CHARACTER PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON PROGRAM AFTER HIS RETURN SUNDAY.

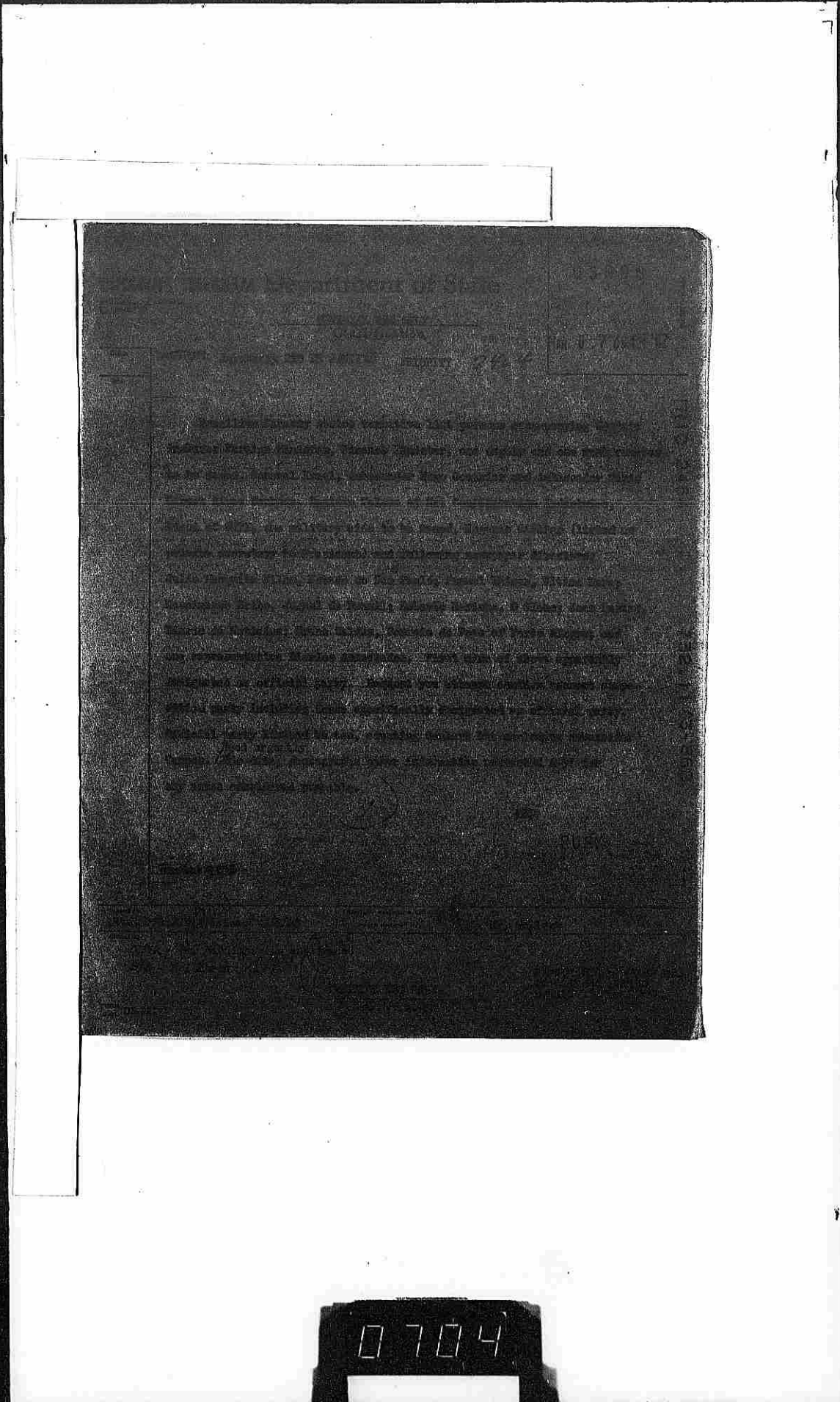
GORDON

CC-22

Note: Mr. Wellman (ARA) notified 3-6-CWO-JSW

CONFIDENTIAL

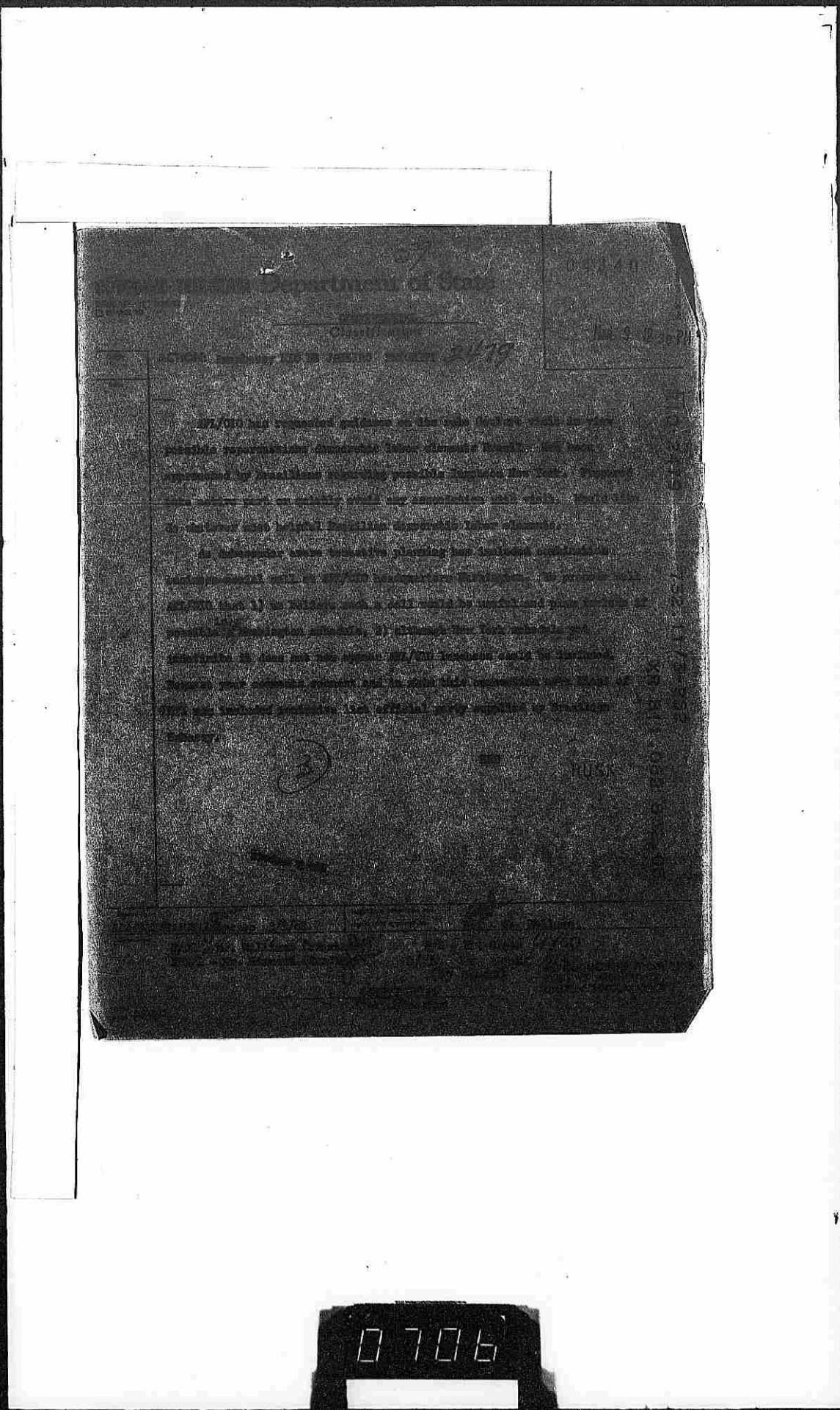
0703



0704

Department of State
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520
Date: 1/15/70
To: Mr. [illegible]
From: Mr. [illegible]
Subject: [illegible]

0705



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

March 9, 1962
MAR 9 PM 3 12

MEMO TO: ANGLIER BIDDLE DUKE
CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
OF PROTOCOL

FROM: ANNE LINCOLN

With reference to your memo of March 7th, enclosing the letter from Mr. Edward Kennedy requesting that Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kelly of Port Chester, New York be included in one of the events for President Goulart.

I cleared this yesterday with Mrs. Lincoln, and they have been sent an invitation to our luncheon here for the President of Brazil on April 3rd.

ANL

Anne Lincoln
for Letitia Baldrige
Social Secretary

811.47/3-962

ABD to Edward Kennedy
Re this

XR 738.11

②
microfilmed by RMR

0707

(6)

March 12, 1962

Memorandum to Mr. [unclear]

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I appreciate your suggestion that Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kelly of Port Chester, New York, be invited to an official luncheon for the President of Brazil.

They have been invited to attend the President's luncheon for President Goulart on April 3. They will also be invited to the State Dinner given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bush in honor of the Brazilian President on the evening of April 3.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol

811.47/3-962

microfilmed by RMR

Mr. Edward Kennedy,
1220 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

U/FR:EMWilliams

(2)

NR 732.11
March 13, 1962

0708

59 EST/13
INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

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NUMBERED

Action

Control: 7158

Rec'd: March 11, 1962

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 2061, March 10, 8 p.m.

CAP

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PRIORITY

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Goulart visit.

RMR

Reference Department telegram 2464.

List contained reference telegram is same as that shown Embassy last week by Foreign Office which, however, requested it not be transmitted since did not have final approval.

Re-check with Foreign Office confirms list as given with following additions to unofficial party: Ministers Raul de Vincenzi and Frank Mesquita, Foreign Office and presidential chiefs of protocol respectively. Among newspaper directors Roberto Marinho has dropped out and probably also Julio Mesquita Filho. Congressional members and military aide still unnamed.

Biographic data, photos, etc. by air pouch.

GORDON

HC/6

R 2061

732.11/3-1062

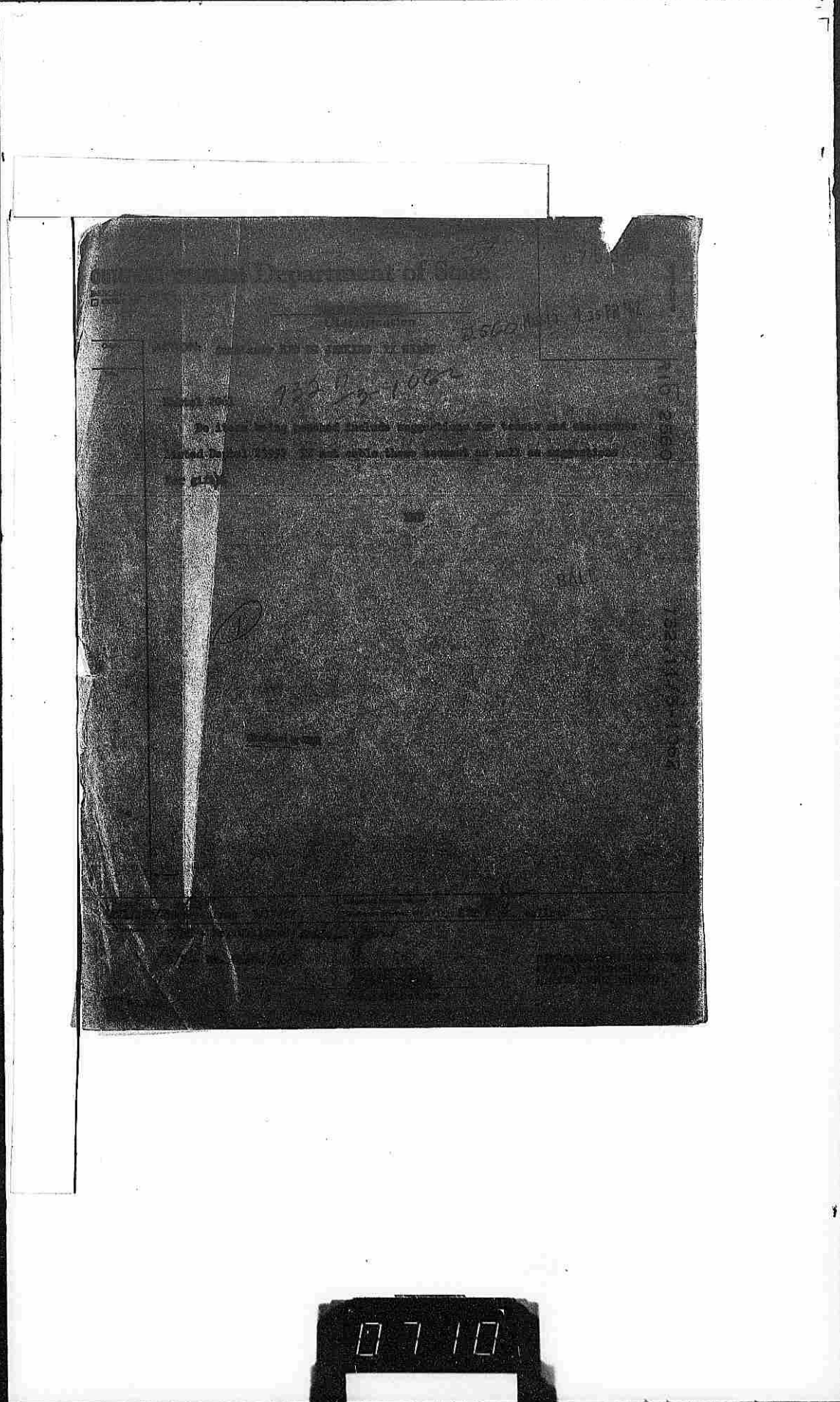
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MAY 11 1962

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OFFICE SYMBOL		

0709



0710

59 EST/B

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State PERMANENT RECORD COPY

42 CONTROL CONFIDENTIAL NUMBERED

Action Control: 7157 Rec'd: March 11, 1962 5 55 6:27 a.m.

ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro Info TO: Secretary of State

SS NO: 2062, March 10, 8 p.m.

GILBERTO CROCKETT DE SA, President Goulart's principal labor advisor and hatchet man, lunched with me today at his request primarily for purpose discussing labor aspects forthcoming Goulart visit.

Said he himself plans proceed to US approximately one week in advance of President to hold preliminary conversations US labor leaders concerning arrangements for visit. Crockett made strong appeal for "greater US understanding" his and Goulart's role in Brazilian labor movement, which he described as being designed to contain rather than abet Communists. He added Riani (who accompanying Goulart to US) also working to strengthen center against extremes of both right and left.

While Embassy views Crockett's protestation of innocence with great reserve, and while he would appear odd choice for emissary to US labor leaders in view his pro-Communist reputation, lack of English and lack of personal contacts in US (which he has never visited before), fact remains he is key figure in Brazilian labor picture and probably as close to Goulart personally as any of President's advisors. For this reason believe he should be treated with consideration and given appropriate assistance in working out details Goulart contacts with US labor (concerning which we understand Goulart will be guided by his recommendations). Also suggest AFL/CIO and USG labor specialists take advantage his presence for polite but profound cross-examination on Brazilian labor developments apparently contrary to interests democratic trade unionism. Crockett reminded that labor contacts only one aspect of visit and that will be necessary coordinate carefully with Department.

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OFFICE SYMBOL			

RIO 2062

332.062/3-1062

832.06

732.11

0711

Air Pouch **UNCLASSIFIED** For Department Use Only
 HANDLING INDICATOR
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH
 FROM : **Amconsulate Porto Alegre** 61
 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. **March 13, 1962**
 REF : **Consulate's despatch no 51, March 2, 1962** **MAR 13 1962**

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTIVITY	INFO	DEPT.	RM/R	REP	AF	ANA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	ICA
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3-20-62				3	5	10	3	3		8	3					

SUBJECT: **President Goulart Ends Vacation at São Borja**

President Goulart and his family vacationed during the Carnival holiday period, March 1-7, at his ranch at São Borja. The time was spent quietly; the only visitors he is known to have received were Governor Brizola and a commission representing the Truck Drivers Union.

On his return flight to Rio de Janeiro, the presidential plane (Viscount) landed at the Porto Alegre airfield and discharged Governor Brizola. President Goulart spent about an hour, before resuming his flight, speaking to military heads and other officials. On his return flight, General Penha Brasil, Commander of the Third Army, was a passenger.

As members of the local press began seeking his views on certain questions, the President stated that they knew more than he did about what had been going on recently in the world as at São Borja he didn't even have a radio. Therefore, as to the pending arrival of Janio Quadros, he had no comment to make. Concerning agrarian reform, the President replied that the Gaúchos were much better informed than he was. Dodging the press, the President commenced to talk privately with General Bevilacqua for an extended period.

Myra Bloom
 Myra Bloom
 American Consul

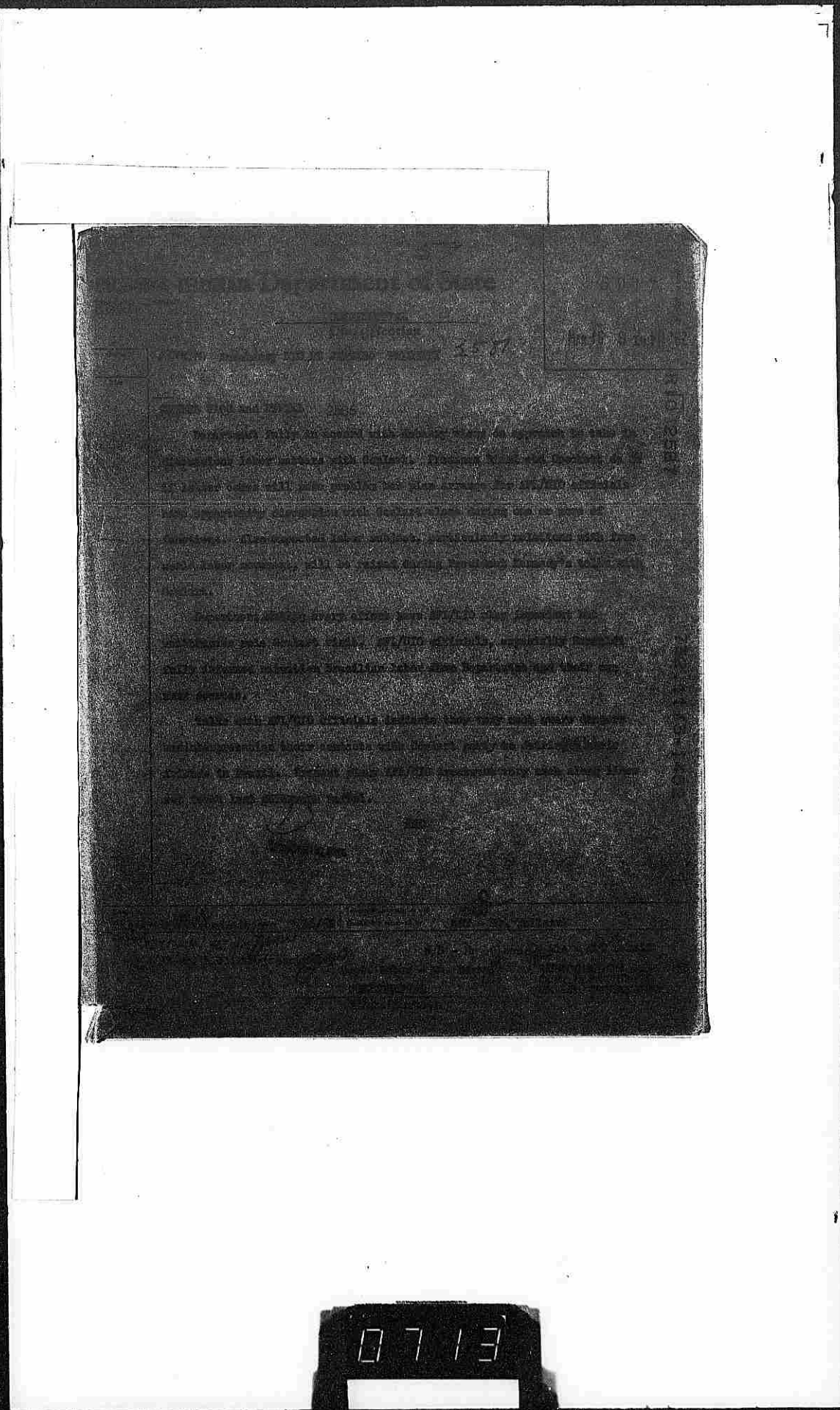
cc.: Embassy RIO

1/ General Pery Constante Bevilacqua, Commander of the 3rd Military Region (centering in Porto Alegre), whose very pre-Brizola letter supporting the recent telephone company expropriation was made public March 11th.

HRloom/zms **UNCLASSIFIED**
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0713

INCOMING TELEGRAM

57
Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 9780

Rec'd: March 15, 1962

2:10 AM

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

AC: [handwritten initials]

INFO: [handwritten initials]

RM/R FILES [handwritten initials]

Info

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2100, March 14, 9 p.m.

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PRIORITY

Re: Department telegram 2479 Embassy telegram 2062

In view key role President Goulart in Brazilian labor picture, believe AFL/CIO should play active part Goulart visit. While President and his advisors should be received with courtesy and consideration by US labor leaders, believe latter should not miss opportunity to express forthrightly to President their concern over Communist attempts gain control of labor movement in Latin America's largest and most important country. Delivery of Brazilian labor movement to Communists by its own leaders would constitute crucial victory for "Entreguismo Vermelho" and grave blow to hopes of free labor throughout hemisphere and free world.

In light continuing uncertainty as to Goulart's true motives vis-a-vis Brazilian labor movement, and as to whether he is fully aware extent to which his influence apparently being used (especially by Crockett de Sal) to fortify Communist influence and undermine position of Democratic elements in that movement, suggest these uncertainties might well be subjected to searching (but polite) scrutiny by US labor contacts, in effort obtain clearer picture Goulart's strategy and objectives in this field.

As specific instances administration's intervention labor field, believe AFL/CIO contacts should be fully briefed on recent CNTII and CNTC elections (concerning which Romualdi understood be well informed). Believe attitude President and his advisors toward ICFTU and ORIT should also be explored.

3
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RIO 2100

732.11/3-1462

XR 832.06 311.062

0714

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 2100, March 14, 9 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

While Goulart may well expect Riani and/or Crockett de Sal to participate any labor discussions, would hope opportunity could be found discuss most important labor issues with President alone. In any event believe AFL/CIO should to extent possible avoid mention of personalities in order not cloud issue unnecessarily with personal animosities.

Since Democratic labor elements Brazil likely view with considerable misgivings contacts Goulart, Riani and Crockett de Sal with AFL/CIO, recommend any public statements issued by latter as result such contacts emphasize frankness exchange of views and importance attached by AFL/CIO to strengthening Democratic labor in Brazil and avoid impression endorsement past activities Goulart et al in this field. Use might be made in this connection of President Kennedy's statement that "under Alliance for Progress Democratic labor movements of all countries have important role to play".

GORDON

RB

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0715

INCOMING TELEGRAM

59
Department of State

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44-43

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NUMBERED

Action

Control: 10565

Rec'd: March 16, 1962
1:06 a.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 2104, March 15, 3 p.m.

SP

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RMR

Samuel Wainer, Director ultra-nationalist left-leaning daily ULTIMA HORA and prospective member Goulart encourage forthcoming visit to US, informs me he proceeding US approximately 10 days in advance Goulart and would like special interview with President Kennedy. I explained difficulty accommodating such individual requests for interviews but promised refer his request to Washington.

In view predominantly unfriendly position ULTIMA HORA, and since this would be first such interview accorded Brazilian newspaper, Embassy does not recommend Wainer request be granted

Unaware whether it customary admit visiting foreign newsmen to President's collective press conferences, but believe consideration might be given to inviting newspaper directors accompanying Goulart to attend such conference if one held during period they in Washington. Believe attendance Presidential Press Conference would have educative value for Wainer in particular.

GORDON

MCM-14

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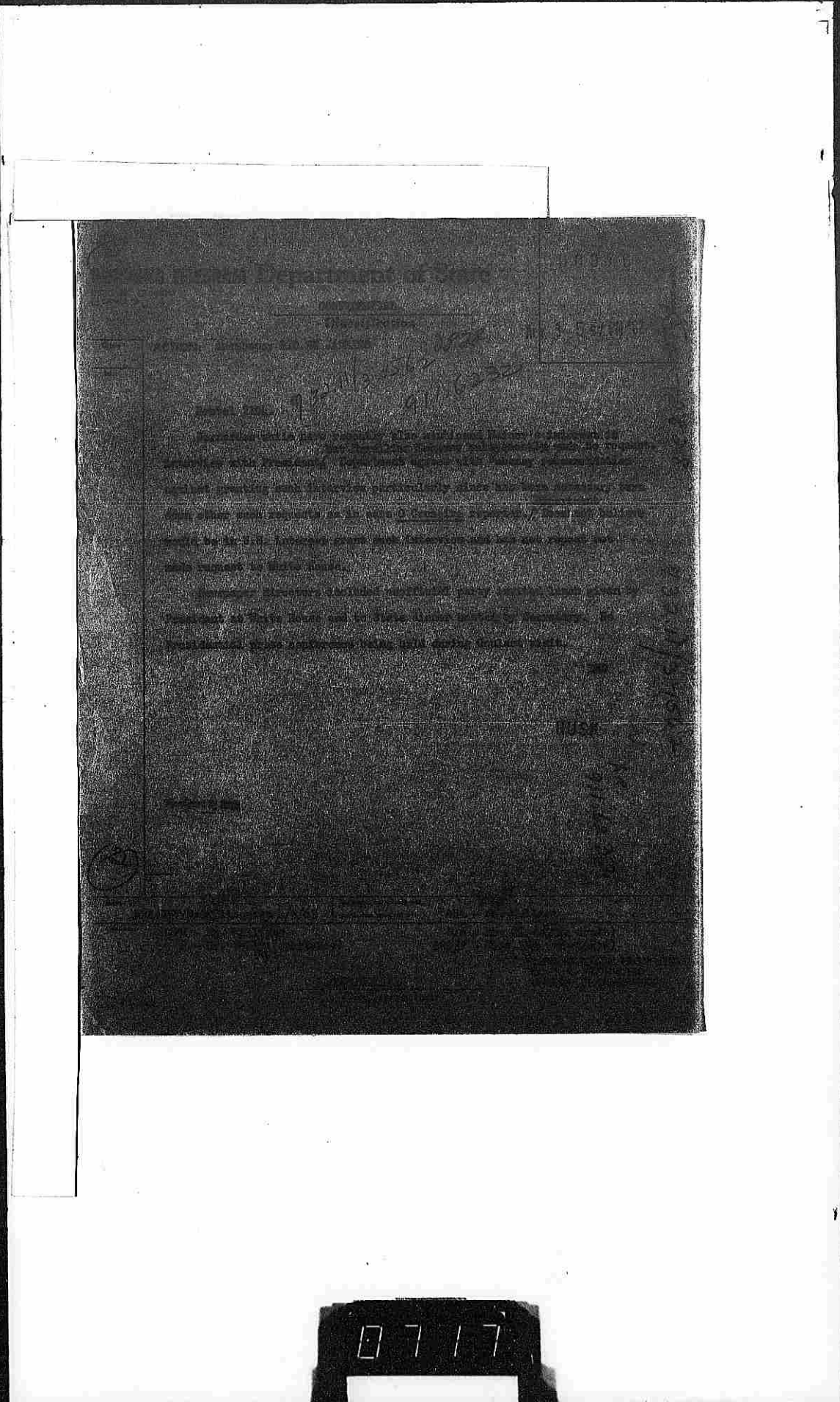
RI 0 2104

7320

44-5232/5-1588

12911.6232

0716



0717

March 27, 1962

Dear Congressman Judd:

I want to thank you for your letter of March 15, 1962 to the Secretary, inquiring whether or not President Ydigoras of Guatemala would be invited to see the President during the former's forthcoming visit to the United States. The Department is pleased to inform you that the President has already extended such an invitation to President Ydigoras, who has accepted.

On February 26, 1962 President Ydigoras issued an official statement to the press announcing that he planned to attend a dedication ceremony in Miami. The announcement stated the President wished to go on to Washington where he would seek to address the Organisation of American States and also the United States Senate. In the days following this announcement approaches were made to our Embassy in Guatemala inquiring as to what arrangements could be made for President Ydigoras' visit in Washington. It was determined that convenient arrangements could not be made for the period (April 14-17) that the Guatemalan President had indicated he would be in Washington. It was suggested that if he could delay his visit then the President would like to have luncheon with him on April 30. President Ydigoras has delayed his trip and has accepted the President's invitation. Also, arrangements are being made for an informal reception of President Ydigoras by members of Congress on the afternoon of April 30.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Walter H. Judd,
House of Representatives.

3/23/62

7/14.11/3-1562

NR 733.11

0718

WALTER H. JUDG
The Hon. Chairman

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 15, 1962

65 S
ACTION
is assigned to
ARA

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On April 3, as I understand it, President Jono Goulart of Brazil, who was the cause of much of our difficulty at Punta del Este conference is going to be received by President Kennedy at the White House. That is proper. On April 13, President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes of Guatemala, who was a real pillar of strength in support of our position at the Punta del Este conference, arrives in Miami for the Pan American celebration. He is not invited to meet our President. Cannot that be changed?

For many years it has seemed to me, as you know, that we tend to reward our enemies and ignore our friends. We have not had much success in trying to win over enemies, and plenty of success in discouraging friends. It has been my observation that consistently the best way to influence favorably our opponents or the "neutrals" is to show that we stand by our friends. And little attentions, or "slights" are as important as dollars.

With highest esteem,

Respectfully yours,

Challenger

③

3/16/62

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Letter and enclosure
referred to page

7/11/11/3-25-62

12-732-11

0719

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Department of State

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Control: 11562

Action

Rec'd: March 16, 1962

ARA

9:45 pm

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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PR

NO: 2119, ^{March} May 16, 8 p.m.

P

USIA

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NIACT

Goulart Visit.

Re Department telegram 2560

Suggestions for toasts and statements listed Department telegram 2399 (with exception response to Goulart toast) airpouched attention ARA/EST: Wellman to arrive Monday March 19.

As indicated Embassy telegram 1965 believe Goulart gift might well be related his ranching interests. Suggest specifically fine saddle or hunting and/or fishing equipment such as matched set shotguns.

GORDON

MCM-14

23211
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from [unclear] 3-22-62
file [unclear]
3-22-62

RIO 2119

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0720

72

March 16, 1962

Dear Mr. Hurler:

At the request of Deputy Assistant Secretary Milton Barrall I am sending you a short biographic sketch for President João Goulart, of Brazil, who is to visit this country in early April as a guest of President Kennedy.

I understand that Mr. Carlos Lobo, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy here, and Mr. Edwin Williams, of the State Department's Office of Protocol, have discussed with Mr. H. R. Montant, Executive Director of the Pan American Society, the possibility of the Society's acting as joint host for a dinner for President Goulart in New York on April 6. As final plans are now being made for the program for the visit, they expect to be in touch with Mr. Montant again very soon.

The Department is appreciative of your interest in President Goulart's visit and of your help in making it a success.

Sincerely yours,

MED

Harvey E. Williams
Director
Office of East Coast Affairs

Enclosure:

Biographic Sketch of
President Goulart.

Mr. Frederick S. Hurler,
Emeritus President,
Pan American Society,
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York 20, New York.

Transmitted by MAIL

ARL:ST/S:JW:lc:msc 3/15/62

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732.11/3-16-62

0721

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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0610

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Origin SENT TO: SAC DX - 1
Info Omaha, Nebraska

FOR PROJECT OFFICER MAJOR KEGLEY AND CAPTAIN DEARS.

Your recommendations to have Brazilian press attend
General Power briefing with President Goulart party "OK".
Suggest you invite local press.

[Signature]
David J. Waters
Radio-TV Officer
Office of News

932.60/3-2062

2

Microfilmed by PMIE

NR 932.11

Drafted by *[Signature]*
P/ON:DJWaters:ls 3/20/62

Telegraph transmission and
classification approved by:

[Signature]
Lincoln White

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Rec'd: March 22, 1962

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

1:35

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2143, March 21, 3 PM

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Embassy telegram 2100 and Department telegram 2587

73214 substance communicated

Amabassador Gordon and Labor Attache today discussed President Goulart problem communism in Brazilian labor and its relationship President's reception by ALP-CIO. Attache outlined for President probable concern AFL-CIO over (1) assistance Communists received from Gilberto Chrockatt DA SA in case Sao Paulo paper workers (2) support by new CNTI Directorate to Communists against democratic leadership Rio de Janeiro construction workers local. Also mentioned problem CNTI international relationships in terms February 15 CNTI resolution favoring establishment new Latin American Confederation with Commle and Castro membership. President responded indicating inability give adequate attention labor since assumption presidency, criticized former CNTI leadership and expressed confidence Riani, Pelacani, Cerqueira not Communists; stated he controlled CNTI. President mentioned growth Communist influence in Brazilian labor last five years and his concern.

2 Attache indicated Communist nature CNTI resolution on Latin American Confederation and mentioned Cerqueira member WFTU General Council. Attache supported by Ambassador suggested possible establishment positive, helpful relationships between presidency and Brazilian democratic labor leadership, as exemplified by Previatti and Gatto. President deplored lack adequate personnel for such liaison.

President gave no clear negative reaction to suggestions or implied he felt interference, except possibly for statement indicating that matter would have to be handled indirectly and without US Embassy action, with which Ambassador and Attache agreed fully.

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RIO 2163

732.11/3-2162

XR 8348 EG 062

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-2-2163, March 21, 3 PM, from Rio de Janeiro

Suggest AFL-CIO re-emphasize specifically above points.
MEMO conversation being poached.

GORDON

COT

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Department of State

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ARA FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
Info TO: Secretary of State
SS NO: 2171, MARCH 21, 6 PM
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HAD TWO HOUR TALK WITH PRESIDENT GOULART MORNING MARCH 20
REVIEWING VARIOUS ASPECTS HIS FORTHCOMING TRIP. LABOR
PROBLEM, ON WHICH FISHBURN JOINED DISCUSSION, SEPARATELY REPORTED
EMBASSY TELEGRAM 2163. GOULART IN CONFIDENT MOOD.
GREATLY REASSURED BY POOR IMPACT QUADROS' SPEECH LAST WEEK.
SAID THAT AT SOUTHERN PARANA MEETING SATURDAY, 24 PREFECTS
WERE PRESENT WHO HAD BEEN STRONG QUADROS SUPPORTERS;
NOW ONLY TWO STILL JANISTA. GOVERNOR NEY BRAGA LIKEWISE
INDICATED DESIRE JOIN FORCES WITH GOULART, INCLUDING COMBINED
PDC, PTB LISTS FOR COMING ELECTIONS.

RMR GOULART EXPRESSED GRAVEST CONCERN PERONIST VICTORY AND
MILITARY-FRONDIZI REACTION IN ARGENTINA STATING THAT THIS
REINFORCED HIS CONVICTION THAT STABILIZATION EFFORT MUST
NOT IMPINGE UNFAIRLY ON WORKING CLASS AND THAT ALLIANCE FOR
PROGRESS MUST INCLUDE IMPACT PROJECTS OF VERY BROAD SOCIAL
APPEAL.

IN ADDITION TO WATER, PAVING AND POPULAR HOUSING, HE SINGLED
OUT FOR SPECIAL EMPHASIS IDEA OF FIXED OR MOBILE MEDICAL AND
DENTAL CENTERS FOR SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES NOW
LACKING SUCH FACILITIES. THIS IDEA ORIGINALLY SUGGESTED TO
HIM BY SAN TIAGO DANTAS WHO MENTIONED IT IN CONVERSATION WITH
HERBERT MAY AND ME FEBRUARY 17. IDEA RAISES DIFFICULT PROBLEMS,
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, ASSURANCE ADEQUATE STAFFING
AND LOCAL SUPPORT FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION. ON OTHER
HAND, HAS ATTRACTIVE ASPECTS, INCLUDING GOULART'S OWN
PROPOSAL FOR LARGE SCALE ADVERTISING OF US - BRAZILIAN
COOPERATION UNDER ALLIANCE, AS WELL AS MEETING VERY SERIOUS
DEFICIENCIES PRESENT SYSTEM MEDICAL SERVICE. SACCIO IS

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-2- 2171, MARCH 21, 6 PM FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

UNDERTAKING PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS TO EXPLORE FEASIBILITY IDEA PRIOR TO GOULART VISIT, WHERE I AM SURE HE WILL PRESENT SUGGESTION.

GOULART ALSO DISCOURSED AT LENGTH ON PROBLEM PUBLIC SERVICE INDUSTRIES, SAYING THAT THIS EXTREMELY THORNY ISSUE IN BRAZIL - US RELATIONS FROM POPULAR POLITICAL VIEWPOINT AND THAT PRESSURES WILL BECOME IRRESISTIBLE FOR FURTHER EXPROPRIATIONS UNLESS AMICABLY NEGOTIATED SOLUTIONS ACHIEVED IN NEAR FUTURE. HE IS AWARE OF PROPOSALS OF AMFORP AND OF BRAZILIAN TRACTION IN TELEPHONE FIELD AND WOULD LIKE TO SOLVE WHOLE PROBLEM ON THESE LINES, I.E. NEGOTIATED OR FAIRLY ARBITRATED EVALUATIONS, BUYING OUT ON LONG TERM, PERHAPS FIFTEEN YEARS, FEDERAL ASSUMPTION OF OPERATING COMPANY DEBTS, AND COMPANY UNDERTAKING TO REINVEST EQUITY (AND PERHAPS PART DEBT AS WELL) IN MANUFACTURING AND OTHER NON-UTILITY SECTORS. HE PROPOSES DISCUSS WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOT FOR PURPOSE MAKING THIS GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATION, BUT TO ENLIST PRESIDENT'S ENDORSEMENT GENERAL IDEA, INFORMAL USG ASSISTANCE IN "HELPING PERSUADE COMPANIES TO BE NOT UNREASONABLE", AND TO PROVIDE FRAMEWORK FOR VIGOROUS STATEMENTS ON HIS PART IN FAVOR FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENTS IN NON-PUBLIC SERVICE SECTORS.

GOULART ALSO INDICATED GREAT INTEREST IN AND ENTHUSIASM FOR MOREIRA SALLES STABILIZATION PROGRAM, SATISFACTION THAT NECESSARY POLITICAL SUPPORT HAD BEEN ORGANIZED, AND HOPE THAT THIS PROGRAM WOULD RECEIVE IMF AND USG ENDORSEMENT BY TIME OF VISIT.

FINALLY, GOULART REQUESTED WITH EMPHASIS THAT SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF HIS TALK WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY BE RESTRICTED TO THE TWO PRESIDENTS, PLUS US INTERPRETER. HE PLACES GREAT STORE BY OPPORTUNITY TO DESCRIBE TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY HIS POSITION, HOPES AND PLANS, "WITHOUT THE LIMITATIONS WHICH PRESENCE BRAZILIAN CABINET MINISTERS MIGHT PLACE ON SUCH A FRANK DISCUSSION".

I TOOK

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0726

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-3- 2171, MARCH 21, 6 PM FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

I TOOK OPPORTUNITY PRESENT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S PERSONALLY
INSCRIBED BOOK "TO TURN THE TIDE" FOR WHICH GOULART EXPRESSED
WARM APPRECIATION, AND HOPE THAT PORTUGUESE EDITION WILL BE
AVAILABLE IN NEAR FUTURE. }?

GORDON

SMD:HC

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RIO 2191

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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2191, MARCH 22

GOULART VISIT

FOLLOWING IS LIST 36 JOURNALISTS SCHEDULED ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT GOULART ON TRIP TO UNITED STATES. LIST SUBJECT CHANGE. FIRST SIXTEEN NAMED PERSONS RESIDE BRASILIA.

RMR

ALBERTO HOMSI OF O GLOBO, ORLANDO PINTO DE ALMEIDA OF A GAZETA DE SAO PAULO, RENATO PINHEIRO DE CARVALHO OF AGENCIA MERIDIONAL AND TUPI, LUIZ GONZAGA DE MACEDO OF DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, ARGZLDO RAMOS OF ASAPRESSN MURILO DE MELO FILHO OF MANCHETE, JADEHCORREA NEVESPOF MANCHETE, BENEDITO COUTINHO OF O CRUZEIRO; ARI CICERO DE MORAES RIBEIRO OF O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, RUI LOPES OF FILHAS DE SAO PAULO, EDISIO GOMES DE MAROS OF JORNAL DO BRASIL; OSMAR MARIA ASSUNCAO OF CINEGRAFICA HERBERT RICHERS, PAULO BRANDAO CANSACAO OF CINEGRAFICA SAO LUIZ, SEBASTIAO GOMES DE ALMEIDA FERNANDES OF O DIA AND A NOTICIA, RUBENS ROSLINDO ARTIGAS OF DC-BRASILIA AND DC-CARIOCA, GEORGE TORIK OF O CRUZEIRO, HDVG BAGHDASSARIAN OF CORREIO DA MANHAO, ALDO VINHOLES DE MAGALHAES OF CORREIO DO POVO, MURILO MARROQUIM OF O JORNAL, EVALDO MONTEIRO DO CASTRO OF ASSOCIATED PRESS, YEAN JACKES FAUST OF FREE FRANCE PRESS, ESMEGARDO MARROQUIM OF JORNAL DO COMERCIO OF RECIFE, MOACIR WERNECK DE CASTRO OF ULTIMA HORA, PADRE CAIO MARIO DE CASTRO OF JORNAL DO DIA OF PORTO ALEGRE, IBRAIM SUED OF O GLOBO TEOFILO DE ANDRADE OF DIARIOS ASSOCIADOS, OLYMPIO SAYNOVISCKY OF TV-ASSOCIADAS, RAUL FRANCISCO RYFF AND PADRE MELO, OF PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLUS FOLLOWING FROM AGENCIA NACIONAL, TEOFILO BENEDITO VASCONCELOS HELIO RIBEIRO WALTER, MARIA INIDIA VALVASSORI, JOSE GUILHERME VIEGAS, MARIO SALVIANO - ALSO OF USIS RIO, WALTER SALES SANTOS, RAMOG GARCIA CASAS AND RUBENS SOUZA PIRES.

②

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FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE 67 NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. March 22, 1962 DATE

REF : 1-2 5/5-3 MAR 23 1962

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file
2/21/62 ST/B
Jan 4-2-62

SUBJECT: Quick Visit of President Goulart to Rio Grande do Sul.

On March 17, 1962, President Goulart attended the inauguration of the "First Brazilian Congress for the Connection of the Ibicui and Jacui River Basins" held at Itaqui, in Rio Grande do Sul. After the ceremony, President Goulart, in company of the Minister of Transportation and Public Works, and the Minister of Aeronautics, visited his farm at São Borja. On the evening of March 18, President Goulart returned to Porto Alegre to embark in his official plane for Rio de Janeiro.

The President spent about two hours in Porto Alegre and met with Governor Brizola but made no statements to the press at the airport concerning this meeting. He did mention, however, that he would like to deny the press reports indicating his interest in the election of Deputy Eloy Dutra as leader of the PTB group of Deputies in the Chamber of Deputies. He said that this is a problem for his party to solve. President Goulart refused to make any statements concerning ex-President Quadros' recent radio speech in which he gave the reasons for his leaving the Presidency.

It is interesting to note that during his brief stay at Itaqui, President Goulart stated in a press interview on March 17, that on his coming visit with President Kennedy he would seize the opportunity to discuss the IT&T telephone expropriation problem. The President added that a sore point in Brazil-United States relations is the U.S. economic groups who operate public utility companies in Brazil. President Goulart referred to President Kennedy as "a young and capable man whom I trust". He also stated that he will always keep in mind Rio Grande do Sul's interests in the expropriation problem.

cc.: Amembassy RIO Hymen Bloom
American Consul

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11:10 pm 23

INFO
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FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2186, MARCH 22

AC: 657B
INFO:
RIP 2186
RMR FILES

GOULART VISIT

DOES DEPARTMENT FORESEE ANY POSSIBILITY WHITE THE FUNCTION
REQUIRING AMBASSADOR'S PRESENCE DURING GOULART VISIT WASHINGTON
OR NEW YORK?

GORDON

file
no action
RRA/est/lo
3/26/62
JW Nelson

GDW

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732.11/3-2262

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL:			
JW Nelson ADA			



Faint, illegible text on a dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper. The text is arranged in several lines and appears to be a formal document or letter. A faint signature or mark is visible near the bottom center of the page.

0731

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#4986

March 22, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

RM/R
FILE

Subject: Visit to the United States
of President Goulart of Brazil

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, Joao Belchior Marques Goulart, will arrive at Washington on April 3, 1962, for a visit as the guest of the President. On April 5 he will proceed to New York and thence on April 7 to the SAC Headquarters at Omaha. On April 8 he will depart from Chicago for Mexico City en route to Brazil. A program for the visit is attached.

Prior to the visit the detailed program will be forwarded to you along with biographic material on President Goulart's party and briefing papers for the topics which it is recommended the President bring up for discussion as well as for topics which we anticipate President Goulart will raise. The following officers of the Department will brief the President at 10:30 a.m. on April 2: Ambassador Gordon; Assistant Secretary Martin; Deputy Assistant Secretary Goodwin; Mr. Harvey Wellman, Director of East Coast Affairs; and Mr. J. W. Wilson, Officer in Charge of Brazilian Affairs. In addition, the Secretary, Ambassador Gordon, Assistant Secretary Martin and Deputy Assistant Secretary Goodwin will be at the White House luncheon and will be available to brief the President, if he so desires, prior to his meeting with President Goulart at 2:30 p.m. on April 3.

732.11/3-2262

Rationale for the Visit

The invitation to President Goulart to visit the United States as a guest of the President is to some extent an outgrowth of the invitation which had been extended to President Quadros of Brazil in July 1961 to come to the United States on a state visit scheduled for December 1961. This visit was cancelled when Quadros resigned unexpectedly in late August 1961. The circumstances of Goulart's succession to the Presidency of Brazil made an early invitation for a visit to this country important to him for purposes of prestige.

both

/s/ L.D. Battle

S/S-5

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Classified by 1017

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CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

both inside Brazil and abroad. Though Goulart, as Vice President, was clearly the constitutional successor to Quadros, he was viewed as suspect by many elements in Brazil, particularly the military, because of his past record of left-wing associations. He was finally permitted to assume the Presidency only after a Constitutional amendment which set up a semi-parliamentary form of Government limiting the powers of the President. Not an ideological leftist and in any case a thoroughgoing opportunist, Goulart, upon taking office assumed the mantle of a political moderate seeking constructive reform in his country. He early gave indications of seeking an invitation for a visit, which would evidence his respectability as well as promote the stability of the new Government.

From our viewpoint, whatever the motive for Goulart's obvious desire to be invited here, he is the President of the most important nation in Latin America--a nation, comprising one-third the region's population and land area, in which are centered all the economic, social and strategic problems to which the Alliance for Progress is a response. He has almost four years left of his term of office, and, barring a political upheaval of sufficient force to upset the present constitutional system, will play a key role in the success or failure of the Alliance for Progress in Brazil. Given the significance of success in Brazil for the entire Alliance for Progress program, it is in our interest to try to persuade Goulart that cooperation with us is in his and Brazil's best interest. In any case, it is in our interest that, as chief executive of a potential world power, he clearly understand the directions of our policy in Latin America and elsewhere and what we hope to accomplish. A visit to Washington for discussions with high officials of our Government offers the best opportunity to assure this.

Subjects to be Raised at U.S. Initiative

It is recommended that the President, after a brief discussion of U.S. foreign policy objectives in certain major fields of particular interest to Brazil (e.g. disarmament; non-self governing territories; aid to less developed countries) raise the following subjects in the context of hemispheric and especially U.S.-Brazilian relations:

1. The Alliance for Progress program including particularly the Northeast Brazil program, the need for Brazilian self-help measures and the importance of maintaining a good climate for domestic and foreign private investment.
2. Our efforts to obtain better treatment under the REC for tropical products of Brazil and other third countries.
3. Our efforts to promote stabilisation of coffee marketing.
4. Our support of free labor organizations.
5. Our concern

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0733

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

5. Our concern over extension of communist influence and subversive activity in this hemisphere (the Cuban problem).

6. Emphasis on internal security and civic action in U.S. military assistance programs.

7. Our interest in early Brazilian ratification of U.S.-Brazil extradition treaty.

Subjects Brazilians May Wish to Discuss

We believe that among the topics President Goulart will bring up for discussion will be the rationale for the new independent Brazilian foreign policy, the question of additional assistance to Brazil, Brazil's coffee policy and a coffee stabilization agreement, the Brazilian desire for a quota in the U.S. sugar market, Brazil's desire for a multi-year agreement for the purchase of wheat under PL 480, and the Brazilian interest in U.S. support of a compensatory financing plan.

Participation by President Kennedy

It is understood the President has agreed to participate as follows:

Tuesday, April 3

- 10:00 a.m. Greet President Goulart and his party at Andrews Air Force Base.
- 10:25 a.m. Accompany President Goulart by helicopter to the White House, thence by car to Blair House.
- 10:45 a.m. Take leave of President Goulart.
- 1:00 p.m. Give a State Luncheon at the White House in honor of President Goulart.
- 2:30 p.m. Hold working conversations with President Goulart at the White House.

Wednesday, April 4

- 1:30 p.m. Attend a luncheon which President Goulart will give at the Brazilian Embassy.
- 4:30 p.m. Hold final working meeting with President Goulart and discuss joint communique.

L. Pezzullo
L. D. Battle *for*
Executive Secretary

8/8-5
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0734

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
NOTE TO THE DUTY OFFICER:

Enclosed is a Battle-Bundy memo which is designed to serve as the memo to the White House notifying them of the Goulart Visit and the particulars pertaining to the visit. This procedure is a little new to me but it was followed in some of the recent AF visit and should prove satisfactory on this one. You will notice it has been approved by Mr. Goodwin

See the informal Battle-Bundy memo below this, which gives drafting and clearing officers.

G. R. Olsen
G. R. Olsen
S/S-S
Ext. 4154

RM/R
FILE

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FW 732.11/3-2262

0735

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
March 23, 1962

FOR: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House

FROM: L. D. Battle *LB*

Visit of President Goulart

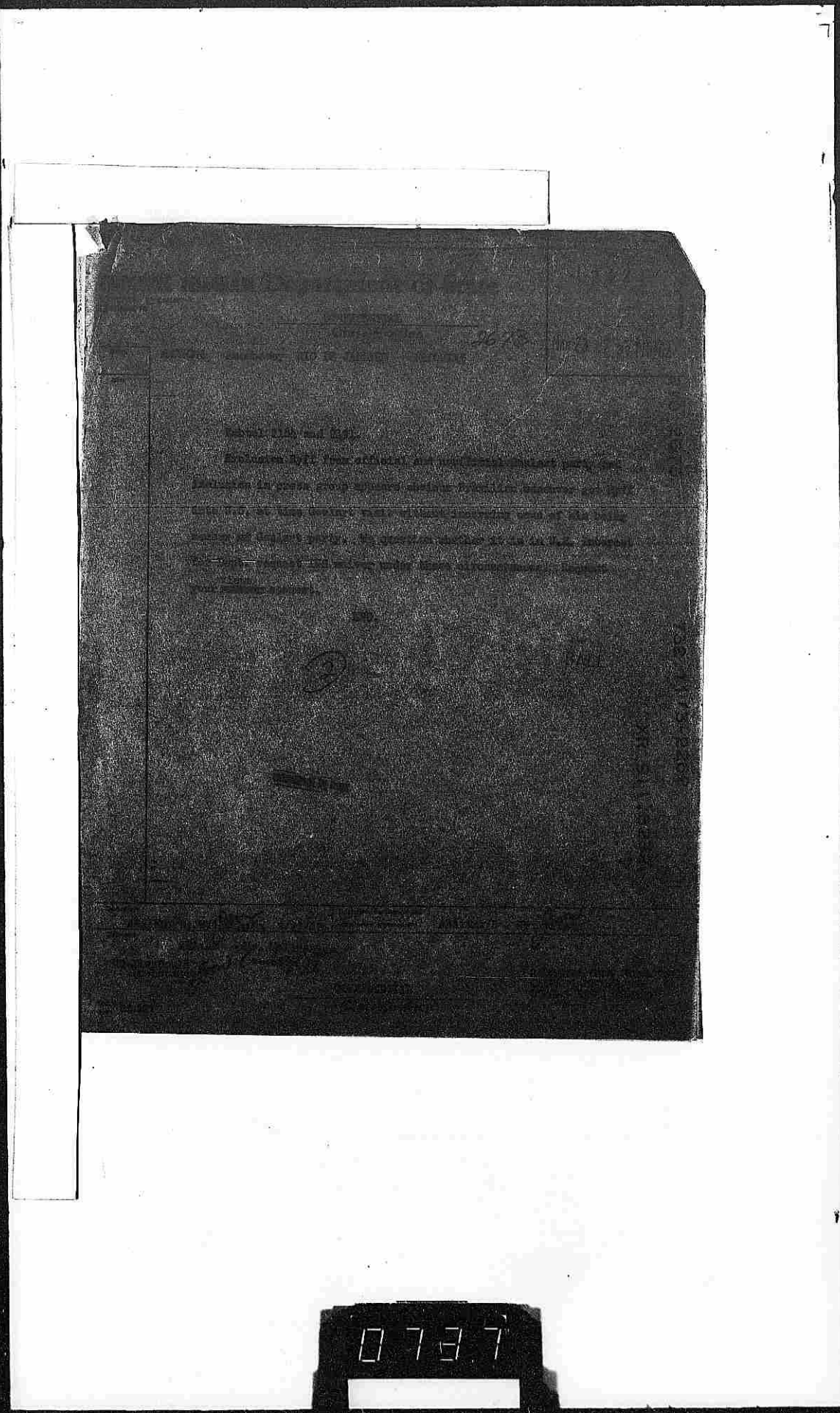
~~Enclosed is a memorandum regarding the visit of President Goulart of Brazil. It was drafted by Mr. Wilson, the Brazil desk officer in the State Department, and cleared by Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Wellman of ARA, and Mr. King of U/PR.~~

Attachment:

As stated.

FW 732.11/3-2262

0736



0797

INCOMING TELEGRAM

57
Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

50-H
Action

UNCLASSIFIED

Control: 16617
Rec'd: March 24, 1962
11:21pm

ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro
Info
SS TO: Secretary of State
SR
G NO: 2201, March 23.
PR
P
USIA

INFO: *ESAB*
RM/R FILES

R10 2201

PRIORITY

*File - no action
RRR/EST/10 3/26/62
JW/Allen*

RMR President Goulart personally emphasized to me at lunch today his desire that there be no white tie dinners during his visit. Please confirm.

GORDON

MCM-14

D

732.11/3-2362

FILED
MAY 11 1962

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
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0738

57
United States Department of State

12765

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Classification

2678

MAR 23 10 36 PM '62

SENT TO: Embassy Rio de Janeiro SECURITY

De Vincenti was informed March 23 that under recently adopted policy of Congressional leadership as rule Congress will invite visiting Chiefs of State address joint session only if state visitors. Consequently proposed schedule for Coultart via Presidential Guest revised include address to Senate with House members invited attend in lieu joint session. De Vincenti's response that (1) should Brazilian press learn of this change would be extremely critical of arrangements for visit and (2) President Coultart himself might consider change from joint session (which first proposed by US) such effort would cancel visit. Request suggest your comments and assessment probable reaction Brazilian public and government officials including particularly Coultart. End.

BAL

0739

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

57 ACTION COPY PERMANENT RECORD COPY

50-W
Action
ARA

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 17090

Rec'd: MAR 24, 1962

11:40 PM

Info FROM: Rio-de-Janeiro
SS TO: Secretary of State
SR NO: 2221, March 24, 5 p.m.
G
H
CAP
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IOP Re DEPTEL 2678.
INR

ESTB
file
Reply drafted
ARH/EST:B:SWW
3/27/62

RMR

Believe would be grave error at this stage to renege on invitation President Goulart address Joint Session Congress. While De Vincenzi may have overstated probable reaction in Brazil there is little doubt there would be significant negative reaction both public and official. Although doubt Goulart would on own initiative cancel visit on this account, proposed change could certainly be exploited to that end by those anti-American elements who from outset have been working to sabotage President's visit to US. In this connection Goulart clearly attaches to his congressional appearance importance second only to his private conversations with President Kennedy.

(1)

GORDON

DMJ

20 WJH
3-25

Classified by RM/R

M. Martin to see Pres. on Monday 26th & will maintain

FILED

MAY 11 1962

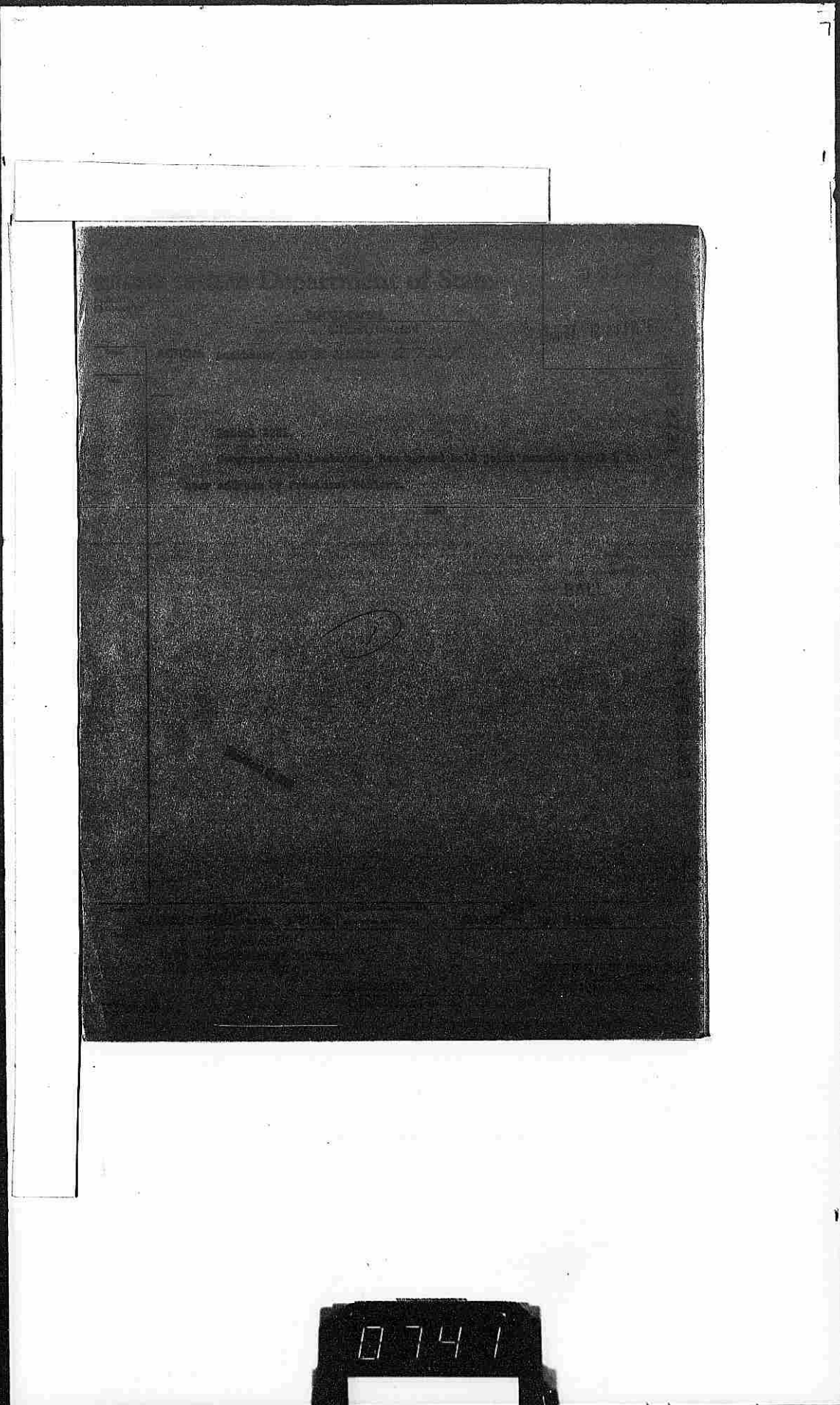
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732.11/3-2462

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

59
Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

55-H

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Action

Control: 17068

ARA

Rec'd: MAR 24, 1962
9:12 PM

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 2220, March 24, 4 p.m

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USIA

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RMR

PRIORITY

Reference: Department Telegram 2673

Despite my personal representations to Foreign Minister some weeks ago re undesirability inclusion Raul Ryff in President Goulart's entourage, and despite understanding of GOB that INS waiver would be necessary, Acting Foreign Minister informed me March 22 it President's personal wish Ryff accompany him to US. In this situation believe we have no alternative but to request waiver.

MLB/8

3

March 22 1962

COPIES RECD AND NUMBER

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File - no action
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3/26/62 swillen

APR 9 11 27 AM '62
GORDON

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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58
Action

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control: 17841

Rec'd: March 26, 1962
9:34 P.M.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

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CAP

PR

P

USIA

SY

INR

RMR

Rio de Janeiro daily A NOITE reports rumors Cuban exiles in US, acting at suggestion their Guanabara counterparts, will organize demonstrations against President Goulart at New York and Washington airports. Embassy contact among local exile group disclaims knowledge any initiative this sense on its part but believes anti-Goulart manifestations independently organized in US probably will take place.

A NOITE story observes that in US such demonstrations common and not prohibited by law or authorities but in Brazil hostile manifestations would never be permitted against any illustrious visitor much less against foreign chiefs state.

GORDON

COT

Call UPR
Wms. is contacting SY

Microfilm by 1258

MAR 9 11 27 AM '62

REC'D 737.00

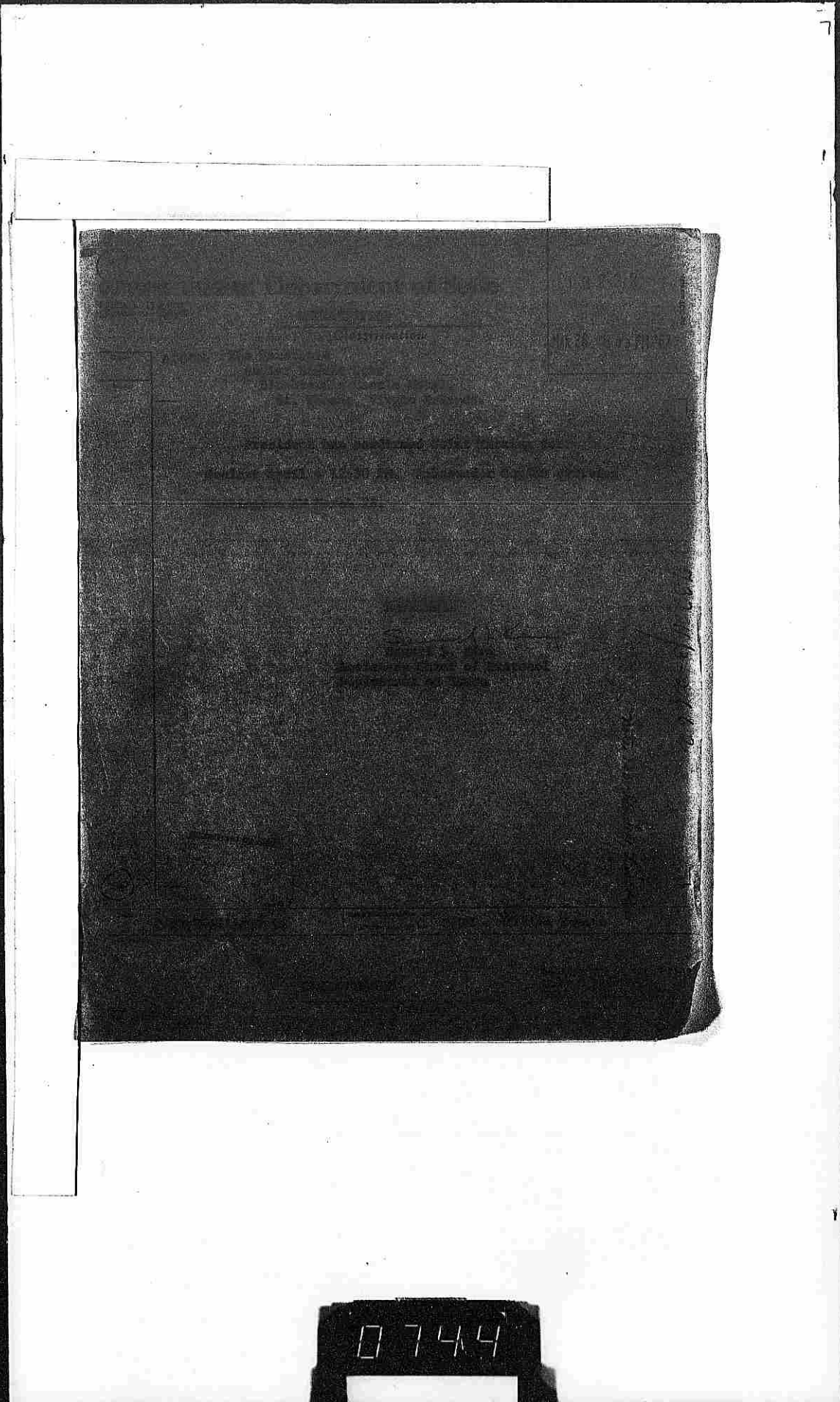
R10 2232

732.11/3-2662

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0744

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732.11/3-2662
NR 832.10
832.0511

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO 755
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

March 26, 1962
DATE

REF : Embtel 2226

MAR 29 1962

22 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION * ARA-4 REC'D 3/30	DEPT. * 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00	COM-2 REP-1 E-3 IGA-3 AID-11 INR-5 COM-10 CIA-10 NSA-3 NSIA-8
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SUBJECT: President Goulart's Speech at American Chamber of Commerce Luncheon

Enclosed is full text in translation of President Goulart's speech given at American Chamber of Commerce luncheon, Rio de Janeiro, March 23. Three copies of the Portuguese text also are enclosed.

For the Ambassador:

Frank Micelotta

Frank Micelotta
Third Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures: *ott*

- English translation of President Goulart's speech, March 23, 1962.
- Portuguese text of President Goulart's speech, March 23, 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
APR 2 1962
*file w/ action
EST/B JWC
4/12-62*

APPROVED:

Niles W. Bond
Niles W. Bond
Deputy Chief of Mission

DISTRIBUTION: All Consulates in Brazil; Service Attaches, WSIS; Eoen (2), Pol Brasilia (5), Pol Rio (5), PoF II, Labor, OF (3).

FMicelotta:rpe

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ACTION COPY - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to RM/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

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(Translation President Goulart's
speech on March 23, 1962 at
American Chamber of Commerce Luncheon)

The honor that the American Chamber of Commerce bestows on me, at this time, inviting me to participate in this luncheon in which its members, on the eve of my trip to the United States, are entertaining me with so much cordiality and so much esteem, is a manifestation that greatly moves me and for which I wish immediately to express my gratitude.

I understand the scope and meaning of this gathering. And as if I were already on the threshold of your great country, to which, despite specific differences that separate us, we are bound by ties of the most expressive tradition of good neighborliness, I will invoke your customary objectivity in order to use with you that direct, frank language that should be characteristic of the tone of relations between friends who wish and need to continue being friends.

Opposed by temperament to the language of protocol, I prefer the dialogue of clarity and sincerity, even though it may seem, on superficial examination, less diplomatic and less courteous.

I assure you that the Brazilian Government neither nourishes the least prejudice, nor cultivates any kind of preconception or ill will toward those who represent or defend the interests of foreign capital.

Personally, I see in you gentlemen intelligent men of business who invest capital in our country and who, naturally, must obtain adequate remuneration for the financial resources so employed in order to cover the risks that you run. This is a matter of business, and it is a right that we fully recognize. But just as we acknowledge and are grateful for the pioneering activity of the great commercial complexes that help us to conquer and expand our internal market, introducing and diffusing new methods and new relations between buyer and seller, in the distant corners of our country as well in the capitals, we are opposed to those who come and isolate themselves from the fellowship of the Brazilian community and try neither to understand nor to interpret our feelings and aspirations.

With regard to investments, it is also natural that they be protected by guarantees in order that they may be applied on a growing scale. In sum, we wish to give to businessmen the tranquility they need in order to work. In the same way, this tranquility must be maintained in an effective manner for Brazil.

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for the progress of our country.

What you gentlemen cannot fail to consider also, and I am certain that you do it, is the matter of what is suitable to our country, which should always be in the forefront.

We believe that investments should be selected in the joint interest of Brazil and the investors, rigorously guaranteed, but also directed, with regard to their end result, to the path of what is most in keeping with our development policies. And in this connection it is certain that I would be neither truthful nor sincere with you if I were to tell you that, as a Brazilian and as the man having responsibility for the government, that I place every proposed type of investment on the same plane. A proposal, for example, to establish an industry to produce knick-knacks, or some merely intermediary or speculative activity on the one hand; and on the other, some basic or necessary economic enterprise in which your know-how and your resources may fill the empty spaces of production indispensable to progress--these cannot represent the same thing.

I acknowledge that, in classic terms, it is very logical for the investor to insist on his preference for the activity that will render him the most profit and that, to this end, he will try to employ his capital in such a way. We must all understand, however, that Brazil must reserve to herself the right to establish her own rules and that so long as she offers security, tranquility and profit-potential to foreign investment, she must not forego her prerogative to direct it in accordance with her development needs.

Gentlemen (Americans or whatever other nationality you may be)--and I wish, in the awareness of the responsibility of my office, to make this declaration in the most unequivocal manner--you may be sure that there does not exist any attitude of suspicion or prejudice toward the entry of foreign capital that is sincerely disposed to help us in the fight for our economic emancipation.

With regard to the return of capital to the country of origin, or the remittance of profits, all you gentlemen should bear in mind that this has to do with an operation that involves important national interests and that, therefore, it is not possible to proceed in a disorderly fashion. We have the sincerest concern about assuring guarantees to capital, in order that it continue with us, that it become a part of Brazil and remain here in the fight for our national development.

It is for this reason that in relation to this problem I spoke up in the last message that I sent to the Congress with respect to the need for a statute defining and ensuring the limits for action of foreign capital, and appealed for the finding of a just solution in the interest of Brazil. And such a solution will be that which seeks to eliminate xenophobia toward outside

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resources and elements that collaborate honestly in our economic life, and also prevent exploitative action against our economy itself, which wishes to help and to be helped, but will never again be colonized.

My conviction is that this is the best way to find a common denominator that will be a stimulus to foreign capital that will always and truly represent support and incentive to Brazil and its progress. We wish the investor to be comfortable in our country, that he become wealthy, but that his enrichment result in, above all, the enrichment of Brazil and that it never represent our impoverishment. I know that this is your feeling also.

Another point that I feel the obligation to take up at this meeting is that which refers to the sector of public services.

We have had in the past the collaboration of foreign know-how, business capacity and capital, directed particularly to the sector of the carrying out of such services. Water-supply and sewage systems in the large cities, railroads, electric power, street-cars, harbors, navigation, telephones, and many other public services in this country were the products of the pioneering spirit of foreign enterprises which came to settle in Brazil and brought here skills and capital for the stimulation of our progress through the process of public service concessions. It is not to be denied that that process, in which private initiative and the public authority contracted to cooperate for the best provision of services indispensable to the public, marked the first great experiment in the joining of public and private efforts toward the realization of great tasks, and that it produced fertile results.

The truth forces us to confess, nevertheless, that the evolution of circumstances contributed to the system's ending by exhausting itself, leaving behind broad, vast areas of misunderstanding and friction among public opinion, concessionary authority, and the concessionaires, by a very natural phenomenon of transference, poisoned the very relations between our country and the foreign governments, especially the one most represented in this area, that of the United States.

Now is not the time, at this luncheon, to analyze the causes that led to such a situation, among which the most dispassionate analyst would emphasize, principally after the abandonment of the so-called "golden clause" that was the

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attitude necessarily taken in defense of legitimate national interests by the great President Getulio Vargas, the disharmony between rate schedules in an expanding inflationary economy and the incontestable disinterest on the part of capital and investors in the amplification of these services, with the loss of their capacity to expand and meet the development needs of the country. From all this resulted the situation that may be corroborated by anyone who examines it. Enterprises that played a significant role in the economic history of our country are today frozen in sectors fundamental to our development without the possibility of attending to the needs of our expanding economy and a growing clientele for public services. Services and enterprises, therefore, begin to deteriorate and become continually more deficient.

No one can deny in good conscience that, save for rare exceptions, ~~public service concessions~~ public service concessions in general work badly in Brazil, work inadequately and insufficiently.

And although it is admitted that the rates that they collect are not the most favorable, the truth is that the people, ill-served, retain their right to proclaim that they pay dearly, in relation to their purchasing power, for bad service.

You gentlemen know that I and many others responsible for national policy have made such statements from public rostrums. And I did not change when I became President; on the contrary, my conviction of the need for a solution to just popular complaints in this important sector was reinforced.

I am not a man to retreat from my positions when I believe them to be right and when I believe that they reflect the popular interest. But neither do I wish, as one of those responsible for national tranquility, as Chief of State, to cause you uneasiness or panic, which would only aggravate common difficulties in the present and in the future.

In sum, gentlemen, I wish to be faithful to my past and to my convictions. I wish to meet the interests of the people half-way, without ever betraying my freely-assumed commitments to them. I am certain, however, that these popular yearnings can be satisfied without provoking inadvisable reactions here or abroad, especially in the countries, the men, and the groups which have invested or will invest in Brazil. I believe that here, too, we can and must find a common denominator that, while keeping in the foreground the interests of Brazil, will not ignore those of concessionaire enterprises.

Without bluster, but facing up to important national interests, we can meet the people half-way, without trampling on those who live in our country and invest their capital here. If those public services, for various reasons, can no longer discharge their task of giving the public good service, if the

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companies themselves maintain that they are not obtaining satisfactory results, and since we wish that the capital that is now here continue here in untroubled areas where it can make its maximum contribution to national progress, it will not be difficult to agree upon a solution, which satisfying important national and popular interests, will not create difficulties or injure investors or capital, whatever their country of origin. And especially, gentlemen, when such questions involve the interests of two countries which, because of their identification with the democratic ideal, have in this hour more than in any other an obligation to avoid misunderstandings and clashes in their daily relations, as is the case with the United States and Brazil, the problem that presents itself is a simultaneous summons to the capacity for decision on the part of those governments, to their good sense, and to the capacity to understand on the part of the interested parties.

I am sure that you will understand my language as that of a man of his times who, interested in preserving his ideals of a convinced democrat, knows that he can establish a dialogue of such a kind with the present government of the United States, submitting himself to the perception and sensitivity of a leader of the new generation who so many times has called for the formation of a "world community, where freedom of decision will exist, where men can live in accordance with their own wishes, in conditions which will allow them to amplify their economic opportunities and increase social justice, and where the nations can make their own decisions within the framework of their own cultures and traditions".

In line with this understanding, I am certain that the Brazilian Government and people, whose democratic maturation has been well proved in recent times, will be able concretely to demonstrate that they value and welcome, under conditions of security and incentive, foreign investment that comes to cooperate with us, as well as the investors themselves, who will be considered our friends, and who will be required.

In accordance with this orientation, convinced that relations between states only flourish in the measure that the respective peoples understand and incorporate them in the roots of their feelings, I can assure you that, as for me, I will spare no efforts to the end that, through eliminating obstacles, frank language, without subterfuge, will lead the people of Brazil and the people of the United States to an identity of aims in the field of their mutual interests, since both, each in its own way, need no more than an effort to demonstrate that they believe in the democratic ideal as the irreplaceable instrument of action among free nations.

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Page 6 of 6
Encl. No. 1
Despatch No. 755
Rio de Janeiro

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Gentlemen, with sincerity in our aims and without hidden motives, let us work together for the future and for the greatness of this country which wishes to see you tranquil, which wishes to see you involved in the fight we are carrying out for the development and emancipation of our country-- which wishes to see you tranquil in our Brazil, which wishes to see you ever more a part of our life, of our society, and of the extraordinary effort we are making for the development of this country, which also wishes to see its country and its children with a better life, wishes to see its children independent, within a country ever more sovereign, free, and independent.

POL:FMicelotta:rpc

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Agência Nacional
L.P.A./L.S.M.
23.3.1962

Repetido 155
Cópia de J. J. J. J. J.
Enclosure No. 2
3.26.62
ACA

218 J

Presidente da República exorta:

CAPITAIS ESTRANGEIROS PRECISAM
INTEGRAR-SE NA VIDA NACIONAL

Discurso do sr. João Goulart, num almoço de homenagem oferecido pela Câmara do Comércio Americana, no Iate Clube - "Queremos que os estrangeiros enriqueçam no Brasil mas que enriqueçam também no Brasil" - Mr. Richard Fallon acha que grande parte das dificuldades para o desenvolvimento do Brasil estão superadas

Em discurso proferido ontem, no Iate Clube do Rio de Janeiro, ao término de um almoço de homenagem oferecido pela Câmara do Comércio Americana (American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil), o presidente da República exortou os capitais estrangeiros a se integrarem na vida nacional. Salientou o sr. João Goulart o desejo de que os investidores estrangeiros se sintam bem no Brasil, "que enriqueçam, mas que seu enriquecimento seja, antes de tudo, o enriquecimento do Brasil e nunca represente o nosso empobrecimento".

O discurso

Eis, em sua íntegra, o discurso do Presidente da República:

A honra que me confere, neste instante, a Câmara Norte-Americana de Comércio, convidando-me para participar deste almoço em que os seus associados, às vésperas de minha viagem aos Estados Unidos, me acolhem, com tamanha cordialidade e com tanto apreço, é um testemunho que muito me sensibiliza e ao qual quero, de logo, deixar expresso o meu reconhecimento.

Compreendo o alcance e o sentido desta reunião. E, como se eu estivesse na ante-sala de vossa grande País, ao qual, apesar das diferenças específicas que nos separam, somos ligados por laços de uma expressiva tradição de boa convivência, invocarei a vossa castiçãza e objetividade para usar convosco daquela linguagem direta e franca, que deve caracterizar o teor das relações de amigos que desejam e precisam de continuar sendo amigos.

- Segue -

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Avesso, por temperamento, à linguagem protocolar, prefiro o diálogo de clareza e de sinceridade, mesmo que isso, a um exame mais superficial, possa parecer pouco diplomático ou menos gentil.

Asseguro-vos que o Governo Brasileiro não alimenta a mínima preavenção, nem cultiva qualquer sorte de preconceito ou má vontade com aqueles que representam ou defendem os interesses do capital estrangeiro.

Eu, pessoalmente, vejo nos senhores inteligentes homens de negócio, que invertem capitais em nosso país e que, naturalmente, precisam de obter a remuneração adequada aos recursos financeiros empregados, de modo a cobrir os riscos que possam ocorrer. Isto é do negócio e é um direito que nós reconhecemos inteiramente. Mas, assim como reconhecemos e somos gratos à atividade pioneira de grandes complexos comerciais, que nos ajudaram a conquistar e ampliar nosso mercado interno, introduzindo e difundindo novos métodos e novas relações entre consumidor e vendedor, tanto nas capitais, como nos mais afastados rincões do país, somos contrários aos que para aqui vêm, isolam-se do convívio da comunidade brasileira e não procuram compreender, nem interpretar nossos sentimentos e aspirações.

Quanto aos investimentos, é também natural que sejam resguardados de garantias, a fim de que possam ser aplicados em escala crescente. Enfim, desejamos dar aos homens de negócios a tranqüilidade para que possam trabalhar. Ao Brasil, ao progresso do nosso país, convém, do mesmo modo, que seja mantida, de maneira efetiva, essa tranqüilidade.

O que os senhores não podem deixar de considerar também, e estou certo de que o fazem, é a conveniência do nosso país, que deve ser colocado sempre em primeiro plano.

Entendemos, outrossim, que os investimentos devam ser selecionados no interesse conjugado do Brasil e de quem os aplica, rigorosamente garantidos, mas, igualmente, orientados, quanto à sua finalidade, no rumo do que convenha mais precipuamente à política de nosso desenvolvimento. E nesta ordem de considerações é claro que eu não seria leal nem sincero para convosco se vos dissesse que sitúo no mesmo plano de minha consideração, como brasileiro e como homem com as responsabilidades de governo, todas as hipóteses de investimento. A hipótese, por exemplo, de uma indústria produtora de quinquilharias ou qualquer atividade comercial meramente intermediária ou especulativa em concorrência às nacionais, de um lado; e do outro, qualquer empreendimento econômico básico ou necessário em que a vossa técnica e os vossos recursos ocupem os espaços vazios da produção indispensável ao progresso, não podem representar a mesma coisa.

Reconheço que possa ser até, em termos formais, muito lógico que o investidor queira insistir na preferência pela atividade que lhe proporciona maior lucro e que, nesse objetivo, procure forçar em tal dire

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ção o emprego de seu capital. Devem todos compreender, porém, que o Brasil deve reservar-se o direito de estabelecer as suas próprias regras, e, desde que ofereça segurança, tranquilidade e rentabilidade ao investimento estrangeiro, não abrir mão de sua prerrogativa de encaminhá-lo em harmonia com os reclamos do seu desenvolvimento.

Os senhores, norte-americanos ou de qualquer outra nacionalidade, - e quero que esta afirmativa, com a responsabilidade do meu cargo, seja feita da maneira mais inequívoca - podem estar certos de que não existirá qualquer atitude suspeita ou prevenida contra a entrada de capital estrangeiro que se disponha a nos ajudar, lealmente, na luta pela nossa emancipação econômica.

Quanto ao retorno de capitais ou remessa de lucros para os países de origem, todos os senhores também devem ter presente que se trata de uma operação que envolve altos interesses nacionais e que, portanto, não pode se processar desordenadamente. Temos a mais sincera preocupação em assegurar garantias ao capital, para que ele continue a nosso, se incorporar ao Brasil e aqui permaneça na batalha pelo desenvolvimento nacional.

É por isso que, em relação a esse problema, manifestei na última mensagem que dirigi ao Congresso Nacional, a propósito da necessidade de um estatuto legal que defina e assegure o âmbito de atuação do capital estrangeiro, e o meu apelo para que se encontrasse a justa solução, de interesse do Brasil. E tal solução será a-consistente em evitar a xenofobia contra os recursos e os elementos de fora que colaboram honestamente em nossa vida econômica, impossibilitando, também, qualquer ação espoliativa contra a nossa própria economia, que aí está para a ajudar e ser ajudada, mas que não pode mais ser colonizada.

Tenho a convicção de que esta será a melhor maneira de encontrarmos um denominador comum que seja um estímulo ao capital estrangeiro, mas que represente, sempre e realmente, apêlo e incentivo ao Brasil e a seu progresso. Desejamos que o investidor se sinta bem em nosso país, que enriqueça, mas que seu enriquecimento seja, antes de tudo, o enriquecimento do Brasil e nunca represente o nosso empobrecimento. Sei que isto é, também, o pensamento dos senhores.

Outro ponto que me sinto no dever de abordar nesta reunião é o que se refere ao setor dos serviços públicos.

No passado, tivemos a colaboração da técnica, da capacidade empresarial e do capital estrangeiros, sobretudo voltados para o setor de execução de tais serviços. Águas e esgotos de grandes cidades, estradas de ferro, energia elétrica, bondes, portos, navegação, telefones, e também outros serviços públicos neste país, foram produtos do pioneirismo de grandes empreendedores estrangeiros, que vieram radicar-se no Brasil, e para aqui trouxeram técnica e capitais, para impulsionamento do nosso progresso através do processo de concessões de serviços públicos. Não há negar-se que tal processo, em que a iniciativa privada e

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O Poder Público contratan colaborar para a melhor execução de serviços imprescindíveis às populações, assinala a primeira grande experiência de junção de esforços públicos e privados para a realização de grandes tarefas, e produziu fecundos resultados.

Resta a verdade confessar, no entanto, que circunstâncias de várias ordens concorreram para que, em sua evolução, o sistema acabasse por exaurir-se, deixando subsistentes várias e largas áreas de atrito e fricção entre a opinião pública, o poder concedente e o concessionário, e, por um fenômeno muito natural de transposição, envolvendo as próprias relações entre o nosso País e governos estrangeiros, especialmente o mais representativo deles neste setor, que é o dos Estados Unidos.

Não é o momento, neste almoço, de analisar todas as causas que conduziram a tal situação, entre as quais o desapaixonado espírito de análise poderá ressaltar, principalmente depois do abandono da chamada "cláusula ouro" que foi uma imprescindível atitude de defesa de interesses nacionais legítimos, tomada pelo grande Presidente Getúlio Vargas, o desajuste tarifário de uma economia inflacionária e em expansão, e o incontestável desinteresse dos capitais e investidores na ampliação desses serviços, com a perda de sua capacidade de expandir-se e atender às exigências do desenvolvimento do país. De tudo resultou o quadro que aí está comprovado por quantos examinam a realidade nacional. Empresas que desempenharam um relevante papel na história econômica do país estão hoje enquistadas em setores fundamentais para o nosso desenvolvimento, sem possibilidade de atenderem aos reclamos de nossa economia em expansão e de uma clientela crescente de serviços públicos. Entram por isso, serviços e empresas, em deterioração, e se tornam cada vez mais deficientes.

Ninguém pode contestar em sua consciência que, salvo raríssimas exceções, o fato é que as concessões de serviços públicos em geral, no Brasil, funcionam mal, funcionam inadequada e insuficientemente.

E, ainda que se admita que as tarifas que cobram não sejam as mais favoráveis, a verdade é que o povo, mal servido, fica sempre com o direito de proclamar que paga caro, em relação ao seu poder aquisitivo, por serviços ruins.

Sabem os senhores que eu e tantos outros responsáveis pela política nacional já temos feito tais afirmações em praças públicas. E como Presidente, não mudel, ao contrário mais se fortaleceu em mim a consciência da necessidade de uma solução que atenda neste importante setor aos justos reclamos populares.

Não sou homem de recuar das posições, quando as julgo acertadas e quando entendo que consultam ao interesse popular. Mas não desejo também, como um dos responsáveis pela tranquilidade nacional, como Chefe de Estado, trazer-lhes a inquietação ou pânico, o que no agravaria dificuldades recíprocas, no presente e no futuro.

0755

32.9

Desejo enfim, senhores, ser fiel ao meu passado e as minhas convicções. Desejo ir ao encontro do interesse do povo, sem trair jamais meus compromissos com ele livremente assumidos. Estou certo, porém, de que esses anseios populares podem ser atendidos sem provocar reações de saconselháveis aqui e no exterior, especialmente entre os países, os homens e os grupos que tenham invertido ou venha a investir no Brasil. Entendo que, também aqui, podemos e devemos encontrar um denominador comum que, atendendo em primeiro plano os interesses do Brasil, não desatenda o das empresas concessionárias.

Em alarde, mas encarando os altos interesses nacionais podemos ir ao encontro do povo, sem atropelar os que vivem no nosso país e aqui aplicam seus capitais. Se tais serviços públicos, por diversas razões, não podem mais cumprir suas tarefas de bem-servir ao povo, se as próprias empresas sustentam que já não estão obtendo resultados satisfatórios, e como desejamos que os capitais que aqui estão, aqui permaneçam em setores onde não sejam inquietados e onde possam dar maior contribuição ao progresso nacional, não será difícil encontrarmos a solução do entendimento, que, atendendo aos altos interesses nacionais e populares, não crie embaraços ou provoque danos aos investidores de capitais, seja qual for a sua bandeira de origem. E, principalmente, meus senhores, quando tais questões envolvem interesses de dois países, que, por sua identificação com o ideal democrático, têm, nesta hora mais que em qualquer outra, o dever de evitar incompreensões e choques em suas relações quotidianas, como é o caso do Brasil e dos Estados Unidos, o problema que se apresenta é uma convocação simultânea à capacidade de decidir dos Governos e ao bom senso ou à capacidade de compreender dos interessados.

Estou seguro de que compreenderéis a minha linguagem como a de um homem que vive o seu tempo e que, interessado em preservar os seus ideais de democrata convicto, sabe que poderá estabelecer um diálogo de tal natureza com o atual Governo dos Estados Unidos, entregue a civiridência e à sensibilidade de um leader da nova geração que, tantas vezes, tem pregado a formação de "uma comunidade mundial, onde exista liberdade de decisão, onde os homens possam viver de acordo com os seus próprios desejos, em condições que lhes permitam apilher suas oportunidades econômicas e aprofundar a justiça social, e onde as nações possam tomar suas próprias decisões, dentro dos moldes de suas próprias culturas e tradições".

Na linha desse entendimento, estou certo de que o Governo e o povo brasileiro, cujo amadurecimento democrático tem sido tão bem provado nos últimos tempos, não de poder, concretamente, demonstrar que apreciam e acolhem, em condições de segurança e de estímulo, o capital estrangeiro que venha colaborar conosco e que a ele e aos seus detentores, que serão considerados amigos, saberão corresponder.

- Segue -

0756

33 (4)

No rumo dessa orientação, convicção de que as relações entre Estados só florescer na medida em que os povos respectivos as compreendam e integrem nas próprias raízes dos seus sentimentos, é que eu vos posso assegurar, quanto em mim esteja, que não pouparei esforços no sentido de, eliminando obstáculos, fazer com que a linguagem franca e sem subterfúgios entre os governos norte-americano e brasileiro conduza o povo do Brasil e o povo dos Estados Unidos à identificação de propósitos no quadro dos seus interesses comuns, já que ambos, cada qual a seu modo, não precisam mais de qualquer esforço para demonstrar que acreditamos no ideal da democracia, como o insubstituível instrumento de ação das nações livres.

Vamos, meus senhores, com sinceridade de propósitos e sem qualquer intenção excusa, trabalhar pelo futuro e pela grandeza deste País que quer vê-los tranquilos e que encontrará em vossa tranquilidade um estímulo para continuar, também, lutando, e cada vez mais, pela independência e pelo bem estar de seus filhos, que querem e hão de continuar vivendo numa Pátria soberana, livre e democrática.

Futuro do Brasil

Antes, o sr. Richard C. Falten, presidente da Câmara de Comércio Americana, havia também pronunciado um discurso, ressaltando muita fé no futuro do Brasil e a certeza de estarem superadas muitas das dificuldades que entravavam o nosso desenvolvimento.

Disse o sr. Falten:

Senhor Presidente:

A Câmara de Comércio Americana do Rio de Janeiro, hoje aqui reunida para homenagear Vossa Excelência, sente-se honrada com a sua presença e com a de tão altas e prestigiosas autoridades brasileiras. Aqui estão também os homens de empresa dos Estados Unidos que trabalham no Brasil e colaboram com o seu desenvolvimento econômico. Sentimo-nos, pois, parte integrante da comunidade nacional e, dentro deste espírito, que tem sido a constante da atuação da nossa entidade, continuamos e continuaremos a cooperar para a execução da grande tarefa que o Governo brasileiro se propõe a realizar em benefício do seu povo e de sua Pátria. Hoje, como ontem, mantemos a nossa mesma fé inabalável no progresso e na grandeza deste maravilhoso País irmão, ou, pelo menos, laços de amizade e de tradição histórica tanto nos unem e nos aproximam - brasileiros e americanos.

Sabemos que o desejo de desenvolver economicamente uma Nação, que encontra sólidas razões nos aspectos sociais que em última análise encerra, não constitui privilégio de alguns poucos, mas um direito de todos os Países do mundo. Libera o desenvolvimento econômico nem sempre se seja alcançado com a rapidez desejável, em face das múltiplas e

0757

acentuadas dificuldades que se apresentam aos Países em estágio de desenvolvimento, acreditamos que, no caso brasileiro, algumas dessas dificuldades já foram superadas e outras se encontram em processo acelerado de superação. Isto foi conseguido sem que o seu povo fôsse obrigado a reduzir drasticamente os seus padrões de consumo. Pelo contrário, o que temos visto é que não só o padrão de vida não decresceu, como ainda foram adicionados novos produtos ao mercado interno brasileiro, o que prova que o poder aquisitivo da população vem crescendo de forma perfeitamente satisfatória, principalmente nos grandes centros. É bem verdade que há ainda uma vasta área do território nacional a exigir, não só do governo e da iniciativa privada nacionais, como também dos seus aliados do norte, maiores soma de recursos para que o desnível sócio-econômico com outras zonas mais desenvolvidas seja reduzido a proporções cada vez menores. Refiro-me, e não seria necessário mencionar, ao Nordeste brasileiro, onde acreditamos que os efeitos do programa traçado pelo jovem e dinâmico Presidente Kennedy, através da Aliança para o Progresso, se farão sentir mais benéficamente. Por esse programa será possível oferecer àquela vasta região brasileira melhores condições de vida, por meio da melhoria da distribuição de água, da execução de um plano de habitação econômica e higiênica para sua população menos favorecida, da construção de redes de esgotos, da redução da mortalidade infantil, da elevação do padrão alimentar e do combate sistemático às doenças regionais e ao analfabetismo.

Sabemos, também, que a nós, como homens da livre empresa, cabe nessa tarefa gigantesca, uma grande soma de responsabilidades, as quais saberemos assumir a partir do momento em que formos convocados. E isto porque entendemos que à moderna empresa cabe, também, o dever e a obrigação de colaborar para o maior bem-estar da comunidade.

Esta, aliás, tem sido a orientação dos empresários norte-americanos que aqui desenvolvem as suas atividades. Por outro lado, focalizando o problema sob o aspecto global, a colaboração que o capital estrangeiro vem prestando aos programas de desenvolvimento econômico do Brasil, não pode ser esquecida nem tão pouco desvirtuada. Embora em termos exclusivamente quantitativos seja relativamente pequena, pois não é superior a onze por cento do total dos investimentos realizados no País, é, em termos qualitativos, que essa contribuição mais se acentua, porque vem sendo orientada para os setores básicos da economia brasileira, proporcionando, desta forma, a elevação da renda nacional, o aumento do número de empregados e a economia de divisas. Além disso, a vinda dos capitais do exterior é acompanhada pelo "know-how", pela técnica de administração e por equipamentos de alta produtividade. Paralelamente a esses benefícios o capital estrangeiro provoca, ainda, o nascimento de inúmeras indústrias nacionais, maiores beneficiárias do investimento inicial.

- Segue -

35 *W*

Senhor Presidente:

Temos acompanhado com o mais vivo interesse os esforços que Vossa Excelência e os seus dignos auxiliares vêm desenvolvendo no sentido de assegurar ao Brasil o clima de tranquilidade e de ordem exigido pelo seu desenvolvimento. Sabemos que não é fácil a sua tarefa, mas acreditamos no seu pleno êxito, porque só dentro desse clima de harmonia e compreensão entre Governo e governados será possível atingir o objetivo que todos nós - brasileiros e americanos - visamos neste País: o seu progresso e a sua grandeza. Para tranquilidade do Mundo Ocidental é preciso que as duas grandes Nações do Hemisfério - Brasil e Estados Unidos - continuem cada vez mais próximas, mais compreendidas entre si e mais fortes. É por isso, Senhor Presidente, que nós - norte-americanos que aqui vivemos e aqui lutamos - olhamos com a mais viva e pura satisfação a decisão de Vossa Excelência de ir à nossa Pátria e, num entendimento franco e cordial com o Presidente Kennedy e a Administração americana, tratar dos problemas brasileiros. Vossa Excelência encontrará no Presidente Kennedy um homem da sua época, disposto a prestar ao seu Governo e ao Brasil a mais estreita, sincera e leal colaboração. Vossa Excelência e o Presidente Kennedy são dois jovens, com os mesmos ideais e as mesmas aspirações: servir a seu povo e colaborar para a Paz Mundial.

Bem-vindas, Senhor Presidente, e êxito na sua viagem. São os nossos mais calorosos votos.

SEQUE -

0759

36

Autoridades presentes

Altas autoridades civis e militares brasileiras e norte-americanas compareceram ao almoço de homenagem. Foram elas: embaixador Lincoln Gordon, general Osvaldo Ferreira Alves, comandante do 1º Exército, major brigadeiro Armando Perdigão, comandante da Terceira Zona Aérea, ministro Elies Bond, ministro Counselor da Embaixada Americana, sr. Leonard Saccio, ministro Econômico e Diretor do AID, sr. Frank Mesquita, chefe da Divisão de Cerimonial da Presidência da República, sr. John Richards, presidente da Câmara de Comércio Americana, sr. Ney Galvão, presidente do Banco do Brasil, sr. Leocádio Antunes, presidente do Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico, desembargador Oscar Tenório, presidente do Tribunal de Justiça do Estado da Guanabara, sr. Domicio Veloso, presidente da Confederação Nacional da Indústria, sr. Charles Edgar Moritz, presidente da Confederação Nacional do Comércio, sr. Fausto Ebbiano Martins, presidente da Federação das Câmaras de Comércio Estrangeiras, sr. Rui Gomes de Almeida, presidente da Associação Comercial do Rio de Janeiro, sr. Antonio Pereira Diniz, presidente do Conselho Nacional de Economia, sr. Humberto Bastos, conselheiro do Conselho Nacional de Economia, sr. Herbert Moses, presidente da Associação Brasileira de Imprensa, sr. João Dantas, diretor do "Diário de Notícias", sr. Roberto Marinho, diretor de "O Globo", sr. Jorge Enríque de Mattos, diretor do Centro Industrial do Rio de Janeiro, sr. Adolpho Bloch, diretor de "Manchete", sr. Eugênio Gailar Ferreira, secretário particular do Presidente da República, sr. Gilberto Crockatt da Sá, assessor do Presidente da República, sr. Cecil Davies, diretor do Iats Clube, sr. Carlos Alberto de Brito, diretor social do Iats Clube.

0760

38

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

38-M

UNCLASSIFIED

Action:

Control: 18561

Rec'd: MARCH 27 1962
3:43 pm

ARA

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

PR

TO: Secretary of State

DC

NO: 2247, MARCH 27

RMR

PRIORITY

GOULART VISIT

FONOFF INFORMED BY BRAZILIAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON THAT BAGGAGE TAGS FOR GOULART PARTY POUCHED THIS POST. PROTOCOL INQUIRED THIS WEEK. ADVISE DATE MAILED POUCH AND INVOICE NUMBERS.

GORDON

WGM

Rio de Janeiro 2247

732.11/3-2762

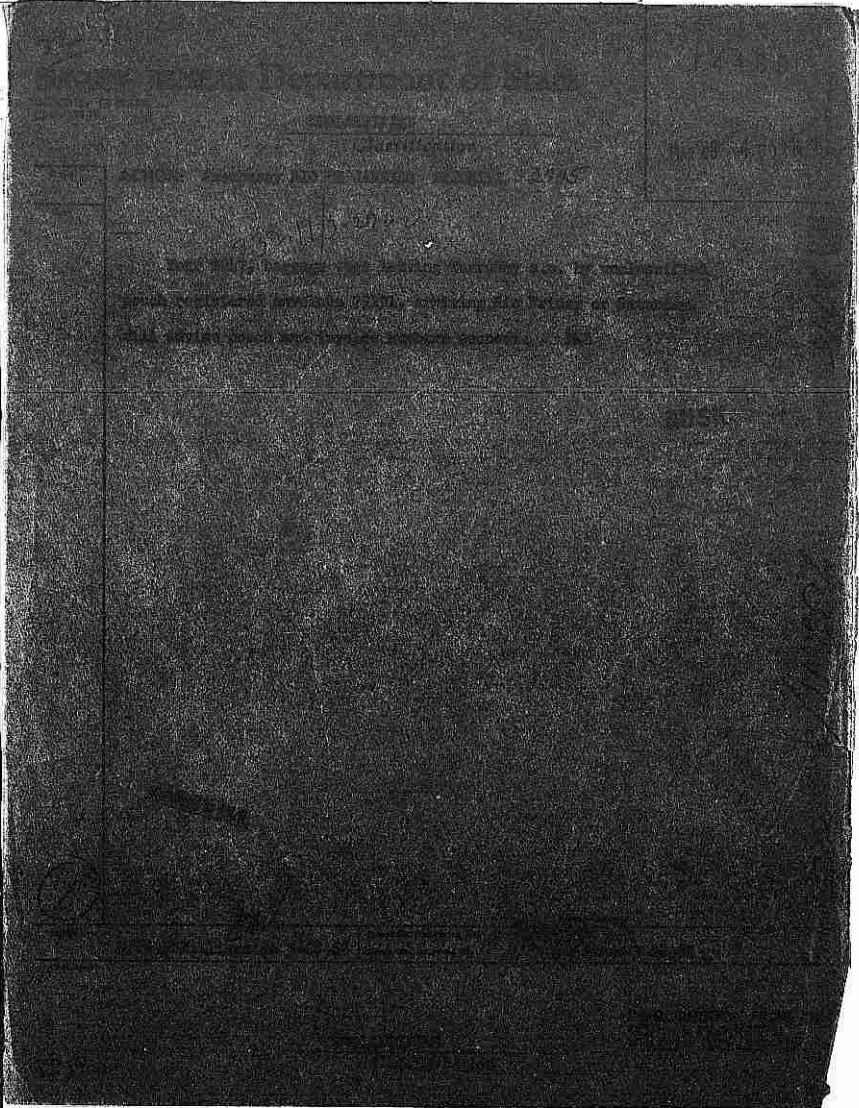
Microfilmed by RM/A

(D)

UNCLASSIFIED

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0761



0762

The White House
Washington

*file
reply dispatch
4-5-62
HEP/AST/16
Am...*

DE NOTAS CONSTANTES VISITAS DE
VAGAB 27/96 PD INTL TR 1962 MAR 28 AM 8 31
MILITAO AO PROGRESSO DO BRASIL NORTE AMERICANA 27
CD NITEROI RJ VIA WUCABLES MAR 27

PRESIDENTE JOHN KENNEDY

CASA BRANCA WASHDC

NR 433 DE 27/3/62 A VISITA DO PRESIDENTE DO BRASIL VC AO ENTENENTE
DR JOAO GOULART VC A ESSA GRANDE MACAO AMIGA VC ENSEJOU ME
A FELIZ OPORTUNIDADE DE DENOMINAR (PRESIDENTE KENNEDY) AO
GRUPO ESCOLAR RECONSTRUIDO NO MUNICIPIO NOVA IENACU VC COMO
DEMONSTRASAO ALTO APREGO E CARINHO POVO FLUMINENSE PT AO COMUNICAR
A VOSSENCIA TAL PROCEDIMENTO ALIO OS MEUS CUMPRIMENTOS COM

Celso Pires da Silva, Governor of State of Rio de Janeiro

3-27-62

0763

(21)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 34432
T-52/R-IV
Portuguese

*file
reply dictated
4-15-62*

*EST/6 Jm
Sutton*

[TELEGRAM]

*Embassy asked to
send written
reply*

NITEROI, MARCH 27

PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NO. 453 OF MARCH 27, 1962. THE [FORTHCOMING] VISIT TO YOUR GREAT NATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOAO GOULART, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL, HAS AFFORDED ME A WELCOME OPPORTUNITY TO NAME THE SCHOOL RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED IN THE TOWN OF NOVA IGUAQU "PRESIDENT KENNEDY," AS A TOKEN OF THE HIGH ESTEEM AND FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

IN INFORMING YOUR EXCELLENCY OF THIS ACTION, I EXPRESS MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL HAPPINESS AND THAT OF YOUR FAMILY, AND FOR THE HAPPINESS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
RESPECTFULLY,

CELSO PECANHA, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO

APR 28 11 39 AM '62

FILED

*T.W. -
732.11/3-2762*

Microfilm by MLR

(1)

0764

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO: ARA - Mr. Chase

Control # 5332

X-5214

EST
EST/B
4/2

Date March 30, 1962

Subject: Letter to the President from Roberto de Oliveira Campos dated March 29.

ACTION:

For appropriate handling.

For direct reply.

* Prepare reply.

* PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
RETURN BASIC CORRESPONDENCE
WITH REPLY. IF DELAYED CALL
TELEPHONE EXTENSION BELOW.

*copy distributed H-S-6
file in 4/5/62
Jun 4-5-62*

A response for signature by the _____

should be submitted to S/S by _____

Appropriate clearances

should be obtained, including _____

For your information.

Remarks: For recommendation regarding a reply. If a reply is necessary send it to S/S under cover of a Battle-Bundy-Bromley Smith memo by c.o.b. April 5. If no reply is necessary, return the red bordered action slip to me marked "NO REPLY NECESSARY".

cc:

G. K. Olsen

G. K. Olsen
S/S-RO

Ext. 4154

4-222
1-41

GPO 2 2348 5

0765

(21)

5214

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Mr. L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary
Department of State

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Date March 28, 1962

FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

- ACTION:**
- Comment _____
 - Draft reply _____
 - For direct reply _____
 - For your information _____
 - For necessary action _____
 - For appropriate handling _____
 - See below _____ x

Remarks:

For translation and appropriate handling

*file
reply drafted 4-5-62*

*to 1618m Section, Embassy requested to
send written reply*

By direction of the President:

Ralph A. Dungan
Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President

*t.w. 732.11/3-27-62
Sent to Embassy for reply.
No need to inform W House*

0766

21.

Division sent that the Embassy to be examined!!

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

*Est
Est 15
Jare*

TO: ARA - Mr. Chase

Control # X-5332
5214

Date March 29, 1962

Subject: 3/27/62 telegram to the President from Celso Pecanha re Goulart visit.
An official translation is attached.

ACTION:

For appropriate handling.

For direct reply.

Prepare reply.

A response for signature by the _____
should be submitted to S/S by _____

Appropriate clearances
should be obtained, including _____

For your information.

Remarks:

*file
reply drafted 4-5-62
A.P.H./P.50/B. Gmb Sutton
Embassy requested to send written reply*

cc:

90A
Warren A. Henderson
S/S-RO
Ext. 3195

*no need to
inform
White House*

7.11.11-732.11/3-2762

4-233
4-81

0767

INCOMING TELEGRAM

59
Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

COPIES REC'D ARA

58-H

CONFIDENTIAL

NUMBERED

Action
ARA

Control: 18620

Rec'd MAR 28 1962

6 pp

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

SS

SR

G

PR

P

USIA

INR

RMR

TO: Secretary of State

ACTION: *ESTB*

INFO: *HOW*

RM/R FILES: *file*

ESTB

HOW 4-19-62

NO: 2242, MARCH 27, 1 PM

DEPTEL 2679

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION RE CLODSMIDT RIANI DOB BORN OCT 15, 1920 IN RIO CASCA, MINAS GERAIS. MEMBER MINAS GERAIS LEGISLATURE REPRESENTING PTB, LONG-TIME LABOR LEADER ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY UNION JUIZ DE FORA AND STATE FEDERATION MINAS GERAIS. ELECTED PRES CNTI RECENTLY ON COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED SLATE RESULT INFLUENCE AND INTERVENTION PRES GOULART. FOR MANY YEARS HAS FOLLOWED COMMUNIST LINE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES. SENT US JANUARY 1960 UNDER POINT IV LABOR TRAINING GRANT AS CALCULATED RISK WITH ATTORNEY-GENERAL WAIVER. ARTICLES WRITTEN ON US DURING TRIP AND PUBLIC STATEMENTS THEREAFTER FAVORABLE US. OTHERWISE HAS CONTINUED FOLLOW COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS AND POLICIES ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS. AT ILO MEETING BUENOS AIRES 1961 WAS ONLY LATIN AMERICAN LABOR DELEGATE SUPPORT COMMUNIST AND CASTRO POSITIONS. CURRENTLY SUPPORTS ESTABLISHMENT NEW LATIN-AMERICAN LABOR CONFEDERATION WITH COMMUNIST AND CASTRO MEMBERSHIP; THIS A LONG-TIME COMMUNIST OBJECTIVE. PRES GOULART BELIEVES RIANI MORE LOYAL HIM THAN TO COMMUNISTS. RECOMMEND COURTEOUS TREATMENT WITH DUE CAUTION.

GORDON

CC-22

3
Call Bob White BR

Call Hammond re us labor

FILED
11 26 AM '62

FILED

XR 832.062
732.521

732.11/3-2762

RIO 2242

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ASSIGNED TO	TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION		
OFFICE SYMBOL			

0768

INCOMING TELEGRAM

54
Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

37-M

CONFIDENTIAL

Action
ARA

Info
SS
SR
G
SP
L
H
SB
CAP
E
P

USIA
INR

RMR

FROM: Brasilia

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 11, March 27, 3 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

PRIORITY

DEPARTMENT PASS POLAD CINCARI B

Control: 19138
Rec'd: March 28, 1962
1:45 PM 3 14

ACR: [initials]
INFO: [initials]
FILES: [initials]

BRASILIA 111

732.00/3-2762

XN 932.00

XN 732.11

(1) My purpose this message is to call attention prior to arrival of President Goulart in the US, to substantially improved political situation in Brazil since my telegram 1441 December 16, 1961.

(2) From low mark reached near end of last year when political tension was so high as to appear intolerable as result of crisis of confidence which spread through all areas of government and country, present regime has succeeded in establishing status of relative confidence which seemed almost impossible few months ago. President Goulart has assumed political leadership of country leaving economic and administrative control largely to Prime Minister and cabinet. His incursions into the economic field have been confined largely to situations where political element is of great importance. He has succeeded gradually in convincing Brazilians that he seeks moderate though slightly left of center government and based thereon has slowly won support of center groups beginning with his meeting with officers of the Commercial Association of Rio last January. This previously antagonistic association led a veritable parade of business and other sectors of Brazilian elite who claim accept Goulart's protestations of moderation strengthened by cabinet's generally continued conservative orientation. Rural associations have also expressed confidence after several Goulart speeches calling for moderate equitable agrarian reform. This almost unprecedented PRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS UNCLASSIFIED

3

Microfilm by [initials]

This copy must be returned to [initials] files with no [initials]

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:	DATE OF ACTION:	DIRECTION TO RM/R:

0769

59 *Pick Hoekin* *CMK*
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

53
Action
PR

RECEIVED
OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CORRECTION ISSUED
3/30/62, 5 pm AAL

Control: 20558

1962 APR 21
Reg'd: March 29, 1962
10:15 pm

Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro - CORRECTED COPY

SS TO: Secretary of State

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
OF PROTOCOL

SR NO: 2290, March 29, 8 P.M.

C
ABA
CAP
RMR

PRIORITY

RIO 2290

Department telegram 2679

Re paragraph 1, Embassy has no specific suggestions and has been unable to elicit any useful ideas as to gifts for President Goulart's wife and children. She is known to be interested in fine clothes and jewelry, while children assumed have same general interests other children of their ages (five and three).

As of possible interest we have been informed "confidentially and off the record" that aquamarine being given Mrs. Kennedy by Mrs. Goulart cost two million cruzeiros.

782.1113-2962

BOND

KHM

J

REPRODUCED BY BUREAU

FILED

MAY 11 1962

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0770

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Control: 20558

Rec'd: March 29 1962

10:13 pm 5 87

ARA
Info
SS
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FR
RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

1962 MAR 30 AM 10 58

TO: Secretary of State

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

NO: 2290, March 29, 8 PM

ACTION: *ESB*
INFO: *UTPR*
RM/R FILES

PRIORITY

Department telegram 2679

Re paragraph 1, Embassy has no specific suggestions and has been unable elicit any useful ideas as to gifts for President Goulart's wife and children. She known to be interested in fine clothes and jewelry, while children assumed have same general interests other children of their ages (five and three).

As of possible interest we have been informed "confidentially and off the record" that aquamarine being given Mrs. Kennedy by Mrs. Goulart cost (#) million cruzeiros.

2 (\$6000.00)

BOND

COT

(#) Omission Correction to follow

John
Action transferred
To Director
Mr. Williams
3/30/62
1188/1232
1 with

FM 13211/3-2762

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32

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44-43

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Control: 20557

ARA

Rec'd: March 30, 1962

12:23 a.m.

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

CAP

NO: 2287, March 29, 6 PM

PR

PRIORITY

E

ALSO PASS AID

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AID

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CIA

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RMR

Reference: Department Telegram 2492 and Embassy transmittal slip March 16 to EST/Wellman

Domicio Velloso Da Silveira, according Embassy AID officer who knows him well, highly respected throughout whole confederation industry, honest, energetic, politically moderate. Does not speak English.

Confederation he heads, supported by compulsory industry contribution three percent payrolls, operates training schools (Senai) and social service system (Sesi) for industrial workers, conducts statistical and analytical research on industry, operates national productivity center in Rio, lobbies on behalf industry in state and national legislatures.

Velloso advocates aid to small and medium industry, has program for expanding productivity centers throughout country including center at Campina Grande (Paraiba) to serve whole Northeast. Is developing housing program. Velloso and confederation emphasize private not governmental investment. More interested in technical assistance than financial grants. Velloso plans see Moscoso and Hamilton on productivity program and possibly also on housing. Refer to AIDTO A-469 which requires phasing out former.

*talk to
Dunbar*

2

Discontinued by SAJ

BOND

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RIO 2287

*ESTB
file
Jaw 4-5-62*

732.11/3-2962
NR 732.526

0772

Rm/R
File

TO
Circular, Foreign

732.11
3-29-62

DO NOT INDEX
Raphes

1/2
7/16/21

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission and has the honor to invite them to attend a Joint Meeting of the United States Congress on Wednesday, April 4, 1962, at 12:30 p.m., at which time His Excellency João Goulart, President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, will address the Congress.

The Chiefs of Mission are requested to inform the Office of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, DUDley 3-2680 or DUDley 3-4367, as soon as possible whether they will attend.

The attending Chiefs of Mission are requested to assemble in the Old Supreme Court Chamber, Room P-63, on the Principal Floor of the United States Capitol at 12:00 noon. The Chiefs of Mission will be escorted from the Committee Room to reserved seats on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Seats in the Diplomatic Gallery, which accommodates sixteen persons, are available for the wives of the Chiefs of Mission only. Those attending will be seated in order of their arrival at the Gallery.

Department of State,
Washington, March 29, 1962.

2

v/pr

FILED
JUN 2 1962

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0773

UNCLASSIFIED

5437 RM/R

March 30, 1962

FILE

(A)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GEORGE BUDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Briefing books for the Visit of
President Goulart

Enclosed are two briefing books for the
visit of President Goulart, April 3-4. An
oral briefing for the President by officers
of the State Department and Ambassador Gordon
is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on April 2.

/s/ Melvin L. Mantell

L. D. Sattis
Executive Secretary

S/S-RO
MAR 30 1962

Enclosures:

Two briefing books for the
visit of President Goulart.

A two copy set signed copies

Approved by RM/R

(J)

MAR 30 1962

MAR 30 1962

cc To Mr. RF

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
MAR 30 1962

SECRET

732.11/5-3062

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59 Department of State

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10 pm

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NSA
RMR

FROM: RIO-DE-JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2305, MARCH 30, 8 PM

PRIORITY

GOULART VISIT.

SINCE FOREIGN OFFICE STATES DEPARTMENT BEING KEPT INFORMED THROUGH BRAZILIAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON OF LAST-MINUTE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS GOULART PARTY, THIS EMBASSY WILL NOT ENDEAVOR REPORT SUCH INFORMATION. WE SHALL HOWEVER CONTINUE SUBMIT BY TELEGRAM BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON INDIVIDUALS ON WHOM DEPARTMENT'S INFORMATION BELIEVED INADEQUATE, IMPOSSIBLE MOST INSTANCES PROVIDE PHOTOS.

BOND

DMJ

(1)

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732.11/3-3062

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Rec'd:

March 30, 1962
11:30 pm

Info

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

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NO: 2293, MARCH 30.

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CIA

NSA

RMR

PRIORITY

FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA:

ANTONIO DE BARROS CARVALHO, MEMBER PRESIDENT GOULART'S OFFICIAL PARTY FOR VISIT U.S. BORN PALMEIRAS, PERNAMBUCO FEBRUARY 2, 1899. GRADUATE PERNAMBUCO FACULTY-MEDICINE, SPECIALIST IN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MATTERS. HELD FOLLOWING PUBLIC JOBS: PUBLIC-PROSECUTOR IN PALMEIRAS, TAX INSPECTOR, SUPERINTENDANT OF FEDERAL TAX INSPECTION, TECHNICAL ADVISOR TO OFFICE OF MINISTER FINANCE. HAS ALSO BEEN: FARMER IN PALMEIRAS, TEACHER IN RECIFE HIGH SCHOOL, DIRECTOR "JORNAL PEQUENO" OF RECIFE (1945-46) EDITOR "DIARIO DE PERNAMBUCO", OF ESTADO DE MINAS GERAIS" AND OF "DIARIO DE SAO PAULO". ELECTED SUBSTITUTE FEDERAL DEPUTY FOR PERNAMBUCO BY UDN IN 1945 SERVED AS UDN FEDERAL DEPUTY FROM 1947-1958, ~~FILED~~ SENATOR FROM PERNAMBUCO 1958. PATENTLY MEMBER BRAZILIAN LABOR PARTY, AUTHOR SEVERAL WORKS ON TAX LAWS.

FEDERAL DEPUTY RACHID SALDANHA ~~DESA~~, ALSO MEMBER GOULART PARTY, BORN PONTO PORA, MATO GROSSO, OCTOBER 21, 1917. GRADUATE SCHOOL MEDICINE AND SURGERY RIO DE JANEIRO, IS DOCTOR AND CATTLE RANCHER. HAS BEEN MAYOR AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILMAN OF PONTA PORA, AND FEDERAL DEPUTY FOR UDN SINCE JANUARY 1955.

BOND

BAP

4

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

59
Department of State

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Control: 21545

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Rec'd: March 30, 1962 10 40 pm

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 2308, March 30, 9 p.m.

CAP

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INR

RMR

PRIORITY

Goulart Visit. ✓

Charles Moritz, member President Goulart's official party, is President Confederacao Nacional Do Comercio and Federacao Do Comercio De Santa Catarina. Has extensive commercial interests Florianapolis. Friendly US and free enterprise. Interested cultural matters. Currently promoting within CNC despatch group businessmen US study labor relations under auspices USAID. Accompanied Goulart on trip Red China August 1961.

BOND

MRJ

Handwritten in blue ink: 32

Handwritten in blue ink: X REFERRED TO 521 / MAR 9 11 27 AM '62

Handwritten in blue ink: 732.11/3-3062

Handwritten in blue ink: RIO 2308

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0777

(85)
TURKISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED STATE
1962 APR 2 AM 10 53

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
OF PROTOCOL

*File
R/M.*

The Ambassador of the Turkish Republic presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of State and with reference to the Department's Note dated March 29, 1962, has the honor to inform him that he will be present at the Joint Meeting of the United States Congress on Wednesday, April 4, 1962, at 12.30 p.m., at which time His Excellency Joao Goulart, President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, will address the Congress.

March 30, 1962



7/11 21/3-3062

XR-432.11

introduced by BMT

(2)
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

0778

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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57-W
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CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 786 1962 APR 3 AM 5 56
Rec'd: April 2, 1962
11:02 AM
INFO:
RM/R FILES

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2329, April 2, 6 PM

PRIORITY
ACTION DEPARTMENT 2329, INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES 137

GOULART VISIT

Fronzizi's fall together with imminent Goulart visit US evoked series editorials Administration-connected JORNAL DO BRASIL (whose editor Nascimento Brito accompanying Goulart Washington) which inter alia fill for "scheme of new relations that only US and Brazil can map out "affecting Alliance Progress and entire pattern inter-American relations.

Paper seems anticipate expanded Brazilian share Alliance funds as result Argentine situation, though stating: "Just as we thought senseless that Alliance must be put in execution by way of Argentina, Brazil remaining in quarantine, we reject converse". Pointing to fall Frondizi who followed "monetary fund orthodoxy" JORNAL seems suggest US abandon attempts control or set standards for use Alliance funds; US aid should be conceded to stimulate Democracy and guarantee development in manner peculiar each country". US should divorce itself from orthodoxies of financial liberalism supporting most flexible solutions".

Argentine situation seen by paper as conferring undisputed Latin American leadership on Brazil. In meeting with Kennedy ("fledgling test of Alliance for Progress") Goulart will take to US "proposal for entirely new policy" and "will speak for all" Latin American peoples.

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Department of State

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Control: 429
Rec'd: APRIL 2 1962
12:34pm

ARA
Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
SS
G NO: 2325, April 2, noon.
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ACTION: ESTO
INFO:
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ARA/EST/B Jw
4-11-62

NIACI

Goulart Visit.

RMR

Adolpha Bloch, member Goulart party, born Kiev, Russia in 1908. Emigrated Italy 1921 and 1922 or 1923 went Brazil at which naturalized citizen. Owner-publisher three magazines--MANCHETE, FATOS E FOTOS and JOIA (women's periodical edited by his wife, Lucy, who also member Goulart party). Self-made man of modest cultural attainments. Honest, well-respected, pro-democratic, anti-Soviet (though editor his MANCHETE has Communist leanings). Bloch recently refused on ethical grounds Soviet invitation conduct publicity campaign Soviet fair Rio (reported Soviet offer: 10 million cruzeiros). Active in publicizing alliance for progress and other subjects of pro-US import.

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Control: 750

NUMBERED

ARA

Rec'd: April 2, 1962

6:58 p.m.

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

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NO: 2331, April 2, 7 p.m.

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Goulart Visit

CIA

NSA

RMR

Antonio de Padua Chagas Freitas Social Progressive Party Federal Deputy representing Guanabara, owner-publisher A NOTICIA and O DIA RIO DE JANEIRO which though "sensational" generally friendly US causes. President syndicate newspapers owners Rio. Lawyer. Third most heavily voted Deputy 1958 elections, led only by Carlos Lacerda and Fernando Ferrari. Born Rio 1914.

BOND

LTR

NOTE: READ BY MR. CRANE (EST) 4/2/62-EH.

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JUN 13 2 13 PM '62

732.11/4-262

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0781

Blue

(21)

CONFIDENTIAL Enclosure

April 2, 1962

FOR: Mr. McGeorge Bundy
The White House
FROM: L. D. Battle *WBH for*
Executive Secretary

Attached for your information is a contingency paper on the Argentine Situation for possible use during the Goulart visit.

CONFIDENTIAL Enclosure

S/S-RO
APR 2 1962

A true copy of signed original

RM/R
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RM/R
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732.11 / 4-2-62

1962 APR 2 8 52

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Approved by RM/R

0782

VISIT OF PRESIDENT GOULART
Washington D.C., April, 1962

Contingency Paper

Argentine Situation

Anticipated Brazilian Position

President Goulart will probably express interest in the present Argentine situation and request information concerning the position of the United States on relations with the new Argentine regime.

Recommended United States Position

We intend to watch developments in Argentina very closely during the next several days to determine the extent to which the new government is in effective control of the country and the degree to which it is able to act along constitutional lines. Before deciding on our relations with the new Argentine government, we will exchange information and views with the governments of the other American Republics, including the government of Brazil.

It is always a source of regret and concern when a democratically elected government cooperating with the Organization of American States and the Alliance for Progress is overthrown by military force. We hope that Argentina will re-establish a civilian government which will have the support of Congress, the democratic political parties and the majority of the populace, as well as the armed forces. We hope that the new government will operate within Argentina's Democratic Constitution and observe Argentina's international and inter-American obligations, including those assumed under the Alliance for Progress.

If President Guido organizes a government that is substantially of this character, it should be in the interests of all states having the welfare of the Argentine people at heart to assist Argentina in strengthening its democratic institutions and in resuming its social and economic programs under the Alliance for Progress.

CONFIDENTIAL

0783

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Discussion

President Frondizi was removed from office on March 29 by Argentine military forces after he had persistently resisted strong military and civilian pressures to resign. That same day, Jose Maria Guido, President of the Senate, took the oath of office as Provisional President. He reaffirmed his assumption of office in a public ceremony March 30 before the Supreme Court and in the presence of Members of Congress and military leaders. The new government claims the right of legal succession under Article 75 of the Argentine Constitution as implemented by Law No. 252 of September 19, 1950, which provides that in the event the Republic is without a head due to the lack of a President (in this case, absence from the capital) and a Vice President (in this case, he resigned in 1950), the executive power shall be vested in the President of the Senate. The new President, within thirty days, is to call for a new election for President and Vice President.

President Guido has not yet formed a cabinet. The Argentine Congress is expected to be called into session within the next few days to enact electoral and other urgent legislation.

Most Brazilian editorial comment on the government crisis in Argentina condemns the action of the Argentine military in overthrowing President Frondizi and foresees grave consequences for the United States and Latin America. The Jornal do Brasil which frequently reflects Brazilian government views, editorialized that a military dictatorship in Argentina will eventually be recognized, but that the world must know that Brazil will do so unwillingly.

Shortly before President Frondizi was forced out of office, President Goulart expressed to Ambassador Gordon his concern that there might be some substance in reports he had received from an Argentine friend that the United States had lent encouragement to those Argentine military elements who were seeking the deposition of Frondizi.

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0784

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Department of State

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Control: 751

Rec'd: April 2, 1962
6:58 p.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS:

TO: Secretary of State

SR

G

NO: 2330, April 2, 7 p.m

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GOULART VISIT

CIA

NSA

RMR

FOR WELLMAN

Frank Mesquita will carry or know who on Goulart plane carrying envelope addressed you containing photographs, etc., on members President's Party.

*file anal est/6 juw
4-4-62*

MLB/8

Note: Read by Mr. Crane (EST) 4/2/62 EH

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*No request from
has info.
To show what they
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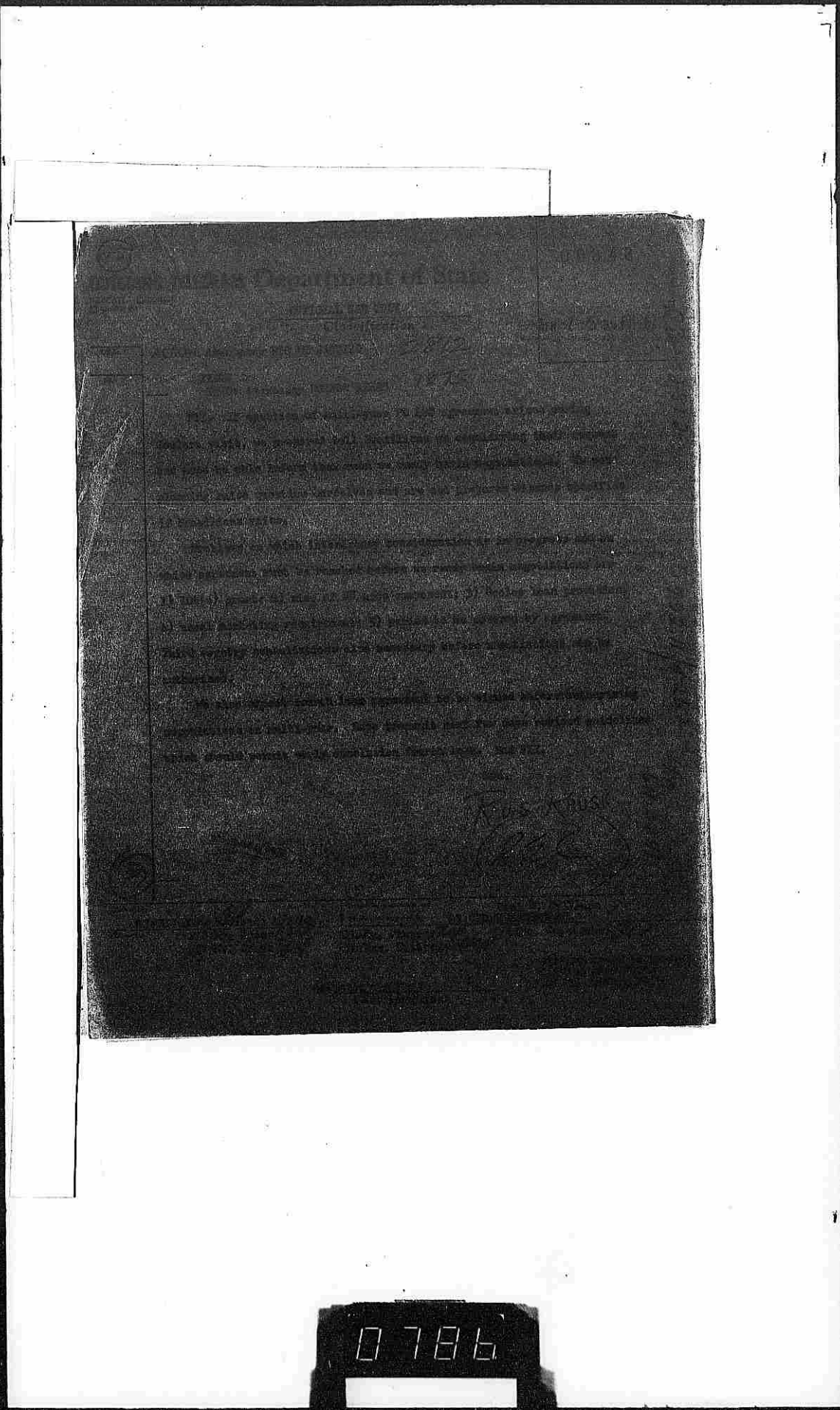
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0758

APR 3 1962

Origin: **ACTION: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO NIACT 2820**
Info: **Embassy BUENOS AIRES 1883**

Embtel 2333

Though we anticipate Argentine situation will be discussed here,
request you exchange information and views Fonoff pursuant Depcirtel
1657 and report soonest.

END

RUSK

73500/4-262

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73511

3

Drafted by: *gwm* **LEA:EST/BJW:Wilson:sec 4/3/62** Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: *gwm* **EST - Special Agent Mr. Wilson**

Clearance: **EST/A - Mr. Cope** **EST - Mr. Wellman (in draft)**

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910
April 3, 1962
8:35 a.m.

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Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2333, April 2, 10 p.m.

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2333, INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES 138, POLAD
CINCARIB UNNUMBERED

RMR DEPCIRTEL 1657 just received.

Since President and Foreign Minister leaving tonight for Washington, assume consultations with GOB on Argentine situation will be carried on there.

BOND

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46-41
Action *0101 Zuhl* **CONFIDENTIAL** Control: 1675
Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro Rec'd: April 4, 1962
SS TO: Secretary of State 1:30 a.m.
SR NO: 2348, April 3, 7 PM
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H PRIORITY
ARA Goulart Visit and Embassy telegram 2189
CAP
P
USIA Minister Guerreiro Chief Foreign Office UN Division, queried
INR today re GOB position on UN Bonds, said there some indication
BOB changed position but no definitive instructions yet issued.
TRSY His "personal surmise" was that President Goulart during visit
RMR UN will announce GOB decision purchase bonds.

BOND

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OFFICE OF MEMORANDUM ADMINISTRATION
APR 4 1962
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(2)

*Bill
Let's check with [unclear]*

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NAME OF OFFICER: <i>0101 Zuhl</i>	INITIALS: <i>[unclear]</i>		

0789

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Department of State

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Rec'd: April 4, 1962
2:45 p.m. 4 PM 4 09

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Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILES

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

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NO: 2345, April 3, 6 p.m.

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PRIORITY

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AID

Goulart visit.

P

USIA

On eve President Goulart's departure virtually all Rio press gave blessing his trip, expressed confidence in favorable results. Some papers stressed Goulart "bears mandate from Brazilian people" (DIARIO CARIOCA) empowering him "speak with authority to US" (DIARIO NOTICIAS)

NSC

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

No meaningful comment on probable subjects talks, newspapers limiting themselves to non-polemical mention broad themes, background matters, such as traditional US-Brazilian friendship, Alliance for Progress, Argentine developments, Brazilian "image" in US, Brazilian foreign policy, etc.

RMR

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JUN 13 2 21 PM '62

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432.11/4-362

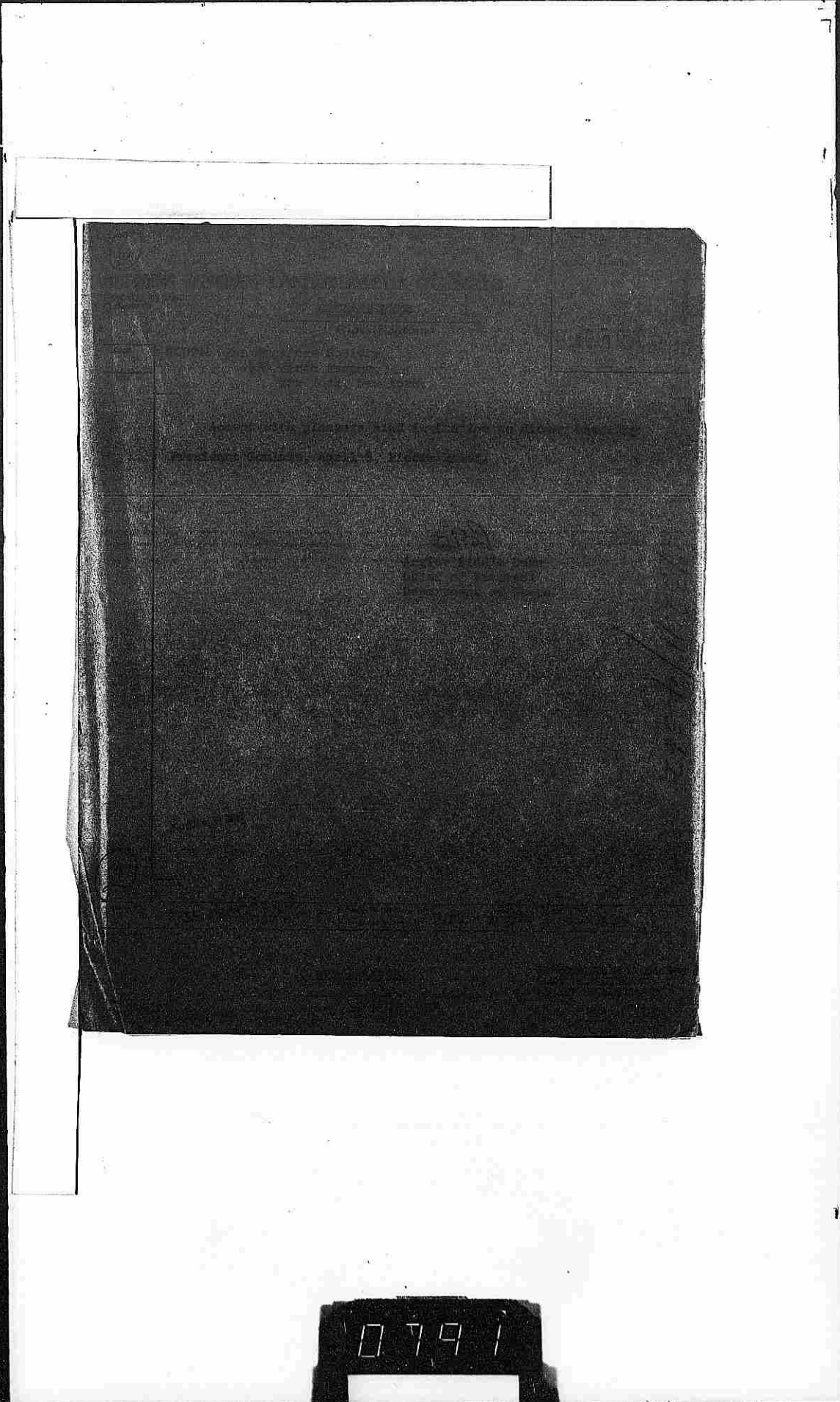
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& OFFICE SYMBOL		

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0791

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Department of State

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Control: 16764 10:00
Rec'd: April 3 1962
10:20 pm

58 W
Action

ARA FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
Info TO: Secretary of State
SS NO: 2347, APRIL 3
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AIR
RMR

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INFO: *file*
RM/R FILES

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2347, INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES PRIORITY
139, CARACAS 19.

FOLLOWING IS TRANSLATED TEXT TELEGRAM SENT BY PRESIDENT
GOULART MORNING APRIL 3 FROM BRASILIA IN RESPONSE
PRESIDENT BETANCOURT'S APPEAL FOR NON-RECOGNITION
NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT:

"I APPRECIATE YOUR EXCELLENCY'S MESSAGE CONCERNING
ARGENTINE SITUATION. GOB HAS BEEN OBSERVING WITH SAME
APPREHENSION MANIFESTED BY YOUR EXCELLENCY THE EVENTS
WHICH HAVE BEEN OCCURRING THERE AND WHICH HAVE
CULMINATED IN IMPRISONMENT PRESIDENT FONDIZI, DETERMINED
BY MILITARY CHIEFS, HAVING ASSUMED GOVERNMENT MY OWN COUNTRY
IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH TRIED BRAZILIAN PEOPLES'S DEVOTION TO
LAW AND FIDELITY TO DEMOCRACY, I CANNOT FAIL TO APPRECIATE
HARD TEST TO WHICH NOBLE ARGENTINE PEOPLE BEING SUBMITTED
AND TO EXPRESS MOST SINCERE HOPES THEY WILL FIND MEANS
PRESERVING ... INTEGRITY OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER, WITHOUT INFRINGE-
MENT RESPECT FOR SUPREMACY POPULAR WILL. BRAZILIAN PEOPLE
ACCOMPANY ... POLITICAL PROCESS THROUGH WHICH ARGENTINE NATION
NOW PASSING WITH MOST STRICT OBSERVANCE OF PRINCIPLE NON-INTER-
VENTION, IN-FIRM HOPE (GOVERNMENTAL) AUTHORITY WILL BE FULLY
ESTABLISHED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNTRY'S INTERNAL LAWS AND
DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ON WHICH INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM BASED".

3

GDW

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Ris 12347

*anal H/B
JWW
4-11-62*

735.00/4-362

*K992.11
737.11*

0792

40
INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State* **PERMANENT RECORD COPY**
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58 W
 Action

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NUMBERED

Control: 1665
 Rec'd: April 3 1962 6 00
 10:20 pm

Dir - 2346

ARA FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
 Info TO: Secretary of State
 SE
 SR NO: 2346, APRIL 3
 G
 SP
 CAP
 P

ACTION:
 INFO:
 RM/R FILES: *file*

*A.A./E ST/B
 juw
 4-11-62*

US IA PRIORITY

NSC
 INR FOLLOWING TELEGRAM APRIL 2 PRESIDENT GOULART TO
 CIA PRESIDENT DORTICOS AND PREMIER CASTRO RELEASED BY-
 NSA FONOFF TODAY:
 OSD

ARMY "MOVED BY SENTIMENTS HUMAN SOLIDARITY WHICH UNITE
 NAVY ALL PEOPLES AMERICAN, I TAKE LIBERTY DIRECTING TO
 AIR YOUR EXCELLENCIES APPEAL FROM ENTIRE BRAZILIAN
 RMR PEOPLE THAT MAGNANIMITY BE DECISIVE FACTOR IN SEN-
 TENCING PERSONS TAKEN PRISONER ON IRON BEACH ON
 OCCASION INVASION CUBA, WITH VIEW AVOIDING APPLICA-
 TION DRASTIC PENALTIES, I CERTAIN YOUR EXCELLENCIES
 WILL SEE TO IT THIS MATTER CONDUCTED WITH CLEMENCY
 THAT ALWAYS CHARACTERIZES VICTOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARD
 DEFEATED BROTHER. THE REVOLUTIONARY CUBAN GOVERNMENT --
 AGAINST WHICH APRIL ATTEMPT WAS DIRECTED -- WILL I
 BELIEVE UNDERSTAND SPIRIT IN WHICH THIS APPEAL MADE
 AND WILL AT SAME TIME DEMONSTRATE THAT ITS OWN HUMAN-
 ITARIAN SENTIMENTS DO NOT DIFFER FROM THOSE WHICH AT
 THIS MOMENT ANIMATE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE AND ALL AMERICA".

939.00/4-362

BOND

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xr 932.0

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Approved in S
4/12/62

(38)

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

April 4, 1962

4009
732.11/4-462
XR 396.7-66
XR 735.00

Subject: Conversation between President Goulart and the Secretary of State (Soviet Relations, Argentina)

Participants: President João Goulart, President of Brazil
The Secretary
Neil A. Seidenman, Interpreter

APR 14 1962

Also present: His Excellency Francisco Clementino San Tiago Dantas, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs
His Excellency Walther Moreira Salles, Brazilian Minister of Finance
General Amaury Kruehl, Head of President's Military Household
His Excellency Roberto de Oliveira Campos, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States
His Excellency Hugo Gonthier de Oliveira Gondin, Brazilian Ambassador to Italy
His Excellency Ambassador Mario Gibson Barbosa, Head of Cabinet of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Honorable Fowler Hamilton, Director of the Agency for International Development
The Honorable Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
The Honorable Teodoro Moscoseo, U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress
The Honorable Lincoln Gordon, U.S. Ambassador to Brazil

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	EST-3	ACDA	
	RPA	EUR	

(29)

The Secretary referred to some impressions gained through the Geneva talks in connection with the present attitudes of the Soviet Union on important issues. The Secretary said that there seems to be a mood of policy review within the Soviet bloc and possibly in very fundamental ways. There seemed to be in this respect a tentative

quality

NONE

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- 2 -

quality in present policy. It was therefore difficult to judge present Soviet attitudes in a categorical way. The present apparent mood could be due in part to problems within the Soviet Union, pertaining notably to the economy and to allocation of resources among competing requirements for armaments, industrial growth and agricultural development. It could be due to discussions going on between Moscow and Peiping, which could lead to profound consequences in regards to doctrine as well as to division of responsibilities between the Soviet Union and Red China. Again, it could be due to a sense of caution felt by any reasonable and well informed person aware of the strategic situation among the large powers. It is surely obvious to everyone that a major clash would be serious indeed and would bring the gravest consequences to all powers involved. The Secretary went on to say that our impression at the end of the Geneva talks with regard to the Berlin issue was that the Soviet Union did not wish to see an early crisis nor did it seem to want a diplomatic impasse. However, in using the word caution to describe attitudes in Moscow, one must do so in the awareness that we could be wrong. We all know that in that capital it is not unusual for policy to change from one day to the next. However, we are disposed to meet with the Soviets on these questions with a similar sense of caution and seek peaceful and stable solutions to existing problems. Therefore, we expect to renew our discussions with the Soviets on problems such as Berlin and disarmament in hopes that with time and patience it will be possible to move in the direction of constructive conclusions. The Secretary added that by the end of talks it was his observations that there are no bilateral issues of friction between the U.S. and the USSR. The principal sources of tension today resided in questions affecting other parts of the world and what might happen to people outside of the two large powers, such as Berlin or in Southeast Asia. The Secretary said that if the 104 member nations of the UN could feel themselves to be truly independent and secure, then existing tensions would probably be reduced almost to the vanishing point. He said that the United States does not regard present issues with pessimism nor optimism. Our approach is rather that of doing what we can to move in a direction with the Soviets that would lead to the largest possible of optimism.

President Goulart expressed his appreciation for the information transmitted to him by the Secretary and found encouragement in his words. He also expressed the hope that a basis of understanding for productive negotiations would be found in approaching the issues involved. The President then brought up the subject of the present situation in Argentina. Since the foreign policy of a country should reflect the general will of the people, the President pointed out that the Brazilian authorities were in a quandary at the present time as to official

recognition

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- 3 -

recognition of the present situation in Argentina. The people of Brazil are against military solutions such as the one recently imposed in Argentina in blatant disrespect for the democratic processes which the Brazilian people defend.

The Secretary replied that, in all frankness, the U.S. authorities were also puzzled as to what to do at the present time. What should be done, however, is to have the governments of the countries in the western hemisphere maintain contact with one another on the subject of how to deal with Argentina. The United States had used what influence it could in an attempt to forestall a military solution. This attempt, however, had no effect, and events took a direction that disappointed our hopes. We cannot speak with any degree of clarity today on this problem simply because the situation itself is not clear. The Secretary re-emphasized the advisability of maintaining consultative contacts among the governments of the hemisphere so that the various countries could either move jointly, or in any case, at least be aware of one another's intention.

President Goulart expressed full agreement with the Secretary on the matter and assured him that Foreign Minister San Tiago Dantas, who enjoyed the complete confidence of the Brazilian Government, would accordingly keep in touch with the Secretary.

The Secretary went on to say that over the years we have learned that it is difficult to judge de facto situations for purposes of determining a policy recognition. The results of decisions taken in the past have not always been the best, and it is difficult to say which would be the safest course at this time where we are confronted with a situation that could change completely within the next 24 to 48 hours.

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- 2 -
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conference. Davydov, however, did not accompany Vashedchenko and Saratov to the March 11, press conference.

On another subject, I mentioned to Mr. Korshenko that I understood that a Tass item concerning the recent US assistance in Alaska to the injured Soviet seaman, Boris Kozin, had appeared in the Soviet newspaper Evening Moscow. Mr. Korshenko said that he thought a similar story had appeared in the Soviet fishing journal (probably Rybnoye Khozyaystvo). He said that he would like to add his personal thanks for the US assistance to Kozin to those thanks made on behalf of the Soviet Government by Minister Counselor Smirnovsky to Mr. Davis.

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(6)

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6010

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SECRET

April 4, 1962
Wednesday afternoon

SUBJECT: 1. Soviet Relations
2. Argentina

PARTICIPANTS:

R

For Brazil:

President Goulart
Foreign Minister Dantas
General Krueel
Head of Cabinet of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gibson

For the United States:

Secretary Rusk
Ambassador Gordon
Mr. Fowler Hamilton
Mr. Teodoro Moscoso
Mr. Edwin M. Martin

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	RPA	

ARA: EM Martin

*732.11/4/62
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X 6.11.61
18 6.11.32*

(3)
*s/s
Dean
Rusia*

After an initial exchange of good wishes in appreciation for the talks which had been held up until then, Secretary Rusk asked President Goulart if he had anything he would like to raise. He said he did not, but he hoped that there would be an opportunity for the Secretary and Foreign Minister Dantas to meet again the following week for some further discussions.

Secretary Rusk then gave a general background analysis of our relations with the Soviets. He said that, based on his discussions with Gromyko, he thought that the Soviet Union was reviewing its domestic and foreign policy in a way

This is a second, repetitive, memo on the same conversation reported in more detail by Serdenname. The actual

SECRET

*5009 # 5/5
See Serdenname, the actual*



SECRET

-2-

which in some respects might be fundamental. If this were true, one should consider some aspects of their present foreign policy positions as tentative. He thought such a review was probably based in part on problems which have arisen inside the USSR, particularly with respect to the state of the economy and the allocation of resources. The relative growth rates in the fields of industry and agriculture were particularly important.

In part this internal review was probably related to the differences between Moscow and Peiping, differences which may have an impact on doctrine and on the respective responsibilities of the two centers of Communist power.

A further factor in the review was perhaps natural caution on the basis of their knowledge of the real strategic position. They must know, as we must all know, that any major clash would have a most serious impact on the state of the world.

We have received an impression from the Geneva talks that the Soviets did not wish a crisis or a diplomatic impasse over Berlin. They wanted to keep the door open for further discussions of the problem. This may sound a little optimistic and it is important to realize that one must always exercise great caution in dealing with Moscow, as we could be wrong and shown so within 24 hours. Nevertheless, we are prepared to try to meet the Soviets in an equal spirit of caution and to reduce rather than increase tensions. We expect to resume discussions of Berlin and hope that time and patience may permit some progress. Secretary Rusk said he was sure that President Goulart must have gotten the same impression of our patience and caution from President Kennedy.

The Secretary pointed out that there were no bilateral issues between us and the USSR of any great significance. The tensions arose from Soviet bloc threats to other countries, threats about which we felt we had to be concerned. If all the 104 countries in the world were genuinely independent and secure, then tensions between the United States and the USSR would fall almost to zero. He concluded by saying that he faced world problems neither as a pessimist nor optimist but was trying to move events in a way which would enable him to be more optimistic.

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SECRET

-3-

President Goulart restated his hope for progress on the broad issues which the Secretary had discussed and expressed his appreciation for this review of world problems.

He raised the question of Argentina, saying that all American countries face grave difficulties in recognizing the new regime because of their dislike of military action. Foreign policy, he thought, must reflect the will of the people, who oppose military disrespect of democracy. He mentioned that he had reviewed these same points with President Kennedy.

Secretary Rusk said that we tried our best to discourage the military but failed. We are not clear where we go next for the Argentine situation is still unclear. It was important that our two governments keep in touch with each other in the hope that we can move together, though this may not be possible.

President Goulart thought this was excellent and agreed entirely. He said that Foreign Minister Dantas has his full support and through him we can remain in close contact on these matters.

Secretary Rusk responded that over the years we had often had to pass judgment on de facto authorities and sometimes had not been happy with the results. In this situation we could not know what the next 24-48 hours might bring.

ARA:EMMartin:lh

SECRET

0800

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Department of State

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Action
ARA

Control: 2706
Rec'd: April 4, 1962
10:05 pm

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

NO: 2357, April 4, 6 P.M.

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 2357 INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES 140 LIMA 37
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RMR

DEPTEL 2820.

Discussed Argentine situation today with Foreign Office Deputy Secretary General Valle who confirmed this item high on list of subjects to be raised by President and Foreign Minister in Washington.

Valle said GOB views recent Argentine developments as "disastrous" and has no illusions, despite establishment civilian successor government, that present regime is anything other than military dictatorship. As indicated by Goulart reply to Betancourt message (EMBTTEL 2347) GOB, much as it dislikes present situation in Argentina, does not however plan to take any precipitate action in direction non-recognition. He described present policy as one of watchful waiting and indicated general agreement US position outlined Department Circular Telegram 1657, except that he said US appeared good deal more optimistic than GOB over possibilities early return to democratic government in Argentina. He added earnest efforts GOB develop closer relationship with Argentina under Frondizi now appeared to have been largely nullified but that GOB would try to salvage what it could, from which point of view Brazilian break with Argentina would be self-defeating.

He observed one of greatest sources of concern was possible

Excerpted by RMR

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JUN 4-5-62

93500/4-462

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36

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4069

Action

Control:

April 6, 1962

Rec'd:

11:08 a.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

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USIA

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TRSY

RMR

NO: 2376, April 5, 8 p.m.

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILES

AAA/EST/S

Jan 4-11-62

Goulart visit by far biggest story Rio press. Many editorials commented visit, all rejoicing at big public and official receptions ("kind given leaders countries considered 'key nations'") accorded President. Most papers labeled trip already success as evidenced by freeing previously earmarked 129 million dollars. Additional achievements confidently predicted.

Goulart statements, speeches thus far fully approved as "frank, clear, proud". Only conservative, widely-read O GLOBO demurred, questioning propriety on state visit Goulart's defense before OAS Brazilian independent foreign policy.

Far 'left ULTIMA HORA whose glee at warm reception tempered by suspicion warned that "price of sympathy and abundant dollars" might be US insistence on "austerity" and "decrepit formulas of IMF".

BOND

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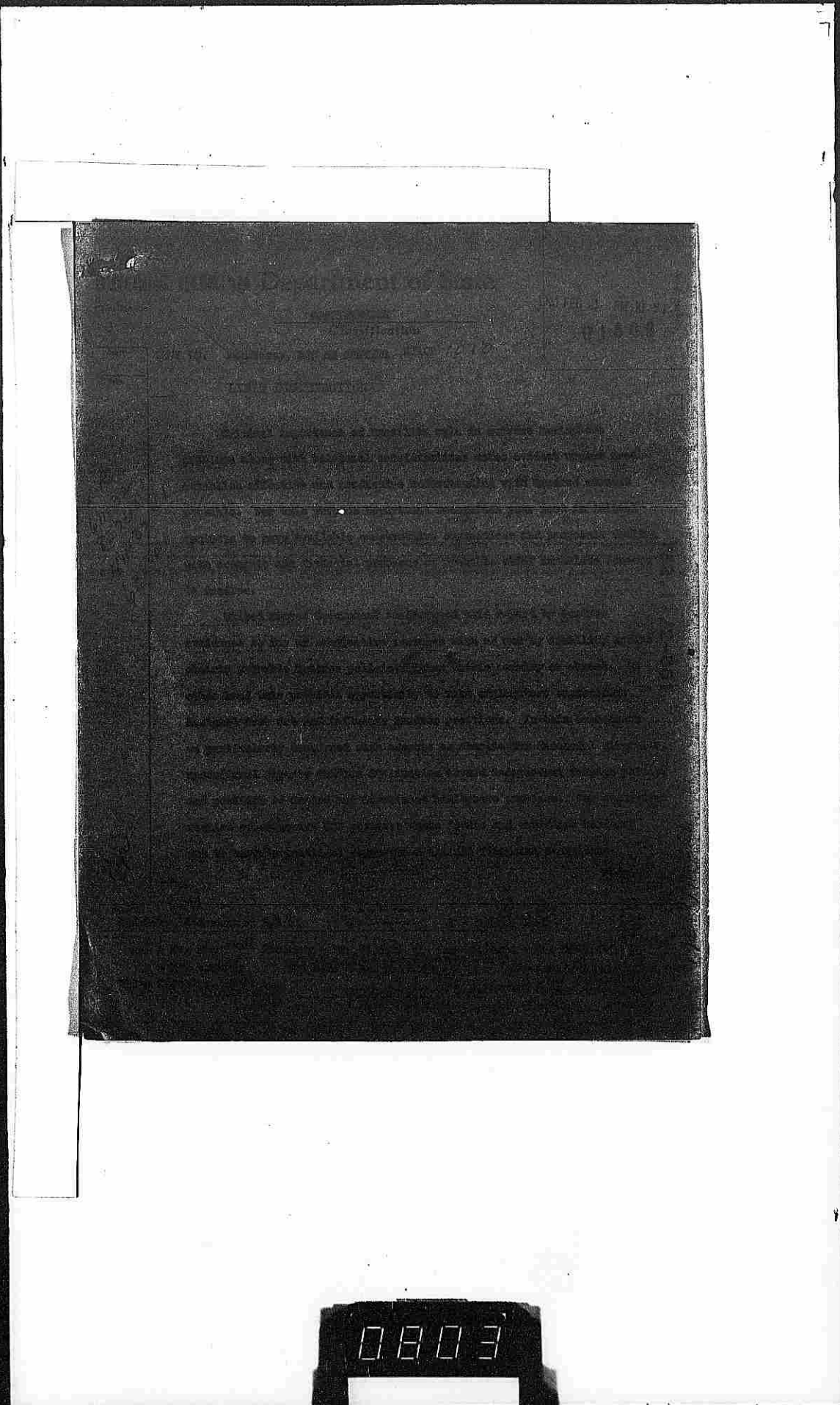
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0803

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During the period 1957 and 1958, the situation of the financial position and level of economic activities during 1957 cannot be considered until attention is directed to the fact that the United States Government believes that the U.S. will continue to support substantial assistance to help maintain essential imports and transshipments existing before the United States Government and other major suppliers. It is also the U.S. Government's intention to link such assistance to specific needs as part of the U.S. response to the internal and external financial problems.

In view of the situation U.S. Government believes that objectives have been served by tangible immediate assistance and willingness which involve further initial needs the government so that it will have the funds needed and other constructive relations. This was definitely most effective if considered as friendly action supported by general U.S. policies and willingness to consider more detailed program in any emergency from us.

Accordingly you instructed your commission with further details and also from following U.S. Government view.

1. U.S. Government believes that the U.S. is in a position to provide and in circumstances economic matters. It is agreed that the U.S. will be engaged during next period which is part of the U.S. Government's plan of constructive relations. Consequently, the government agrees to be available to provide such assistance as may be required.

2. It is agreed that the U.S. Government will be available to provide such assistance as may be required.

0804

CONFIDENTIAL

would assist him in gaining the support of conservative groups and if
you believe that an offer of such assistance would be wisely received you are authorized
to say on behalf of President Kennedy that this unit would be willing to extend
a credit line of 100 million dollars to assist him in financing essential imports
of capital goods from U.S. as required and also to cooperate regarding foreign
exchange. Early consultation necessary in this case between GEP, Washington and
Embassy regarding procedures for utilization of credit and negotiation of relevant
terms.

3. Reference about other commodities (SIC not including sugar, SIB, PII)
and local currency problems, President Kennedy in State of Union Message January 9th
announced that food for peace program will be sent to Latin America immediately.
This action will be required to discuss with Brazilian officials the means for
securing orderly U.S. shipments following withdrawal of present extended contracts,
including possibilities partial grant of funds, as well as loans, of U.S. credits,
as well as other possibilities of increasing and rationalizing production and
distribution of food.

4. In economic and social development problems, U.S. Government is making
more of distressed regions in Brazilian front and subject to U.S. aid, suggests
the early organization of joint research projects in that area.

Handwritten signature and initials

0805

732.11/4-662

0806

INCOMING TELEGRAM

F760010-0595

Department of State

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58
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Per RYAN

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FOI CASE NO. G10083

Control: 4942

Recd: April 7, 1962

ARA
Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

ACTION: *file*

INFO: *file*

RM/R FILES: *file*

SS
SR

TO: Secretary of State

G
SP

NO: 2392, April 6, 7 p.m.

CAP
E

Majority Rio-Sao Paulo Press continues satisfied results Goulart trip thus far, editorials focusing comments on Goulart speech before Congress and Joint Presidential Communique.

IGA
AID

P
USIA

JORNAL said "best assessment" Goulart's speech that of US Senator who called it "frank and courageous". JORNAL considered "especially opportune" Goulart explanation inflation Brazil and credited Ambassador Gordon with contributing to success of visit. FOLHA DE SAO PAULO also praised speech as "cordial and frank", thought Goulart admission Brazilian responsibility for future success "especially apt". ESTADO DE SAO PAULO commented alliance for progress portion speech: "He offered Washington possibility attending aspirations developing country and of showing itself less demanding than IMF, which excessively adherent classic economic theories valid only industrialized countries".

INR
CIA

NSA
OSD

ARMY
NAVY

AIR
RMR

JORNAL DO COMERCIO commented only on portion communique dealing with "transference foreign public service enterprises" saying "idea lucid, viable". JORNAL DO BRAZIL said communique "shows relations between US-Brazil finally rose above plain after dinner rhetoric and reached terrain of reality". Paper thought evident US now sees "alliance for progress can only succeed if executed in common agreement with Brazil" and credited Kennedy with perceiving "Brazilian experiment solidly than Argentine, more hopeful than Cuban". In special despatch same paper's editor (EMBTEL 2329) terminated announced National Planning Commission with US representation "ideal solution".

CORREIO DA MANHA cool on subject, declaring itself "pleased" but unable "participate wholeheartedly" since warmth Goulart

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0307

TO OFFICE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICER
ACTION
DATE OF
ACTION
TO NUMBER
F760010-0596

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UNCLASSIFIED

2-2397, April 6, 7 p.m. from Rio de Janeiro.

reception not to his credit but attributable to counterproductive effect of previous US press hostility toward Brazil.

BOND

* As received

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MO: 3383' 4/11/67
TO: Secretary of State
FROM: Rio de Janeiro

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED
OFFICE: [illegible]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
F760010-0596



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WJZ

6178

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY



THOMAS H. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA
April 7, 1962

*file
no action
E 57/B - juw
21-12-62*

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D. C.

MM/R
FILE

Dear Sir:

I wish to express to you my deep appreciation for your kindness in inviting me to the State Dinner in honor of His Excellency, President Goulart ^{of Brazil}. I am sure that the affair will leave a wonderful lasting impression on my daughter and me. We wish to congratulate your staff on the fine manner in which the guests were so warmly received. I cannot recall any previous occasion in which I was made to feel more comfortable at a similar affair.

Thank you again for the privilege of attending the dinner and meeting President Goulart and the other distinguished guests.

Respectfully yours,

Tinsley L. Spraggins
Tinsley L. Spraggins

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DEC 3 1962

732.11/4-762



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APR 10 1962

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APR 10 1962
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

0809

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO: ARA - Mr. Chase

Control # 6178

Date April 12, 1962

FILE

Subject: 4/7/62 letter to the Secretary from Tinsley L. Spraggins re State Dinner in honor of President Gaulart.

ACTION:

For appropriate handling.

For direct reply.

Prepare reply.

*** PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL
RETURN BASIC CORRESPONDENCE
WITH REPLY. IF DELAYED CALL
TELEPHONE EXTENSION BELOW.**

A response for signature by the _____
should be submitted to S/S by _____

Appropriate clearances
should be obtained, including _____

For your information.

Remarks:

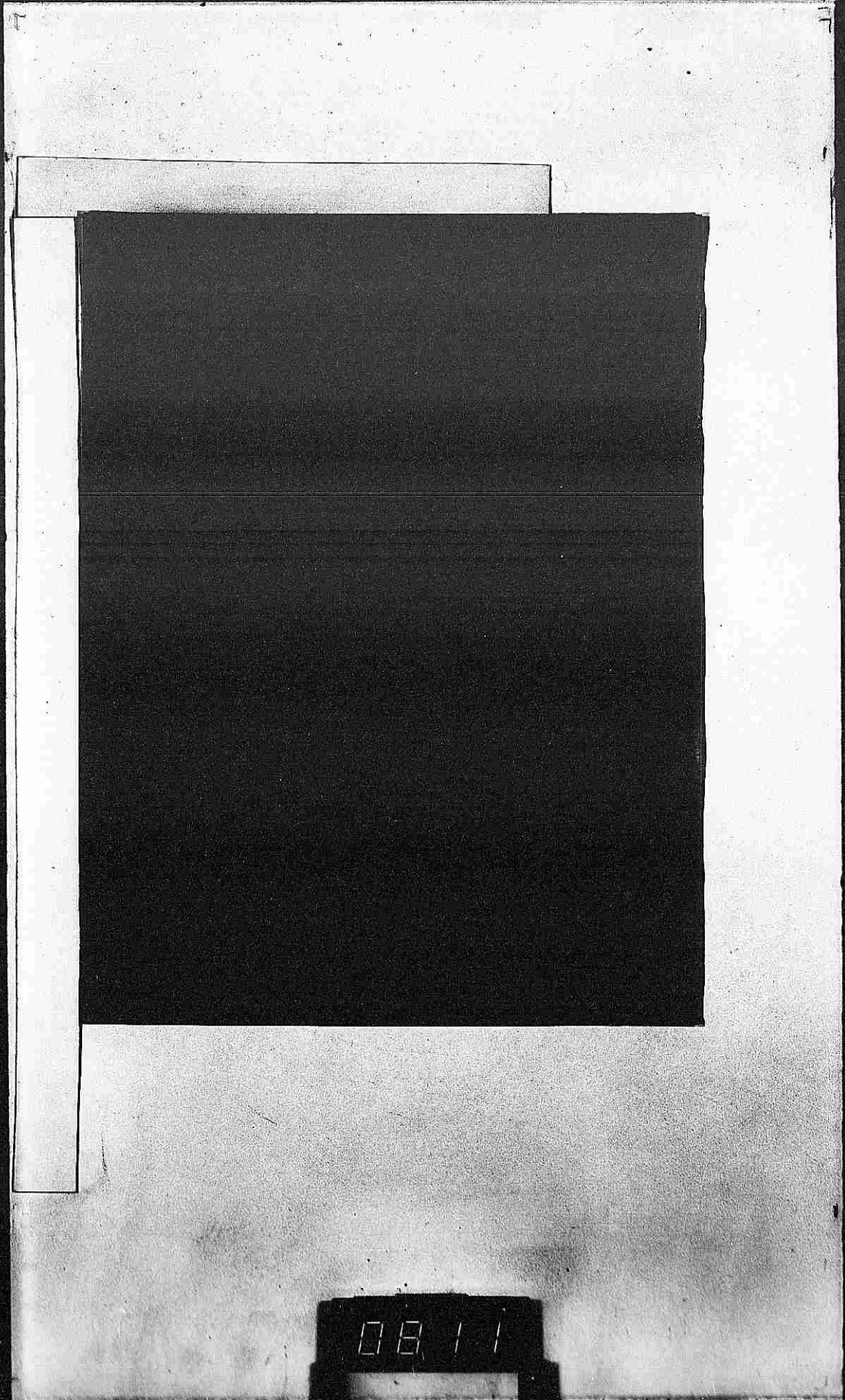
cc:

Warren A. Henderson
S/S-RD
Ext. 3195

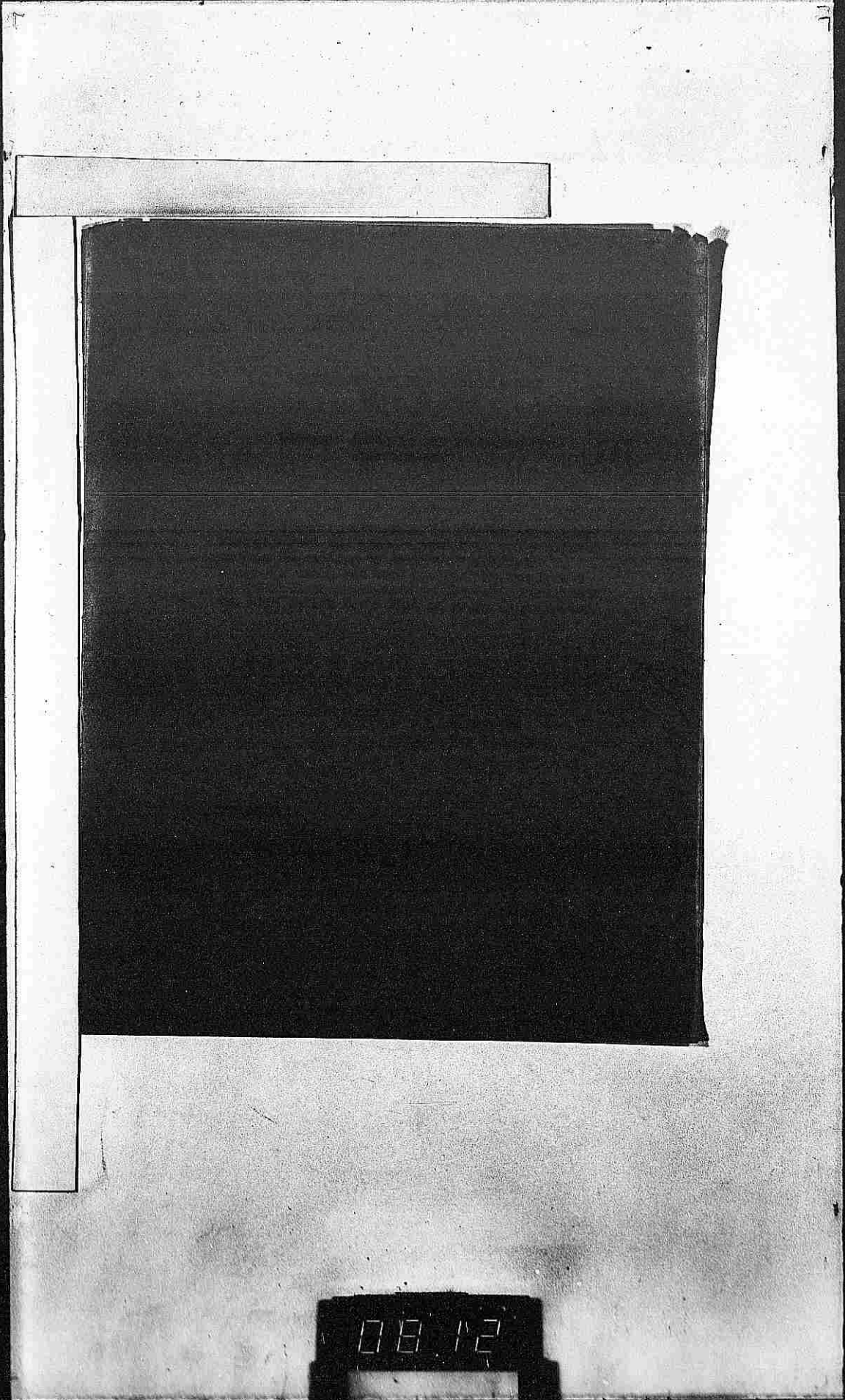
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 9:21 AM CT

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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

I THANK YOUR EXCELLENCY FOR YOUR MESSAGE AND FOR YOUR SON VOZAC'S WISHES ON MY RETURN TO BRAZIL.

ON LEAVING THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, I REHEW MY EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION FOR THE FRIENDLY RECEPTION ACCORDED ME BY YOUR ENLIGHTENED GOVERNMENT AND BY THE GREAT PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. I LEAVE WITH THE ASSURANCE THAT WE HAVE WIDENED THE AREA OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND STRENGTHENED THE HISTORIC FRIENDSHIP OF THE PAST THROUGH THE FRANK AND CORDIAL CONVERSATIONS OF THE PRESENT. I HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED TO SEE THE EFFORTS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, THROUGH THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, TO INCREASE COOPERATION AMONG THE AMERICAN STATES ON THE BASIS OF RESPECT FOR THE FREEDOM OF PEOPLES AND ON RECOGNITION OF THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

IT WILL BE A GREAT PLEASURE FOR THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE, AND FOR ME AS THEIR CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE, TO REUNITE YOU AND MRS. KENNEDY IN BRAZIL THIS YEAR, ON WHICH OCCASION YOU WILL HAVE EVIDENCE OF THE SOLID AFFECTION THAT BINDS US TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOAO GULBANI

0813

146

ARA
O Brazil PC

5214 and 5332

April 9, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BROMLEY SMITH
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter from Brazilian Ambassador to
the President

In your memorandum of March 29 you asked for a recommendation regarding the enclosed letter from Ambassador Campos to the President, dated March 28. The Department recommends that a reply to the letter from the Ambassador be prepared in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs for the signature of Assistant Secretary Martin. The Ambassador's letter transmits a cable from the Governor of the Brazilian State of Rio de Janeiro to the President informing the President that a new school has been named in his honor.

732.11/4-9-62

*WH approves
recommendation
(Gates to VO 4/10/62)
Sutton advised JS*

/s/ E. S. Little
L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Letter to the President from
Ambassador Campos.

S/S - RO
APR 9 1962
A true copy of signed original

ARA:EST/B:GMSutton:ec 4/5 RETYPED IN S/S-S:4/9/62
Clearances: ARA/P -

S/S P - Mr. Herron (phone)

①

0814

46

file
reply
4-8-62
The White House 55716
Washington
J. M. Suter

1:32 MAR 29 PM 1 09

Washington, D.C.,
March 28, 1962.

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor of transmitting for your information the following translated text of a cablegram which I received from the Honorable Celso Peçanha, Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro:

"On this occasion of the visit of President Goulart to the United States of America, it gives me much pleasure to inform you that I have named the new public school, built in the city of Nova Iguaçu by my administration, the "Grupo Escolar Presidente Kennedy" as a token of the esteem and regard of the people of the State of Rio de Janeiro for the great and friendly American nation. Cordial greetings. Celso Peçanha, Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro".

I am, my dear Mr. President,

Yours sincerely,

Roberto de Oliveira Campos
Roberto de Oliveira Campos
Brazilian Ambassador

His Excellency
John F. Kennedy
President of the United States of America

FW 732. 11 / 4-9-62

08 15

(45)
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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43-48

Action

Control: NOT RECORDED

Rec'd: April 11, 1962

1:07 a.m.

1962 APR 11 AM 6 44

ARA

FROM: Mexico City

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2916, April 10, 4 p.m.

ACTION: EST/B

INFO: file

RM/R FILES

no action

EST/B JWW

4-12-62

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2916, INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 16.

RMR

Brazilian President Joao Goulart, who had arrived Mexico City 10 a.m. ninth, suffered what Foreign Office has described as "slight heart attack" at 10:30 p.m. while attending performance at Fine Arts Palace. Several doctors attended him during night at hotel where he reportedly placed under oxygen tent. Goulart's medical history has been requested from Rio de Janeiro.

Protocol office has informed Embassy that all activities scheduled for today have been cancelled except for state luncheon which Goulart offering President Lopez Mateos two p.m. today at Hotel del Prado.

Leah Smith

(1)

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
OFFICE SYMBOL		

08 16

732.11/4-1062

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.11/4-1062

FROM : Embassy MEXICO, D.F.

1261

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

April 10, 1962

REF : Embtels 2229, 2950, 2952, April 11, 1962

APR 13 1962

19 For Dept. Use Only	AC TION	IN FO RM ATION	DE PT.	EM/R	REP	SEC	NSA	STATE	EX	NRA	OG	INR	E	IO	ADP
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REC'D 4-18															

SUBJECT: Brazilian President's Visit to Mexico

Brazilian President Joao Goulart, accompanied by his official party, which included Foreign Minister San Thiago Dantas, arrived in Mexico City for a two-day state visit on April 9. Present at the airport to greet them were President Adolfo Lopez Mateos and members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps.

In the course of a luncheon given at the National Palace the same day by the Mexican Chief Executive in honor of his Brazilian counterpart, the former delivered a rather lengthy toast to the latter. Both the toast and President Goulart's response contained little of real significance, and, in the main, were fraught with the customary banalities reserved for such occasions, i.e. the traditional friendship between the two countries, their common purpose and ideals, a mutual identification of one another as great hemisphere leaders, the pursuit of social justice, the need for an increase in reciprocal trade and commercial exchange, peace and prosperity for all, etc. President Lopez Mateos did, however, make reference to the desirability of increased economic independence, perhaps a somewhat gratuitous statement in view of Mexico's admitted expectations vis-a-vis the Alliance for Progress. Also, in what may have involved a slight distortion of the facts, he emphasized the benefits derived by Mexico as a result of the government's expropriation and purchase of the petroleum and electric power industries.

Prior to the luncheon, the two men had had an extended private talk at President Lopez Mateos' residence. This conversation apparently decided the tenor of their joint and, in some respects, rather controversial statement which appeared on April 11 in the capital press. In this, there was asserted their mutual objective of preserving peace, their devotion to the democratic process of government, their determination to maintain independent foreign policies "without ties with any politico-military bloc", and the necessity for increased economic development and a more equitable distribution of wealth. They also reaffirmed their faith in the Alliance for

PCL:Macalvey:jhr:sk

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
OFFICE SYMBOL		



Progress, "once it goes into effect." Finally, Presidents Lopes Mateos and Goulart expressed their conviction that Mexico and Brazil, together with other American states, can play a conciliatory role among all nations.

On the evening of his arrival while attending a performance of Mexican folk dancing, President Goulart was stricken with what the newspapers referred to as enfemedad turista (although a "slight heart attack" was also rumored), and was confined to bed for the remainder of his visit. As a result of Goulart's ailment, Foreign Minister Dantas substituted for him at a one hour press conference on April 10 during which he delivered himself of the following comments:

1. The President enjoys the support of the Brazilian military;
2. there is no military pressure in Brazil for a break with Cuba;
3. Brazil favors the abolition of nuclear testing, the establishment of nuclear free zones, making nuclear weapons unavailable to countries not already possessing them, and a non-aggression treaty between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries;
4. the Brazilian Government desires to increase its trade with the socialist bloc;
5. Brazil is taking steps to bring about state ownership of public utilities and the direction of private investment into fields where it would benefit the nation as a whole; and
6. the Alliance for Progress would not, in his opinion, be used by the United States as a weapon against those countries maintaining relations with Cuba.

President Goulart and party (with the exception of the Foreign Minister, who returned to Washington) departed for Brazil on April 11.

For the Ambassador:

Robert W. Adams
Robert W. Adams
Counselor of Embassy

cc: AmEmbassy MEX

45-48
Action

Department of State

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RMR

FROM: Mexico City

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2932, April 11, Midnight

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2932, INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 17

Ailing President Goulart rested in bed all day Tuesday while Foreign Minister Dantas represented him at luncheon for President Lopez Mateos. Latter visited Goulart in his suite before and after banquet, but no other visitors allowed. According to statement by Dr. Jose Alvarez Amezcua, Mexican Minister of Health, who headed team of doctors attending Goulart patient suffering from combination effects altitude and exhaustion. Three cardiograms reportedly showed no heart lesion.

While press and authorities have minimized Goulart's illness, doctors who attended him were extremely concerned during critical first few hours after attack.

Brazilian President and party departed 11:25 a.m. today for Rio without usual airport ceremonies. Will make a fuel stop at Lima.

LN:CPL

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MAY 28 12 21 PM '62

Microfilm by NMP

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			

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43
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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- ARMY
- NAVY
- AIR
- RMR

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2419, APRIL 11, 2 PM

Control: 7491
 Rec'd: April 11, 1962 AM 6:30
 7:44pm

ACTION: _____
 INFO: _____
 RM/R FILES: _____
 EST/6-8-11-1962
 4-16-62
 732.11/4-11-62

CONTINUING JUDGE GOULART VISIT US SUCCESS MANY RIO-SAO PAULO NEWSPAPERS NOW SEEING TRIP AS HAVING GIVEN US-BRAZIL OPPORTUNITY EXCHANGE ASSURANCES VARIOUS MATTERS.

THREE NEWSPAPERS RELIEVED GOULART IN LATER PRESS INTERVIEW CLARIFIED ASSERTION IN SPEECH BEFORE CONGRESS BRAZIL BELONGED NO MILITARY BLOC, WHICH "MADE SOME YANKEE COLLEAGUES WONDER" (DIARIO CARIOCA). "IN INTERVIEW GOULART DOTTED I'S", DIARIO CONTINUED; "WE ASPIRE INDEPENDENT POSITION BUT CAN NEVER BE TAKEN FOR NEUTRAL". ACCORDING O JORNAL US NO LONGER "BELIEVES GOULART COMMUNIST WHO INTENDS EXPEL AMERICAN BUSINESS, THAT WE NEUTRALISTS AND ON BRINK RUIN AND CHAOS". AFTER CRITICIZING "MILITARY BLOC" STATEMENT O GLOBO RESIGTERED SATISFACTION ("WITH DUE PRAISE") WITH GOULART'S LATER CLARIFICATION.

ESTADO DE SAO PAULO ATTRIBUTED GOULART SUCCESS TO US. "RESERVE CONFIDENCE AND SYMPATHY" TOWARD BRAZIL AND FOUND "PROOF OFFICIAL AND FINANCIAL CIRCLES READY HELP US". PAPER CALLED FOR COMMITANT BRAZILIAN EFFORTS. DIARIO CARIOCA COLUMNIST REPORTED GOULART "MUCH IMPRESSED BY AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S UNDERSTANDING LATIN-AMERICAN PROBLEMS". DIARIO DE NOTICIAS REMARKED GOULART SURPRISED AT "UP-TO-DATENESS KENNEDY'S ADVISORS BRAZILIAN SITUATION" AND FOREIGN MINISTER DANTAS REPORTED BY FOLHA DE SAO PAULO AS SAYING ADVISORS MADE EXCELLENT IMPRESSIONS ON BRAZILIAN DELEGATION.

IN FIRST OF SERIES ARTICLES VISITOR AND SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT SAMUEL WAINER FAR-LEFT ULTIMA HORA WROTE MEETING BETWEEN US AND SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENT "NEVER MORE PRODUCTIVE, WORTHY OR

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
OFFICE SYMBOL		



TO: DIRECTOR	FROM: [illegible]	DATE: [illegible]
TO: [illegible]	FROM: [illegible]	DATE: [illegible]

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 -2- 2419, APRIL 11, 2 PM FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

OR HONEST". VISIT "OPENED PERSPECTIVES FOR NEW TOLERANT, PROMISING, COURAGEOUS DIALOGUE" LIKE ONE "INTERRUPTED BY DEATH ROOSEVELT". ACCORDING WAINER, GOULART "WON RESPECT OF MEN WHO CONTROL DESTINIES AMERICAN PEOPLE" AND ACHIEVED FOR BRAZIL DEFINITIVE "RECOGNITION POSITION NATURAL LEADERSHIP LATIN AMERICA".

JORNAL DO COMERCIO SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FILED STORY REGISTERING PARTIAL DISSSENT. WHILE ADMITTING TRIP SUCCESS WRITER FOUND "ON BRAZILIAN SIDE ANXIETY EXHIBIT, EUPHORIA NOT BASED OBJECTIVE DATA" AND "ON AMERICAN SIDE STRONG DOUBTS" BECAUSE OF "FLAWS IN BRAZILIAN PLANS".

Handwritten notes:
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NO: 2419
 TO: Secretary of State
 FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

Handwritten signatures and stamps:
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 APR 11 1964
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 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State
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Action
ARA

Control: 8376
Rec'd April 12 1962
10:35 AM '62

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info
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TO: Secretary of State

ACTION:
INFO:
RM/R FILES

NO: 2438, April 12, 7 PM

2438
EST/B
file
EST/B - Jan 11-16-62
732.114-1262

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2438, INFORMATION MEXICO CITY 20

President Goulart arrived Brasilia shortly after midnight last night on return from visit US and Mexico. He appeared tired but in good spirits and in few words I had opportunity exchange with him as he left plans he spoke in glowing terms of his reception by US government and people and in particular of his personal contacts with President Kennedy.

Re "slight heart attack" reported Mexico's 2916 to Department, member of President's staff who accompanied him on trip told me at airport this was fifth such attack Goulart has suffered in recent years. While none of these attacks has been serious, and while his present condition not regarded as source of concern, informant said President's physician has urged as precautionary measure that he remain in bed for twelve days and not resume full activity for three weeks. He added whether or not President would accept this advice was another matter.

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Handed to RMR

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JUN 13 2 21 PM '62

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF	ACTION	
& OFFICE SYMBOL			

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AIR POUCH		CONFIDENTIAL		For Department Use Only									
HANDLING INDICATOR		FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH		732.00/4-12-62									
FROM : Amembassy, Brasilia Office		806		411.32									
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.		NO.		April 12, 1962 932.14									
REF		S/P		JCA									
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4-18		AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	OSIA	USA				

SUBJECT: Leonel Brizzola Attacks the Embassy and the Alliance for Progress

In an exclusive interview with Rio's Jornal do Brasil, April 8 (copy enclosed), Rio Grande do Sul Governor Leonel Brizzola gives his views on the current Brazilian scene. He follows closely the same line he took recently in his statement on Janio Quadros (see Embassy Despatch 771 of March 30) but goes even further in viciously attacking the United States and the Alliance for Progress. His language and approach show increasing use of Marxist language and concepts.

According to a press report, on April 10, Almino Afonso, recently reelected (by a narrow margin) leader of the PTB in the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the Party's extreme left wing, sent a telegram of support to Brizzola and read it into the Congressional Record. "I agree in kind number and degree with all you said. I insist on the necessity of a broad understanding among men of the same political views, with the greatest urgency or else we shall see even sadder days in our country."

After reiterating his demand for a plebescite and return to presidentialism in terms similar to those reported in Embassy Despatch 771, Brizzola turns to the forthcoming October elections: "Everything indicates that an economic conspiracy is being readied to transform the elections into an episode without the transcendental significance they should

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 O - 41210 (17)



CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2
Despatch 806
Brasilia Office

have as an instrument of the process of social transformation. The economic oligarchies are becoming active, the persons implicated in the spoliative process spare no resources to elect throughout the country deputies and senators who will be agreeable to reactionary representation, and that representation can come to power only on rivers of money. If in Argentina, the Prussian power wrecked the elections, in Brazil the economic power, a bit more malicious, will arrange, not for the wrecking, but for the frustration of the objectives of the election."

Brizzola calls for an electoral reform law as the best means of combatting these influences, without giving any details of the features to be embodied therein. Presumably he would like to see an end to the literacy requirement for voters, which would enlarge his base enormously.

Alliance for Progress

"As conducted now, it is nothing more than a program of neo-colonialism." While claiming to finance progress in Latin America, the fact that no concessions are made in trade nor in aiding Latin American control of her own industries, means, in fact, that Latin America is financing the progress of the United States; in these circumstances, the Alliance is an instrument of the Cold War, an instrument of political coercion against Latin America, Brizzola said.

Also, there are insuperable contradictions in the Alliance, for example, how can one expect basic reforms to be made, Brizzola asks, when the resources of the Alliance are furnished, as in Ecuador and Venezuela, to groups who maintain themselves in power only through preservation of the existing condemned structure.

The United States Embassy

Bizzola's direct attack on the Embassy in the terms used is an innovation. According to the Governor, the Embassy effects "practically, the political corruption of Brazil" /it is/ "a species of super-government, since it distributes among Governors, Mayors, businessmen, etc., recommendations for financial favors which, properly, is within the competence of the Brazilian Federal Government and its official credit agencies."

"This outpouring of money is made with the objective of deforming the decisions of the ballot-box, and to impede the

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0824

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Control: 9112
Rec'd: April 13, 1962
1962 APR 13 4 45

ARA FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
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SS TO: Secretary of State
SR NO: 2444, APRIL 13.
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ACTION: ~~RM/R~~
INFO:
RM/R FILES file working
ESS/B June 1-19-62

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2444, INFORMATION MEXICO CITY 21.

PRESIDENT GOULART ISSUED FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL BRASILIA EARLY MORNING APRIL 12:

INR "I SEND VERY FOND MESSAGE ALL BRAZILIAN PEOPLE, INFORMING
CIA OF HONOR AND EMOTION OF DAYS I SPENT U.S. AND MEXICO WHERE I
NSA HAVE OPPORTUNITY WITNESS MANIFESTATIONS AMERICAN AND MEXICAN
OSD PEOPLES GAVE PEOPLE MY COUNTRY. I FEEL IMMENSELY HAPPY BE AGAIN
ARMY ON BRAZILIAN SOIL. I AM HAPPY AND TRANQUIL TO HAVE RENDERED THIS
NAVY SERVICE TO BRAZIL. I ARRIVE FEELING CERTAIN I PERFORMED MY DUTY.

RMR JUST BEFORE GOULART ARRIVAL PREMIER TANCREDO NEVES TOLD PRESS:
"PRESENCE OF JOAO GOULART IN U.S. WAS POLITICAL EVENT OF YEAR.
IT MARKS NEW PHASE IN RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO GREAT COUNTRIES AND
OPENS NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EMANCIPATION
AMERICAN HEMISPHERE. PRESIDENT TOOK MESSAGE OF FRANKNESS AND
TRUTH AND BROUGHT, ON RETURN, CERTAINTY THAT AMERICAS MORE UNITED
THAN EVER, DEMONSTRATING ALL THEIR POWER AT SERVICE LAW AND
PEACE."

BOND

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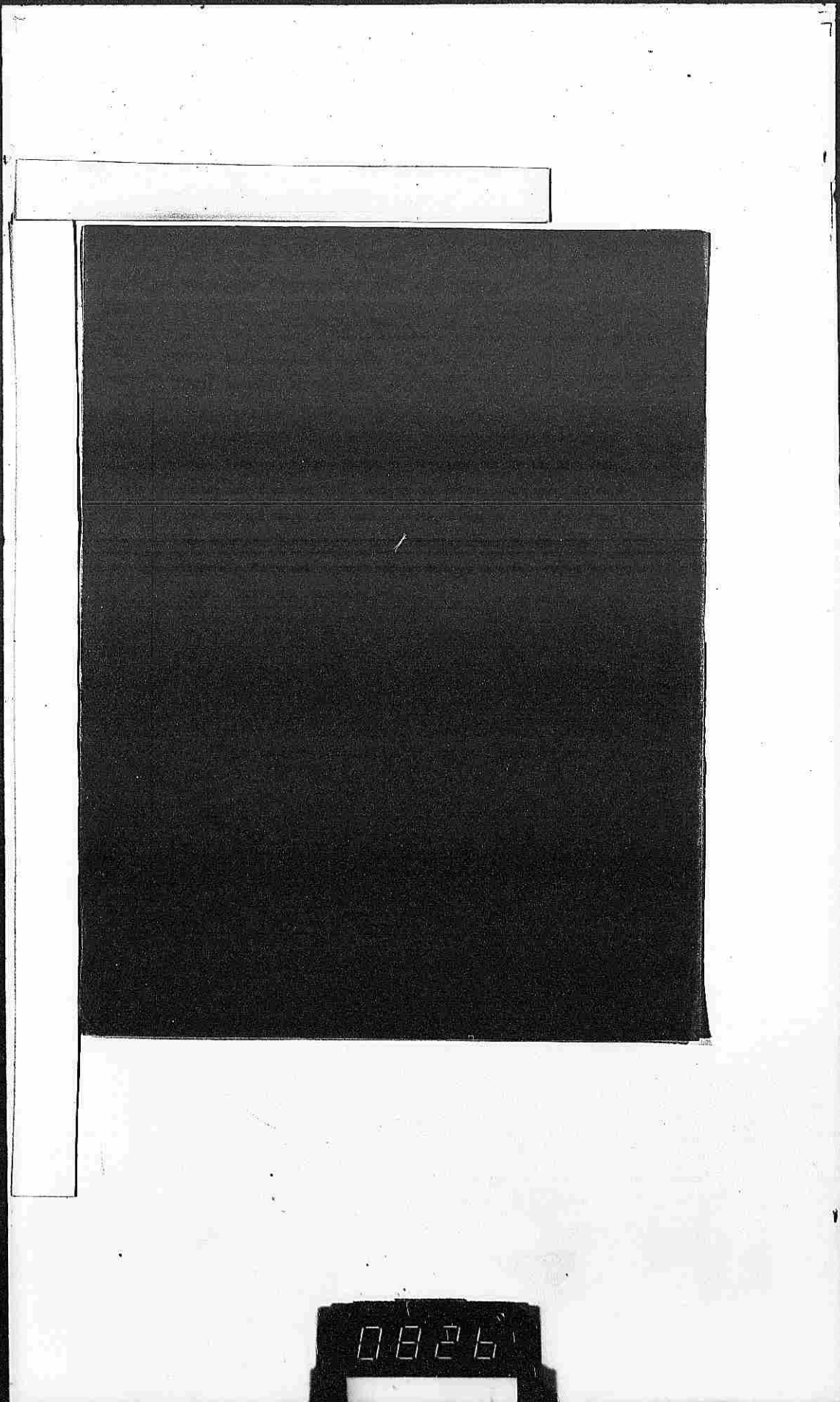
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143
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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39
Action
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Control: 9947
Rec'd: Apr 11 14, 1962
11:25 PM G 45

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2461, April 14

ACTION: *ES/B*
INFO: *ES/B*
RM/R FILES: *ES/B*

*and 2461 by [unclear]
4-16-62*

Velloso, official member of Goulart Party advises all missing baggage found in Mexico City.

GORDON

MLB/8

2461

732.11 / 4-14-62

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JUN 13 2 21 PM '62

Transmitted by *RA/MLB*

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0827

... on April 18 with White
... approval.
... Mr. Wallman was informed on 4/18/62
Telegram sent 4/18/62

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RM/R
FILE

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S/S-RO

APR 18 1962

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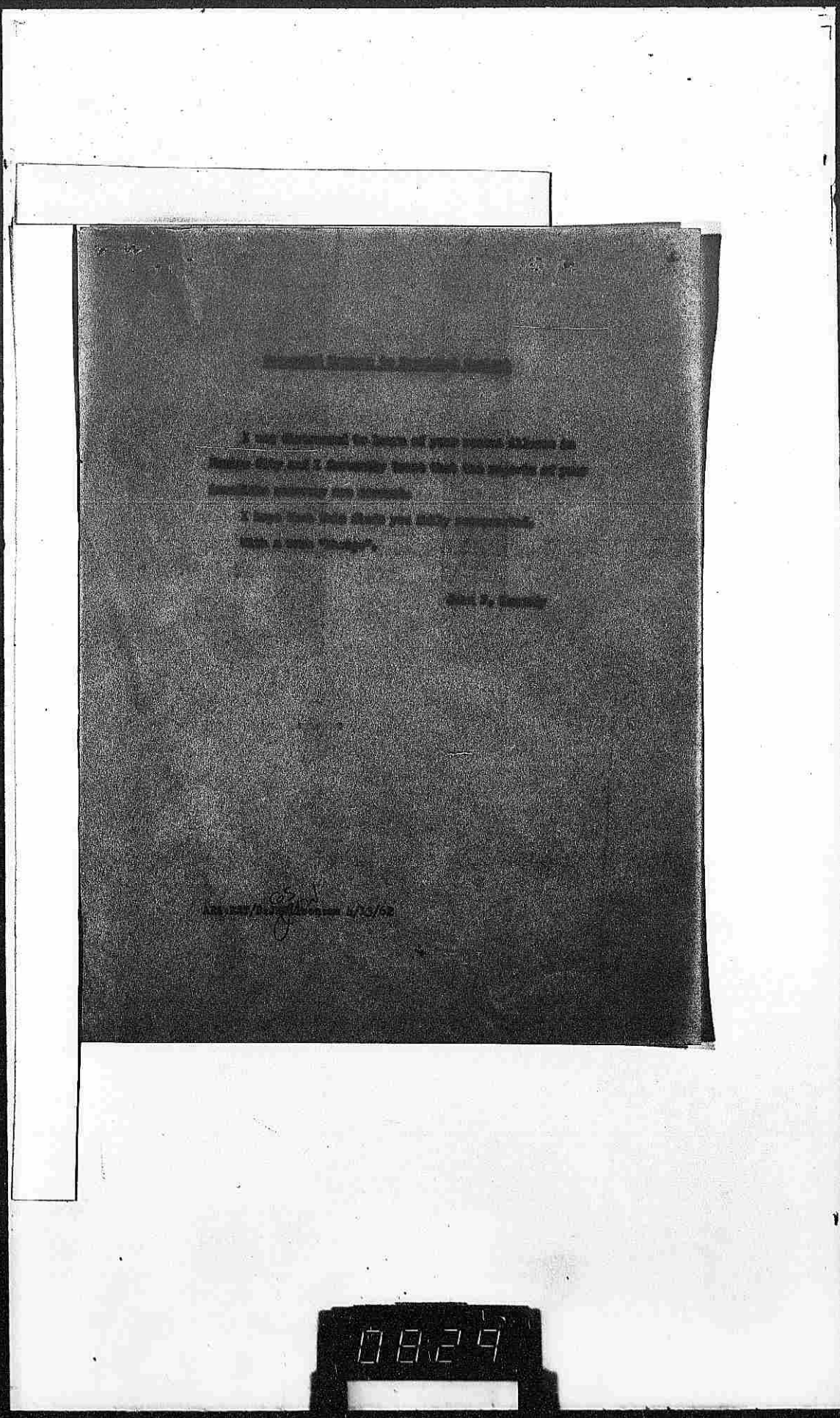
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

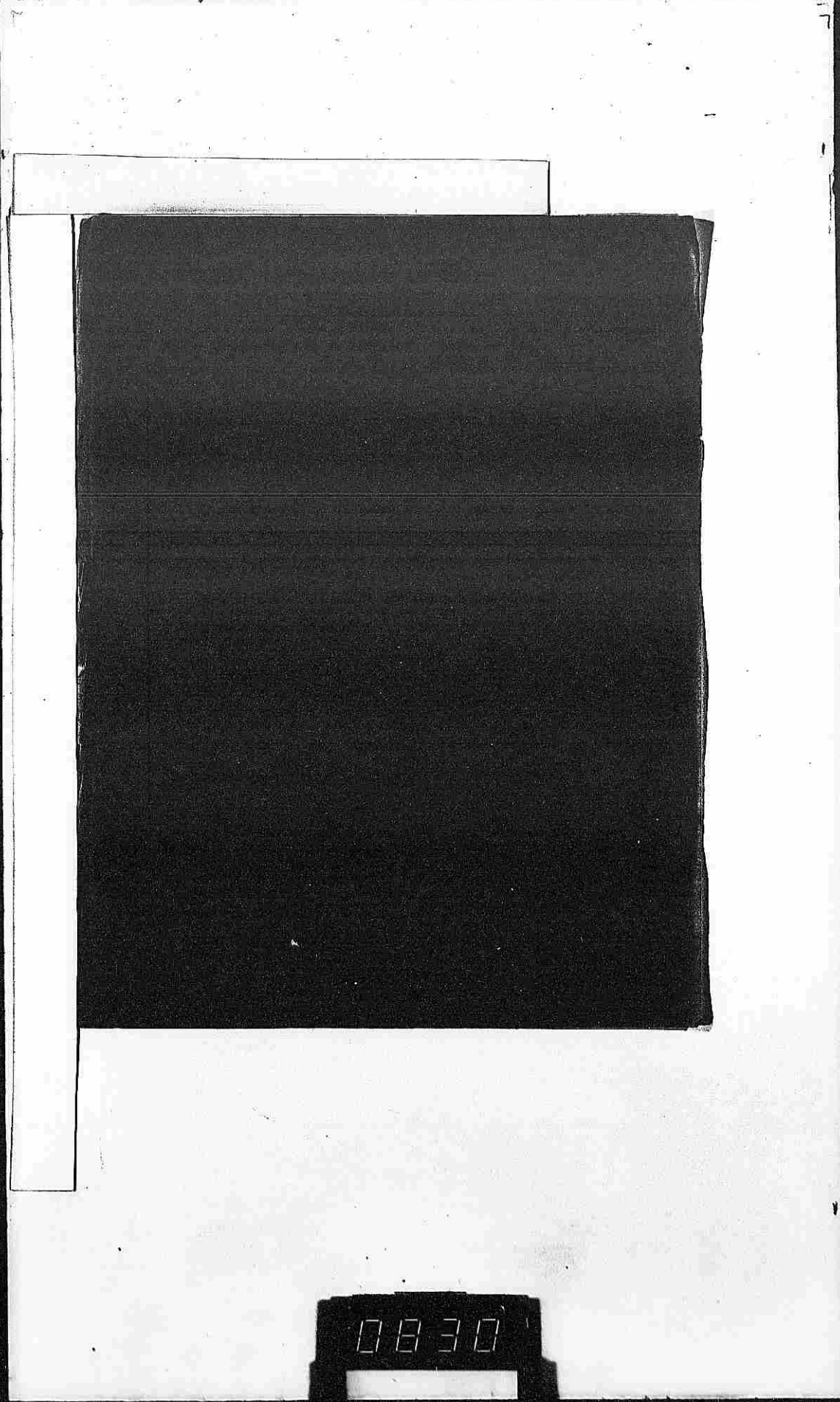
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0830

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732.11/4-1962
XR 932.30

FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE 77

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. April 19, 1962 *Qm*

REF : APR 19 1962 *Ad*

AC	C	I	D	R	M	R	R	A	P	A	R	A	S	U	R	E	P	I	O	I	
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SUBJECT: President Goulart's Brief Stop-over at Local Airport. *Keatinge from 4/20/62*

Enroute to his farm at São Borja to rest a few days during the Easter holidays, President Goulart and his family stopped a few hours at the local airport on the afternoon of April 18. The President was met by Governor Brizola and other civil and military personalities. After greeting the assemblage, Governor Brizola and the President went to a separate room at the airport for a private talk which lasted about 10 minutes.

During a press interview, the President was asked whether he had discussed with President Kennedy the recent expropriation of the local IT&T subsidiary. President Goulart answered that his discussions with President Kennedy had been about investments in general and did not particularly concern the case of the local American telephone company. President Goulart added that he had mentioned to President Kennedy that the operation of public utilities by certain foreign groups has been an obstacle to Brazil's development, and that President Kennedy was interested in learning about this. Concluding the press interview, President Goulart stated that the Brazilian Government must intervene when foreign investments are not in consonance with the economic interests of the country and when they create points of conflict. On the other hand, he said, when foreign investments will help the country's development, they should be encouraged and protected by the Government.

The Consulate will report further should anything significant develop during the President's stay in Rio Grande do Sul.

Frederick D. Sharp
Frederick D. Sharp III
American Consul

cc: Amembassy RIO

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R-932.11

Washington, D.C., April 18, 1962.

NR 143

Declassification Date 9/15/76
For RYAN Office ARA
FADRC FOI CASE NO. 610083

711.11-KE/4-1862

Excellency,

I should greatly appreciate Your Excellency's good offices towards the transmittal to His Excellency President John F. Kennedy of the following telegraphic message from President Joao Goulart:

"Dear Mr. President,

Please accept my deeply felt thanks for Your Excellency's good wishes for my prompt recovery. I wish once again to manifest to you the good and lasting impression which I brought from my visit to your great country. I ask you to present my respects to Mrs. Kennedy and receive also my cordial salutations.

Joao Goulart "

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

XE 732.11

Roberto de Oliveira Campos

UNCLASSIFIED
Roberto de Oliveira Campos
Brazilian Ambassador



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

(Departmental and Foreign Service)

732.11 / 4-1962

A-446

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*File - no action
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SW Wilson Has/leg
[Signature]*

TO : Secretary of State 1962 APR 20 AM 9 45

RM/AN
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION
BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO DATE: April 19, 1962

SUBJECT : FonMin Sends Premier Telegram Extolling Presidential Visit
Embtel 2376

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
APR 23 1962

FonMin sent telegram April 11 to Premier Tancredo Neves extolling success Presidential trip US. Congratulatory messages this type traditional Brazil and Dantas may merely have wished join in chorus, sent telegram to Neves in view impossibility congratulating Goulart on success of mission of which Dantas himself in effect deputy head. Nevertheless, Dantas took advantage opportunity indirectly (and not very subtly) praise himself and FonOff.

Rejoicing at success of visit in which was "attained, during government of President Joao Goulart, highest level of relations between Brazil and US", Dantas saw visit's success as "proving correctness of foreign policy...adopted by Council of Ministers". After a nod to Minister Salles, Dantas spread wholesale praise for FonOff personnel from Ambassadors down to Brazilian Embassy and Consulate staffs in US, the latter for having "devoted indefatigable toil" to preparation of agenda for visit.

Dantas also singled out Herbert Moses for special accolade, probably to thank press for what was, on the whole, extremely favorable treatment, for Moses is head Brazilian Press Association (ABI) and as such, in Dantas' words, "represented entire Brazilian press".

Translated text Dantas' telegram (unessential words omitted) follows:

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APR 23 1962

FORM 11-61 DS-323

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Drafted by:

Contents and Classification Approved by:

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- 2 -

"On termination visit President of Republic to US, in atmosphere of complete cordiality and mutual understanding, I rejoice with Your Excellency to see attained, during government of President Joao Goulart, highest level of relations between Brazil and US, thus proving correctness foreign policy directed by Your Excellency and adopted by Council of Ministers. I wish extend congratulations our eminent colleague, Minister Moreira Salles, for negotiations he conducted with American Government, and to Ambassador Roberto Campos, who has been defender Brazilian policy in this country and who was principal organizer of Presidential trip. To his name I should add those of Ministers Dora Vasconcelos and Geraldo Silos, Consul General New York and UN delegate, respectively, for dedication and efficiency, and underscore valuable cooperation Ambassador Hugo Gouthier, specially drafted to collaborate on preparations for Presidential trip.

"I wish similarly praise and commend to Your Excellency staffs of Embassy in Washington, Consulate in New York, delegation to UN, and delegation to OAS, which worked for months to prepare agenda for visit, devoting to it indefatigable toll.

"Finally, I wish call to Your Excellency's attention fact that party accompanying President of Republic contributed, through high quality its components and their performance in areas to which connected, to amplification and intensification of results of visit. We owe our acknowledgment all of them and, if among them one name is to be singled out, I will refer to Your Excellency that of Dr. Herbert Moses, in whom we may consider represented entire Brazilian press, to whose cooperation we owe thanks of Government and especially Itamarati.

GORDON

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

(Departmental and Foreign Service)

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1962 APR 24 AM 9 52

Rm/R

TO : Secstate, Washington

INFO : Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy, Mexico, D.F.

DATE: April 20, 1962

SUBJECT : Goulart official visit to Mexico

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
APR 25 1962
6/7/62

REF :

The statements made during the recent Goulart visit here should remind us all that Mexico and Brazil aspire to an intimate and effective coordination of their foreign policies. I believe this aspiration is closely related to a further aim which they have in common: Leadership of a Latin American bloc independent of the United States and having certain aims and policies inconsistent with ours.

This should not surprise us nor should it be cause for despair. Those few who control the PRI party, and through it the Government of Mexico, are at bottom much less idealistic and much more realistic than we are. They know that the vast majority of politically-conscious Mexicans are not only anti-communist, but partial to the United States in the cold war. Moreover, they know that Mexico is economically dependent on the United States to help it maintain a level of economic growth necessary for political stability - to maintain the PRI party in power.

It is, therefore, obviously in the self-interest of those who control the Mexican Government not to antagonize the United States beyond a certain point. That point is fixed by Mexican official estimates of how far they can go without diminishing the degree of United States assistance in trade, in aid, in tourism, in private capital investments, in short and medium loans from private United States banks to Mexican industry and so on.

If the

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11-61

Dated by: TCMann/mmc

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If the American people can understand that Mexico needs us even more than we need Mexico; if we can adopt a more confident and less apologetic posture about our principles, our way of life and our unmatched record of being a good and cooperative neighbor; if we can by our action and inaction (not by words which will cause Mexico to lose face and to react accordingly) quietly and gradually let it soak into the Mexican consciousness that we expect cooperation to be a two-way street - if we can do these things with dignity, patience, persistence, and even gentleness, I am confident we will find that Mexican realism will find a way to adjust on an ad hoc basis to positions which we consider vital to our national interest. We should not make an issue of problems which are not really important to us. Independence in relatively unimportant matters is necessary from the Mexican point of view as proof to themselves of their patriotism and sovereignty.

The converse of the last preceding paragraph is also true: If key Mexican officials believe they can get away with advancing what they conceive to be their interest at our expense and without cost to themselves, they will not hesitate to do so. The principal motivation is not principle, not affection for or dislike of the United States, not a desire to "do good". It is plain and simple self-interest which they relate to their patriotic duty to seize every opportunity to advance the cause of Mexico, first, last and always. I am not complaining of Mexican realism; I rather admire it. I only suggest that we understand it.

With these preliminary observations, I wish, without implying that the Lopez Mateos-Goulart visit was without some constructive aspects, to list briefly what I consider to be the disappointing aspects of the pronouncements which were made:

1. Lopez Mateos said in his luncheon speech:

"Conscious that taking advantage of the natural resources of each people constitutes

the best road

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the best road for strengthening economic sovereignty, Mexico reincorporated its oil resources into its national patrimony, and nationalized the production and distribution of electric energy. And the measures taken by the Government to increase these sources of energy, have stimulated, and will continue to stimulate, industrial growth aided by private companies in a mixed regime of economic development which the present Constitution consecrates in its letter and in its spirit."

In the context of Brazil's publicly announced intentions to nationalize the electric industry in Brazil, it seems fair to assume that Lopez Mateos' intention was to encourage Goulart to carry out a program of this kind. The fact that no mention was made of compensation would seem to suggest that this was considered a secondary consideration.

From Mexico's own point of view, continual reference to the nationalization of foreign investments can only impede the recreation of confidence on the part of foreign investors; and the vague and undefined reference to a mixed private and public economy can only increase the lack of confidence on the part of Mexican capitalists which is responsible for a flight of capital which has already reached 150 million dollars, for an inadequate liquidity and for a balance of payments deficit which the United States public sector is expected to continue to fill.

Mexico's economic growth rate has declined, largely as a result of artificially-created uncertainties, from somewhere around 6% per annum to the current rate of only 3.5% per annum as compared with the current birth rate of 3.6% per annum. Since there is no immediate prospect of the Mexican Government being able to generate the capital which it needs to keep itself abreast of the population growth, to keep unemployment and undernourishment within bounds and, indeed, to maintain

political

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political stability; since the United States public sector, with its own balance of payments difficulties, cannot realistically be expected to supply most of the capital needed by Mexico; it seems clear that a realistic Mexican policy should give first priority to re-establishing rather than undermining confidence.

2. Lopez Mateos also said:

"To the oft repeated phrase of the glorious Juarez that respect for the rights of others is peace, peoples have added this complimentary formula: Respect for the economic sovereignty of each nation constitutes the best guarantee of creative co-existence."

Speaking now of economics rather than politics, the Marxian word "co-existence" is worthy of note.

Mexicans know very well that this term has one meaning for many people in the free world - a meaning of "live and let live" - and that it has quite a different meaning in the communist dialectic. They also know that when used in the context of the term "economic sovereignty", it will be interpreted in the Marxian sense of asserting, on the one hand, an unlimited Mexican right to act as it wishes in regard to investments and trade, including trade with Castro, and the Sino-Soviet bloc and, on the other, of asserting a corresponding obligation on the part of the United States to "respect" the economic sovereignty of Mexico. This is a one-way street. There is not even a thought of applying Juarez' phrase ("respect for the rights of others is peace") as creating a Mexican obligation to respect United States rights as defined/established custom and international law.

This is not merely a theoretical concept without practical importance. It is a doctrinal justification for this additional statement of President Lopez Mateos:

"Brazil

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"Brazil and Mexico, members of the Latin American Free Trade Association, are engaged with tenacity in the task of comple-
menting our economies and evading competitive
production which injures both of us."

In other words, Brazil and Mexico are free to divide artificially between themselves their domestic markets for certain manufactures while insisting on their right for a competitive access to the United States market.

If this nation were limited to the idea that nations at Mexico's stage of economic development cannot be expected, so long as their industries are infant, to expose themselves to unlimited competition from highly industrialized nations, it would be understandable. Mexico is already artificially reducing and controlling its imports from the United States, without protest from us, because of Mexico's balance of payments problem.

But for the two countries to proscribe competition even between themselves on the premise that this will "open the door" eventually to a true Latin American common market is economic nonsense. Instead of promoting improved living standards in the two countries it will encourage inefficient production, higher cost product and lower quality. The end result will be subsidies for the favored industries at the expense of their consuming publics.

Perhaps it can be said that Brazil and Mexico are free to make their own mistakes and, we hope, to learn from them. But, aside from our trade interests and their relation to our balance of payments problem, I suggest that here again the end result will be to impede the achievement of the goals of the Alliance for Progress and to increase the dimensions of their requests for aid from our to their public sectors.

By way of parenthesis on the trade issue, it should perhaps be noted that instead of recognizing the enormous benefits to

Brazil and

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Brazil and Mexico of their trade with us, politicians of both countries, like Castro, speak of the importance of increasing their trade with the Sino-Soviet bloc. Dantas in his press conference stressed this point and he did so in a very misleading context: He said socialist countries were increasing their world trade by 6% per annum whereas overall world trade was increasing at only 4.5% per annum. Not a word was said about how far the socialist countries had to go to catch up to us; only inferences that the high level of trade with the United States somehow impaired economic sovereignty.

Lopez Mateos' concept has practical importance for us, in the second place, because it is a doctrinal justification for pressure tactics on foreign investments in Mexico which have in recent months acquired new dimensions and additional importance. I do not refer principally to programs of nationalization and Mexicanization which, in one form or another, have been under way since 1917 and which are almost certain to continue. Rather I refer to tactics used to force existing foreign investments to manage their every day affairs in a way which they consider contrary to their interests and contrary to principles of efficient production. These tactics range all the way from failing to issue import licenses for goods which a particular industry must have to stay in business to tax and other discriminations. Here again, my concern for the future goes beyond ordinary considerations of our duty to protect Americans. It relates also to the destruction of confidence, lower growth rates, rising unemployment and the like which in the end translate themselves into demands for aid from the U.S. public sector of a dimension we will be unable to meet.

Finally on this economic theme, note should be taken of a corollary, or rather two corollaries, to the doctrine of "co-existence" within the context of "economic sovereignty".

The first is the notion that not only must there be a national social justice, but an international leveling off of income as well. This idea was expressed by Lopez Mateos in these words:

"A free

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"A free world cannot ignore the accentuated lack of equality in economic development which is to be observed between one country and another and between different social groups."

And in the joint statement the same idea of international social justice appears:

"They (Brazil and Mexico) reiterated their faith in the Alliance for Progress which, once it is put into effect, will --- permit in a short time the elimination of misery, ignorance and disease against which only highly industrialized nations can fight at an adequate level as well as the reduction of excessive differences in levels of income which now separate developed from undeveloped nations."

The second corollary is related to the proposal of international social justice and emerges from the last quotation: The theory that only the highly industrialized nations can bring about economic and social progress through a massive export of capital from the public sectors of their economy.

The first error of this thesis is that it emphasizes only one factor in the productive process - capital investment - and ignores other obvious and equally essential factors required for the efficient production of goods and services. Latin American politicians thus free themselves from the unpleasant task of examining deficiencies in their own cultural patterns, attitudes and policies. The underlying thought is that the United States is responsible for Latin America's slower rate of development and it is up to the United States to do something about it.

Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University, who has worked for many years on Latin American problems, was speaking of this general notion in an open letter to the pro-communist magazine SIEMPRE, published last week. Tannenbaum, after pointing out that Latin American intellectuals seem to parrot the identical propaganda line which "they have not invented" wrote that Latin American intellectuals "blamed the United States for all of the difficulties of Latin America." He correctly said:

"I do not

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"I do not know what percentage of the blame my country has, but certainly it is not all of the blame. And the question which I put to them and which was not answered was: 'Would they accept 50% of the blame? and if this percentage is too high, would it be accepted that they and their countries are responsible for 40% of the difficulties of Latin America? or 20%? 10%? 1%? For if Latin American intellectuals do not accept any responsibility for the conditions that they complain of, then they are amoral and are outside of the debate. For he who does not assume responsibility for the ills of the world in which he lives has no role to play. And this is tragic, almost tragic enough to make one who loves Latin America cry."

3. The joint statement refers to the intention of the two Presidents to "Maintain consultations in international organizations" with the purpose "of joining forces in the defense of joint solutions favoring co-existence among nations and eliminating causes of friction and violence."

Here again the word "co-existence" appears, this time in a political rather than an economic context. It is not defined in terms different from its meaning in Marxist/Leninist doctrine. Probably vagueness and the absence of definition is intentional. It can be made applicable or not to situations such as Cuba, depending upon whether or not a given line of action is judged to be in their national interests of the moment.

4. The joint statement also refers to an "independent" foreign policy by both Brazil and Mexico that permits "free consideration" of international questions "without ties with any political/military group."

Here again

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Here again appears the word "independence", this time in a political context. The intent is to serve notice on the United States that even as they expect us to cooperate in the economic field, they will not necessarily be able to reciprocate by cooperating with us in the United Nations or elsewhere on matters which are of political and security importance to us. Their attitude approaching neutrality on the issues of atomic testing and disarmament are illustrative of what we may expect in the future.

While a neutral Burma or a neutral Africa is perhaps understandable, it is difficult to understand how two Latin American nations who owe their existence to Western principles and Western values and who have more than one hundred years tradition of independence can so blatantly divorce themselves not only from the underlying principles in the OAS Charter, but also from all responsibility for the survival of freedom and democracy.

5. Finally the joint statement refers again to the "principles of non-intervention and self-determination."

There would be no difficulty with the use of these words except that they are deliberately made subject to varying interpretations. Self-determination, for example, as applied to Cuba, may mean the right of a dictator such as Castro to determine the destiny of the Cuban people rather than the right of the Cuban people to participate in government decisions through fair elections. Using the same Cuban illustration, non-intervention may arbitrarily not be applied to Sino/Soviet subversion, but strictly applied to prevent collective action by the Inter-American system to restore freedom and democracy in Cuba.

None of these notions are new. What is new is their elevation to the level of joint Mexican/Brazilian doctrine accompanied by public undertakings on the part of the Presidents of both countries to collaborate together in their defense.

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE

BO No.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

April 30, 1962

APR 30 1962

REF : Consulate's despatch No. 77 dated April 9, 1962

ACT TION O N	ARA	IN	DE	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INT	E	P	IO	ICA
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REC'D	5/5			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	MAY 8 1962					

SUBJECT: President Goulart Ends Local Vacation

On the afternoon of April 26, 1962, President Goulart stopped for thirty minutes at Porto Alegre's Salgado Filho airport. He was on his return trip to Brasilia from São Borja, where he had vacationed for a week on his farm during the Easter holidays. On the flight from São Borja to Porto Alegre, President Goulart was accompanied by Governor Brizola, who had flown to the President's farm just 15 minutes after his return from São Paulo where he had attended the Regional Conference of Governors of the Southern States.

President Goulart was welcomed by military dignitaries, the new President of the State Legislative Assembly, the State Secretary of Agriculture, and other local officials.

The President refused to make any statements to the press, saying that Governor Brizola might eventually have some statements to make. He did state, however, that he was happy to learn that the Federal Chamber of Deputies had just approved the law which would grant an extra 13th month's wages annually to Brazilian workers.

Frederick D. Sharp III
Frederick D. Sharp III
American Consul

cc.: Amembassy, Rio
Consular Affairs, Rio
Political Section, Rio
Political Affairs, Brasilia
Brazil Desk, Washington

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Department of State

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LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

During discussion Foreign Minister Dantas May 2 dates Presidential visit, on which separate message soon after checking Goulart, I asked him about April 28 A NOITE re Khrushchev July visit to Brazil with 100 billion cruseiro to offer Goulart. Dantas said absolutely unfounded and idea never mentioned in any conversations with Russians here or Moscow. Said, however, there had been some discussion trip by himself, and he might well go Moscow November or December after elections here.

GORDON

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s/s passing to w/r

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732.11/5-1662
XR 732-00 MAY DAY

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: **Ambassy BRASILIA Office** 907

TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.** MAY 16, 1962 *Am*

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REG'D 5/22			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	NSA				
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SUBJECT: **President Goulart's May Day Proposal for Constitutional Reform**

Summary

On May Day, President Goulart proposed the next congress be granted constituent powers to enable it to enact such "basic" measures as agrarian, tax, banking and electoral reform, in addition to "reviewing" the present parliamentary form of government. The timing, setting and context of the President's remarks--together with the virtually insuperable difficulties in effecting his proposal--all suggest that the President, while still doubtless seeking reform, was addressing himself more to the Brazilian electorate (with a view to strengthening the electoral possibilities of his party, the PTB) than to any serious attempt (for the present) at basic reform. The Congress has reacted sharply to the President's imputation of exclusive guilt for failure to act in the field of reforms--with the result that chances of congressional passage of Goulart's proposals are generally considered dim. Too, the President has again come under sharp attack by the conservative press and politicians, who apparently tacitly agree with the President's assumption that sufficient stability has been achieved in recent months to permit politics as usual. Thus, though Goulart may have scored an electoral point off his opponents, he has, by his obviously partisan attitude, not improved the chances of the reforms, which he claims to favor.

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FORM 9-51 FS-439 GPO 912595 For Department Use Only - To be Filled In on Yellow Original Only

REPORTER: **HAQuinn:jw**

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: **ARA**

NAME OF OFFICER: **EST/B - Jw**

DATE OF ACTION: **7/9/62**

DIRECTIONS TO RM/R: **file**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 24 1962
16 PM '62



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Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 907
From Brasilia OfficeTHE PRESIDENT

In order properly to assess the President's May Day remarks, it is necessary to consider them in the light of recent political events. As the Embassy has frequently pointed out, the dominant development of recent months has been the growth of President Goulart's personal prestige and power, which, following his visit to the United States, reached such heights as to make him the undisputed arbiter of Brazilian politics. Necessarily, this trend was paralleled, and indeed made possible, by a rapprochement between the President and the Centrist and Conservative circles in Brazilian life and a consequent "pacification" of the previously turbulent--and sharply dichotomized--Brazilian political scene. Though other factors played a part in these developments, chief credit for their realization must go to President Goulart.

But just as he needed wide (and especially conservative) support in order to stabilize his regime, Goulart most assuredly sees a continuation of that support as a mixed blessing in the forthcoming election campaign. Since his return from the United States, Goulart has made no secret of his fear that he might become "compromised" in the eyes of the electorate by too close an identification with the conservative elements in Brazilian politics and his consequent determination to take steps to assure the continued adhesion of his "populist" electoral base. Considering his political history, the President would probably have felt constrained to follow such a course even in normal circumstances in order to maintain what he apparently conceives to be a necessary balance between his original supporters and those new areas of support which he has been able to win over by his moderation and political skill in recent months. 1962 is not normal, however; it is an election year, and Goulart has never made any secret of his intention to further the electoral interests of his party, the PTB, at the polls this year. The resultant compulsion to make a propitiating gesture toward the laborite electorate which has so long been his special preserve was therefore overwhelming. It had been rumored for some time that the President would utilize the May Day address, which he has for several years past delivered to the workers at the government-owned steel mill of Volta Redonda, for this purpose.

THE MAY DAY SPEECH

Significantly, the President's May Day oration was, in tone

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at least, relatively mild. In essence it consisted of the following five points: (1) a standardized paean of praise for Getulio Vargas, (2) a relatively statesmanlike statement regarding the political pacification (see above) achieved in recent months--due credit being given to all (save the U.S.) concerned, (3) a declaration that this political consolidation must be followed by the "basic" reforms--now being universally demanded by the people if "social equilibrium" were to be maintained, (4) the claim that these reforms "cannot be efficiently carried out" without amending the Constitution and (5) the proposal that the present Congress, should it find itself unable to effect these reforms prior to the October elections, vote to invest the incoming congress with constituent powers in order that it might carry out these reforms.

The subsequent political storm has centered on the President's contention that constitutional changes are essential to the reforms he cited and on his proposal that the next congress be granted constituent powers.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL

The President's proposal is, in fact, not new. Indeed, the idea of granting constituent powers to the forthcoming congress has been debated with greater or lesser urgency almost continuously since the parliamentary form of government, with its obvious constitutional imperfections and resultant political uncertainties, was introduced last September. These discussions apparently became substantive, however, only last January, when the President (having abandoned his earlier interest in the idea of fully restoring the powers of his office by means of a plebiscite) was reliably reported to be considering the "Constituent" proposal as the most viable alternative to the (then still politically very shaky) "hybrid" system of parliamentary government. As a result, negotiations were begun with

- 1 The operative word is "relatively"--for the speech contains--as is usual on such an occasion--several blatant, though unimportant, distortions of fact. A full translation of the speech is attached as enclosure No. 1.
- 2 The President listed specifically agrarian, tax, banking, and electoral reform--though he also cited the necessity of regulating profits remittances and the desirability of a "review" of Brazil's "political organization" (i.e., form of government).

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From Brasilia Office

congressional leaders with a view to producing draft legislation acceptable to congress—a very necessary prerequisite to any such move, inasmuch as the "constituent" proposal is, in effect, a constitutional amendment, requiring a two-thirds majority in both houses of congress for passage.

A. The Lins-Aleixo Draft

The result of these behind-the-scenes discussions was the proposal jointly authored by Federal Deputies Pedro Aleixo (UDN-Minas Gerais) and Helvino Lins (PSD-Pernambuco). Though never officially released (indeed, even the existence of presidential interest was never admitted publicly), the Aleixo-Lins proposal was eventually leaked to the press in its entirety.³ This document is significant both for its parallels with, and its differences from, the President's proposals. First, Lins and Aleixo note the prevailing instability of the regime (a factor now happily absent, as Goulart noted on May Day)—which they attribute both to the faults of the constitutional amendment which established a parliamentary form of government⁴ and to the prevailing economic and social unrest. Next, the two deputies consider in order the possible alternatives: (1) they reject the "simple revocation" of the September amendment, both because it has no chance of congressional passage⁵ and because to advocate such a course of action would, in their view, be a tactical error on President Goulart's part; (2) they reject the idea of an immediate plebiscite, because, they claim, the parliamentary form of government has not yet been given a chance to prove itself⁶ and because such a move would again require a two-thirds constitutional amendment vote; (3) they repudiate the idea of a constituent assembly as both a "coup d'etat" and an immoral attempt against constitutional law and order. Having thus disposed of the three popular alternatives, the two deputies then propose instead that the congress be immediately

3 An unofficial translation is included as enclosure No. 2.

4 Chief among which, they state, is the provision for an eventual plebiscite on the question of parliamentarianism or presidentialism—which, they assert, lent a false aura of temporary experiment to the parliamentary government.

5 It would in itself be a constitutional amendment and therefore require a two-thirds majority.

6 The authors' bias in favor of parliamentarianism is significant; it is doubtless shared by most of the Congress. Thus, their flat statement that the revocation of the parliamentary amendment has no chance of congressional passage.

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"mobilized" for the purpose of passing a constitutional amendment "permitting" the next legislature to "reform by special process certain specific constitutional provisions (which are) to be indicated beforehand." They also stated that these reforms should be voted by absolute majority in both houses⁷ and that the congress should have only the first three months in which to take action on them. Finally, Iins and Aleixo specified the measures⁸ to be considered under such special constitutional conditions: (1) revision of the so-called "Additional Act" (i.e., the constitutional amendment which established the parliamentary form of government), with specific attention to whether to maintain parliamentarianism or return to presidentialism, whether to extend the parliamentary system to the individual states (as required by the Additional Act), and to the matter of better defining the distribution of powers between the President and the Cabinet; (2) the prerequisites for agrarian reform (and, most specifically, the question of indemnification), and (3) the question of eligibility for election to office of those already holding high executive positions (i.e., the question of "disincompatibility" or, more specifically, whether or not the members of the Cabinet, under the parliamentary form of government, may properly continue to hold their jobs while running for election to the Chamber of Deputies). As a virtual footnote, Iins and Aleixo added that, were their proposal to be adopted, the October elections would thereby be given so much importance in the eyes of the electorate that electoral reform measures would have to be voted prior to the elections in order to assure that the results would be "an exact manifestation of the vote."

B. The President's Recommendations: A Comparison

Though it shows the influence of Iins and Aleixo's earlier outline, the Administration's proposal varies from it to a considerable degree--particularly as it was later spelled out in the draft legislation approved by the Council of Ministers on May 4.⁸ For one thing

- 7 It should be noted here that the present constitution provides for amendment by absolute majority, but requires that such approval must be made twice, once in one legislative session, subsequently in the next. Providing for only one such vote the Iins-Aleixo proposal therefore did let down the bar a bit.
- 8 Like the Iins-Aleixo proposal, this latest measure has not been published nor is it known how much is actually attributable to the President or how much to the Cabinet. It may, nevertheless, be considered to have the approval of the President and the Cabinet since the President is reported to have given the Cabinet a fairly free hand in trying to work out an acceptable formula. He nevertheless remains free to disassociate himself from the Cabinet's activities on this score should they prove negative. Its substance, however, has been sufficiently leaked to the press to permit some comparisons to be drawn.

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thing, the President does not dwell on the instability of the regime, because, as he points out, this problem has been already resolved. Instead, he dwells at length on the social problems besetting the country and the reforms he claims are necessary to solve them. Thus, he cites not only agrarian problems but tax and banking law revision, in addition to the profits-remittance question on his list of "must" reform legislation. And, possibly because of the achievement of political stability, the President gives a secondary place of importance to the need to "review" the country's political structure (with a view presumably to deciding whether to retain or modify the parliamentary form of government). However, the President faithfully echoes Lins and Aleixo on the need for electoral reform.⁹ The most significant presidential departure from the earlier model, however, lies in the fact that he nowhere states that the constituent powers of the next congress should be limited. Indeed, his general vagueness in describing the terms of the reform legislation that he advocates--in addition to the fact that he has expanded considerably the restricted list of topics cited by Lins and Aleixo--strongly suggests that the President was proposing (or leaving himself open to the criticism that he was proposing) precisely that free-wheeling type of constituent power which Lins and Aleixo so decisively condemned. This impression would appear to be confirmed both by the harsh words with which Aleixo denounced the President's proposal and by the terms of the Council of Ministers' draft bill, as partially revealed to the press. The latter are particularly revealing: the Congress would sit jointly for six months as a constituent assembly; the agenda would be virtually unlimited--proposed bills being acceptable for consideration upon presentation by either one quarter of the membership, by a majority of the state assemblies or by the Council of Ministers; and there would be no advance stipulation as to whether amendments would be adopted by absolute or simple majority vote (this question presumably to be decided by the Congress itself).

THE REACTION

In view of the basically radical nature of the President's proposals, it is little wonder that they have stirred up considerable controversy. Indeed, reaction has ranged from complete endorsement

⁹ It is probably significant that neither Lins and Aleixo nor President Goulart speaks of electoral reform in more than vague terms. The Embassy intends to deal at length with this issue in a subsequent despatch.

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to bitter denunciations, coupled with the charge that Goulart intends to reestablish the Vargas dictatorship of the 1930s.¹⁰

A. The Congress

Most violent reaction has been that emanating from Congress, which has, quite clearly, been put on the spot by the Presidential proposal. Congress is fully aware of course that to vote constituent powers to its successors would publicly confess its own inability to enact the apparently popular "basic reforms,"¹¹ and many of its members have therefore denounced the President's suggestions as cheap electioneering.¹² In their fury, however, the President's congressional opponents have made some telling points: (1) why, if the President believes reforms are urgent is he, in effect, putting them off a whole year? (2) despite the President's demands for reform, neither he nor the Council of Ministers has even submitted (let alone battled legislatively for) any draft legislation incorporating the reforms enumerated by the President in his speech.¹³

- 10 Though doubtless untrue, this charge rests upon the historic fact that Getulio Vargas, Goulart's political mentor, utilized a constituent assembly in 1937 as a device for establishing the dictatorship known as the "Estado Novo".
- 11 Indeed, the President's language was apparently deliberately couched in such terms as to bring this point home to the electorate: "If the present Congress should find in its wisdom and patriotism that it is not possible for it to carry out constitutional reforms in the final part of its legislative session /reforms which/ normally take two sessions, it will have within its reach a gesture of political wisdom /which is/ that of the initiative of ceding to those whom the nation will elect in October the powers which they will need to carry out the reforms demanded by all the nation."
- 12 While by no means all members of Congress have expressed themselves enough have from all parties to warrant the statement that the only group not to join in this chorus has been the members of Goulart's own party, the PTB--who obviously hope to gain electorally from this same Presidential electioneering.
- 13 While essentially true, this last is an exaggeration. The Goulart-Neves government has not submitted any agrarian reform proposals--and in fact has apparently deliberately sat on that elaborated by the committee headed by Senator Milton Campos, to which it had previously given lip service. Nonetheless, it has submitted tax legislation, as well as other so-called reforms not requiring constitutional amendment, which the Congress has pigeon-holed.

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Cooler heads in Congress have made even more telling points:¹⁴ (1) What indeed, they ask, are the reforms-- other than agrarian--which require constitutional revision? (2) If the President believes he can muster the necessary two-thirds majority for his proposal, why then does he not fight for passage of the reforms themselves rather than an amendment which would permit them to be made only next year? And, though the members of Congress have been loathe to point them out publicly, they have noted privately that there are other, almost insuperable, obstacles to the President's proposal: (1) the Congress' determination to retain its newly-won powers under the parliamentary form of government; (2) the virtual impossibility, in a period of active election campaigning such as the present, of assembling sufficient numbers of congressmen in Brasilia to secure a two-thirds vote on any proposal, let alone one to which the majority of the membership appears to be opposed.

B. The Council of Ministers

The equivocal attitude of the Council of Ministers has contributed considerably to this negative congressional attitude. For within three days, the Council met (under the aegis of the redoubtable, and eminently shrewd, Prime Minister Neves) in Brasilia and approved a draft constitutional amendment incorporating the President's proposals--following which, though they did not, as noted above, make this document public, they announced the fact of its approval, together with the coy addendum that they had not included the President's suggestion that the Constitutional stricture against members of the Cabinet running for office be dropped because they felt such an initiative might be "misinterpreted." The Council also let it be known that they themselves would not introduce the draft legislation but instead would discuss it with key congressional leaders, in the hope that these gentlemen would take the initiative of introducing the bill in congress.

This latter statement provided an accurate index of the winds of political opposition which were already blowing, inasmuch as it was in flagrant contradiction to the jut-jawed public position assumed two days earlier by Prime Minister Neves, when he informed the press that he not only expected to secure unanimous approval for the

¹⁴ It is apparently now largely agreed in political circles (though there are still violent conservative dissenters) that meaningful agrarian reform will be difficult if not impossible unless the constitutional stipulation requiring full and prior cash indemnification for expropriated land is modified.

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President's proposals from the Council but, in addition, would immediately thereafter personally present them to the Chamber of Deputies in conjuncture with a major address urging their adoption. Nonetheless, the Council members immediately concerned (i.e., those who drafted the proposed amendment, and are also credited with having written major portions of the May Day address: Foreign Minister Dantas, Education Minister Brito, together with Prime Minister Neves and Attorney General Evandro Lins) went to work to persuade individual congressmen of the rectitude of their proposals. By all accounts, however, these efforts have been unavailing: the ministers have so far refused to divulge the text of their proposed amendment and the congressmen have, due both to this fact and to the political logic of the situation, remained convinced that the Council is using the issue of basic reforms as a device to pressure the Congress into permitting its members to remain in office while running for re-election to the Congress. As a result, the congressional attitude toward the question of "desincompatibilização," as the constitutional ineligibility of the Ministers is called in Portuguese, had hardened to the point of apparently insuperable opposition.

G. The Governors

The attitude of Brazil's governors has fallen somewhere between that of the precipitous unanimity of the Council of Ministers and the cold hostility of Congress--though it has, for various reasons, come closer to the former than to the latter. Indeed, only one governor, Carlos Lacerda, of Guanabara (whose reputation for impassioned political oratory has long been matched by his well-known hatred of President Goulart) has come out flatly against it.¹⁵ Balancing Lacerda's attitude is that of Minas Gerais governor Magalhães Pinto, who has not only endorsed whole heartedly the President's proposals but has announced his intention to convene a meeting of all Brazil's governors (or, perhaps more accurately, all those who will agree to come) at Araxá (Minas Gerais) for the purpose of discussing the issue of basic reforms in the context of

¹⁵ In typical style Lacerda has publicly denounced the May Day speech as a plot to restore the Vargas dictatorship and has, in addition, threatened to break with his party, the UDN, over the issue should the UDN endorse the proposals. True to type, however, he has not yet carried out this threat.

the President's proposal.¹⁶ With somewhat less warmth, Governor Juracy Magalhães (Bahia) has also endorsed the President's plan. So, after considerable hesitation, has São Paulo governor Carvalho Pinto--though with a flock of reservations.¹⁷ Presumably, too, the five FFB governors all support the proposal, (if for no other reason than the fact that, having been elected in 1958, they will all need Presidential help next October if they are to preserve their political futures), though to date only one (Gilberto Nestrinho of Amazonas) has been heard from. Interestingly, Governor Cid Sampaio, after initially indicating an attitude of qualified approval, has stated his opposition to the idea of granting constituent powers to the next congress.

The reasons for this general aura of gubernatorial approval are not hard to find. First and most obviously, no state executive can afford to be against "reforms" in an election year--thus generalized statements of support were bound to materialize. After all, they cost the governors nothing inasmuch as they are not being called upon to take the necessary legislative action to bring them into being. Probably more instrumental in eliciting this gubernatorial support, however, was the President's reminder in his May Day speech that, in reconsidering the present parliamentary form of government, the constituent congress which he proposed would also be able to settle the question of the establishment of a parliamentary form of government at the state level. For it is an unpleasant (to the governors) reality that the constitutional amendment adopted last year specifically requires all the states to adopt a parliamentary form of government sometime prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present governors. To

- 16 Understandably, the Araxá meeting has the full backing of Gaulart, who obviously sees in it a chance to secure widely publicized support for his proposals and who has reportedly held several private conferences with Pinto to encourage him in going ahead with this scheme. The whole subject of this latter-day cooperation between the Minas Governor and the President, could prove a significant development in Brazilian politics (see Embassy Despatch 851, Week 18) and will be reported on more fully if and when the Araxá meeting actually comes to pass.
- 17 Indeed, a close reading of Carvalho Pinto's statement of endorsement makes it clear that he is willing to go only to the extent of the proposals made by Lins and Aleixo last February. And, as noted above, these are a far cry from the present scheme.

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date, of course, this constitutional stipulation has been generally ignored¹⁸ but it is an issue which will ultimately have to be faced. Quite naturally, all the governors (who, to a man, have been raised in the Brazilian tradition of paternal despotism) hope to see this requirement expunged from the Constitution.

D. The Party Leaders

Insofar as they are known, the attitudes of Brazil's party leaders have also been something of a study in contrasts. The day following his May Day proposals, the President conferred with PSD and UDN national presidents Amaral Peixoto and Herbert Levy, who shortly thereafter announced their agreement with the President's ideas. Levy, in fact, re-confirmed his position when answering the attacks of Carlos Lacerda referred to above. Peixoto, however, has since retreated considerably from his original stand, doubtless as a result of the strong congressional opposition which developed following the actions of the Council of Ministers. When last heard from, he was complaining to the press that he had not yet seen the draft constitutional amendment and predicting darkly that it had little chance of passage.¹⁹ As for the nation's third-largest party (the PSD and UDN are No.s 1 and 2 respectively) its position was a foregone conclusion, its national president being Goulart himself, and the President's action being aimed principally at strengthening the party. The only other leader to be heard from so far is Ademar de Barros, president of the PSP (Brazil's fourth-largest party) who has told the press he is inalterably opposed to the President on the issue. It is generally believed, however, that this is merely a bargaining position; de Barros wants Goulart's support for his candidacy in the São Paulo gubernatorial race.

E. The Press

Press reaction to the President's proposal has been, on balance,

- 18 Probably because the terms of all state legislators save those of Guanabara expire this year, and these gentlemen have therefore been generally fearful of raising this fundamental issue in peremptory terms prior to having tested the mood of the electorate next October. Too, the fact that the issue of parliamentarism vs. presidentialism has not been finally resolved at the federal level yet has probably engendered some caution.
- 19 It is possible, of course, that Levy's position might have undergone some evolution. He has been in England during the past two weeks with a three-man parliamentary mission studying the British parliamentary form of government.

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negative. Indeed, the President's May Day speech seems definitively to have marked the end of the honeymoon which Goulart has enjoyed with the conservative and centrist press since last February, and which reached its high point during and immediately following the President's April visit to the United States. Such a break was, of course, bound to occur--both because the election campaign will inevitably bring Goulart and many of his erstwhile conservative admirers to a parting of the ways (and the press has by and large concluded that Goulart's speech was an electioneering document) and because the impressive "national union" (of conservative, centrist and liberal-leftist groups in support of the President) of the past three months was, in part at least, a result of a shared fear of the spectre of Janio Quadros (a spectre which, upon closer inspection, has proven to be not so frightening as originally supposed). Whatever the causes, many organs of the conservative press have once again begun to sharply attack Goulart. Principal target of these attacks in his proposal for giving constituent powers to the next congress (which some see as merely a device to restore the powers of the presidency to their pre-1968 omnipotence, while others believe it conceals a dark scheme to give Goulart dictatorial powers), but some organs of the conservative press have also begun to impugn the government's honesty and to level charges of corruption and "cronyism" at Goulart. The press, in short, seems to feel that the election campaign is underway.

AN ELECTORAL GAMBIT?

A careful consideration of all the factors involved points to the conclusion that the President's May Day proposal for constitutional reform had electoral purposes as its immediate objective. The President has never made any secret of the fact that one of his primary goals was to increase the power of his party (and, consequently, of himself) in this year's elections, and--with the regime now sufficiently strengthened, by means of the "pacification" outlined above, to withstand the buffeting of election battle, he apparently concluded that the May Day address offered an excellent opportunity (considering the nationalistic locale and labor audience) to place himself and his party on the right side of what he believes to be the electorally potent issue of "basic" reforms. That the President's intended opponents (particularly the Congress, upon which he quite obviously intends to place the blame for his administration's failures in this field,²⁰ and the conservative forces which frequently echo the viewpoint of the conservative congressional

²⁰ And it should here be noted that, by expanding the so-called "basic" reforms to include banking and tax reform--and linking the entire issue to that of inflation--the President has very neatly attempted to absolve himself and his government of responsibility for the entire range of social and economic difficulties which continue to beset the country.

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majority) recognized and immediately responded to the President's challenge is therefore understandable. It thus seems clear that the President's oration can, from one point of view at least, be considered the opening round in the 1962 election battle--a battle which will inevitably grow more strident--both within and without the halls of congress--as the October date approaches.²¹

The totality of the President's motives is, however, much more difficult to assess. The speech itself makes clear Goulart's conviction (and it is a conviction shared by a majority of observers) that it is virtually impossible to obtain reform legislation from the present Congress (and the consequent conclusion that, inasmuch as nothing effective can be done about the situation, the next best thing is to take full tactical--i.e., electoral--advantage of it). On the other hand, Goulart has, by this method of approach, exposed himself to the counter-charge that he is interested less in reform than in electoral gains. And this counter-charge seems to possess a certain validity, for the Goulart-Neves administration has not, save in the case of tax-reform, introduced (let alone pushed for passage of) any legislation on these matters which the President described as "urgent". Too, it seems obvious, as the press has not failed to point out, that if there is any possibility of forcing the present congress to cede special powers to its successor, there is an equally good chance of goading it into passing the very "must" social and economic legislation which the President demanded on May Day. It is from these circumstances, of course, that the charge has arisen that the President is, in fact, interested in only one reform: that which will restore the powers of the presidency to their pre-September 1961 glory.²² Be this as it may (and there is much evidence to indicate that in fact the President would enjoy nothing more than to regain many of the former powers of his office), Goulart did not, in fact, ask for a restoration of the presidential system, but only for a "review" of the country's "political organization" in an atmosphere "less impassioned" than that of last September. In taking this approach, he was apparently following the advice of Messrs. Lins and Aleixo who (in the document discussed above) cautioned against presidential advocacy of the presidential system which, they asserted, would lose the president the considerable moral

21 It is, of course, typically Brazilian that this politics-as-usual atmosphere of an election year was not allowed to intrude unduly until almost all concerned had agreed, albeit tacitly, that the regime itself was safe.

22 Some of course have charged him with dictatorial ambitions, but these charges appear groundless.

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authority he has gained by accepting the limitations of the parliamentary system--limitations which, they accurately noted, were more honored in the breach than the observance and, under which, Goulart enjoys nearly as much political power as he might were the full *de jure* powers of his office to be restored.

Though he has adopted a cautious approach, however, the President seems nonetheless to have fallen into tactical error. For, as indicated above, the Lins-Aleixo document makes clear both the abiding love of Congressmen in general for the parliamentary form of government and the fact that the responsible members of Congress were willing to consider alternatives only because of the then-existent instability of the regime. This instability has, as noted previously, now virtually vanished--and with it has also disappeared the willingness of the Congress to abandon a system of government which gives them a decisive (if not the decisive) voice in the affairs of the nation.

Thus, though Goulart was doubtless being basically sincere in his advocacy of reform legislation, it is obvious that he erred egregiously in including the question of parliamentarianism vs. presidentialism in his list of "mistakes".

PROGNOSIS

Under the present circumstances, it is therefore a virtual certainty that the Congress will not vote to its successor any grant of constituent powers which include a revocation of the parliamentary form of government. It has become equally clear during the past week that the Congress is also opposed to granting the present Cabinet members the right to retain their jobs while running for election to public office in the October elections. A Cabinet re-shuffle (if not a complete replacement) is therefore a virtual certainty.²⁵

As for the possibility of Congressional passage of some reform legislation, it is too early to predict with certainty. As the Embassy has repeatedly emphasized in the past, the chances of this type of legislation are, as a general rule, extremely poor--due to the generally conservative character of the present Congress and to the increasing difficulty of achieving a quorum (always a problem in Brasilia) as the pressures of the electoral campaign upon indivi-

²⁵ Under the terms of the constitution, those Cabinet members who opt for election must abandon their posts three months prior to the October elections, i.e., July 7.

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ual congressmen grow greater. And it can be said with equal certitude that the possibility of gathering together a sufficient number of congressmen to pass a constitutional amendment are virtually nil.²⁴

Nonetheless, the President has put the Congress on the defensive on this issue and the latter may be expected, in typical Brazilian fashion, to attempt some sort of 11th-hour action in order to extricate itself from this difficult position. Too, the Cabinet has announced its intention of applying as much pressure as possible on the issue—though this stance may be one of electoral desperation, taken in the knowledge that, if it has to go, it might as well make it appear that it was forced out over the issue of basic reforms.

At any rate congressional fireworks may be confidently predicted probably starting next week when the majority of the Chamber of Deputies is scheduled to return to the capital (from its campaign shores in home states) for a two-week period of concentrated legislative effort. It would be far too much to expect that much more than fiery oratory and, possibly, a bit of flashy legislation will emerge from this effort. Meaningful reform seems unfortunately to have been buried for the duration of the campaign.

24 Indeed, the only constitutional amendment ever passed under the present constitution (in force since 1946) by the two-thirds majority in both houses was that passed last September, when the pressures for congressional action were at unprecedented heights.

For the Ambassador:

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Enclosures: *at*
1. Unofficial English-language translation of President Goulart's May Day speech.
 2. Unofficial translation of Lins-Aleixo proposal for constitutional reform.

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TRANSLATION OF PRESIDENT GOULART'S SPEECH

AT VOLTA REDONDA, MAY 1, 1962

There could be no better place for me to address the workers of Brazil on the international holiday of Labor. Volta Redonda marks, indeed, the start of our development and the first affirmation of our people's fight for the emancipation of our country. I am doubly happy to be at this commemoration, because I find myself with the workers, to whom I owe so much and at whose side I have joined all the battles of my political career, and because I can render another testimonial of reverence to the immortal President Getulio Vargas, the pioneer of nationalism, captain of the first battles for the economic liberation of Brazil, creator of social legislation, serene statesman and friend of the people, true founder of the free vote in our land, and for every one of us, the unforgettable chief and master.

Destiny accorded me the privilege of presiding, during the previous administration, over the official ceremonies which gave this plant the name of the patron of the rights of the Brazilian worker.

It is with emotion that I take part in these solemnities, turning my thoughts to Getulio Vargas, in order to seek in the inspiration of his political genius strength which will enable me to proceed in the intransigent defense of the interests of the Brazilian people.

As the workers know, I assumed the government in the course of a violent politico-military crisis that contributed to the worsening of the country's economic and financial condition, greatly intensifying the inflationary process, which I found in a state of great acceleration.

Thanks to the political maturity of our people, the understanding and patriotism of Congress, as well as the respect for legality on the part of our armed forces, the democratic regime turned away the onslaught of some retrograde spirits and emerged fortified from the severe test to which it was submitted.

At the height of the crisis the Congress acted with the dispatch the moment demanded and created a new system of government, which has contributed, through the political perspicacity of Dr. Tancredo Neves, President of the Council of Ministers, and that of the other Ministers who comprise it, toward the spread of better understanding and closer relations among the various political currents, with favorable effects in the general disarmament of spirits.

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Now the time has come to ask whether the Brazilian people, the middle and lower classes, the workers in general, and especially those who live in the country, are also enjoying the fruits of this tranquility and security.

My sincere feeling is that they are not. In every hour that goes by the Brazilian people have reason for new worries for the morrow. They, the people, have not yet been assured encouraging prospects for tranquility and well-being.

The cost of living continues to rise, ruining the people's budgets. This cruel and afflicting fact constantly reaches my ears as the most disquieting of the complaints.

The cost of foodstuffs rises vertically, including -- and above all -- those of prime necessity. Everybody feels it is necessary to put a halt to this and that clear and positive solutions must not be delayed.

Sharing as I always have in the sufferings of the people, I believe we can no longer put off the adoption of a body of effective measures to end or relieve them. Although it is not constitutionally within my responsibility to take such measures, I must, as the agent of the people, share in the responsibility for working for the betterment of general living conditions and defense of the just yearnings of the lower classes.

With regard at least to essential foodstuffs it is not possible to allow prices to continue their dizzy rise. Whether it be by subsidies that stimulate production and protect the least favored consumer, or by recourse to massive importations to prevent exploitation by speculative groups or monopolists insensitive to reality, or by prompt intervention in the processes of wholesaling and distribution, or by any other effective means, the time has come for a more energetic policy.

I direct an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all Brazilians who bear any parcel of responsibility within or without the government, especially those who are active in productive or commercial areas, for courageous struggle in the battle against the high cost of living.

The atmosphere of political pacification, essential to the country, must lead the way to effective measures by the administration and the Parliament, lest it come to be interpreted as an agreement at the summit among the leaders, made without taking into account the interests of the people.

There are steps, measures, and especially reforms -- which the people are used to describing as "basic reforms" -- that are being demanded by the workers and called for by the national interest, and which remain indefinitely at the level of debates, conferences, and campaign publicity. The practical spirit of the people is indifferent to verbal battles and demands acts, not words.

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Agrarian reform can no longer be put off. It is so rooted in public opinion that even the economically most favored classes support it now, considering it a factor indispensable to the increase in the buying power of the Brazilian people and to national development.

There are signs of popular impatience on this subject such as to cause apprehension. The rural worker needs land, and technical and financial assistance to make it productive. We must meet the legitimate aspirations of the rural population, helping it free itself of the conditions of extreme penury in which it lives, giving it the opportunity to share in the benefits of industrial civilization.

Other reforms are also imperative. The banking system must be brought up-to-date in order to assure a credit and financial organization capable of nourishing the economic progress of the country.

Industry, commerce and agricultura need widely diffused credit, with normal interest rates, in order to develop and better contribute to the increase in national production.

Electoral reform is called for in order to lend increasing authenticity to the voice of the people in the Parliament, to avoid the giving of inappropriate and inadmissible mandates -- demagogic or financial -- in the formation of the people's assemblies.

The regulation of profit remittances abroad is indispensable. No truly independent developing country fails to defend its economy and to regulate the internal application of foreign capital -- which must be encouraged when it becomes truly a part of the national effort toward the country's progress. The same criterion, of course, is not to be applied in relation to that foreign capital having a merely speculative intent, or which becomes a tool for economic despoliation of the nation.

Also to be considered is a tax reform which will enable the government to seek resources funds from those whom the inflationary process favors with disproportionate profits, and to apply them for the benefit of the country, adjusting excessive inequalities and meeting budgetary difficulties without having to resort to currency issuance or other measures which mean new sacrifices for the people.

If I were vain of the honors of my present position, if I thought in terms of personal convenience, there would be nothing easier for me than to adopt the position of mere arbiter in political situations. At stake, however, are the interests of Brazil, and it would not be right for me to avoid the fulfillment of my duties.

During my almost eight months of governing I have done everything I could, dispelling resentment and mistrust, to restore political balance to the country.

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Page 4 of 6

Encl. No. 1

Dep. No. 907

From: Brazilia Office

Now we must move toward social balance, pooling efforts and sharing sacrifices in search of a more just order, an economic structure more compatible with popular interest, a solid and durable internal peace, to the end that democracy be solidified in the trust and respect of the Brazilian people.

In the march toward our economic emancipation, with the efforts, patriotism, and cooperation of all-producing elements and lower classes--the fundamental reforms that the country demands become indispensable.

Many of these reforms depend on ordinary laws, but some cannot be achieved, or at least cannot be effectively achieved, without first partially amending the Constitution of 1946.

Without constitutional reforms we will not be able to defend the economic order against certain abuses which compromise the true national interest.

If the present Congress believes that it is not possible, in the final part of its last legislative session, to achieve constitutional reform, which usually requires a period of two sessions, there is within its grasp a gesture of political wisdom and of eminently popular character: the taking of the initiative to authorize the new incumbents that the nation will elect October 7 powers that will enable them to promote it.

Such an initiative has been recommended by authoritative voices within and without the Parliament. It would make available to the next legislature a concrete opportunity to review our political structure in an atmosphere less charged than that of the first days of September of last year, and at the same time create constitutional conditions for basic reforms, on which depend the reorganization of society and the preservation of social peace.

When the people are convoked to the electoral struggle, it is natural that they will strive more diligently for the selection of representatives with whom they can identify in the debate on subjects that will affect their destiny.

Anticipating, therefore, the possibility of conferment of constituent powers on the future Congress, I feel that if this patriotic attitude is taken by the Deputies and Senators of the present legislature we will find the right road to a decisive election for the destiny of the country, and I believe that by means of it we can arrive at the reforms so anxiously demanded, now not only by the workers but by all sectors of the nation.

The nation will hear the candidates, determine what they think of the government and the social order, and choose the men most representative of their yearnings and aspirations. In this choice, the workers--always in the vanguard of the just demands of the nation--must have the major role.

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since upon them, on their unity, their struggle and their vote, may depend the tendencies of the future National Congress.

I wish to put on record, on this May 1st, upon speaking to the Brazilian workers, my appeal to the National Congress to complete its work, leaving to the future Congress the power to re-examine, in the light of the experience of these eight months, and the much vaster experience of the last fifteen years, the bases and the conditions of our governmental system.

The presidential system had defects and advantages, and the little time we have lived with the parliamentary system shows that it also has.../defects and advantages/. Now is not the time, perhaps, for extremist constitutional solutions, but of formulas wisely devised, in which excesses are adjusted and authority is strengthened, giving it /authority/, at the same time, precise limits and defined responsibilities.

What we want for Brazil is a government that will assure efficient administration, responsibility, tranquility at the time of transfer of power, and assurance that the will of the people will always be respected.

Constitutional reforms would enable the creation of conditions indispensable to the adoption of structural reforms, and would solve in an adequate way, without national disturbance, problems which are generating unnecessary unrest, such as, for example, the problem of extending the parliamentary system to the States and that of the possibility of including in the Cabinet Congressmen who are again candidates for the National Congress.

Workers, I chose this meeting and this day to reveal my thoughts on these political and social problems because it was from the workers, more than from any others, that I received the mandate that led me to the Presidency of the Republic, and, therefore, there is nothing more proper than that, with the workers, in conversation with them, I define what appears to me, at this moment, to be my duty toward Brazil.

In this meeting with the Brazilian working class, always identified with national problems and the great causes of humanity, I consider it also my duty to affirm to the workers that I continue on the same rampart I have occupied every moment of my public life.

Never have you failed me with your loyal, determined support, nor with your solidarity on all occasions when needed. Speaking to you as President of all Brazilian citizens, I reaffirm my fidelity to the principles of social justice defended by Getulio Vargas.

Workers, none will tear from our hands the banner that Getulio Vargas turned over to us. With the help of God we will continue to bear it with serenity and determination toward the conquest of the great ideals which inspired his life and his work, which were dedicated to the achievement of the common good and the higher interests of Brazil.

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Page 1 of 3
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 907
From Brasilia Office

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
OF FEDERAL DEPUTIES PEDRO ALEIXO AND ERELVINO LIMA

"The passage of the parliamentary amendment was made possible by the conjunction of two forces; that of the partisans of the Cabinet system of government and that of those who saw in the adoption of this system the solution of a terrible and grave political crisis. The amendment having been passed, its various, and irreparable, defects soon became apparent. It is known that the "enrages" presidentialists contributed their votes for the achievement of the large quorum which the Federal Constitution demands as an essential requisite to the valid modification of constitutional precepts. /And it/ was the presidentialists who demanded the inclusion, in the amendment under consideration, of the provision which permits the realization of a plebiscite for /determining/ the question of/ the definitive acceptance of parliamentarianism.

"By itself alone, the admissibility of a plebiscite debilitated the efficacy of the system /newly/ adopted. Sincere presidentialists and groups of other tendencies, interested in the instability of /our political/ institutions, have been active in mobilizing public opinion in the sense of convincing it that the parliamentary system is transitory and precarious.

"On the other hand, and due to circumstances /which we still/ do not discuss, the Vice President of the Republic entered into the office of the Presidency. He brought with him the responsibilities of a popular leader and of the head of a large political party which had participated actively in the administration of the country in the five-year governmental period immediately preceding. It was understandable, therefore, that his fellow party members, brought to power in the person of their chief, would demand of him political activity consonant with his party commitments.

"The economic situation, financial difficulties and social inequalities create problems whose solution has been for long retarded, and indeed appears almost impossible, due to which /circumstances/ public authority is slipping.

"In this situation there are numerous causes for the discrediting of any government. /And inasmuch/ as the system is considered to be only an experiment, the impression has become general that it is the system which is discredited.

"It is of no use to now decide which among the various joint causes of the discrediting and demoralization should be held responsible for the obvious and evident evils which are being felt and suffered.

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FORM 88-102
6-1-50

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Page 2 of 3
Encl. No. 2
Desp. No. 907
From Brasilia Office

"What is necessary is that a cure be looked for, a cure which is as adequate as it is able to influence the largest number of joint causes, in order to obtain an improvement in the general state of things. But the applicable remedy can never be that which, in its turn, might produce injurious effects which end up being causes of a sharpening of ill-feeling.

"What are the remedies that have been cited?

"(a) The radicals, the anti-parliamentarians, or the partisans of granting Full presidential powers to the present President of the Republic advocate the simple revocation of the Additional Act. To achieve this--and we speak always in terms of the preservation of legality--it would be necessary to amend the Constitution. Now, the real partisans of parliamentarianism and those who wish to maintain a consistent line of action, will not contribute their votes in Congress to a return to presidentialism. Moreover, what the President might gain in legal authority--the President who de facto has and exercises more attributes than those permitted him by the amended Constitution--he would lose in moral authority, inasmuch as he would be condemned for the insincerity of having accepted restrictions and suppressions of his authority only to have, later, abolished them.

"(b) The immediate realization of a plebiscite, that is, the immediate convocation of the people to come state whether they prefer the parliamentary or the presidential system. It is believed, first of all, that the people have, until now, not been given an exact idea of what a parliamentary government is. The disfigured and corrupted practice of the system and the present circumstances do not permit an exact judgment as to what the parliamentary system represents in comparison with the presidential system. Later, in view of the stipulations in Article XXV of the Additional Act, it is clear that the realization of a plebiscite can only be permitted by means of a vote of an absolute majority of the deputies and senators on a date previously set in April of 1965 (nine months prior to the termination of the present presidential mandate). To alter this date, it would be necessary to approve an amendment to the Constitution, by the processes prescribed in, and according to the demands of, its Article 217.

"(c) The convocation of a Constituent Assembly. Those who suggest the election of a Constituent Assembly have principally in mind profound modifications in the political, social and economic structure of the Country, without the incumbrances deriving from the text of the Constitution presently in force. Thus, it would not be merely a question of the system of government which would be decided. The so-called basic reforms could be carried to unpredictable magnitudes. But the convocation of a Constituent Assembly is a coup, an attempt against the constitutional order

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now in force. The National Congress has constituent powers permanently, it can alter, modify, reform the entire Constitution, save for laws tending to abolish the Federation of the Republic.

"Obviously the functions of a Congress are incompatible with those of a Constituent Assembly.

"For the elaboration of legislation corresponding to the demands imposed by present circumstances, in order to definitively resolve the question as to which system of government is preferable the adoption of the solution outlined below appears advisable to us:

"The political forces of the National Congress would be mobilized so as to vote an amendment to the Constitution, permitting the next legislature to take care of reforming, by special process, certain constitutional provisions which are to be previously indicated. The process of reform should be, we say, that of passage, by absolute majority, and only one time, in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Federal Senate, of the proposed amendment. The vote must take place in the first three months of the first legislative session of the next Congress.

"Among the matters which should be considered in this manner are the following:

"(a) Revision of the Additional Act. Should the parliamentary system prevail, or not, and, if the reply were affirmative, its functioning should be regularized, as well as the question of its adoption in the various States, that of the better distribution of legal attributes between the Chief of State and the Ministers, etc.;

"(b) The requisites for the execution of a program of agrarian reform, conditions of expropriation for reasons of social interest, nature of indemnification, etc.;

"(c) Criteria of ineligibility i.e., Constitutional restrictions on running for public offices of deputies, senators, President of the Republic, mayors, etc.;

"Were this suggestion to be accepted and put into action, this year's October elections would take on the importance of a veritable plebiscite. For this very reason, in order to avoid the influence of forces which would disturb the true manifestation of the voter, a reform of electoral laws should be taken under consideration immediately. Measures against fraud, corruption and violence should be taken. An adequate preventive process should be created and efficient repressive measures should be adopted, such as the revocation of the election of any successful candidate against whom fraud or corruption can be proven in the electoral courts."

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5-24-62

PRIORITY
USIA FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA:

NSC High official President's civil household today denied to Embassy
INR officer insistent rumors President Goulart would ask temporary
CIA leave absence for health reasons. Admitted that on advice phy-
NSA sicians who have recommended complete rest after Mexican attack,
OSD had been giving consideration such move but has now decided
ARMY after several days stay Brasilia that can maintain reasonable
NAVY work schedule here without overtaxing himself. Source added
AIR additional consideration is that President must be on hand for
RMR political negotiations soon to begin for change Cabinet which
must take place before July 7 to allow Ministers to intending
(including Prime Minister) run for public office.

GORDON

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FROM: Lima

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 907, May 24, 22 AM.

ACTION DEPARTMENT 907, INFORMATION AREQUIPA UNNUMBERED,
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Dr. George Graham, US citizen and head Anglo-American Clinic,
informed me last night he could definitely confirm General
Odría is too sick to fulfill Presidential Office.

There have been recurrent rumors along these lines in
past few months and several opposition party leaders have
publicly asserted Odría physically if not mentally
incapacitated. Despite extensive propaganda campaign
in his behalf Odría has for most part remained silent
and immobile in this campaign. Whether he will withdraw from race
in next few weeks remains to be seen. If he withdraws before
June 1 on grounds permanent physical incapacity he could be
replaced by other Presidential candidate as provided
electoral statute.

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AGRAM A-153

FR STATE

TO RIO DE JANEIRO

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

832.062/6-662

FROM : Amcoengen São Paulo

294

KR 732.11

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

June 6, 1962

REF : Weekly Summary No. 17 (Despatch 250) April 27, 1962

19 For Dept. Use Only	AC T I O N	IN FO R M A T I O N	D E P T M E N T	RM/R	REP	INT	LAB	TAR	TR	XMB	INR	E	P	IC	ICA
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REC'D	6-13			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	DSD	OGS	USIA	NSA	NSC			

SUBJECT: Democratic Union Movement Suspends Try for Rapprochement with Goulart

As reported in Item 5 of the referenced despatch, the Democratic Union Movement (Movimento Sindical Democrático -- MSD) opened the door toward a possible rapprochement with President Goulart shortly after the latter's return from the U. S. in mid-April. The reasoning behind the MSD's move was that Communist attacks on Goulart for his U. S. visit might lead him to look elsewhere for the labor support he obviously craves. Should this occur, the reasoning goes, Goulart might substitute a working alliance with the MSD for his long-standing alliance with Communist labor leaders.

MSD leaders report that their interest in arriving at an understanding with Goulart was apparently matched by a similar interest on his part. During the latter part of April contacts between Goulart and the MSD took place through intermediaries such as Herbert LEVY, President of the National Democratic Union Party (União Democrática Nacional -- UDN), reportedly close to Goulart and one of the sponsors of the MSD founding convention in July 1961. Prominent MSD leaders gave a series of interviews to Correio Paulistano, a São Paulo newspaper controlled by Goulart interests, in which they lavishly praised the President. These leaders were privately skeptical about the chances of an actual break between Goulart and his Communist labor allies, but thought the attempt worthwhile.

However, MSD President Antonio Pereira MAGALDI informed the Labor Officer on May 29 that his organization had suspended, at least for the time being, attempts to reach an understanding with Goulart. Magaldi gave as his reasons for this suspension Goulart's approval (if not initiation) of nominations of

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Encl. No. 294
Disp. No.
From SSo Paulo

Communist labor leaders to important posts and international missions. These nominations include the following:

(1) Benedito CERQUEIRA, fellow-travelling President of the Rio Local Union of Metal Workers, First Secretary of the National Confederation of Industrial Workers (CNTI), and member of the General Council of the Communist-front WFTU, and Francisco Plácido das CHAGAS, First Treasurer of the CNTI, reportedly named to accompany CNTI President Clodsmith RIANI, an opportunist and frequent collaborator with the Communists, on a forthcoming visit to the U. S. (This visit is apparently the result of a supposed AML-CIO invitation to Riani, who accompanied Goulart to the U. S. in April, to remain there after Goulart's departure. Riani reportedly replied that he was unable to remain behind at that time but would be happy to return in the future.) The MSD considers Cerqueira and Chagas to be Communists and Riani to be pro-Communist.

(2) Riani as Labor Delegate; Cerqueira and José FERREIRA, Treasurer of the Rio Local Union of Bank Workers and representing the Communist-dominated National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions (CONTEC), as labor advisers; and Raul RYFF, Communist Press Secretary to President Goulart, to be a government adviser to the Brazilian Delegation to the 1962 ILO Conference in Geneva (See Amembassy Rio Despatch 932 of May 22, 1962).

(3) Reported nomination of Riani; Cerqueira; Luiz Tenório de LIMA, President of the SSo Paulo State Federation of Food Workers and leading Paulista Communist labor leader; and Bruno SEGALLA, Communist metal worker leader from Rio Grande do Sul, as CNTI delegates to the IOFTU Berlin Congress in July 1962.

(4) Tenório de Lima named worker representative on a SSo Paulo Local Board of Conciliation and Judgment (lowest level labor court).

MSD leaders give the impression that they still would be interested in a working relationship with Goulart, improbable as it may seem. However, they insist that as a prerequisite to any such relationship the President must give clear evidence of his desire to break with Communist labor allies. Magaldi is aware of the great danger to the MSD (and to Brazilian democratic institutions) in any presidential attempt to weld Communist and anti-Communist labor groups together into a national labor center which would be nominally controlled by Goulart for political purposes but in fact would be Communist-dominated. On the basis of currently available evidence, the Labor Officer considers such an attempt by Goulart to be highly likely.

For the Minister Consul General:
Scott C. Lyon
Consul

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RMR

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2887, JUNE 8, 3 PM

Control: 6623
Rec'd: JUNE 8, 1962 6 56
6:22 PM

INFO: 45110

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6-14 RCT

GOVERNOR LACERDA TOLD ME ON EVE DEPARTURE ARAZA MEETING MOST STATE GOVERNORS (APPARENTLY CARGALHO PINTO AND CID SAMPAIO NOW REFUSING ATTEND) THAT UDN GOVERNORS AND OTHER LEADERS, WITH CONCURRENCE KUBITSCHK, ARE NOW SOLIDLY URGING ON GOULART DESIGNATION AS PRIME MINISTER EITHER JURACY MAGALHAES OR MARSHAL LOTT. LACERDA MADE PEACE WITH LOTT A FEW DAYS AGO. REMAINS OPEN QUESTION WHETHER GOULART DISPOSED ACCEPT.

LACERDA SAID THAT AT TIME GOULART'S RETURN FROM US, MILITARY FORCES PREPARED ENDORSE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION GIVE PRES-IDENT MORE POWER SUBJECT ONLY CONGRESSIONAL RIGHT OVERTHROW INDIVIDUAL MINISTERS. THIS WAS ORIGINAL IDEA MAGALHAES PINTO IN CALLING MEETING GOVERNORS. EVENTS LATE APRIL AND MAY, HOWEVER, RAISED DOUBTS ABOUT "GIVING GOULART BLANK CHECK WHEN HE MAY WANT TO BREAK BANK". ENDORSEMENT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE THEREFORE NOW UNLIKELY AT ARAZA.

LACERDA ALSO COMMENTED ON ARMY SITUATION, WHICH LOOKED BAD A WEEK OR TWO AGO, WHEN MIN FAILING TO DISCIPLINE GENERAL OSVINO ALVES. BELIEVES POSITION NOW RECOVERED, AND UNDERSTANDS NEW WAR MIN LIKELY BE EITHER JAIR DANTAS RIBEIRO OR NELSON DE MELLO, MORE LIKELY FORMER.

IF STRONG CABINET APPOINTED, LACERDA CONFIDENT COUNTRY CAN GET THROUGH THIS TROUBLED PERIOD SAFELY. IF NOT, HE FORESEES REAL DANGER ATTEMPT AT LEFT WING COUP SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM TOP AND BOTTOM AND CONSEQUENT SERIOUS CIVIL DISTURBANCE.

GORDON

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FROM : Amembassy TUNIS

DATE: June 8, 1962

SUBJECT: Visit of Brazilian President

REF :

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Brazilian Ambassador (Moscoso), in comment to me on recent press stories carried locally about schedule of Jango Goulart's African tour, says President now unable to accept Tun invitation before next year; tour will probably include also Morocco, Ghana, Nigeria; doubtful Goulart will rally Brazilian Ambassadors in area to a meeting with him (local press stressed this point).

WALMSLEY

Wm

1962 JUN 13 AM 10 14
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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 3085, June 30, 7 p.m.

Following from Brasilia

Doctor Amador Campos, Director Hospital Distrital, principal hospital Brasilia and Embassy's medical advisor, informed reporting officer last night in response query that in his opinion President Goulart's much discussed heart condition not serious and should give no cause for concern. Said he has seen medical records and all indications are that President's condition normal except for fact had put on considerable weight before Mexican attack (which he attributed largely to fatigue) and usually leads very irregular life. He cited among other evidence his diagnosis, normal blood pressure of 130 over 67 or 68, and normal chloresteroil count.

Doctor Campos noted that President's physician, Doctor Santos de Silva (name may be somewhat different) inclines toward dramatizing situations this nature in order impress patient with need for care, and in this case, he intimated, perhaps for publicity purposes.

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BOYD CRAWFORD, STAFF ADMINISTRATOR

Congress of the United States
 Committee on Foreign Affairs
 House of Representatives
 Washington

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 July 3, 1962

FILE
 Ack. 7/12/62 EST/B:GMSutton:zcc

Hon. Frederick G. Dutton
 Assistant Secretary of State
 for Congressional Relations
 Department of State
 Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Fred:

Representative Seely-Brown received the enclosed letter to which he has made a response that if he was able to come up with any specific information he would send it to him.

There are a number of points raised on some of which the Department would probably have little or no information. Should you be able to supply any specific information, I would appreciate receiving it to send to Mr. Seely-Brown.

Sincerely yours,

AW
 Albert C. F. Westphal
 Staff Consultant.

Enclosure
 AGFW/1 *act*

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③ 7-5-62

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732.11/7-362



July 18, 1962

Dear Mr. [Name]

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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NUMBERED

Action

Control: 24582 JUL 5 AM 7 10

Rec'd: JULY 4, 1962

5:00 PM

INFO: RM/R FILES

ARA

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 26, JULY 4

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PRIORITY

FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA

PERSISTENT PRESS REPORTS PRESIDENT AND PRIME MIN-DESIGNATE HAVE CLASHED OVER (1) "GOULART UNDERSTANDING" MAURO ANDRADE WAS TO CALL FOR PLEBISCITE IN JULY 2 CHAMBER ADDRESS, AND (2) ANDRADE'S INSISTENCE NAMING CABINET MINISTERS, ESPECIALLY MILITARY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE DESIRED BY PRESIDENT BEING GIVEN CURRENCY IN STATEMENT ISSUED YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY.

RMR

BEGIN STATEMENT: "WHILE I REST PARTIES WILL BE ABLE BETTER DISCUSS FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT," PRESIDENT GOULART IS SAID TO HAVE TOLD HIS FRIENDS ON DEPARTING WITH FAMILY FOR URUACU, GOIAS, WHERE HE WILL REST ON ADVICE HIS DOCTOR IN ORDER RECUPERATE FROM EXHAUSTION SEVERAL NIGHTS VIGIL. DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT TOOK PLACE IMMEDIATELY AFTER TWO HOUR MEETING WITH SENATOR MAURO ANDRADE. DURING THIS LONG TALK WITHOUT WITNESSES, PRESIDENT MADE CLEAR HIS PREOCCUPATION WITH PRESENT NATIONAL SITUATION, ESPECIALLY CONCERNING PROBLEMS AND SUFFERING OF WORKING CLASS.

PERSONS IN HIS CIVIL AND MILITARY CABINETS WHO WERE WITH PRESIDENT UNTIL 5:00 A.M WHILE HE LISTENED TO AND COMMENTED ON CHAMBER SPEECHES DECLARED THAT PRESIDENT STATED INTENTION MAKE KNOWN TO THE LARGE PARTIES THROUGH PRIME MIN HIS OPINION REGARDING CONSTITUTION NEW CABINET.

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS FUNDAMENTAL TO DESTINY OF COUNTRY THAT NEW CABINET BE ABLE EXPRESS GREAT NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND BE

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

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732.00/7-462
732.13



32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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47-H

CONFIDENTIAL

NUMBERED

Action

Control: 5001
Rec'd: July 7, 1962 10 39

ARA'

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

5:32 p.m.

Info

TO: Secretary of State

ACTION:

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PRIORITY

Following from Brasilia

(1) Attorney General today sent request Supreme Court for ruling constitutionality Ato Adicional (amendment establishing parliamentary system). Could also request stay requirement that President nominate Prime Minister three days after resignation outgoing Prime Minister. If President not make such request or if request not granted, nomination will have to be made by early afternoon Saturday.

(2) Presidential and PTB mouthpiece ULTIMA HORA has begun all-out campaign against parliamentary system calling for return full powers to President. Similar line being followed by other Presidential supporters. Campaign directed by President's press secretary source ULTIMA HORA says. Number large unions have declared 24 hour strike (called before resignation Moura Andrade) and transportation services reportedly paralyzed Rio and Santos. Partially effective strikes other industries and other places. Strikes proceeding despite call from President to desist though we do not know how serious desist order was meant be taken.

(3) Brasilia continues calm although all commercial flights in and out of capital stoppado by strike. However, deputies and senators are returning Brasilia on air force planes.

(4) Before request for ruling was transmitted Supreme Court commanders first four armies reportedly had pledged support to legality and

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32
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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37 W

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CONTROL NUMBER: 96762
DATE: JUL 7 1962
TIME: 9:30 PM

Action

Control: July 7, 1962
Rec'd: 9:30 PM

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro - Corrected Page 1

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 67, July 6, 5 p.m.

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FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA

EMBTEL 44

Presidency continuing intensive probes for most effective means bring back presidentialist system. Indications are executive uncertain how best to proceed some of which uncertainty doubtless genuine some part of concerted psychological warfare campaign against Congress unwilling risk losing powers by agreeing to plebiscite. Congress feels probably rightly that Brazilian electorate accustomed to presidential system would vote out parliamentary system before giving it chance prove itself. In addition other indications are people blaming present troubles on "parliamentarianism" indicating Presidency's campaign effective. Presidential supporters meanwhile going to extremes of accusing Centrist--Conservatives particularly "antiquated party leadership" attempting Frondisi-ize Goulart and subvert armed forces.

Uncertainty our procedures indicated by following.

During meeting with Brazilians this morning working on preparations presidential visit Rains asked Frank Mesquita Chief Protocol Presidency privately whether crisis would be solved in-time to permit proper preparations for presidential visit. Minister Mesquita said that request to Supreme Court was going forward today, that PRES would be in effective control by Monday and that the Plebiscite would be held October 7. (Since Pres sending Andrada resignation to Chamber only today, has until

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NAME OF OFFICER: <i>EST/B</i>	DATE OF ACTION: <i>7/7/62</i>
OFFICE SYMBOL: <i>EST/B</i>	INITIALS: <i>JWA</i>



WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 059

TAB #: 12

ENTRY: CDF60-63

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TEL 75

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32
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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NUMBERED

Action

Control: 4993

Rec'd: July 7, 1962 10 38

4:59 p.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 70, July 7, 2 p.m.

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PRIORITY

Following from Brasilia

Embassy telegram 67

Situation continues similar that reported reference telegram characterized by general uncertainty, isolated outbreaks public disorder, confused political maneuver and contradictory rumor. Principal developments past 24 hours are:

(1) Minas Gerais Governor Magalhaes Pinto petitioned superior electoral tribunal requesting (a) opinion re its competence set date plebiscite question presidentialism versus parliamentarianism; (b) that it set plebiscite date if accepts jurisdiction;

(2) Military chiefs reportedly informed President Goulart that solution present impasse must be found "within 48 hours" or they would be unable guarantee control situation (due lack authority sub-secretaries in absence ministerial appointments);

(3) Presidential Press Secretary Ryff released official statement declaring Goulart's present "preoccupations in no way turn on question of greater or lesser personal power" for himself but concerned with "maintenance democratic institutions" and alleging that "happily...conversations" with view to "measures" to this end plus "urgent reforms" now going forward;

(4) Both President

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ORIGIN/ACTION			81			DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
ARR-4			82			AIRGRAM		
(Departmental and Foreign Service)			A-17,			CONFIDENTIAL		
RM/R	REP	AF	NO.					
1			TO : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO					
ARA	EUR	FE	DATE: Jun 18 12 34 PM '62					
NEA	CU	INR	FROM : Department of State					
E	P	IO	SUBJECT :					
L	FBO	ICA	REF :					
AGR	COM	FRB	Request replies to Department's A-153 dated May 25, 1962, A-157 dated May 29, 1962 and A-161 dated June 4, 1962.					
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TR	XMB	AFR	RUSK					
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	732.11					
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

702.3118-262

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A-132

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Priority

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1962 AUG 6 PM 4 13

pm

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

SUBJECT : President Goulart's Pronouncements in Paraiba

REF : Recife telegram No. 51 of July 30 to Department

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTELLIGENCE AFFAIRS
AUG 8 1962

Handwritten notes and signatures

Attached are translations of speeches delivered on July 29, 1962 by President Joao Goulart on occasion of his recent brief visit to the northeastern state of Paraiba. The first is a complete text of the President's speech made in Joao Pessoa, Paraiba's capital city; the second is a partial text covering the substantive portion of Goulart's second speech delivered the same day in the city of Campina Grande. These translations supplement and support the brief analysis of the pronouncements contained in Recife's telegram referred to above. A translation of the speech made by Finance Minister Walter Moreira Salles at his swearing in ceremony on July 30 is also being forwarded to the Department by separate airgram (A-136).

Conciliatory in tenor and content, these pronouncements by Goulart and Moreira Salles are in a sense companion pieces; both are aimed at restoring confidence and reducing the atmosphere of suspicion, fear and tension which has followed upon the heels of the recent Cabinet crisis and President Goulart's frank recourse to communist-led labor and student groups to intimidate Congress and his political opposition. Evidently aware that he might have overplayed his hand and thus contributed to a further deterioration of economic conditions (capital flight, drop in foreign investment, business retractions) and to increased suspicion and opposition to his administration, Goulart appears to have changed his tactics, at least temporarily. Although coming down hard on agrarian reform for the benefit of his peasant league audiences on the eve of nation-wide elections, Goulart attempts in both of his speeches to place his agrarian reform within the context

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: Robert W. Dean

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:



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Airgram A-132

of legality and principals of Christian justice, saying "I do not defend the arbitrary law of taking land from some to hand it over to others." On the other hand, Goulart states his conviction that agrarian reform is not possible under the present Brazilian constitution, particularly the requirement that expropriation be predicated on prior payment, and therefore, the constitution must be changed. In Campina Grande the President took a swing at foreign capital, preaching the need to regulate excessive profit remittances which he referred to as a blood-letting of the Brazilian people.

In a further effort to throw oil on troubled waters War Minister Nelson de Mello, replying to a statement of concern delivered to him by a group of Brazilian leaders of national associations of commerce and industry, said that he saw no imminent danger of communism in Brazil but rather a situation where maladjusted segments of the population were being exploited by extremists. The War Minister added that "we should combat communism by destroying the weapon it is using, giving to the needy that which they require." Referring to President Goulart's speech in João Pessoa he said that this speech could be subscribed to by Pope John XXIII himself.

Although the conciliatory tone of these recent executive pronouncements are indicative of a change in tactics, there is no evidence that Goulart has lost sight of his ultimate objectives, i.e. a return of full presidential powers, increased control by Goulart and company over the government apparatus at all levels, including the military, and victory for his left wing (including communist) supporters in the October elections.

For the Ambassador



Robert W. Dean
First Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED BY:



Niles W. Bond
Deputy Chief of Mission

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Translation of Goulart's Speech Delivered at João Pessoa on July 29, 1962

"Mr. Governor (etc)... I want my first words to be words of gratitude, mixed with emotion, for the extraordinary and spontaneous manifestation that I have had the honor of receiving from this brave people of Paraíba. I want, first, to express my thanks to the small and valient Paraíba, to all of your society, from the men that represent the forces of production to the men who, with calloused hands, struggle from sunrise to sunset, and who, organized in their peasant groups, also fight for better living conditions. These thanks I also wish to extend especially to the Governor of the State of Paraíba and all the authorities I have had the satisfaction of meeting. Since the instant I arrived in the airport of this city, I have found myself in the midst of this extraordinary mass of people that vibrates as if the heart of Paraíba itself were here fighting at the side of the workers, and at the side of the peasants of this state.

My presence in this meeting, Mr. Governor, is first of all a re-affirmation of a battle promise that time has only strengthened: the re-affirmation of my unshakable faith that the national conscience, stirred by collective anxieties, has to permit--through our traditions--a harmonious and peaceful solution for the leading basic problem of this hour: which is the lot of thousands of Brazilians, who as true outcasts, suffer the drama of abandonment in the dis-organization of the rural life of our Fatherland.

It is for this reason that I am here, people of Paraíba, as the President of the Republic, conscious of my responsibilities, without thinking of groups nor classes, without being awed by the context of the debate, so full of passion and so full of ambition and interest. I am here, workers of Brazil, to say to all who find themselves in this field of divergencies here on the scene itself in which they have shown themselves most lucid--the words that I judge proper, of appeal and of warning, of convocation and of clarification to help build at this bitter juncture words that shall translate apprehension, but that will not fail to signify confidence, words that I consider acts of my continuing debt toward this grave problem of our country, which is agrarian reform.

I am not here, people of Paraíba--I am not here, farmers, tenants, and rural workers of Paraíba--I am not here in a gathering of professors to establish a doctrine concerning the meaning of agrarian reform. And if I found myself in such a situation I perhaps would not be the proper person to do it--in the midst of the people, in the midst of the farmers, in the midst of those who from sunrise to sunset do nothing else but till the soil, work the soil, live from the soil, live for the soil, thinking of it for themselves and their children, lulled by the dream of a better life for these most dear to their hearts. Here in this assembly, workers, I know that I can speak and I know that I will be understood by the Northeasterners. The language that I

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use is the language of a friend to whom destiny bestowed the highest honor that could fall to a Brazilian, that is to be the head of state, but who never broke from the origins that hold him prisoner to the ground and the soil, and who has learned from his own father how to treat that land, what to plant in it, what to pasture on it. I know well the anguish, I know well the difficulties, I know well the sacrifices of the men who slave in the interior of our country, of the settlers, of the workers who slave in the interior of the country on the farms and ranches of Brazil.

This is a story, which is without doubt even more bitter, much more bitter and sad in our scorched, ever-suffering Northeast, than I know through my eyes, through my hands, and through my heart. It is for this reason, workers of Paraiba, that I am sure that I do not need any help to make myself understood by the brave people of Paraiba, not only by the workers but also by the rural landowners who hear these words of mine. I believe that the realization of a large plan of developing the Northeast should be executed independently without any consideration for partisan politics and with the same sense of continuity and priority that is given to work in the sector of national defense. The development policy that the Federal Government is undertaking, principally through SUDENE, in the Northeast, incorporates three principle objectives: the construction of an infra-structure of basic services, the systematic study of the natural resources of the region, and the stimulation the diversification of private investments attracted to the region.

Paraiba ought to be assured of the continuity of this policy at any cost for the purpose of integrating the Northeast into the powerful mainstream of national development in the shortest possible time. I did not come to the Northeast to mislead you with the idea that all the problems of the region already have a solution underway. I would not be at peace with my conscience nor with my Christian sentiments if I failed to say that I am greatly concerned over the situation of privation in which a large part of the northeastern population lives, particularly the rural inhabitants, the rural workers who continue to fight every day of the year for the sole right to survive.

For millions of Brazilians, workers of Paraiba, the fruits of national progress are as yet unknown. We all know that the incorporation of these Brazilians of the countryside, who here in the Northeast represent two-thirds of the population, into the political life and the stream of progress cannot be done within the present structure of our agrarian economy. That structure, the agrarian structure in which we live, workers of Paraiba, is a projection into the second half of the twentieth century of a colonial society organized on feudal bases for the conveniences of a distant metropole. To this primitive agrarian structure we owe in large part the great shortages of food from which the Northeast suffers so much and which suffocate the development of its urban

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economy. Unless we create in the Northeast a modern agriculture linked to the regional internal market, industrial development will always stumble on immovable obstacles. For this modern agriculture to exist, for agriculture to exist in terms of development tied to the interest of the people of the region, the first condition that this agriculture requires, I repeat, is that the working population have greater access to the fruits of its own labor. I have insisted, Paraibans, I have reaffirmed, Brazilians, many times, that a reform of the agrarian structure of the Country be undertaken so that the agricultural organization may be impregnated with the authentic spirit of enterprise and the fruits of labor be distributed in a more just manner. In the Northeast more than any other part of the Country this is a problem which requires urgent solution because the agrarian reform that I desire, that I preach, and that Brazil requires is not that which consists in transforming workers into proprietors and proprietors into workers, but rather a reform responsive to all, that permits all to associate with fixed human rights and duties in the joint effort for the well being of the collectivity, above all bringing an end to the exploitation of man by fellow man, and opening perspectives of a rational utilization of the land for those who are prepared to take advantage of it in the social interest, which has to be the most legitimate of the fundamentals, which must justify its proprietorship and its control.

With respect to this problem, Paraíba, I have been calling for these reforms for several years. I never said anything differing from what I recently told the Congress of Rural Proprietors, to whom I said that agrarian reforms could not merely mean the fact of taking land from some in order to give it to others, but had to signify above all a more just, human, and Christian criterion for those who irrigate the land with the sweat of their labor and who also need, Paraíba, to have access to that land, that land which cannot be the privilege of small minorities, but can be a common wealth in which all Brazilians can partake, especially those who live on it, those who work on it, those who fight for it.

Agrarian reform, evidently, has to have as a consequence the extinction of the latifundists, of those who without any social value scarcely preserve the valorization resulting from circumstances apart from labor or the will of its owner, in order that through these means there may be made a more just, human, and rational distribution. It is clear, however, that this alone is not, nor could it be a complete picture of agrarian reform in Brazil, much less a Brazilian reform which ought to be an imperative of the social and economic reality of our land. The reform which we want, Paraíba, is a Brazilian reform, to take care of the interests of the Brazilian rural workers. It is necessary that this be said clearly to the people, with the authority that stems from my having debated this problem for a long time. It is necessary to affirm, Paraíba, that we do not want, no one wants, to import a reform, to implant it in Brazil. What we desire is a typically national reform, a reform that attends to the interests of the rural workers of our Country.

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Paraíba, upon which is planted only one flag, the gold and green flag of our Fatherland, we don't want other countries' reforms. The Russian reform may have served Russia at the time it was carried out; China's reform may have suited the Chinese, but the reform which suits Brazil is the reform desired by the Brazilian people, which fits our country, which serves the interests of our country so that the men who work the land have access to it and can work better to the benefit of our Country.

The agrarian reform that we want, and that we must get because all Brazilians of good will have agreed to it, will not be a work of dispossession, nor one of plunder, nor need it become motive for concern, because first of all, it is a tool in the struggle for economic development and must above all be a work of social justice. It is within these conciliatory limits, which reflect my profound inner convictions, that I come to this land of the Peasant Leagues (Ligas Camponesas)--fruit of the collective instinct for survival of the Northeasterner--certain that, in spite of the emotional overtones that the problem of the co-existence of landowners and rural workers is provoking in many places, you will understand that in the over-all picture of democratic legality that problem has the alarming appearance of fratricidal struggle. With effective, opportune and humanitarian reforms, it will be possible to find the hoped-for solution owed to and desired by the nation. There are some landowners who mete out to their workers treatment not in keeping with their human needs, or grant them niggardly compensation for their sweat and their labor, and this has created in broad areas of the Northeast a feeling of resentment and revolt which, if not contained by the hope of better days, may deteriorate into violent actions from which neither person nor country will obtain profit. It should not be, however, in terms of the few who have been led off the path of duty and humanitarian feeling that a problem of this nature should be viewed.

We must resolve it within the limits of the law. The Constitution must, and certainly will be changed in order that reform may become the reality desired by all Brazilians. People of Paraíba, we believe in the patriotism of those who will have to react, reforming the Brazilian Constitution in the interest of the nation. We believe that this Constitution will be reformed by the patriotism of those whose duty it is to reform it, in order that through it we may arrive at true harmony, true social peace--that is, that we arrive at a Brazil belonging to the people.

An essential condition for the strengthening of social solidarity and for the stability and authenticity of democracy itself is that our populace share to an increasing extent in the national wealth. The meaning of my presence here is precisely in order to say to you, as the President of the Republic, that you may now feel confident that your fate is the first of the concerns of the government, which ponders, as is its duty to ponder, the fate of those millions of Brazilians who spend their lives struggling in behalf of our country and who wish to become integral parts of the life of our country and share in the national wealth.

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The Peasant Leagues that you created, because the law and the authorities did not allow you to organize other institutions in defense of your interests and your rights and exactly because of this were considered subversive by many who are living in another age, out of touch with reality--but which will shortly be able effectively, without suspicion, to carry out their activities performed by the unions of agricultural workers, the rural workers, who, with this right, will be able to create institutions and continue their patriotic fight in defense of their claims, in defense of their rights. If we recognize the right of the employer, of the farmer, to join together, the right to defend their interests, why deny the same right to the workers who live in the interior of our country? Why deny this right to those who fight for agrarian reform, to those who fight for more equitable treatment, to those who fight for a share in the fruit of their own labor and the honorable labor of their families?

With these words, workers of Paraiba, I wish once again to leave my testimony of thanks to the brave people and to the families of Paraiba, not only to the families who live in the capital in the city of Joao Pessoa, which brings back memories of Vargas, here in this land which is honored by the name of one of the most illustrious Brazilians of our Fatherland, here I wish to leave my thanks to Paraiba and also to leave words of faith and confidence in the future of our Fatherland, this Fatherland which has the patriotism and the collaboration of the rural workers, who are already organizing to defend themselves and above all, organizing to defend their Fatherland, defend their country, to defend an agrarian structure which gives impulse to our march toward economic emancipation. To the people of Paraiba, I give this testimony of my sincere thanks. I also wish to say to those peasants who are here that unfortunately, because of urgent business in Rio de Janeiro, I shall not be able to appear as I desired to do in the city of Sapé, the headquarters of your struggle and of your work. This time, peasants of Paraiba, I must attend to new matters of business, but in the near future, in a visit devoted only to work and inspection, in a visit devoted only to duty, I shall go to that region of the state of Paraiba to take personally my greetings to all those who live in that portion of our Fatherland, to the peasants who struggle in the interior of the state. And with these words I wish to say to Paraiba, through all its classes, its rural workers, its urban workers, its industry, its commerce, that the word I bring is the word of faith, but it is also the word of warning; it is the word of one who desires a Brazil of harmony and understanding. It comes from one who desires a Brazil in peace, a Brazil in which everyone understands each other. But in order to have this peace, in order to have this understanding, to have this Christian comprehension which we desire, it is also necessary that I as President and as a citizen say what I think. I believe that the reforms which we defend envision above all the creation of this climate of peace and understanding which we desire. If we desired, people of Paraiba, if we desired to provoke rebellion, we would not be defending reforms to avoid it, reforms designed better to attend to the social and economic structure of our Fatherland, reforms through which we shall achieve

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Airgram A-132

the social justice which we all desire. With these words, Paraíba, once again my many thanks. And once again I affirm that within these ideals, Christian ideals and ideals of social justice, I shall always continue fighting. No force will be capable of making me retreat even one centimeter. I would not be here to betray a past of struggle and convictions. I am here to say to Paraíba what I have said throughout the country: agrarian reform based on social justice and in keeping with national interest is a reality which is a must, a must not only for me but for all the workers, and for all of us, because it is a must for the tranquillity and happiness of our Fatherland.

Finally, my thanks to the Most Excellent Governor of the State, to whom I restated not so long ago the willingness of the federal government to lend him all the support and cooperation it could within its bounds; and in thanking the eminent governor, I thank all of Paraíba, all of those who live and struggle here in Paraíba for a better Brazil, for a more socially just Brazil; all those who know also that peace and harmony are never achieved through the privilege of the few against the suffering of the many. This is the truth that I bring to this state in homage that I wish to pay to all Paraibans--to the workers of the city and the workers of the country. To those peasants who will have medical services and welfare services in the future, in an area which did not before have medicine, assistance or the means to safeguard the health of its people.

But I want to say to the peasants of Paraíba that they owe nothing to the federal government for this minimum duty which the government has begun to fulfill. The federal government is the one who is indebted to the workers of the Northeast. We are indebted to you, Paraíba. All of us public men who have upon our shoulders the responsibility of the historical destiny of this little piece of our country--we are indebted to you. None of you northeasterners is indebted to us for the small improvements which you receive. We hope--we trust in God--that we can bring about even more within this minimum that the rural workers of our Fatherland have a right to. We hope and we trust that all responsible men, that the national Congress--within a very short time--can transform into reality this desire of all Brazilians for a Brazilian agrarian reform, a national agrarian reform, that heeds the legitimate needs of the nation and the workers of the fields.

Thank you very much Paraíba; and I also leave here the assurances of my respect for this people who struggle and work with so much sacrifice. I also leave you assurances of my support, support that I conveyed not so long ago to the eminent governor of this state, and which I extend to all the people of Paraíba, especially the people of João Pessoa, the people of Getúlio Vargas--to those who struggle, carry on and represent the symbol of economic emancipation of our country.

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Page 1
Encl. 2
Airgram A-122

Partial Translation of Goulart's Speech Delivered at Campina Grande on July 29, 1962

Truthfully, Campina Grande, for a long time I have been struggling, and struggling patriotically, in order to accomplish in our country the basic reforms that are demanded in the interest of the whole Nation. Some years ago to speak of basic reforms, to speak of agrarian reform, was the same as preaching disorder and subversion. Today, this anxiety lives in the hearts of all those who are really interested in a just Brazil in an independent Brazil. Today it is not only the workers in the fields, it is not only they--with the help of the laboring classes of the cities--who demand a just agrarian reform which will make possible the acquisition of land by the men who have developed the land through their sacrifice. Today, it is the Brazilian Bishops of the Catholic Church who emerge in manifesto, requesting a new law of the land. It is the workers of other lands who also plead that in Latin America the men of the fields be liberated from the concentration camp of the latifundia. Just a short time ago, when I visited the great nation of the U.S.A., at a certain moment, conversing with representatives of their working classes, I heard from them such affirmations as this:

"We are afraid of the American people sending assistance, through contributions, to the agriculture of South American countries and, especially, in the countries where agrarian reform has not been made, because we are sure that whatever help is sent to these countries, through loans or whatever system, destined for agriculture, will not help to liberate the small farmer, to liberate the man who has no land but who works the land, but on the contrary will serve only to enrich more those who have already enriched themselves greatly through the land and the labor of the peasants."

If I had cited at this instant, my compatriots of Campina Grande, a phrase of Khrushchev, a phrase of a Chinese leader, of a Cuban leader, you would be saying that I am here rabble rousing. But I am only quoting workers of a democratic country which is regarded as exemplary by so many Brazilians. Therefore, this sentiment of reform already exists in the heart and comprehension of all those who sincerely desire that Brazil live in a climate of harmony, of peace, and understanding. Sincerely, I do not believe, my friends and compatriots of Campina Grande, and I ought to say so without fear of hiding my thought, I cannot believe that any nation, especially any democratic nation, can build its greatness and its wealth upon the misery of the working classes.

It is within this sentiment of social justice and in its name and in the name of the christian sentiments of the Brazilian people that we ourselves demand an agrarian reform which really heeds the interests of the country, but which, in addition, heeds the interests of all those who work the land and who are exploited by their own land which they work and cultivate. It is necessary that these men who work a small handful of earth, a rock, a small garden, have the right to a day also to prepare it for cultivation and a day for work in the service of national aggrandizement.

UNCLASSIFIED

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Page 2
Encl. 2
AirgramA-132

Some say--in general they are those who are opposed to a reform which actually attains its objectives--that this reform is possible within the terms of the present Constitution of our country. I want to say--with the responsibility of a man who considers it great good fortune to have the confidence of the most humble people of our Fatherland--that I do not trust in the agrarian reform we have in the present Constitution of our country. But I do believe that it is possible to have reform without modifying the text of the present Magna Carta of our country. The text of our Constitution, my fellow countrymen of Campina Grande, says that whatever expropriation is made must be made with prior payment for the full value of the land. However, those who would be responsible for inflation are not those who must make Brazil issue millions and trillions to pay for the land to those who already own much land; and to pay in money time after time, when it should be paid in bonds and paid over a long period, for the worker should have the right to own the land without greater burden and sacrifice for his Brazil.

I do not defend--and I want to say this with the self-same courage and conviction--I do not defend the arbitrary law of taking land from some to hand it over to others; I defend, rather, the Christian and just principle of giving the land to those who work it with their sweat and the sweat of their sons and families. Even today, Campina Grande citizens, I affirm with profound conviction that the arguments of those who desire to terrify Brazilian families by telling them that agrarian reform always represents a communist threat or an assault on democratic institutions will not prevail. We want to accomplish this reform within the law, workers and people of Campina Grande, but we will change the law if necessary. We also want--and I want to repeat once again here in Campina Grande what I averred this afternoon before a crowd of peasants in Joao Pessoa--we want a Brazilian reform that best suits the Brazilian worker, Brazilian farmer, and all others who struggle for their country. We do not want to import foreign examples in order to accomplish our agrarian reform--a Brazilian reform, demanded by Brazilians, and made for the benefit of our Fatherland.

With these words I ought to say that other reforms are also indispensable for Brazil to liberate itself from its underdevelopment, and especially, for the Northeast to free itself from its pauperism. Among so many reforms one is especially necessary, the immediate regulation, in terms of the interest of our country, of the remission of profits overseas. One does not understand, Campina Grande, one does not understand, Paraibans, how an underdeveloped country like ours with a heroic and working people, can continue working with so much ~~pauperism~~ and continue underdeveloped. In certain sectors, more and more underdeveloped, through the permanent bleeding which they do of our riches, absconding with the work of Brazilians overseas, to other countries through the indiscriminant remittance of profits, of dividends, "royalties," and so many other forms of exploitation of our work and our country.

I don't understand how a true Brazilian can be against the limitation of the remittance of profits, because I don't understand how our country can continue permanently bled in its economy; I don't understand how inter-

UNCLASSIFIED

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UNCLASSIFIED

Page 3
Encl. 2
Airgram A-132

national groups establish themselves here in Brazil, work and speculate in the shadow of the laws with Brazilian misery and remit overseas fabulous quantities which ought to remain here in Brazil at the service of Brazilians and for the development of our country. A little while ago I also affirmed to the Ambassadors of other countries that we are not against well-intentioned and honest capital which wishes to become incorporated in the effort of all Brazilians in the march for the economic emancipation of our country. We are not against capital that wishes to join in the effort and in the sentiment of the Brazilian people. We are against, yes, Campina Grande, we are against, Paraíba, that type of speculative capital that comes to Brazil, that grows, that prospers, that fattens at the expense of the suffering and misery of the Brazilian people; and returns to its country of origin, in an affront and a provocation to the nationalist sentiments of our people.

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32
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State PERMANENT RECORD COPY

ORIGINAL COPY

38-32
Action

SECRET

Control: 6760
Rec'd: August 9, 1962
10:19 a.m.

001

ARA FROM: Rio de Janeiro
Info TO: Secretary of State
SS NO: 335, August 8, 7 p.m.
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ACTION DEPARTMENT 335, INFORMATION BRASLIA 13, SALVADOR/23.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

SALVADOR FOR AMBASSADOR GORDON

FYI Moreira Salles told Financial Attache that on his trip to US (EMBTEL 334) he carrying letter from Goulart to President Kennedy. Said did not want "anyone" know about this and left impression he may or may not ask for appointment with the President to deliver the letter, depending on political developments in Brazil next few days. He did not elaborate on contents of letter, except to say covered number of subjects, including ITT expropriation and "explanation" of why solution this problem delayed.

GORDON

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8-27

033, 3211/8-862 NR 732.11
NR 711, 717K
8-32.10

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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42

CONFIDENTIAL

NUMBERED

Action

Control: 7273

ARA

Rec'd: August 9, 1962

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

7:54 p.m.

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: 340, August 9, 6 p.m.

RMR

PRIORITY

Despite caution this subject reported Limit Distribution telegram sent yesterday, some newspapers August 9 carry story, apparently originating in Brasilia, that Moreira Salles has with him letter from Goulart to President Kennedy. O ESTADO DO SAO PAULO states: "The Minister is also carrying a letter from Joao Goulart to President Kennedy in which the former reiterates his friendship and indicates that the carrier of the letter is entrusted with continuing and completing the understandings initiated during Goulart's visit to the US."

GORDON

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Have Treasury added to

Distribution for 334, 335 + 3

Distribution requested from
DCIT 8/10/62 Jc

reclassified by 8028

3

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Action
ARA

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NUMBERED

Control: 8454
Rec'd: AUGUST 10, 1962
9:40 PM

RIO 350

Info FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 350, AUGUST 10

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RIO NEWSPAPER JORNAL DO BRASIL OF AUGUST 10 CARRIES ARTICLE, ATTRIBUTED TO PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE AND ITAMARATY-SOURCES, REPORTING LETTER FROM GOULART TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY BEING CARRIED BY FINANCE MINISTER MOREIRA SALLES. IN SUMMARY, ARTICLE STATES CONTENTS OF LETTER WILL BE MADE PUBLIC SIMULTANEOUSLY IN WASHINGTON AND IN BRASILIA, WHEN DELIVERED TO ADDRESSEE. SUPPOSEDLY REFERS TO UNDERSTANDINGS ARRIVED AT BY THE TWO PRESIDENTS DURING GOULART'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND INDICATES MOREIRA SALLES CHARGE WITH RESPONSIBILITY CARRYING ON WITH CONVERSATIONS INITIATED AT THE TIME, ESPECIALLY PROBLEM OF PUBLIC UTILITY EXPROPRIATIONS. CONCERNS ITSELF ALSO WITH THE USE OF U.S. FINANCIAL RESOURCES FORESEEN UNDER THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS.

ARTICLE ALSO MENTIONS THAT GOVERNMENT SOURCES HAVE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF THE REMOVED EXISTENCE OF A SECOND LETTER THAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE ONE THAT WILL BE PUBLISHED.

GORDON

COT

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732, 11/8-1062
NR 832, 05111
NR 871, 0032
NR 711, 11-825

0901

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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42-41

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Control: 8933

Action
ARA

Rec'd: August 11, 1962
9:05 p.m.

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

SS
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E
AID

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 363, August 11, 8 p.m.

TRSY

Embassy telegram 350

RMR

Embassy not supplied text Goulart-Kennedy letters carried by Moreira Salles. Please wire text soonest.

GORDON

UMT:HC

RIO 363

file
reply drafted 8/13/62
ES/B-JWW

SEP 20 10 20 AM '62

FILED

732.11/8-11/62
XR 711.11-KE

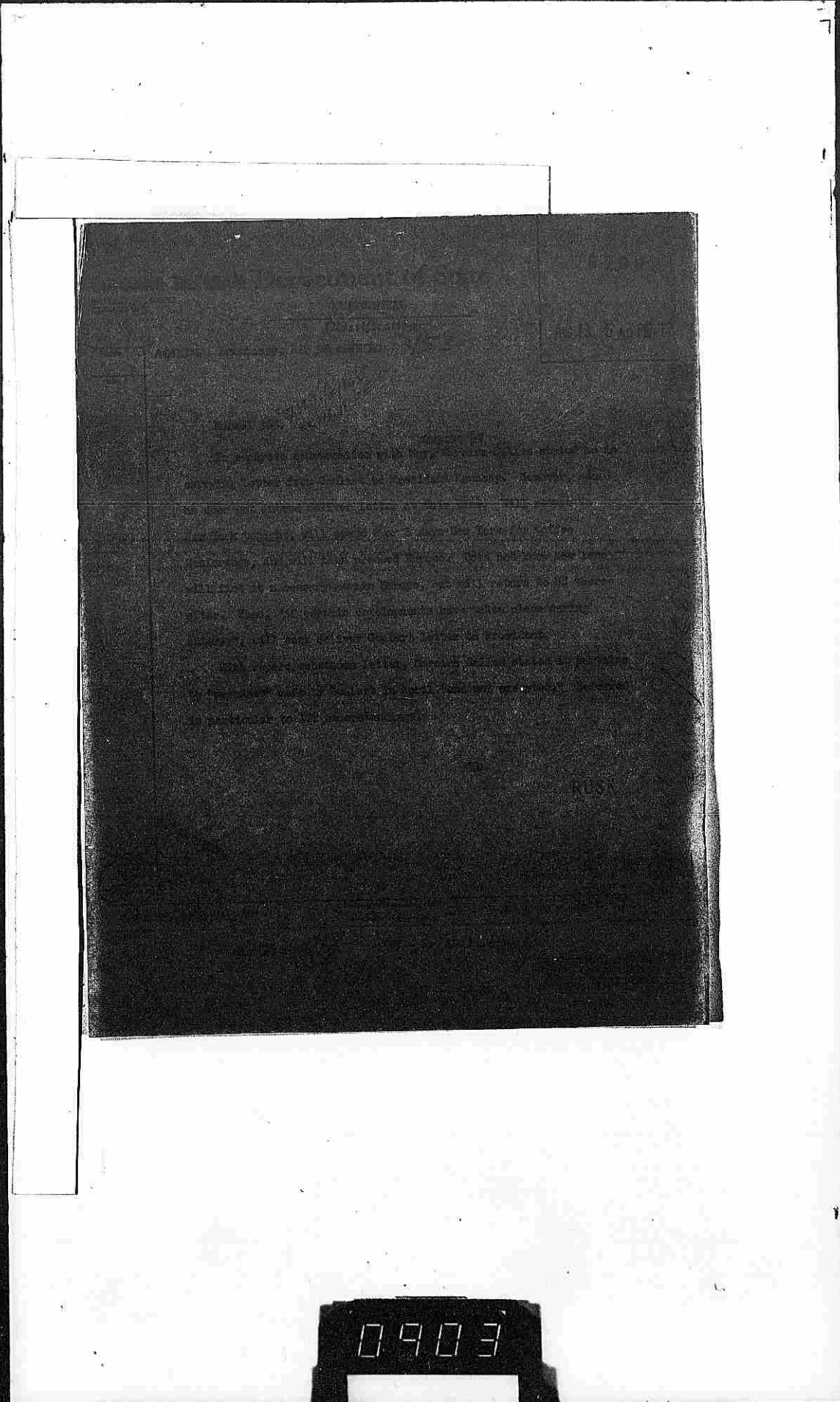
Microfilm by RMS

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INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 13749
Rec'd: August 17, 1962 10:32
8:02 p.m.

RIO 415

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 415, August 17, 7 p.m.

ACTION
INFO: ESYB
RM/R FILES

FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA:
Embassy telegram 401-732.111

① ZEC
② JWW RM/R file
10/5 - JWW

Governors conference closed unexpectedly early yesterday afternoon due participants desire return home states. Governors' two accomplishments were (1) adoption plan give CR 39 billion Federal aid to states largely for purpose fostering agricultural development, and (2) approval of plan submitted by Agricultural Minister for immediate establishment prime supports, increased financing for agricultural production and such technical assistance measures as greater distribution goods and increased mechanization agriculture. Despite participants apparent satisfaction these achievements it noteworthy some need congressional approval order become effective. Non-political keynote set by President Goulart (see reference telegram) apparently successfully maintained throughout conference sessions though it equally apparent governors did considerable politicking among their congressional delegations. Embassy soundings to date indicate balance this activity favorable Goulart's objectives since known that several attempted impress deputies with possible serious developments should some sort compromise not be reached with President on plebiscite issue.

732.11/8-1762

GORDON

FILED
OCT 30 9 24 AM '62

Retransmitted by RM/R
RB/2

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Action

Control: 22159

ARA

Rec'd: August 28, 1962

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

8:54 PM

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 488, August 28, 8 PM

CAP

AID

P

PRIORITY

IOP

INR

Reference: Department telegram 562

RMR

E

Goulart today signed Chamber bill with no veto. Regarding proposed text Embassy considers statement might do harm rather than good with respect to pending Senate bill. Suggest Department might indicate, in response to question, "There is additional legislation pending on this subject and it would be inappropriate for USG to comment at this time." FYI: There have been assurances Goulart will support new legislation.

Handwritten notes: "file", "9/4/62", "RM/R FILE'S", "INFO:", "AC:", "RM/R FILE'S", "9/4/62", "file" (circled)

GORDON

COT/1

Handwritten notes: "later passed", "incumbent did not", "OK", "RC"

Handwritten notes: "Amb G is not in Paris & must certainly not see this reply. Would give clearly our original reply for Paris. Is it understood with this?"

Handwritten signature: "Done", "R.S."

Vertical handwritten notes: "832.10/8-2862", "NR 732.11", "10/32.25700"

(3)

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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46

Action

Control: 23252
Rec'd: August 29, 1962
7:21 p.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 493, August 29, 5 P.M.

CAP

F

USIA

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

Reference: Embassy telegram 492

Embassy interprets speech as continuation Goulart public pacification policy initiated in Paraiiba speech (reference Embassy airgram A-132) while maintaining pure nationalist posture by reiterating need unique Brazilian solutions rather than alien philosophies. Visit with non-coms considered another tactical move in Goulart strategy to win military support for possible eventual showdown with Congress.

GORDON

MJA-2

732.11
XR 732.00

RIO 493
732.11/8-2962 XR 732.00

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COT 30 9 09 AM '62

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

Control: 23251 AUG 10 13

Rec'd: AUGUST 29, 1962

7:16 P.M. EST

ARA

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 492, AUGUST 29

CAP

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USIA

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RMR

PRESS REPORTS PARTIAL TEXT PRESIDENT GOULART REMARKS TO GROUP OF ESTIMATED 4,000 ARMY, NAVY, MILITARY POLICE-FIREMEN SERGEANTS AND NON-COMS AUGUST 25 IN RIO SUBURB CASCADURA FOLLOWING RECEIPT HONORARY MEMBERSHIP SERGEANTS CLUB INCLUDE EXPRESSIONS RE (1) CONTINUING BATTLE FOR FREER STRONGER BRAZIL BELONGING TO BRAZILIANS, (2) ONLY BRAZILIAN SOLUTIONS ACCEPTABLE SOLVE PROBLEMS, (3) REPUDIATING THOSE WHO COMBATING ALIEN DOCTRINES WOULD IMPOSE SOLUTIONS EQUALLY PREJUDICIAL, (4) SOLUTIONS DESIRED-IF NOT RADICAL LEFTIST-WILL NEVER BE EXTREME RIGHTIST FOR BOTH ARE CONTRARY NATIONAL INTERESTS, (5) IMMENSE RICHES SHOULD ALWAYS BE DISTRIBUTED TO BENEFIT ALL BRAZILIANS NEVER PERMITTING FRUIT BRAZILIAN LABOR AND SACRIFICE TO BENEFIT OTHER COUNTRIES, (6) CERTAIN ELEMENTS FORMERLY OPPOSED DEMOCRACY NOW FEEL JUSTIFIED UNFURL BANNER OF LEGALITY WHICH THEY COULD NOT BEFORE HONOR, AND (7) "I KNOW IT IS HARD TO DEFEND A COUNTRY WITH IDEALISM WHERE SO MANY DISGUISED OR OVERT AGENTS OF INTERESTS ALIEN OUR NATION OPERATE". PRESIDENT ALSO STRESSED MILITARY ROLE AS GUARDIAN SACRED INTERESTS OF PEOPLE AND NATIONAL UNITY.

PRESIDENT ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE, MILITARY MINISTERS, AND NUMEROUS HIGH MILITARY OFFICERS. MARSHAL LOTT ATTENDED CEREMONY.

GORDON

SBW

RIO - 1962
 732.11/8-2962
 XR 732.00
 FILED
 20 SEP 1962

What does his mean?

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

732.11/9-1062
XR 832.424
FOR RM USE ONLY

A-298 CONFIDENTIAL 1962 SEP 14 AM 11 49
NO. HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
SEP 17 1962

FROM : Amembassy Rio de Janeiro DATE: September 10, 1962

SUBJECT: President Goulart Addresses Nation on Independence Day

REF: Emotel 556 dra

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

RM/K-7
9/24 - gww

The referenced telegram commented on and reported the substance of President Goulart's September 7 Independence Day speech delivered in Rio over a radio-TV hook-up. Full text in translation, as published in various newspapers, follows: (BEGIN UNCLASSIFIED)

"People of Brazil, on this our country's most important day, imbued with the same civic sentiments which inspire our people, I address a fervent appeal to all Brazilians that they come to the aid of the country in the task of re-establishing the atmosphere of understanding and optimism necessary to the preservation of order and to constructive labor.

"No one will profit by an atmosphere of tension and intranquility; not the workers, upon whose shoulders fall the heaviest burdens of social and economic instability; nor the entrepreneurial classes, who need an atmosphere appropriate to their struggle for development; nor to the Government of the Republic, which will never draw back from its duty of assuring the internal order and harmony of the Brazilian family.

"For my part, I can affirm that having assumed the Presidency of the Republic exactly one year ago at the apex of one of the most serious crises of our political existence, I spared no effort, refused no compromise or sacrifice, in order with humility and patience to remove the danger of civil war that seemed inevitable, and to prevent the collapse of democratic institutions, seeking always to win new and

FORM DS-323 CONFIDENTIAL FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

Drafted by: POL:FMicelotta:rpo Contents and Classification Approved by:

Cleances:

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CONFIDENTIAL

A-298
Page 2
Rio de Janeiro

surer prospects for the just aspirations of our people. With the understanding and sincere cooperation of all, workers and industrialists, employees and employers, men of the country and of the city, we will solve our problems with Brazilian solutions, without dogmatism of any extremist position, but inspired by the principles of social justice, our eyes constantly fixed on the interests of our country.

"Brazil expects each of its children to contribute his or her share to the patriotic effort to overcome, in the shortest possible time, the difficulties of the present hour. We will do our all in order that the nation may have the peace and tranquility it demands and which it is insistent on winning in order increasingly to dedicate itself to the constructive labor of its progress.

"The country's progress must not be paralyzed, and only in a climate of confidence can we broaden it so as to carry its results to all parts of the country and extend its benefits to all those who participate in it.

"I address this patriotic message to the Brazilian people, whose symbolic expression I consider to be our armed forces, guardians of our independence and national integrity, whose exemplary, vigorous traditions make possible the reinforcement of our faith in the destiny of Brazil.

"May God permit that the political independence won 140 years ago by the bravery of our forefathers who became the heroes of our history, be perfected by our complete economic emancipation, which it is our duty to pass on to our children in the name of Brazil eternal." (END UNCLASSIFIED)

For the Ambassador:



Frank Micelotta
Third Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED:



Miles W. Bond
Deputy Chief of Mission

CONFIDENTIAL

0909

32
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State PERMANENT RECORD COPY

43-M

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 10210

Rec'd: SEPTEMBER 13 1962

7:58 PM

NO 608

Action
ARA

Info

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO

SS TO: Secretary of State

SR NO: 608, SEPTEMBER 13, 4 PM.

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PRIORITY

FOLLOWING FROM BRASILIA

REFERENCE: EMBASSY TELEGRAM 583.

1. CRISIS ATMOSPHERE DEEPENING AS MORE DETERMINED SUPPORTERS BOTH SIDES EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE DISPUTE PUBLICLY BECOMING MORE EXTREME IN POSITIONS AND AS ATTEMPTS MODERATES FIND CONCILIATORY SOLUTION SHOW LITTLE PROGRESS. THIS PUBLIC VIEW CONFIRMED BY PRESIDENT CHAMBER DEPUTIES AND EX-PRESIDENT KUBITSCHER WHO AFTER LENGTHY TALKS WITH PRESIDENT AND OTHERS PRIVATELY VOICED CONCERN YESTERDAY AT HARDENING OF EXTREME POSITIONS UNLIKE DURING OTHER RECENT CRISES WHEN WILLINGNESS COMPROMISE ALMOST ALWAYS EVIDENT.

2. FOLLOWING MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL FRONT:

(A) SOURCE CLOSE TO PRESIDENT QUOTES GOULART SAYING WILL NOT CEASE FIGHTING EFFORT UNDN "TO KEEP ME POLITICAL EUNUCH."

(B) GOULART TOOK TIME OUT FROM VIRTUALLY CONTINUOUS MEETINGS ON CRISIS (HERMES LIMA, SANTIAGO DANTAS AND ANTONIO BALBINO NOW APPARENTLY HIS PRINCIPAL ADVISERS SINCE PRIME MINISTER RELEGATED TO CORNER BECAUSE OF HIS BLOOPER IN ACCEPTING AUGUST-17 FORMULA WHICH TURNS OUT UTTERLY INADEQUATE FOR PRESIDENT'S OBJECTIVES), TO ISSUE STATEMENT ON DEMANDS GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 10. SAYING SYMPATHIZED WITH DISQUIET LABORERS "WHO SUFFER MOST BECAUSE OF COUNTRY'S ANTIQUATED INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE" AND REITERATING NEED VOICED BY PEOPLE

When by 2002

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ACTION INFO: AM/R FILES
732-00/4-1342 NR 732-13
NR 23211

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	DIRECTIONS TO AM/R

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE AIRGRAM			732.00/10-462 XR 732-11 FOR RM USE ONLY
ACTION ARA-9 (42)	RM/R 2	REP 2	AF 2
ARA 2	EUR 2	FE 2	NO. 388 CONFIDENTIAL ATR POUCH HANDLING INDICATOR
NKA 2	CU 2	INR 2	TO : Secstate WASHINGTON .
E 2	P 2	IO 2	FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO DATE: October 4, 1962
L 2	FBO 2	AID 2	SUBJECT : <u>Prospects for Resumption of Executive-Legislative Power Struggle</u>
AGR 2	COM 2	FRB 2	REF :
INT 2	LSR 2	TAR 2	The Capanema Amendment ¹ passed by the Congress during the September 10-15 "esforço concentrado" effected a truce in the power struggle between President Goulart and the Congress. It did not end the struggle. The Capanema law was welcomed by most Brazilians since it removed any doubt that the October 7 elections would be held as scheduled. But by the spring of 1963, if not before, the executive-legislative battle may be newly joined.
TR 2	AMB 2	AIR 2	If the constitutionality of the Capanema law is successfully challenged, the battle will be resumed swiftly, perhaps even before January 6, 1963, the date set by the Amendment for the "referendum". The so-called Amendment is generally agreed to be patently unconstitutional, since it changes the substance of the Ato Adicional. The Ato provides for a plebiscite to be held "nine months before the end of the present presidential term" /The term ends January, 1966/ in the event the Congress decides that a plebiscite should be held on "the retention of the parliamentary system or return to a presidential system." The Ato Adicional amended and therefore became part of the
ARMY 2	CIA 2	NAVY 2	1 A misnomer; it is in fact a regulatory law, meeting the requirement of an absolute majority required by Article 22 of the Ato Adicional but not the two-thirds required for a constitutional amendment.
OSD 2	USA 2	NSA 2	CONFIDENTIAL FOR DEPT. USE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> In <input type="checkbox"/> Out
FORM 4-62 DS-323	Drafted by: HWeiner/FMleelotta:jw	Contents and Classification Approved by: PRaine	Clearances:

0911

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Page 2
Airgram A- 388
Rio de Janeiro

Constitution. It can be amended by two-thirds vote in one legislative session in each of the Houses, or by absolute majority in two consecutive legislative sessions. The sophistry which enabled Congress to support the Capanema law are the provisions of Articles 22 and 25 of the Ato which provide for legislation specifying the details for the holding of the plebiscite to be passed by absolute majority.

The consensus at the moment is that it is unlikely that the constitutionality of the Amendment will be appealed.² Several judges to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal have told the Embassy that no appeal is expected. Leaders of several anti-presidentialist parties have announced their intention not to appeal. One of the reasons is that Brazilian politicians of all stripes prefer if possible to keep political decisions within their own purview, without resorting to judicial review. Another reason, perhaps more potent, is that the Goulart-Congress struggle was, and could again become, an institutional crisis of the most severe proportions rather than only a political-judicial dispute. Nonetheless, the possibility that extremists of either side may go to the courts must be considered a possibility.

With the Amendment in force and a "referendum" taking place, the Brazilian electorate almost certainly will vote for a return to presidentialism. But the Amendment reserves to the Congress the right to decide on the form the presidential system will take. Congress will have 90 days following the official proclamation of the referendum results to formulate that system. If it fails to do so, there will be an automatic return to the presidential system (or retention of the present parliamentary system, in the unlikely event the public opts for it through the referendum). Although he is probably willing to accept minor modifications in the former presidential system (he has so told our Ambassador), Goulart wants, in essence, the full powers of the President as they existed prior to his investiture, that is, as provided in the Constitution of 1946. The legislation to be formulated by Congress during the 90 day period, must, as provided in the Capanema Amendment, be passed by a two-thirds vote. Through bloc action of the PTB and other supporters, Goulart should be able to stall any proposals unsatisfactory to him, particularly if they are also unsatisfactory to Juscelino Kubitschek (who would view dimly any attempt substantially to diminish presidential power), since JK could swing a substantial part of the PSD into alliance with the PTB. Thus, although the debate on governmental forms which is

² Appeal may be made only by political parties and "autoridades", i.e., governors, mayors etc.

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09 12

RG: 59

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FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01583 00013

09-15

7-2

UNITED STATES Department of State

1958

Classification

ACTION: AMEMBURY TO DE WASH SECRET 1062

Reference Marked

Excluded your filing in this Division's Section. Schedule Section
 Instructions subject from table. Report also to Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 regarding it or communication with Section and requesting that they advise
 of action taken by a credit.

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AMEMBURY TO DE WASH

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FR STATE

TO RIO DE JANEIRO

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0917

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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W
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Control: 2014
Rec'd: November 6, 1962
4:06 p.m.

Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 934, November 6, 2 p.m.

001

EYES ONLY

EYES ONLY

DEPTEL 1092

President Kennedy's letter October 25 to President Goulart on Cuban crisis delivered to Hermes Lima November 4 for transmittal Goulart. Substance last paragraph reference telegram conveyed orally.

GORDON

JT/4

Rio 934

*732.11/11-662
KR 711-11-KE
XR 611-32*

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(3)

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20

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

71100/11-1262

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WARR-E-1

A-529 LIMITED OFFICIAL USE AIR POUCH
 NO. HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State *Cpm*

FROM : Ambassador RIO DE JANEIRO DATE: November 12, 1962

SUBJECT: President Goulart Congratulates President Kennedy on US Elections

President Goulart issued November 6 a note on the United States elections whose text in translation follows:

"In the electoral campaign that has just been carried out, democracy in the United States of America has given another significant demonstration of its vitality.

It is not for me, it is true, to comment on the preferences of the American electorate. I believe, however, that I can state that its decision in support of the leadership of the young and dynamic President should be regarded by all of us with joy and hopefulness.

I trust that with this new popular reaffirmation of his leadership President Kennedy may consider himself even more strengthened in his aim of completing the indispensable measures toward the perfection of hemispheric relations, contributing on the basis of mutual respect and sincere cooperation to the continuation of the struggle of the peoples of this hemisphere against underdevelopment and toward the consolidation of democratic ideals of social justice."

Goulart may have felt himself obligated to reciprocate for the congratulations on the Brazilian elections contained in President Kennedy's October 24 letter postponing his scheduled

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 Clearance: POL:CCCarson



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Page 2

A-529

Ambassy RIO DE
JANEIRO

trip to Brazil. Perhaps he thought it a convenient opportunity to please centrist Brazilian opinion by saying something agreeable about the US and its present administration. And the concluding clause of the note contains enough qualifiers ("mutual respect", "sincere cooperation", "struggle of the peoples..... toward the consolidation of.....social justice") to satisfy the left.

For the Ambassador:



Frank Micelotta
Third Secretary

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OCCASION/ACTION		
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

732.11/11-3062
NR 632.61
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A-633 OFFICIAL USE ONLY AIR POUCH
NO. HANDLING INDICATOR
TO : Department of State 1962 DEC 7 AM 7 54 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DEC 10 1962

FROM : Amembassy, Brasilia Office DATE: November 30, 1962
SUBJECT: President João Goulart's Interview with Pravda
REF :
President João Goulart gave an interview to several Pravda correspondents on November 25, 1962. The text and a translation are attached.

Goulart spoke of the increasing trade between Brazil and the USSR and indicated that the Brazilian Government was looking forward to further increases. He said that the two governments should explore the possibility of Brazil's receiving capital goods from the USSR, including large industrial installations. Goulart's statements on the Cuban crisis were meant to please everybody, especially his constituents.

For the Ambassador:
J. Phillip McLean
J. Phillip McLean
Third Secretary of Embassy

- Enclosures: *all in m.*
1. Text of interview given by President João Goulart to Pravda.
 2. Translation of text.

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Airgram A- 633
Brasilia Office

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Page 1
Enc. 1
Airgram A-633
Brasilia

TRANSLATION OF THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE
INTERVIEW GIVEN TO PRAVDA BY THE PRESIDENT OF
BRAZIL, JOAO GOULART

Correio Braziliense
November 25, 1962

- Q: What positive results were obtained in the first year of the reestablishment of relations between the USSR and Brazil?
- A: It is safe to say that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil has already produced concrete results in the commercial area. Brazilian commerce with the USSR is expanding at a satisfactory pace. It is worthwhile to record that, starting from practically nothing in 1958, it has reached, in the biennium 1960-1961, a mean annual amount of approximately 31 million dollars and, in the current year, it has already risen to more than 70 million dollars. It is hoped that it will reach 80 million dollars by the end of the current year. Much has contributed to the increase of this exchange, such as the purchase of wheat, comprising a figure of 400 thousand tons, and crude oil, amounting to 600 thousand tons. On our part, we have already exported 16 thousand tons of coffee this year, and there is being concluded an export contract for 14 thousand tons more. The other positive achievement was the exposition of industry and commerce, inaugurated in Rio on the occasion of the visit of the USSR's Minister of Commerce, Mr. Nicolai Patolitchev, last May, which has permitted us to know the varied range of products and the quality of Soviet manufactured items.
- Q: What are the prospects for the coming years?
- A: In the coming years the prospects for the interchange between our two countries appear auspicious. During the next few weeks, negotiations should begin in Rio de Janeiro, for the conclusion of a commercial agreement including provision for long term payments that will permit an increase of the volume of trade between our countries. On that occasion the Mixed Brazil-USSR Commission is to meet to analyze our trade and to study the possibility of increasing it. On our part, we hope not only to increase the export of traditional products such as coffee, cacao, sisal and citrus fruits, but also to initiate shipment of industrial products which, I am certain, would be greatly helped by an exposition in Russia of Brazilian industrial goods. The Soviets, on the other hand, have offered

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Page 2
Enclosure 1
Airgram A-633
Brasilia Office

products which are very essential to the Brazilian economy. However, to this date the possibility has not been sufficiently explored of Brazil receiving from the USSR capital goods including complete industrial installations, in areas where the USSR has reached a high level of technical progress. In view of the measures under study by both governments to the end that they intensify their reciprocal trade, I have no doubt that the prospects they present for 1963 will make possible the doubling in value of exchanges in the next year, rising to still greater levels in the years to come.

- Q: How do you regard the conduct of the USSR, the United States of America and Cuba, in the recent international crisis?
- A: Given the position of Brazil, of its fidelity to the cause of peace and to contributing to the avoidance of the bitterness of international tensions the government and the people of Brazil are relieved that in the recent international crisis good sense prevailed. All of the interested parties ended up understanding that negotiation was the only way to remove the danger that threatened humanity. In any forum where the voice of Brazil is heard, it will always be raised in favor of peaceful solutions capable of restricting the risk of war, as just recently happened in the United Nations with the Brazilian proposal for the denuclearization of Latin America. In conclusion, I want to mention, on the date that we commemorate the first anniversary of the reestablishment of Brazilian-Soviet relations, the figure of Ambassador Ilva Chernyshey, whose diplomatic performance contributed so much to the good understandings between our two countries and whose premature passing we profoundly deplore.

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Correio Braziliense
November 25, 1962

Enclosure No. 2
Airgram A-633 R50
Brasilia Office
11-30-62

Handwritten initials/signature

UNO TUBOUM SUOPE TUBOUM EXTERNAI

O Presidente João Goulart retomará as negociações diplomáticas entre o Brasil e a URSS, e sobre a possibilidade de restabelecimento das relações diplomáticas entre os dois países. O Brasil não tem nenhuma objeção a esse respeito, desde que a URSS esteja disposta a negociar em pé de igualdade com o Brasil. Vale ressaltar que, em 1958, o Brasil negociou com a URSS um empréstimo de 10 milhões de dólares, e em 1960, negociou com a URSS um empréstimo de 10 milhões de dólares. Esperamos que ambas as negociações tenham sido bem sucedidas e que possam servir de exemplo para outras negociações semelhantes.

Par-America
Livraria em
Casa

0926

W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

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AGRAM A-181

FR STATE

TO RIO DE JANEIRO

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OSD	USA	NSA
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A. J. Burton*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM
732.11/12-1162
XR 732.00
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A-671 CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

NO. 1962 DEC 19 HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State XR 832.00

FROM : Amembassy, Brasilia Office

SUBJECT : Goulart Policy Statements

DATE: December 11, 1962

REF :

On December 4, 1962, President Goulart of Brazil held a press luncheon during which he set forth some of his views about present and future Brazilian problems. There is enclosed a translation of a verbatim press report of some of his remarks.

President Goulart, while reserving final judgment on the validity of Justice Minister Joao Mangabera's thesis that the coming January 6 plebiscite will automatically revoke the Ato Adicional (amendment of September, 1961, to the Brazilian constitution, substituting the parliamentary system for the presidential system), opined that the plebiscite would only "bestow on Congress a moral obligation to reformulate the Federal Constitution, and, on the basis of the referendum, the system of government." This change, he believed, "would not be automatic, and could not be, since constitutional reform will remain the responsibility of Congress."

In reply to another question later on, Goulart said that the cabinet about to be submitted to Congress would last only about one or two months. He elsewhere said that he had insisted to PSD national chairman Amaral Felix on "the necessity of not waiting until Congress meets." He had insisted, he went on, "on the necessity, not mine or his, but Brazil's, of not waiting much longer for reforms, whether political, resulting from the plebiscite, or constitutional, in the economic and social order, as demanded by the people."

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Page 2
Airgram A-671
Brazilia Office

It is apparently these remarks that led some Brazilian papers to proclaim that Goulart intended to assume power shortly after the plebiscite. Goulart's real meaning seems to have been that he would take the results of the plebiscite, if favorable to his position, as a mandate to initiate some sort of legal political action. Nonetheless, Goulart has been sufficiently sybilline that he can, if it later appears possible and feasible, gracefully yield to "popular demands" that he assume greater powers.

The action he would initiate would presumably be the formation of a presidential cabinet, probably to be submitted to Congress for its approval before the final revocation of the Ato Adicional, where he would hope to be able to muster sufficient PTB and PSD strength. This approach would have the added charm, from Goulart's point of view, of diffusing responsibility, since Congress would be in the position later of having approved his cabinet. At the same time, such an approach would not appreciably diminish his personal position, at least in the long run, since the necessary PSD support or such a maneuver could later be dropped.

In his December 4 remarks, Goulart also referred to what he described as a "classified" IMF document in which Latin American countries were categorized as "respectable", "irregular", and "delinquent", on the basis of their degree of observance of IMF financial standards. Brazil, he said, was the only nation in the third category, and yet has had an average GNP growth rate of 7.2 per cent per annum over the past decade. By comparison, he said, the countries which have hewed to the IMF line have suffered stagnation, unemployment, and social crises.

~~Goulart maintained that Brazil's economic problems have been caused in reality not by any fault of Brazil or Brazilians, but by the decline in prices of Brazilian exports. To meet this problem, he proposes to institute, when he has full presidential powers, "a policy of exchange austerity". He mentioned minerals export agreements with a Belgian and two German groups for a total cumulative value of \$5.2 billion over a 12-year period as a further step in the direction of solution of these problems.~~

He denied that Brazil had sought or would seek new loan money as a way out of its present financial difficulties, saying that all that would be sought by the San Tiago Dantas mission then being planned would be "new and reasonable maturities" for existing debts. He added that "In view of the fact that I have received from President Kennedy express manifestations of solidarity and sympathy to the program that Brazil will bring to the consideration of the government of the United States, I believe that we will obtain these

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Page 3
Airgram A-671
Brasilia Office

considerations and surmount our present difficulties."

On Cuba, he said that "Brazil's thinking was set forth, with much brilliance, moreover, by Professor San Tiago Dantas, at Punta del Este, toward ~~CONTRIBUTING TO~~ the reintegration of Cuba, that it might return to the bosom of the Latin American family".

Goulart was also asked about Labor Minister Joao Pinheiro Neto, whose resignation was forced later the same day because of a television broadcast criticism of Superintendency for Money and Credit (SUMOC) Director Otavio Gouvea de Bulhoes and Ambassador to Washington Roberto Campos. Pinheiro Neto had charged that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was exercising a "financial dictatorship" over Brazil and that Brazil's problems would never be solved as long as it is served by such as Bulhoes and Campos.

Goulart sought to pass responsibility for the pressure being put on Pinheiro Neto to Hermes Lima, and at the same time said he doubted that a fine man like Pinheiro could have said all of the things attributed to him.

For the Ambassador:

C. Dirk Keyser

G. Dirk Keyser
Second Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures: *all m.m.*

1. Translation
"Jango's Review of Brazil with
Journalists"

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil, Service Attachés,
USIS, Econ (2), Labor, Pol II, Pol Rio (5),
CF (3), CF Brasilia (2), Pol Brasilia (3)

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Page 1
Enclosure 1
Airgram A-671
Brasilia Office

TRANSLATION

"Jango's Review of Brazil with Journalists"
in Correio Braziliense December 5, 1962, pages 1 and 2.

During the lunch that was offered for about 70 journalists in the Alvorada Palace, President Joao Goulart, in a collective interview, came to grips with several aspects of the national situation and stressed particularly those having to do with the financial and foreign exchange policy of his government for the year just ending and for the coming year.

Because of a lack of space we give only some of the President's more important statements.

President Goulart replied as follows to a question on the Brazilian policy of bilateral agreements: At this point, I believe, we may admit the idea of modifying the rigor with which the Fund is treating the problems of South American countries. Just a while ago I read in a classified document sent to me from the United States very interesting and instructive things, in relation to Brazil and to its relations with the International Monetary Fund.

This is an informal meeting without any preparation and it will be up to each of your individual judgments to determine what should or should not be published. I will assume the responsibility for the decision each of you make. As I was saying a short while ago, a document arrived in my hands to which I attribute great importance, which based itself in part on the International Monetary Fund's own statistics. An examination is made in it of various countries, especially of those of Latin America. The latter are categorized in three groups: the countries of "respectable" policy, that is those who follow religiously the guidance of the I.M.F.; in the next group, there are those of "irregular" policy, those that sometimes follow, and other times don't follow, that orientation; in the third group, there are the "wayward", those who escape the determinations of the International Monetary Fund. In this last group is Brazil, or better: is only Brazil.

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Page 2
Enclosure 1
Airgram A-671
Brasilia Office

But we will soon note that in the last ten years, the country that shows the greatest increase in its Gross National Product is our Brazil, with an index that is approaching 7.2. The countries of "respectable" financial policy are not, therefore those that make more progress, those that show the highest development. The statistics of the I.M.F. itself prove this fact. The "respectable" ones show an increase much inferior to that of Brazil; they are entangled with problems of unemployment, unexpected attacks of grave social crises and insoluble political problems. We, with all our untidiness, with all our irregularities, maintain a very impressive growth rate.

Q: Does Your Excellency believe that this orientation of the International Monetary Fund should suffice for other countries not to follow it?

A: This is the business of other countries.

THE PLEBISCITE DOES NOT HAVE A MASTER

Q: Your Excellency knows that for the people to appear at the polls it is necessary that they have a strong motivation. I ask what measures Your Excellency is taking to assure a massive appearance of the electorate on the sixth of January?

A: The government as an institution is only democratically recommending appearance at the polls. And it will make that recommendation by all the means it has at its disposal. I do not understand certain opposition groups that seek in advance to condemn the government for working for a heavy turn-out at the polls. I believe that we have an obligation to help the electorate appear at the polls. It is a civic duty. We are not going to tell the electorate to vote "yes" or "no". We want them to understand surely that the plebiscite is a democratic conquest by the people of Brazil. It is the first time that the people have appeared at the polls to decide upon the form of government of their country. I have privately appealed to representatives of commerce and industry, to workers and employers, to union leaders to collaborate with us in a campaign for a heavy turn-out at the polls. The people should appear at the polls en masse, in defense of a democratic right and in defense of the external prestige of Brazil.

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Q: I ask Your Excellency, who is the master of the Plebiscite?

A: The plebiscite does not have a master. If he exists, I haven't yet located him. If they want a master, this can only be the Brazilian people. The plebiscite is not the property of anyone. All have the duty to lend a little of their cooperation for it represents a great democratic celebration. If it has to have a patron, then that ought to be Professor Eroschado da Rocha, who fought so hard for a popular pronouncement to decide upon the kind of government this country should have. He really was the great victim of this battle for democracy.

HE DOES NOT ENDORSE

Q: Are you in agreement with the thesis of Minister Mangabeira that the plebiscite has the force of a law to revoke the "Additional Act?"

A: This is a "hip-shot." I am not a jurist. I get along poorly in Constitutional Law, but I have the impression that Dr. Mangabeira's thesis, despite all of the respect he is entitled to from me (for I consider him a great jurist, a great constitutionalist), examined in the cold light of the legal text, is a thesis that does not have authenticity. Really, the plebiscite is only going to bestow on Congress a moral obligation to reformulate the Federal Constitution, and, on the basis of the referendum, the system of government. I personally believe that this change would not be automatic, and could not be, since constitutional reform will remain the responsibility of Congress.

Q: Will the Cabinet submitted to the Chamber be the same, or will there be modification in any portfolio?

A: The problem is not mine, but principally that of the Prime Minister. I want to be very obedient to the legalities, and I wish to remain rigorously within the limits set by the parliamentary regime, even though the Government's adversaries say it has already become obsolete.

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The thinking which is generalized within the party groupings, not only of my party but also of the PSD--only yesterday I had a long talk with the National Chairman of the PSD, Captain Amaral Peixoto--is that there should be presented to the Chamber the same Cabinet, since it will last only one or two months. Indeed, it would be awkward for our new candidates to assume commitments in a parliamentary regime when they already are presidentialist in thought or already plan to go work for presidentialism. For all these reasons, I believe that it is the general tendency of the members of the Government, both on the part of the PSD and of the PTB, from what I have observed, to maintain the provisional cabinet.

Q: Does Brazil intend to call a meeting of the OAS to study the possibility of reintegrating Cuba into the Pan-American system?

A: I don't know if Brazil is asking for this meeting. Brazil has defended, and defended courageously at Punta del Este, the idea of reintegrating Cuba into the American community. The last meeting was sought by Argentina. Brazil did not solicit it. Brazil's thinking was set forth, with much brilliance, moreover, by Professor San Tiago Dantas, at Punta del Este, towards contributing to the reintegration of Cuba, that it might return to the bosom of the Latin American family.

JG DEFENDS PINHEIRO NETO

Q: Will the name of the present Labor Minister be retained in the cabinet to be submitted to the Chamber?

A: This episode to which you are seeking to give great emphasis is an episode which arose last Friday and had greater repercussion last Saturday and Sunday. Saturday and Sunday, Prof. Hermes Lima was in Rio. I hope to talk today with the Prime Minister. The problem, under the present regime, is primarily his. Don't forget that we are living in full parliamentary regime. It is clear that the matter must be

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handled by the President of the Council. I am going to talk with him. Only after that will I be authorized to emit a definitive opinion. I emphasize again that I do not believe that the Minister of Labor, who has shown himself to be competent, hard-working and of balanced judgment, made such accusations, so direct and frontal, against representatives of our country abroad. If he really criticized Instruction 204, even there I see no harm. In this country, who has not criticized 204?

JANGO DENIES

Q: The Jornal do Brasil says in today's edition that Your Excellency has advised the Minister of Labor to resign. Does Your Excellency confirm this?

A: I read in the Jornal do Brasil, of which I am an assiduous reader, the news that I was supposed to have made statements to the effect that the Minister of Labor should hand in his resignation. I did not even utter such an opinion privately, since I only had knowledge of this case through my Press Secretary at my Torto residence.

I am going to be completely frank with you. I haven't any apprehensions about translating my thoughts to statements. I do not believe that the Minister made these declarations because the attributes and deportment of an Ambassador don't even concern the Ministry of Labor. If Minister Joao Pinheiro Neto had any complaints to make about the conduct of the Ambassador, he would have had the opportunity to make them at one of the Cabinet meetings which occur almost every week.

With respect to No. 204, the Instruction that had special effects on the working class, this is a subject which harmonizes much more with the competence of the Ministry of Labor. It is correct that any Minister may speak on subjects related to the problems of his Ministry. It doesn't seem to me very logical, however, for him to invade the area of other ministers. If the habit were to catch on, we would have Ministers of Education speaking on economics, Ministers of Agriculture speaking about health and other even worse distortions.

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MONETARY AUSTERITY

Q: How does the Government view the problem of the upward spiral of the dollar and what measures does it intend to adopt in order to avoid that movement? Does Your Excellency confirm or deny that a confidential letter was addressed to you by President Kennedy in which he expressed great astonishment that Brazil needs a loan of millions of dollars when there exist approximately 5 billion dollars deposited in American banks in the private accounts of Brazilians?

A: Does your question have to do with what we will do about the rise of the dollar on the free exchange or the manual exchange? Does it have to do with what has been done in the parliamentary regime or what is to be done after January 6? The manual exchange represents a very small percentage in relation to the dollars that influence the transactions of our country. The dollars of the manual exchange represent 3%, at a maximum, of the dollars that are computed in the general volume of transactions in our country. Since it is a small part, it suffers at times from the effects of speculation, and it is also influenced, it is clear, for better or for worse, by the country's situation, by which is meant the country's balance of payments problem or its external relations.

When we are in a good exchange position, the dollar's tendency is to become stationary at a more reasonable quotation; when the difficulties are greater, the tendency is for the dollar to go up, especially on the free exchange that is more sensitive to any amount of speculation.

In a general way, Brazil has been suffering for the last ten years from difficulties that I think ought not to be blamed exclusively on the governments in power during that time and much less on Brazil. What is happening is that our country is being hurt in its trading position; there has occurred an enormous deterioration in the exchange position of its products. I would say the following: what we bought five years ago with a ton of coffee, today costs approximately two tons. Brazil has not diminished its volume of exports. The Brazilian people work harder. The prices of primary products of Brazil's export are what have deteriorated, approximately one hundred percent in the last decade. The price of coffee, the price of cotton, and finally

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the price of all the basic products of this country's export, have fallen dizzily, creating for us the present exchange difficulties. The deterioration of our prices in the great international markets has provoked a difficult situation for Brazil. We must export more each year in order to buy the same amount as we formerly did. If the prices of the primary products of Brazil's export are falling, the same is not occurring with the goods that we import which have maintained the same price or have increased their price.

In view of this we are contemplating carrying out a policy of exchange austerity.

Brazil, until a little while ago, allowed itself the luxury of granting exchange for everything. Merchandise which was not necessary for our national development was imported. After January, I hope to have much more authority to map out a program of severe exchange austerity. We will establish rigorous priorities and we will observe them. Brazil cannot allow itself the liberality of spending one dollar that is not absolutely necessary for its development. We have to make headway on an objective program of exchange austerity, in a plan of undertakings necessary to our development, moving ahead for the economic emancipation of our country. I am not speaking in the name of the government nor would I be able to do so within the framework of the present regime. It is addressed as a personal thought and any program that I had to outline tomorrow would be of this orientation.

MINERALS AND CREDIT

Brazil is a country that was able, in less than three months after the last crisis, to establish a promising policy of export of minerals. The policy was established in two or three months by the present occupant of that Ministry. This aggressive export policy has already given us contracts that exceed 3.2 billion dollars over a twelve-year export period, especially to Europe (Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg). We have already made a contract for 1.2 billion dollars with the Belgo Mineira Company. We are concluding another with the Mannesman Group and with the Thyssen Group of Germany that ought to reach a figure of 2 billion dollars in twelve or fifteen years with the provision that all of the income, the profit obtained from the export of these minerals, will be entirely

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Brasilia Office

be invested entirely in Brazil and in metallurgical area, through the construction of plants to improve and increase our production. With these contracts alone, Brazil opens an enormous prospect of credit for the future. A country that is able to sign contracts of this value is a country that has all the conditions for recuperation. It is a country that deserves the confidence we place in it.

NOT ASKING FOR ANYTHING

Q: Was the letter that Your Excellency received from President Kennedy related to the removal of the Minister of Finance, Walter Moreira Salles?

A: In the first place, I have received some personal letters from President Kennedy. I received them on the occasion of the last Cuban crisis. In none of them, was there any reference to Brazilian overseas deposits nor requests from Brazil for a loan from the United States.

I want to take the opportunity to say to my journalist friends that, as President, I have not sought nor am I seeking from the USA one cent of loan money. And I will go further, I think that Brazil has the means of overcoming this difficult situation without the necessity of new loans. We only want to compensate Brazil's position, brought about by this deterioration of our exports, through the concession of new and reasonable maturities for the loans already existing and that were not contracted by my government. In view of the fact that I have received from President Kennedy express manifestations of solidarity and sympathy to the program that Brazil will bring to the consideration of the government of the United States, I believe that we will obtain these considerations and surmount our present difficulties. This problem and other steps and measures that we are thinking of taking were to be taken by Professor San Tiago Dantas for consideration of the American authorities but Minister Calmon and Minister Celso Furtado expressed their opinions in favor of a delay for some days, because they needed to gather some new information. The trip was postponed for our own reasons; there was not any interference by the USA in relation to the transfer of the date.

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Brasilia Office

REFORMS CANNOT WAIT

Q: I wish to know whether the Government is going to interest itself, through its forces in Congress, in a reform of the chapter of the Constitution that threatens the economic order.

A: Just yesterday, I discussed this subject with the National Chairman of the PSD, Captain Amaral Peixoto, and insisted upon the necessity of not waiting until Congress meets. I insisted on the necessity, not mine or his, but Brazil's of not waiting much longer for reforms whether political, resulting from the plebiscite, or constitutional, in the economic and social order, as demanded by the people.

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Department of State

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NO: 1422, JANUARY 28, 5 PM

PRIORITY

GERMAN EMBASSY OFFICER TELLS US CONFIDENTIALLY THAT GOULART HAS ASKED FOR INVITATION MAKE STATE VISIT GERMANY THIS SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER WHICH HE INTENDS COMBINE WITH VISITS TO POLAND AND FRANCE FROM WHICH HE ALREADY HAS INVITATIONS. APPROACH TO GERMANS MADE BY PLANALTO PROTOCOL CHIEF FRANK MESQUITA WHO SAID GOULART WOULD PREFER EUROPEAN VISIT TO FOLLOW VISIT TO BRAZIL BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY WHICH BRAZILIANS ASSUMED, IF IT CAME OFF, WOULD BE IN MAY OR JUNE. IF KENNEDY VISIT CANCELLED, HOWEVER, MESQUITA SAID, MAY OR JUNE WOULD BE GOOD TIME FOR EUROPEAN VISIT. MESQUITA INDICATED GOULART HAD INVITATIONS FROM ISRAEL AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHICH HE DID NOT INTEND ACCEPT, IN FORMER CASE "BECAUSE OF ARAB QUESTION" AND IN LATTER CASE TO PLAY DOWN BLOC ASPECTS OF TRIP, POLISH VISIT BEING MADE ONLY "BECAUSE OF RAPACKI PLAN."

RMR

GORDON

TRT/18

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RB

Is plan for denunciation central Europe

RBT

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*NO 65 FEB 60
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0943

TELEGRAM Department of State

12360

JAN 20 6 23 PM '63

TO

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ACTION: Amembassy, RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 1457

VERBATIM TEXT

Following is text letter dated January 11 sent open mail January 21
from Attorney General to President Goulart:

QUOTE Dear Mr. President:

I want to express my deep appreciation to you for
inviting me to Brasilia and for the many courtesies
extended to me and my party. I regret that my visit was so
short, but I had a brief opportunity to see the remarkable
development of your new capital and I predict that it will one
day be one of the great cities of the world.

I have followed with great interest the announcement
of your economic plan and of course the results of the recent
election. I wish to congratulate you and extend best wishes.

I was very glad to have had the chance to meet with you
and I hope that our candid conversations will lead to an even
closer understanding between our two countries.

Wishing you the best of health and good fortune in 1963,

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy UNQUOTE

(8)

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Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by: EST - Mr. Wellman

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0944

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0945

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: **Consulate, Recife** 732-111/4-160
ARR 31-07
832-20

TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON** April 2, 1960
DATE

REF: SK 2 SCA 3

ACTION For Dept. Use Only	REC'D 4/6	OTHER	ADM-2 REP-1 IRC-5 E-7 ICA-11 A/ CIA-10 ARMY-4 NAVY-3 AIR-6 OSA NO-7 LAB-6 TR-2 XMB-4 TR-3 ENB-9
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SUBJECT: **POLITICAL VIEWS OF PERNAMBUCO GOVERNOR CID SAMPAIO** FDI-1 AG-8

Attached is a memorandum containing key statements made by Pernambuco Governor Cid Sampaio during a lengthy conversation with Consul George R. Phelan, Jr. This talk was held during a farewell dinner party given by the Governor for Consul Phelan prior to the latter's transfer to the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. Members of the Consulate staff and key members of the Governor's staff were the only guests at this dinner. The Governor told Consul Phelan that he was not trying to conceal anything, that all of his statements and answers were completely honest, and that he welcomed the opportunity to have such a frank discussion with an American official.

As can be noted from his statements, the Governor, in discussing Pernambuco politics, stressed the strength and danger of the Communist Party in this area and the need for positive U.S. action to help combat the menace. To counter the influence of the Communist Party, a Communist led agricultural movement, he would welcome U.S. assistance in establishing a legitimate agricultural reform movement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
APR 1 1960
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732-111/4-160 HBS
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Page 1 of 1
Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 23
From Recife

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Political Views of Pernambuco
Governor Gid Sampaio

DATE: March 24, 1960

PLACE: Palácio das Princesas (Governor's Palace), Recife, Brazil

PARTICIPANTS: Governor Sampaio and Consul George R. Phelan, Jr.

The following, freely translated and quoted, statements were made by Governor Sampaio during this conversation:

COMMUNISM: I am not a Communist; I am too nationalistic to ever be one. However, I did knowingly use Communist support to win the election as Governor. Those who say I could have won without the PCB support, are wrong. I had to have the help of both wings - right and left - to win. I had to use the masses to gain the victory in order to clean out the corruption of Pernambuco politics that had been rampant for too many years. Never underestimate the power of the PCB in Recife.

MIGUEL ARRAS, Mayor of Recife: (brother-in-law of the Governor) My biggest mistake I made when, because of family ties and my inability to convince the political leaders to find a better candidate, I supported Miguel Arraes in the Recife mayoralty campaign of August 1959. With my help, he won. He is a Communist. He is also ambitious and wants to be Governor. He is off and running hard and fast with Lett and a nationalist campaign. His brand of nationalism is entirely different from mine (which I consider mere patriotism). He and I will be fighting for the support of the masses. My relations with Arraes are quite strained. If Arraes should become Governor of Pernambuco, he would be able to teach Castro of Cuba a few lessons. The Mayor's office has now become a meeting place for the PCB.

LETT: I personally like and admire General Lett; he is not a leftist nor is he a Communist. But, he is surrounded by Communists. Today, I received his daughter, Rita Lett, who is here campaigning with Arraes during her tour of the north. When she arrived at my office, she was escorted by two Army officers - both well known Communists.

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Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 26
From Recife

QUADROS: I will not retreat from my pledge to support Junio Quadros in the Presidential campaign. My personal choice for President would be Juracy Magalhães of Bahia, but I realize that he could not win against the PTB-PSD candidate. Quadros can. I was not pleased when Quadros invited Pernambuco State Deputy Francisco Julião, a Communist, to accompany him to Cuba. Other members of the local opposition were also, unfortunately, invited. My campaign for Quadros starts this weekend; the platform will be nationalistic.

IGAS CAMPONESAS: The Igas leader, Francisco Julião, a Communist, thought that the time was ripe to use the farmers to start a war between the social classes in the Northeast. The Igas is a basically Communist oriented organization; however most of its members, ordinary farmers, are not Communists. At the Engenho Galiléa, where the Igas first moved onto a long neglected farm to provoke an incident, the PCB wanted me to send troops to forcibly move the squatters off the land. But I did not permit the clash. Instead, I talked the elderly owner and his city-bred children into selling (a harsh word - expropriated) the land. Then I took positive steps, sending a doctor, establishing a health center, a school, a cooperative store, and sending a priest. The priest now reports that only 2-3% of the settlers are leftists; most of the farmers now are unconcerned about the Igas. All action taken was done legally, through the courts and the State Legislature. I have won this battle with Julião and the Communists.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM: I am fighting a battle all by myself. At times, I can't sleep for debating this problem. I have knocked on all doors (including the American Embassy) asking for help to improve the lot of the masses so that they will not have to turn to Communism. Direct aid and action is needed now. I have a plan for agricultural reform. The land is already chosen; more land can be purchased by the State in certain picked areas. The people would be moved onto the ~~land~~ land which they would purchase within 20 to 30 years. They would have to have technical assistance and money for equipment. Within one year these people could raise their average annual income from Cr\$12,000 to Cr\$60,000 and this would only be the start. This, I am certain is the right approach to the Communist threat. Give the masses an opportunity. I have seen Point 4 (USOM) at work with ANCAR (farm extension program) and the geologists (CAGE) - all of which is very good. But the Brazilian does not know that the U.S. is helping in these programs, or helping Brazil in any way. The time has come for more positive U.S. aid. You and I both know that Pernambuco is the main center of Communism in Brazil. Obtaining information about Communists, their actions, movements, etc., is good, but this is not combatting the problem. My agricultural colonization program could be an excellent pilot project for U.S. aid - Government or private. This would be something dynamic and clearly labeled as an American project. Help to the Northeast through the Federal Government is futile. The greater percent of the aid is never received.

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Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 28
From Recife

ARTHUR LIMA CAVALCANTE, young vice-Prefeito (~~young~~ vice-mayor) of Recife: He is not a Communist, but he is a wish-washy, immature person.

PTE: Originally this party was organized for and with the masses. But after several years corruption became implanted and the Communists have taken advantage of this to move in and control the party.

PERNAMBUCO TRAMWAYS: Actions by me against the Pernambuco Tramways should not be interpreted as anti-American moves. Foreign companies often make mistakes. Pernambuco Tramways has made many. They had opportunities when they could have done much more for the community. Their service at times has been disgraceful. The Tramways in not what I like to consider a representative American company. Now by charging Cr\$2.40 for Cr\$1.80 priced kilowatt electricity, they are damaging the area because of the high price of electricity. No politician in Pernambuco will risk his career by defending the Tramways. The people are demanding that it go. My stand is a legal and legitimate one; the Tramways will depart in 1962, having turned over their properties to the municipality via the "reversion clause" of their original and present contract.*

*(Note: This clause states that the streetlighting system will be given to the city in 1962. The streetlights operate on the same transmission system as the retailed power. Therefore, the State is saying that the entire distribution system reverts to the municipality. Pernambuco Tramways says that only the lights and poles are involved in the reversion.)

FOREIGN INVESTMENT: I welcome any reputable company that wishes to establish here. We will not go out of our way to help them help us to industrialize Pernambuco. There is no anti-foreign business sentiment in my Government.

FOREIGN BANKS: Foreign banks should continue to operate in Brazil. There, of course, should be some control over them. (The local National City Bank of New York was praised by the Governor as being an asset to the region.)

ARMY: The Brazilian Army is thoroughly infiltrated with Communists. An Army school here in Recife for non-commissioned officers teaches a straight Marxist doctrine.

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0949

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

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FROM: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 1081
TO: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON
REF: Embdesp. No. 1030.

May 9, 1960
MAY 16 1960

ACTION RECD REP-1 (RC-5 E-7 LU)
REC'D 5/19 OTHER CIA-10 USAR-10 NAVY 3 ARMY 4

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR OF GUANABARA APPOINTS STATE CABINET
CAP-6 HEW-2 TR-3 AG-6 COM-10 HEW-2

The men selected for the first state cabinet and those who will form part of the provisional government headed by Governor Sette Câmara, were sworn in at a ceremony held on April 26, 1960, at the Guanabara Palace. The Secretary of Health was selected later and was sworn in on April 29, 1960. The cabinet members are:

Chief of Cabinet - Paulo Tarsis Piza de Lima, native of Minas Gerais; lawyer. Attended Loyola School in Belo Horizonte and received his law degree in Rio de Janeiro in 1956. Paulo Tarsis joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1955 and has served, since 1956, in the President's Civil Household. He is the youngest (26 years old) member of Governor Sette Câmara's team. Married.

Secretary of Administration - Antonio Barcante dos Santos; lawyer and economist. Graduate of the Faculdade Nacional de Filosofia and the University of Brazil. Ex-professor of Administration, Economics, and Finance at George Washington University; ex-professor of Public Administration at DASP (Departamento Administrativo de Serviço Público) and the Getulio Vargas Foundation; ex-professor at the Command Staff School of the Air Force. Ex-member of the Joint Brazil-US Military Commission for economic matters. Economic coordinator for the Klein & Gales Mission. Executive Director of the Technical Office of Brazilian Representatives to the Point IV. In charge of the elaboration of the national budget, as Director of the Budget Division of DASP (Departamento Administrativo de Serviço Público).

Secretary of Finance - Luis P. Albuquerque, native of São Jorge, Rio Grande do Sul; 41 years old. Came to Rio at the age of six. Joined the Civil Service when he was 25 years old. During the last eleven years has been Director of the Department of Real Estate Revenue. Married.

Secretary of the Interior and Security - Eugenio Servino Mendes; military aviator in the Brazilian Air Force. Member of the experienced politician who formed part of several commissions of the Municipal Chamber.

BRUNELAS, Jr./MIA

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732.111/5-960
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Embdesp. 1081
Rio de Janeiro

Secretary of Agriculture - Oswaldo Moura Brasil Amaral. Born in Rio de Janeiro; 54 years old. President of IPASE (Instituto de Previdencia e Assistencia dos Servidores do Estado) from 1946 to 1947. Elected councilman and Municipal Chamber's vice president in 1947. President of the Municipal Chamber in 1948. Elected Federal Deputy in 1950, and a candidate as substitute for Senator Gilberto Marinho in 1955. As substitute assumed the functions of Senator during 1955 and 1956. In the Municipal Chamber he presided the Commissions of Health, Justice and Economy & Finances. In the Federal Chamber: the Commissions of Justice, Health, and National Security. In the Senate: Justice and Diplomacy.

Received his doctorate in medicine at the Faculdade Nacional de Medicina, Rio de Janeiro, in 1928. Entered the Army in 1930 as a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He is now a General in the Medical Corps. Has been in charge of several military clinics. Married.

Secretary of Transportation and Public Works - Ivo Magalhães, born in Rio de Janeiro. He is a 1948 graduate of the Polytechnic School of the University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro. Civil Engineer. Joined the City Hall in 1944 as Assistant Topographer. Was promoted to Topographer in 1947, and to Engineer upon his graduation in 1948. Was Chief of several Public Works Districts. Technical advisor to Rio's Mayor João Carlos Vital. Coordinator of the Service of Recuperation of Slums and Unsanitary Dwellings. Director of the City Planning Department. President of the Engineers' Society of the City Hall. Lately, he has performed the duties of Director of the Highways Department.

Secretary of Education - Celso Cunha. Born in Teofilo Otoni, Minas Gerais; 42 years old. Professor at the Faculdade Nacional de Filosofia since 1956 and of the Colegio Pedro II since 1952. Has been a professor for the last 25 years. Attended the Sorbonne at the invitation of the University of Paris where he taught a course in Portuguese Philology, especially created for him and of which he was the first teacher. Lived in France from 1952 to 1955. Lectured in several local schools. Obtained his law degree at the Faculdade Nacional in 1938. Professor of Philosophy in 1940. Technical Assistant to Minister of Education Ernesto Simões Filho in 1952.

Secretary of Health - Gennyson Amado, M.D.; twice Director of the "Hospital dos Servidores do Estado." He started his career as an obstetrician in the Hospital dos Servidores da Prefeitura in 1937. Was technical advisor to the presidency of IPASE (Instituto de Previdencia e Assistencia dos Servidores do Estado) in 1947. Representative of IPASE in several national and international congresses connected with medico-social activities. Ex-member of

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Rio de Janeiro

technical commission of DASP for the drafting of social welfare statutes for federal civil servants. Presently President of the Medical Association of the State of Guanabara. Professor, for several years, of the course in "Organization and Administration of Hospitals" of the Ministry of Health.

Comment: Notwithstanding the pressure from the political parties (local level) to place "politicos" in the cabinet posts, Governor Gette Camara made his selection on the basis of personal qualifications and experience needed for the cabinet jobs.

Even though he may not have pleased the politicians, the consensus is that he selected a competent group of men to be members of his team.

The PTB for instance, had hopes of being able to obtain two cabinet posts for the party - Health and Education - and might have had not an internal fight paralyzed rational action. However, the only cabinet position the PTB claims to have obtained - Transportation & Public Works - was given to Ivo Magalhães, who is reported as having little connection with the PTB.

The only political party represented in the state cabinet by a militant politician is the PSD. The Secretary of the Interior and Security, Erasmo Martin Pedro, is an active member of the PSD.

For the Ambassador:

George R. Phelan, Jr.
George R. Phelan, Jr.
Second Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED

Philip Raine
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: **Barranquilla, Colombia**

TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON**

REF: **Consulate's Despatches No. 101 of June 10, 1960 and No. 104 of June 21, 1960**

DEPT. NO. **732-111/6-660**

DATE: **June 6, 1960**

ACTION: **ARA-4K** DEPT. **RM/R-2 IRC-**

REC'D: **9/13** OTHER: **CIA-10 DEIA-10 NAVY-3 USA-2**

SUBJECT: **Governor Eduardo CARBONNEL expects to remain as Governor of Department of Atlantico.**

Laureanista Conservative Governor Eduardo CARBONNEL told the American Consul in Barranquilla on July 5, 1960 that he hopes to remain in office for some period of time. Carbonnel stated that he had talked to President Lleras in Cartagena over the weekend of July 2-4 and had been asked to stay. Since he desires to remain in office and enjoys his current popularity, he is willing to accept a confirmation of his position.

News of Carbonnel's unofficial confirmation is being received with mixed feelings in Barranquilla. The opposition Conservative Ospinista group led by Everisto SORDIS, while liking Carbonnel personally, is anxious to secure the appointment of an Ospinista or at least of a Liberal acceptable to Sordis. Surprisingly, Carbonnel's main political support is reported to be coming from certain Liberal leaders, mainly on a personal basis. Barranquilla's Bishop German VILLA Gaviria is also reported to be throwing his weight on the side of Carbonnel, a Jesuit-trained man of high morals and strong religious feelings.

The move to keep Carbonnel in office may present some complications. The Governor is apparently defying the Laureanista party line by agreeing to cooperate officially or personally with the Lleras government. In addition, Atlantico is an area of predominant Liberal influence, and a Liberal governor was originally indicated for this area. One well-informed source stated that the appointment of Liberal Samuel DE SOLA Roscillo was virtually an accomplished fact until the Bishop protested. In view of President Lleras's reported independence of the Church, it will be interesting to observe the results of the current maneuvering for the position of Governor of Atlantico.

Harry R. Zerbel
 Harry R. Zerbel
 American Consul

cc: Embassy, Bogota
 Mr. Garberich - ARA/WHT

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JUL 13 1960

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 BUREAU OF
 INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
 JUL 13 1960

FILED

RE: *Carbonnel, gov*
 REPORTER

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The Department must be notified by the Bureau of the receipt of this document.

732-111/6-660

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RECEIVED TELEGRAM

Department of State

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39

Action

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Classification Control: 3094

Rec'd: December 6, 1960

ARA

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Draft
Telegram drafted
by ARA:EST/B:RHC:ms
12/9/60.

1:43 PM

SS

TO: Secretary of State

H

EUR

NO: 743, December 6, 1 a.m.

ACTION: ES77B
INFO:
RM/R FILES

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TESY

RMR

Rabassy telegram 689, Recife 39 to Department.

I am much concerned at developments in northeast and Cid Sampaio's efforts to obtain loan at usurious rate to carry out projects he considers necessary. As Department aware, this section of country is focus of social unrest and is very propitious field for spread of Communism. Under circumstances, I am inclined to believe we should investigate possibilities of stepping into situation with loan to replace West Indies Trust loan. Latter in view of heavy servicing can scarcely bring real benefits to Pernambuco and bona fide West Indies Trust seems questionable in any case. In view public discussion of loan, Cid Sampaio, who is battling for democracy against Communist infiltration, will be much embarrassed if he obtains no loan or it goes sour.

Could Department inform me of possibilities that some Washington agency such as DLF might be willing to make loan Cid Sampaio desires? I do not wish to approach him and find out more definitely what projects he has in mind unless I have some assurance some Washington agency would be willing make loan if projects to be covered by it are properly presented.

CABOT

VH:BNH/4

FILE

MARK 7-1961

732.111/12-660

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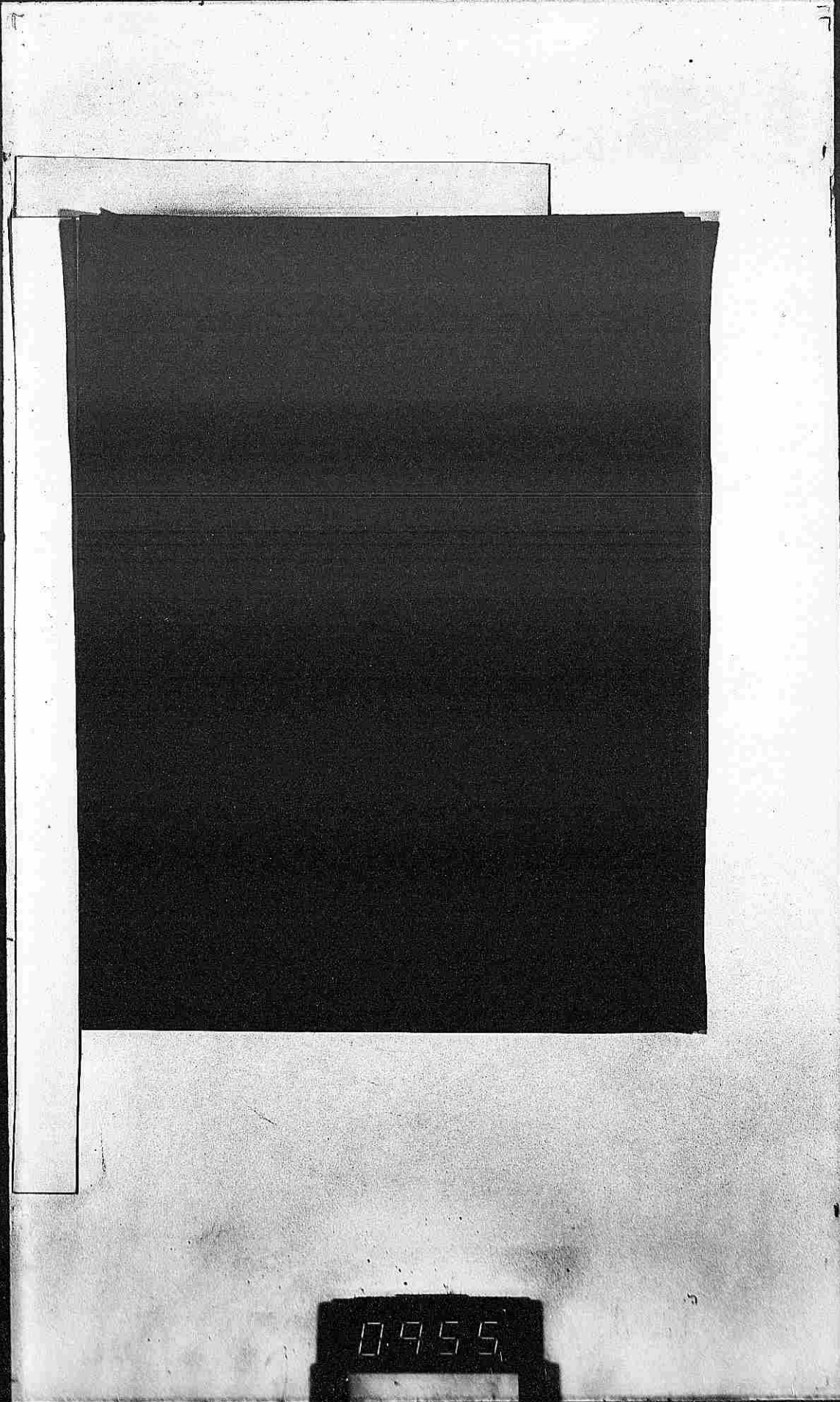
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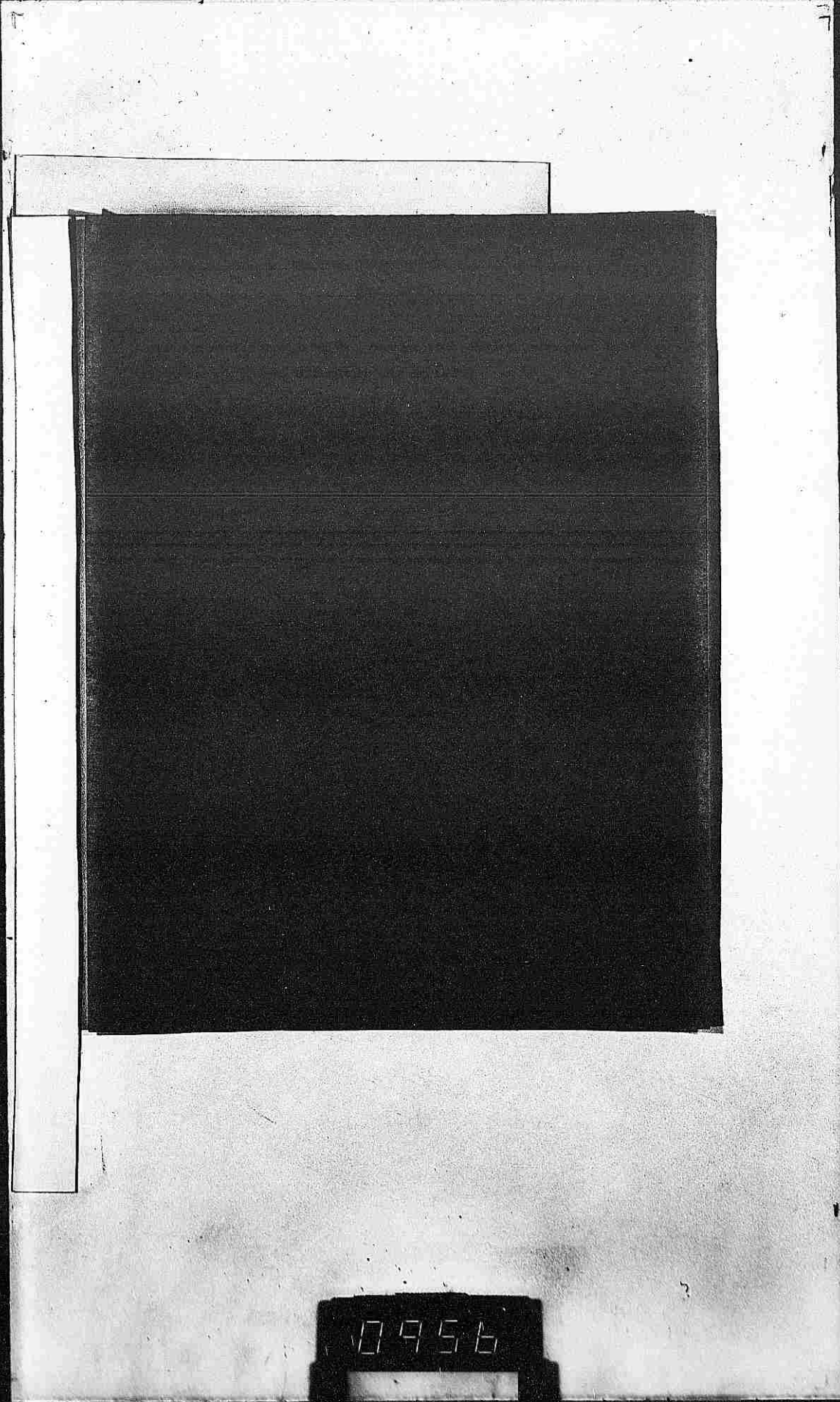
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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

0954



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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

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Action

ARA

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Classification

NUMBERED
Control: 13688

Rec'd December 24, 1960
2:36 p.m.

ACTION: *[Handwritten initials]*
INFO: *[Handwritten initials]*
RM/R FILES: *[Handwritten initials]*

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 818, December 24, 1 p.m.

JOINT EMBASSY-USOM MESSAGE.

Re EMBTEL 743; DEPTTEL 742.

After recent first-hand survey situation in Pernambuco by Saccio (accompanied by Coerr) and others, supplemented by extensive discussions with Governor Cid Sampaio, Embassy more than ever convinced we must move quickly and effectively to assist Sampaio in his fight against burgeoning Communist-Fidelistica movement in that state. This movement, trading on widespread economic distress and such secular issues as land reform, education, et cetera, can be expected make increasingly serious inroads in critical northeast so long as Sampaio remains without financial means to fight back. His position particularly vulnerable at present in light his failure obtain already-announced loan from West Indies trust.

While actual commitment funds would of course be contingent on clearance with Federal Government, coordination with Sudene and US approval specific projects, this telegram constitutes request for authorization commit US in principle to provide Sampaio with substantial assistance up to \$20 million or cruzeiro equivalent, such authorization being pre-requisite to concrete negotiations with Sampaio. Although Quadros approval will eventually be required, Embassy does not believe we can postpone such negotiations until he assumes office. Believe problem of Sudene can be dealt with and do not regard political orientation its director as significant obstacle.

Sampaio's plan is essentially one of buying marginal trouble spots

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	DATE	DIRECTIONS TO BE MADE
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

732.111/12-2460

CAA PASSED BY

0957

CLASSIFICATION	SECTION	DATE
TOP SECRET	CONFIDENTIAL	12/24/60

CONFIDENTIAL

2- 818, December 24, 1 p.m. From Rio de Janeiro

spots and colonizing excess families in interior, also marginal, areas purchased by state. Colonists would be salaried until ready to operate as owners. Plan also includes relief road-building program. No direct attack on break-up of sugar estates contemplated. While his plan has certain weaknesses, believe we can develop with him program which would achieve desired political impact and still accomplish sound economic objectives.

While further details being forwarded by airmail urge Department not delay action Embassy's request pending their receipt since decision is essentially political one. This is stop-gap plan designed to meet emergency situation in which Communists will not hold still while we prepare detailed advance plans which would normally be required.

Request this message be called to attention Ambassador Cabot, Riddleberger and Coerr.

BOND

LRB/1

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732-1112-3060
NR 702-521

FROM: Ambassador RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON

DATE: December 30, 1960

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION	CONTROL	DATE
CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIAL	12/30/60

SUBJECT: Structure and Personalities of Governor Lacerda's Secretariat

The Secretariat of Guanabara's governor Carlos Lacerda at present consists of eight secretaries with an eventual fourteen positions foreseen by him in the new constitution. Lacerda has named fourteen men to secretaryships, received acceptances from ten, eight of whom now hold office in existing positions. Law degrees predominate in this group; many are old personal friends of the governor. Several are highly successful business and professional men. All can be considered conservative. Following are brief biographical sketches of the men. In some cases no biographic information is available.

Chief of Governor's Household

Rafael de Almeida Magalhães

Magalhães is now twenty-nine years old. He has been a close friend of Lacerda for years, and in 1955 accompanied him into "exile" after the coup of November 11. Formerly a star of beach football, a semi-professional sport, he studied engineering and also received a law degree. Born in Minas Gerais, his father is a lawyer for the light company, which is presently under attack by the ultra-nationalists. Magalhães is single. During Lacerda's campaign he organized meetings with the candidate and almost two hundred specialists on problems of the new state.

POSTS FILLED AND OPERATING

Secretary of Security and Interior

Elcio Salgado

This post will be later taken by Secretary of Planning, and Salgado will be Lacerda's Supersecretary. The Security Section will be removed and set up as an independent secretary. Salgado is the son

732-1112-3060 HBS

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12 MAR 1961

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Page 2
Despatch 546
Rio de Janeiro

of former Federal Deputy Helitor Beltrão (UDN-DF) now dead. A Carious, he is forty-four years old and married. Beltrão is a lawyer, a graduate of the National School of Law, received a Masters Degree from NYU in comparative law and owns the most famous "Administrative Clinic" in Rio de Janeiro. In 1946 he was president of IAPI, the industrial workers pension institute. He is the man responsible for the UDN support of Petrobrás and he himself organized its administrative services.

Secretary of Agriculture

José Candido Moreira de Souza

As there is little agriculture in the tiny state, this post will be redesignated Secretary of Economy. Very little is known about the incumbent, except that he is an experienced industrialist.

Secretary of Education

Carlos Flexa Ribeiro

[REDACTED] came to Rio at age three months. Now forty-six, [REDACTED] has three children. He began his education in [REDACTED] his mother had founded in 1918, and at Wesleyan [REDACTED]. Flexa Ribeiro is now the owner-director of [REDACTED] the most expensive private schools in Rio. He holds a chair at the National School of Architecture. Flexa Ribeiro was one of the principal advisers of the Lacerda-proposed Law of Norms and Bases of Education. Both this Bill and Flexa Ribeiro have been bitterly attacked as being against public education and the ultra-leftist press, notably Ultima Hora, carried out a heavy attack upon him when his appointment was announced.

Secretary of Health

Marcelo José de Amorim Garcia

Pediatrician Garcia owns the most famous child's clinic in the city. He is forty-nine years old, married, with three children. One of his sons is Journalist Luis Garcia. Dr. Garcia is a neighbor of Lacerda and has known him for twenty-two years. The Doctor was born in Pernambuco and came to Rio when he was four years old. A prime booster and director of the Salk vaccine campaign in Rio, Dr. Garcia was campaign treasurer for the new governor.

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Rio de Janeiro

Secretary of Administration

Wain Carlos Massini

Massini is married, and has three children. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constituent Assembly last October under the banner of the PSD. He is a lawyer and a professor at Catholic University and has served as Director of INIC (National Institution of Immigration and Colonization). He has undertaken technical missions to the United Nations and the OAS. He is an expert on Brazilian Social Problems and a professor of Problems of Urban Life with the Getulio Vargas Foundation. In 1957 he was employed by the Light Company as "Advisor on Human Relations and Problems of the Well-being of Labor".

Secretary of Finance

Mario Lorenso Fernandes

An old state employee, he is considered an expert in financial matters.

Secretary of Transportation

Antonio Arlindo Laviola

Another personal friend of Lacerda. For some fifteen years, Laviola is an Engineer, was born in Rio and is fifty-four years old. He is an engineering champion. Previously he served as Director of Roads and Traffic for the old Federal District and also as Director of the Public Housing Service. In 1955 he visited the United States to learn "everything about paving." Laviola has a private office concerned with planning projects and calculations. He has been attacked by opposition papers as responsible for the crumbling of Rodo Viaduct, which he designed, but denies that he had anything to do with the work since it was handed over to a constructor.

POSTS NOT EXISTING UNDER OLD FEDERAL DISTRICT LAWS, BUT TO BE CREATED

Secretary of Security

General Simeao Sarmento

Recently promoted from Federal, General Sarmento was on the Lacerda side of the 1955 split. He was born in Maranhao and is

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Rio de Janeiro

Fifty-three years old. Until the Constitution raises his office to Secretaryship he is Chief of Police. In 1946 President Dutra appointed him intervener of the state of Amazonas. He is a hero of Brazil's Second World War unit, has taken all the infantry courses available in Brazil, including the Superior War College course and has received military training in the United States. A week after taking office Hornos suffered a heart attack but is expected to return to his post within three months.

Secretary of Justice

Adauto Lúcio Cardozo

Cardozo is a Federal Deputy (UDN-GR) and a lawyer. Cardozo has announced that when this Secretaryship is created he will attempt to raise the legal competence of the state's attorneys, the highest paid civil servants. Every year an enormous sum is paid in damages to private persons who win judgments from the local government. No personal data is available.

Secretary of Public Service Commissions

Elias Pinto

The only other professional politician on the cabinet, Pinto is a Federal Deputy (UDN-Rio de Janeiro) and a lawyer. He is a professor at the National Law School. Pinto speaks good English and went to the United States in 1945. As early as 1951 he favored strict petroleum development as opposed to an oil-powered state monopoly. He is an old enemy of the Light Company, having been on several investigation committees of it in the Federal Chamber. This cabinet post, when created, will supervise streetcars, buses, electricity, gas, and telephones.

Secretary of Social Assistance

José Artur Rios

Thirty-nine years old, he is married and has three children. Rios is at present Director of the Department of Social Assistance under the Secretary of Health, until that office is removed from Health and created a Secretaryship. Rios is a member of some associations, and is one of the leaders of an intellectual movement entitled "Newspaper and Democracy." He taught Sociology in the United States at the Universities of Vanderbilt and Louisiana State and earned his Masters Degree with a thesis called "A Geographic

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Despatch 546
Rio de Janeiro

Study of the State of Rio de Janeiro². He directed a study, under the auspices of the influential newspaper O Estado de São Paulo on "The Human Aspects of the Cariocas Favelas".

Secretary of Labor

Hélio Walkner

Governor Lacerda reportedly will attempt to reach an agreement with the Federal Government giving official powers to his labor Secretary, as all labor organizations are controlled by the Federal Government. If he is unable to do so, Walkner will hold the post of Coordinator of Labor. Walkner is a lawyer and previously legal counsel of IATRS, the transport workers pension fund institute. He was born in Pernambuco forty-three years ago, is married to a Carioca and has three children. In 1937 he graduated from the National School of Law. As legal counsel of IATRS he won a case against certain petroleum companies who were not paying in their legally required amount to the pension institute and by doing so Walkner reconstituted the Institute, at that time on the financial rocks.

TWO POSTS TO BE CREATED BUT NOT YET FILLED

Secretary of Sports

Numbered appointee for this position is João Havelange, unsuccessful PSD candidate for the Constituent Assembly. He has not accepted as yet, and is probably Lacerda's attempt at a bi-partisan cabinet.

Secretary of Tourism

Another rumor has named Vitor Borges, who also has not yet accepted. He is the son of well-known businessman Valentin Borges a financial advisor to the Brazilian Government who has always been friendly to the United States.

At present Vitor is chief of the Tourism Office in Rio de Janeiro, and a logical person to head the upgraded post.

For the Charge d'Affaires a. i.:

APPROVED:

Philip Rains
Philip Rains
Comptroller of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Thomas M. Tomlin
Thomas M. Tomlin
Third Secretary of Embassy

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Despatch 546
Rio de Janeiro

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 732.111/3-261
 MAR 3 1961

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH
 FROM: **Assessment, RHIFR.**
 TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.**
 REF: **March 2, 1961.**

ACTION: **3-9**
 DEPT: **RMA-2 INR-7 P-3**
 OTHER: **CSA-10 USIA-10**
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 BUREAU OF
 INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
 MAR 15 1961

SUBJECT: **INAUGURATION OF NEW GOVERNORS IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL.**

On January 31, 1961, new Governors assumed office in three of the Northeastern States of this consular district: Aluizio Alves in Rio Grande do Norte, Luis Cavalcanti in Alagoas, and Pedro Gondim in Paraiba. The arrival of the errant Portuguese ship SANTA MARIA prevented Consul Guaderrama from attending the inaugural ceremonies as planned in Paraiba, but in Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte the Consulate was represented by Vice Consul Maurice Grumillion and Public Affairs Officer Douglas Ellsby, respectively. As these inaugural ceremonies the Americans were the only consular or diplomatic officers present. Both Messrs. Grumillion and Ellsby reported that they were received with much courtesy and friendliness during their visits. Private conversations were held with both governors as well as with numerous key officials of the new state administrations.

COMMENT: The new northeastern governors are being invited to visit the United States. All three - Alves, Gondim, and Cavalcanti - have expressed their interest in such a trip following the consolidation of their new administrations. (The invitations have not yet been publicized.) In each of the three states, the inauguration of the new governors also meant the installation of entirely new administrative teams. The candidates of the incumbent governors in the October 1960 elections lost in each state.

Attached is a copy of Governor Aluizio Alves' inaugural speech made in Natal on January 31, 1961.

Emilio S. Guaderrama
 Emilio S. Guaderrama
 American Consul.

BRANCH
 CONSULAR RECORDS

1961 MAR 3 11 40 25

Enclosure as stated.
 1st Counselor for Consular Affairs, Rio de Janeiro.

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MAILED
 MAR 30 1961

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D 39 Recife

Dept.

DISCURSO DO GOVERNADOR ALUIZIO ALVES PERANTE A ASSEMBLEIA
LEGISLATIVA DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE AO PRESTAR O COMPROMIS-
SO CONSTITUCIONAL, NO DIA 31 DE JANEIRO DE 1961.

Snr. Presidente:

Snr. Deputados:

ARA

Assumo, nesta hora, perante Deus e perante o povo, a grande responsabilidade da minha vida publica. Politico desde a adolescencia, percorri até hoje esperos caminhos da Oposição, e por eles andei com firmeza, com ousadia, com honra. Agora, o povo norte-riograndense, por decisão livre de maioria absoluta de sua vontade eleitoral, entregando-me os encargos do Governo, e creio que ninguém duvida sejam eles, nesta oportunidade, os mais penosos, os mais difíceis, os mais duros de quantos, nesta / terra, já a um homem foram atribuídos.

Há de se dizer que eu os pedi, e é verdade. Pedi-os / em consciencia, por inspirações interiores de dever, pedi-os nas praças pu- blicas, nas oficinas, nas escolas, nos campos, no recinto das instituições; pedi-os nos dias, nas noites, nas madrugadas; pedi-os batendo á porta dos corações dos velhos, dos moços, das crianças, dos homens, das mulheres, dos pobres, dos ricos, de todos quanto me quizerem escutar.

E porque os sabia terríveis e esmagadores, e mesmo ag- sim os pedi - e talvez só por isso os tenha pedido com a obstinação de que eu proprio antes não me supunha capaz - não escondo aos riograndenses do / norte que, ao ler as palavras do juramento constitucional, sinto, como Ver- laine, o "extese e o terror de haver sido o escolhido".

Não evocarei os momentos de luta entre cujas paixões/ devoradoras fiz a marcha que hoje termina, para começar amanhã, com novos/ deveres e novas esperanças. Prefiro que o tempo apegue as merces que dele/ possam ter ficado na alma do povo, fraturada pelas mechas das injustiças e opressões desincadeadas. Quanto a mim, chego ao Poder com o coração limpo de qualquer ressentimento, e com a força interior indispensavel para prati- car a Justiça, abominando as discriminações, exercer os rigores da lei, / sem endereço pre-determinado, dar a todos a oportunidade de servir á ter- ra comm, sem o jogo de esconde esconde da falsa habilidade politica ou da isenção hipócrita.

Empenhei-me, ao longo dos últimos quinze anos, em to-

0966

das as campanhas políticas federal, estadual, municipal, desenvolvidas no Rio Grande do Norte. Nunca me escondi no egoísmo da imparcialidade aparente. Nunca me poupei das paixões deflagradas, até porque só acredito / nas vitórias construídas com paixão, na defesa das posições ou dos ideais que nos animam. Não tenho porque, agora, queira mudar nem pedir ao povo que acredite na mudança impossível. Antes, digo-lhe com sincera confiança: hei de ser no Governo o mesmo homem que fui na Oposição. Hei de no Governo completar a obra que na Oposição iniciei. Hei de realizar as coisas simples que preguei.

Para cumprir esta missão, saí dos conciliabulos políticos e fui para a rua, ao encontro do povo. Enquanto os partidos discutiam ou manobravam, puz-me à sua disposição para receber o seu apoio ou o seu combate, sem acenos e compromissos clandestinos, sem renúncia aos ideais que, em 1945, erigi como signo e bandeira da minha vida pública. Não me movia a ambição de governar, que os erros espelhados pelos ventos da insânia parecem querer transformar na maldição de governar.

Movia-me, sim, a luz que eu vislumbreava escondida no / coração do povo, maltratado na sua liberdade, ferido na sua dignidade, defraudado no seu patrimônio, perturbado no seu trabalho, ofendido na sua paz, perseguido até o último momento, nas derradeiras Esperanças. Nas / trevas da noite densa, não me contentei em condenar a escuridão, mas acendi a vela que, crescendo na força dominadora de suas claridades, iluminou as serras e os vales, as casas e as oficinas, as igrejas e as escolas, as ruas e as almas, e, decidido, poderoso, invencível, o povo construiu, com o voto, o seu triunfo e o seu novo destino.

A Vitória distribua neste ato solene os novos encargos: as forças que comigo lutarem aceitam as responsabilidades do Poder, que não se contentará em ser poder aparente, fraco e inorgânico, sem programa, mas que jamais será um Poder de prepotência ou de arbitrio. As forças que deixam o Poder ocupam o seu lugar na Oposição, mas, desarmadas de seus odios, sabem que serão respeitadas pelo Governo, no exercício normal e legítimo de suas tarefas de fiscalização e de crítica.

Daqui não sairemos com o ímpeto de destruir o que, porventura foi feito de certo, de útil, de legítimo. Mas, no alto pósto de

comando que nos tocou, não ficaremos amarrados ao modo, nem submissos aos interesses ilícitos, Antes, teremos a necessária energia para tomar as decisões que o povo espera, com humildade para sofrer a reação dos que forem despojados dos favores impropriamente acumulados; e com paciência para receber, ouvir e ajudar a todos quantos, os mais ferrenhos adversários, queiram conciliar os seus interesses humanos ao interesse superior do Estado.

Temos um programa de Governo, elaborado na base das necessidades do homem, e pela utilização racional e lúcida de nossas riquezas ainda inprovetadas. Na sua execução, espero contar com o apoio do Governo Federal, que hoje se inaugura sob a presidência Jenio Quadros; e de todas as pessoas de boa vontade, pois os seus marcos não visarão a parcialidades políticas ou a objetivos pessoais, antes, exprimirão uma ação unitária do Governo e do Povo.

Iremos aos campos para ajudar a reconstrução de sua economia desangrada, melhorar o nível técnico do seu trabalho, e dar aos que os levam as oportunidades de uma vida melhor.

Faremos o esforço pioneiro da industrialização do Estado / aproveitando com a energia de Paulo Afonso, a chegar este ano, a variedade de nossas materias primas, e transformando sua economia primaria de exportação em condições mais úteis ao desenvolvimento econômico.

Reformaremos os serviços de educação, saúde e assistência social, dando ao homem, e precipuamente aos problemas de sua infancia, os cuidados de que até agora estiveram orfão.

Reorganizaremos a infra-estrutura do Estado, preparando-a / para os tempos novos em que, desde os alicerces, o povo fará a nova construção com o seu suor, a sua resistencia, as suas energias.

Mes, tudo isto seria inútil se não fizéssemos do Governo um instrumento, simples e honrado, de mudança de mentalidade das elites, da juventude, do povo, pela compreensão a que procuraremos servir e disseminar, de que governar não é dar empregos a amigos, nem tomar o dinheiro do contribuinte para distribuir entre comparsas, não é usar a autoridade a serviço de ambições descontroladas de dominio pessoal. Governar é, e ha de / ser, de agora por diante, a difícil e maravilhosa, a dura e bela missão /

de unir o povo e seu Governo para, juntos, encontrarmos os meios de tornarmos todos mais felizes uns com os outros pela alegria de cada um servir a todos, na comunhão fraterna das mesmas Esperanças.

Outras mãos puzeram muitas pedras nesses caminhos a percorrer. Porque não podiam, não sabiam, ou não queriam iluminá-los para o serviço do bem comum, tentaram fechá-los a ação do nosso Governo. Tudo fizeram para impedir que dessemos ao povo o que o povo anseia receber, na humildade de suas reivindicações de bem estar, para libertá-lo da pobreza / trágica a que o submeteram, press crescente dos que pretendem domina-lo / pelas logredas necessidades de comer, vestir, estudar, sonhar, viver. Na sinistra deliberação, associaram os interesses mais espúrios, acumpliciaram e os ambiciosos, invileceram os amedrontados da policia e do fisco, dividiram os bens do povo como se deles fôsem, espólio sem dono á disposição dos mais ousados ou dos mais vorezes. Não se conformaram em não fazer o que scenaram ao povo, em troca do seu voto. Tentaram impedir que o nosso Governo o fizesse, comprometendo por todas as formas, os recursos de / que carecemos para realizar os empreendimentos em fav or de todos, e, sobre tudo dos mais humildes e dos mais pobres, foregidos na paz sombria dos / campos ou das cidades.

E porque esqueceram do povo, de sua penúria, dos anseios / longamente adiados e logredos, abandonaram, na última hora, o poder que o povo lhes entregou quando já não podiam tirar mais nada de sua exaustão financeira, entregando-nos um palacio deserto e largado, uma administração desorganizada e acéfala, as ruínas que fizeram á custa do dinheiro das populações aflitas e empobrecidas.

Aumentarem, é evidente, o nosso esforço para realizar. Mas, / não cremos que haja, neste país, a impune liberdade de se fazer pelo abuso do poder, a desgraça do povo. Por isso, não vacilamos em afirmar se aumentarem as nossas dificuldades, não de ter aumentado também os nossos permanentes e impertubeveis compromissos de superá-las e vencé-las.

Aos que me dizem que a tarefa é difícil, respondo: mais uma / razão para tentá-la. Aos que me advertem de que a marcha é longa, respondo: mais uma razão para darmos, logo, o primeiro passo. Aos que me dizem / que o itinerário está juncado de ódios, respondo que o ódio, como os per

dais chineses que as crianças matavam, cansando-as no ~~vão~~, ~~também~~ ~~fle~~
censara se todos nos unirmos para apagá-lo ou destruí-lo, com a consci-
ência de que a casa dividida não sobrevive, porque dais deserta o amor/
e só o amor constrói a Esperança.

Aqui, perante a Lei, esta é a minha palavra: não se trata de /
saber apenas o que o Governo deve fazer pelo povo. Nem tampouco o que o
povo deve fazer pelo Governo. Trata-se, sim, de saber o que poderemos /
fazer, juntos, numa ação unitária, em marcha para a Prosperidade. Junte
mo-nos, pois, Governo e Povo, para reorganizar pacientemente o que foi
desorganizado e destruído. E depois, o mais cedo possível, recomeçemos/
tudo, plantando na terra fértil, levantando novos alicerces sobre os es-
combros tristes, triunfando sobre o desalento. Se, em algum momento, can-
sermos ou desanimarmos, lembremo-nos de que, é nossa espera, conosco, na
luta que se inicia cada minuto, estão os nossos filhos, que madrugaram/
na Esperança de dias felizes. E, sob essas inspirações, não há rancôr /
que sobrenada, não há força que não se quebre, não há inércia que /
resista, pois a tudo os tempos novos engolirão para deixar, na terra e
nas almas o palmo de terra limpa no qual começaremos, com pé firme, a
grande marcha da Prosperidade.

Nesta Casa, contando com o conselho experiente do Vice-Governador,
mons. Walfredo Gurgel, com o apoio das forças políticas que nos aju-
daram e nos estimulam, digo ao povo, na alvorada de suas Esperanças: ao
vosso lado, apertando a mão de cada um, sobre a proteção de Deus e com
a responsabilidade do vosso comando, nada temo, nada me desanima, nada/
me vence.

Ha de ficar o que, unidos, pudermos fazer para criar o Futuro.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
722.11/6-1261
SA 722.00
AF 632.00

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: **Manassas, VIRGINIA.**

TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.**

REF: **Memorandum D-67**

COPY NO. 1 **SERIES**

ACTION	DEPT	CLASS	DATE	BY
1881-	WAR - P-		6-22-61	
6-22-61	WAR - P-			

SUBJECT: SOME ATTITUDES OF ALFONSO ALVES (GOVERNOR OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE) TOWARD QUARON; FOREIGN POLICY

During a recent UNO convention in Curitiba, ALFONSO ALVES and the former mayor of Rio Grande, JOSE BRUNO, and ALVES were alleged opponents in the election to Mayor by Mrs. ALVES's father, who was ALVES's brother and sister. Mrs. ALVES is the wife of the Curitiba manager of American and Foreign Power Company's local installation. **SPECIAL ONE COPY.**

During his brief stay, ALVES and Mrs. ALVES had several sessions with the U.S. Consul, discussing foreign policies, especially in regard to Soviet countries (including Cuba). Mrs. ALVES states that ALVES told her the following:

1. Jails in Rio de Janeiro and is maintaining direct talks with the Soviet bloc for two reasons: (1) to keep Brazil's foreign relations sufficiently divided among themselves so that Jails can successfully complete necessary domestic reforms; and (2) to keep Jails from bringing the United States into giving more aid to Brazil. ALVES says it is an attempt to Jails as it is to prevent aid in Latin America that Brazilian Communist activities in the past few years has been distributed to most countries (including Cuba) and not merely to prevent the Communist bloc of America's friends. Jails is opposing the continuation of a political emergency.
2. The UNO must support Jails's foreign policies in order to prevent the United States from Jails in giving it support. Mrs. ALVES says Jails's activity in the United States is to prevent Jails from receiving political aid, to Jails that if this aid is received, Jails will be able to...

161-101-1

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JUN 23 1961

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0971

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(Classification)

Page 2 of 2
Encl. No. 00
Dist. No. 00
From: [redacted]

copy 1 of 1 copies, Series "A"

public to Macmillan the United States, that it is a calculated risk worth taking. [redacted]

3. Alves implied that Old BRASILE (governor of Pernambuco) thinks much the same way, as do most of the younger, vigorous leaders of the URM. [redacted]

COMMENTS:

Alves' two hypotheses as to why Jaulis is so friendly to Stalin are hardly new. What is interesting is the apparent strength of his convictions on this matter, and that in Jaulis' it is worth the risk of continued communist agitation in the Northeast. [redacted]

It is also worth noting that Alves did not claim that offering to communitize [redacted] is necessary for winning an election in Brazil. He said only that it is necessary for obtaining aid, and useful in keeping the leftists divided for the same reason. This is an astute view since the fear is that the average Brazilian voter is going to cast his ballot on the basis of Jaulis' domestic policies, not his foreign policies, or, at the worst, on the credibility of any promises Jaulis may offer. [redacted]

Finally, while the URM's younger leaders may stand along with Jaulis since for reasons of gain or vengeance they are convinced his inner logic is correct, the party's older leaders (e.g. [redacted]) undoubtedly will continue to go along also, following lifelong habits of preserving individual personal interests above all else. [redacted]

[Handwritten Signature]
[redacted]
American Consul

TOP SECRET

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0972

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HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.111/8-1661
AUG 18 1961
1R 732 00
732-5-1160

FROM : Amcon Recife

52

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

August 16, 1961

REF : D-67 June 30, 1961

55 For Dept. Use Only	ARA-4	INS	D.P.	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	ICA
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REC'D	6/22			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	NSA					
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SUBJECT: Seuring Outlook of Governor Cid Sampaio

ARA/EST/6 Jwa
8/16/61

In private conversations that he has held recently with visitors to Recife - and with his intimate staff - Governor Cid Sampaio has indicated increasingly his unhappiness with the concentration of authority and funds in the hands of Celso Furtado and SUDENE; his pique in connection with the grant of funds by President Quadros to Recife Mayor Manuel Arraes; and his distrust of what he considers to be federal efforts to encroach upon state rights. In this general regard, he is not pleased with the negotiations and developing association between SUDENE, federal interests, and Furtado on the one hand and U.S. lending and development programs on the other. He also is believed to be displeased with the methods employed by the latter, and would like instead to see a mechanism to permit the states (rather than the federal government) to receive long-term, low-interest (1 or 2 percent) loans from U.S. banks. Governor Sampaio has not mentioned any of these things (except as reported in D-67) to Consulate officers, but he has mentioned them to various visitors recently at Recife.

The Governor is believed to be toying with the opportunistic political tactic of playing both ends against the middle (or, as Furtado has phrased it,

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FORM FS-439 GPO 912266

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
AUG 24 1961

REPORTER	ACTION	TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTOR TO REPORT
ASSIGNED TO				
NAME OF OFFICER				
OFFICE SYMBOL				

FILED
MAR 5 1962

CLASSIFIED FILE

0973

Confidential

Page 2 of
Encl. No.
Disp. No. 52
From Recife

of making friends of enemies and enemies of friends) in order to gain his objectives in future, and in doing so, to be considering the utility of closer and more sympathetic relations with leftist groups at the expense of other groups.

Recently, for no necessary reason, he had a new school in a Recife slum area designated as the Yuri Gagarin School, and he arranged for himself to be photographed (with subsequent publication in the press) at the school with its name emblazoned behind him.

Because he probably considers that he is surrounded by enemies (with some basis for the belief) and fighting for his political life, his attitudes and actions in future may be somewhat less predictable than they have in the past. Though his term as Governor will expire following the elections next year, moreover, he is not likely to retire from the political arena, but rather to seek new goals.

He has been considering a trip to the United States, and because he offers distinct future value in the context of northeastern evolution, if not national evolution, it is suggested that the Department consider the extension of an invitation to him to visit the United States officially early in 1962 (after the Quadros visit but with the invitation extended just as early as practicable).


Albert A. Rabida
American Consul

cc: Amemb Rio de Janeiro (2)

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6
State
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File
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GRAVE ST 13 W. T. (Burgess) 10-27-61

232 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
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MAIL ROOM RECEIVED
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1961 SEP 11 AM 9 09
August 31, 1961
1961 OCT 5 PM 4 28

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ACTION
INFO
RM/R FILES

Robert B. Reed
Director
Foreign Affairs

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to refer to Carlos Lacerda,
Governor of Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

You may or may not recall several chance meetings that we have had over the years, including a fairly recent one in Paris at the Hotel George V when you were in company with Torbert H. MacDonald. Also, I might add I lived next door to your Uncle Jack on Windsor Road for many years.

In October of 1954 I flew on a Pan-American plane out of Rio during a very excited period in their turbulent political life when Carlos Lacerda was being exiled for fighting communism. He and I spent twelve hours flying from Rio to Trinidad and struck up a great friendship in that brief time because I was the first one he had been permitted to talk to in over two weeks as he had been under arrest in the Cuban embassy for having lead a revolt to over-throw the Brazilian government then in power which had definãte Red leadings.

Last January while enroute to Argentina on the steamship Argentina, we had a 36 hour lay-over in Rio and in the course of our voyage, having met some attractive people, we made arrangements to have a car and driver for our stay in that city. Upon arrival in Rio, drivers were on strike and through the generosity of my friend

(4)

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The President of the United States
Page 2
August 31, 1961

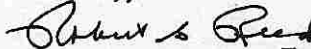
Governor Lacerda we were supplied with a government car and chauffeur. At the time there was considerable tension and the Governor had occasion to go on the radio and television that particular evening we were in Rio. According to my interpreter, he used the occasion to point out about his friends from North America who had arrived to visit Brazil and how, due to the strike, it was necessary for him to supply government transportation and he pointed up the shame that all these good friends from the North were so inconvenienced when the Brazilians should be bending over backwards to develop the friendship of the visitors from North America.

The following day in San Paulo I questioned taxi cab drivers, waiters, etc. as to what they thought about Lacerda and the answer was, "He is honest and good but the politicians want to destroy him." In downtown Rio, where the smugglers run their shops he was heartily denounced to me, an American tourist. They said that he wanted to nationalize everything and that he was against the United States.

I am neither a politician nor an historian, I am simply a Boston wool man who visits certain countries of the world quite frequently. I honestly believe that Carlos Lacerda is a great friend of the United States and the fact that he is one of the dominant figures in the present crisis in Brazil prompts me to express myself to you.

I hope it may be a contribution and I wish that you may be granted divine guidance and health and wisdom for the tremendous task before you.

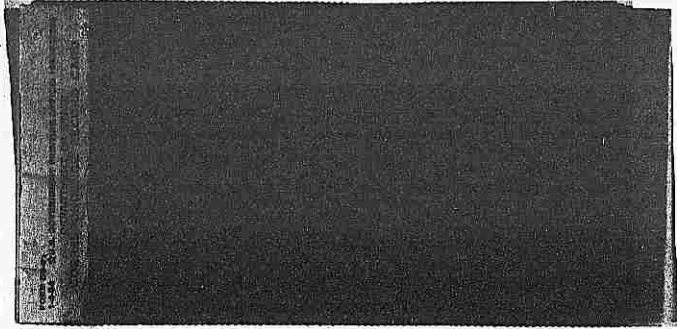
Sincerely,



Robert G. Reed

0976

7



0977

November 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Sand:

The Department has received by reference from the White House your letter of August 24, 1961 to President Kennedy, in which you expressed your confidence in Governor Carlos Luz of the State of Connecticut, Brazil. It was very thoughtful of you to make your observations available to the President, and we in the Department of State appreciate having the benefit of them.

[Handwritten signature] Sincerely yours,

J. W. Wilson
Officer in Charge of Brazilian Affairs

Mr. Richard B. Sand,
121 Essex Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

[Handwritten initials] S/CR
NOV 2 - 1961 AM

[Handwritten initials]
S/CR/AM
11-2-61

F NO 732-111/8-316-1

0978

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

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3/5-25 NO: A-87
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INR-10
IO-7
CIA-15
USIA-15
OSD-20
Army-M+1
NAVY-4
AID-2
NSA-4

ARRAES, MIGUEL
Secretary of State

files
no action
ARA:EST/B
fw Wilson (mb)
9-5-61

Doc. Sec. 1001
Rec'd 1001
732 111/8-3161
ACTION
INFO: S-1
RM/R FILES

Following is paraphrase Recife telegram requested pass Department:

Mayor Miguel Arraes returning from France began strong attempt launch campaign for governorship including attempts organize leftist and uncommitted but misguided elements such as Catholic Priest Wanderly Simoes who as Socialist Party representative active in local legislature giving strong support Arraes maneuvers.

Both Vice Mayor and Vice Governor are supporting Arraes' plans consolidate leftists against Governors Cid Sampaio and Carlos Lacerda on basis both national local issues. Despatch follows.

BOND

732 111/8-3161

POL:TM/okin:gw
August 25, 1961

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R

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0979



DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTION

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

FOR RM/R USE ONLY

ARA-6
INFO
RMR-7
DCT-1
CU-3

NO.: OW-2189 September 8, 1961

SUBJECT: EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE: Possible Offer of Leader Grant to Cid Sampaio

TO: The American Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO

RPD INFO: The American Consulate, RECIFE

VSIA-10

N.C.
732.111/5-1661
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With reference to Recife Despatch 52, of August 16, 1961, the Department would appreciate early Embassy comment re desirability offer leader grant to Cid Sampaio.

732.111/9-861

HWSK

Mr. A	
Mr. B	42
Mr. C	
Mr. D	
Mr. E	
Mr. F	
Mr. G	
Mr. H	
Mr. I	
Mr. J	
Mr. K	
Mr. L	
Mr. M	
Mr. N	
Mr. O	
Mr. P	
Mr. Q	
Mr. R	
Mr. S	
Mr. T	
Mr. U	
Mr. V	
Mr. W	
Mr. X	
Mr. Y	
Mr. Z	

732.111.323

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

DRAFTED BY: ARA:EST/B - LTB:MB/mb 9-8-61

APPROVED BY: ARA:EST - Alton W. Hamba

CLEARANCES: CUS:OCE/LS - Fred Purdy (in substance)

ESTS CR
SEP 8 1961 PM

0980

Priority **Secret** For Department Use Only

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: **Amcon Recife** *7/24/61* **63** *EST/13/10/10-10-61*
 TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON** **September 15, 1961**

REF: **D-61 of September 9, 1961** **COPY NO. 1** **SERIES A**

A C T I O N	I N F O	DEPT	RM/R	REP	AG	EMB	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	TO	ICA
		AGR	COM	FRB	INT	LAB	TAR	YR	XMS				
REC'D		AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCR	USIA					

9-19

SUBJECT: **Urgents: Governor Cid Sampaio Claims Financial Aid Needed Within 30 Days to Forestall Communist Orientation of Pernambuco and Northeast Brazil**

Governor Cid Feijo Sampaio recently has been making unequivocally clear (D-57 of June 30; D-58 of August 16; D-61 of September 9, 1961) his most serious concern over what he considers to be a lack of appreciation on the part of the Government of the United States in confronting in sufficient time and in an effective manner the economic development problems of Pernambuco and other Northeast States. I learned on September 12 through USOM Officer James Haynes (to whom the Governor had sent an emissary, Dr. Francisco Siqueira, who also had approached Mr. Haynes on September 5 - see D-61) that the Governor intended to call me that afternoon to ask, "for the last time", what the U.S. is prepared to do to help him in Pernambuco. It was indicated that he was in a mood approaching desperation. While he would not hesitate to stampe a movement in his interests, while his political position at present is difficult, and while he would like anyone to produce for him a political rabbit out of a hat, it was considered on balance and after careful consultation with Mr. Robert Peterson of USOM and Mr. Haynes that the Governor was never more serious and that before he approached me in a huff it would be preferable for me to approach him in order to reduce his impetus and to have better control over the tenor of any conversation he had in mind. Accordingly, I made an appointment with him on a routine pretext for 11 a.m. on September 13, 1961. The Secretary of Government, Dr. Manoel Brotherhood, was present.

After exchanging pleasantries, and thanking the Governor for courtesies that he recently has extended, I said that I was aware of his interests in prosecuting quickly development projects in Pernambuco, especially in view of the October 1962 elections, but that I was sure he understood that both intragovernmental and intergovernmental processes were complex and time consuming. I pointed out that the Alliance for Progress is a vast concept that only recently had been considered at Montevideo. I also pointed out that economic assistance programs usually are handled on a government to government basis rather than on a government to subdivision basis with important considerations of propriety limiting the boundaries of negotiation.

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FORM **F5-439** GPO 9 1232e For Department Use Only - To be filled in on Yellow Original ONLY

ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
SEP 21 1961

732.111/9-1361 CS
 CLASSIFIED FILE



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Page 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 63
From Recife

At this point, the Governor began to talk, and continued for almost an hour. He said that he indeed understood this but that he considered the political situation in Brazil now so critical, especially from the point of view of the interests of the United States, as to require departures from conventional approaches. He stated that communist and leftist organizations were hard at work to discredit Americans and the United States and that they could only be expected, in the absence of positive and urgent U.S. counteraction, to make Americans increasingly unpopular in Brazil and especially in the Northeast and to undermine the whole position of the U.S. including American companies and private investment along with the whole capitalistic philosophy. He indicated that if they succeeded, Northeast Brazil, then all Brazil, and then much of Latin America could be expected to become ultra-socialistic, communistic, or cubanized, leaving the United States and part of Europe as the last weakened bastion of capitalism and democracy.

He said that during recent months, former President Quadros had pursued an effective policy to favor leftists over rightists in dispensing federal funds, and that in Pernambuco, Quadros had taken steps to contribute to the political position of Mayor Miguel Arraes, whom the Governor considers to be a communist, at the same time ham-stringing his own efforts to obtain funds. He said that while Quadros is gone, the bureaucratic machine he had built up is left, and that with Goulart as President and under the faltering parliamentary system there was no likelihood whatever that he, the Governor, could expect to receive development funds on a scale needed and in time to off-set the drive, including municipal improvements financed with federal funds, that Arraes will make for the governorship (The Recife Municipality recently was allocated 580 million cruzeiros of PL-480 funds by SUDENE - see D-54 of August 21).

He pointed out that his Vice Governor, Felopidas Silveira, is also a strong leftist (recently visiting Cuba) who is cooperating closely with Arraes and that the two of them would work out a deal of mutual benefit in seeking the control of local and state government.

He emphasized that unless he could produce sufficient results in the form of colonization, resettlement, extension, roads, power, water supplies, and other improvements prior to the election in October 1962, it is virtually a foregone conclusion that the Arraes-Silveira combination will win the State of Pernambuco which is key in the Northeast. He emphasized also that as the elections are to be held in just over a year, he cannot produce the results (having been waiting for funds for two years) unless he obtains the necessary finance immediately within the next 30 days.

He said also that in Alagoas, Sergipe, Paraiba, and Rio Grande do Norte concrete results would have to be produced if there is to be any hope of keeping leftist governments out when they have elections.

He explained that in Pernambuco, only immediate funds could permit the implementation of impact projects to show to the voters as the basis for an electoral campaign by a non-leftist candidate running "on the record" of achievement. (The Governor himself is ineligible for re-election. He has not yet decided firmly on who the best candidate might be. His Secretary of Public Secur-

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Encl. No. _____
Desp. No. 65
From Recife

ity, Jose Costa Cavalcanti, and his Secretary of Finance, Paulo Maciel, are under consideration along with others).

He said that in Pernambuco he would need about \$30 million to conduct the projects he would like on a scale to give reasonable assurance of an election victory. He said that other non-leftist Northeast states together probably would need an additional \$30 million. He would like to see a loan of \$30 million, or at least the \$30 million for Pernambuco, handled through a Pernambucan bank, which could arrange, with adequate controls, for its distribution and expenditure in conjunction with state vehicles such as the Companhia de Revenda e Colonizacao (see D-61 of September 9, 1961).

I had made no comment on any of his remarks but now pointed out that it seemed to me that this would conflict with the federal programs of SUDENE. He replied that SUDENE is communist infiltrated and not disposed to help individual states in maintaining non-leftist governments. I said that I understood that the Northeast Governors were members of the Deliberative Council of SUDENE, and if so, I wondered why they could not exert their influences. He replied that the Governors who were non-leftist, excluding in his judgment those of Maranhao, Piaui, and Ceara, were outvoted by the other members of the Council, including ministerial representatives, and were helpless.

He repeated his great concern over the whole trend of events in Brazil and especially in the Northeast and his apparently sincere conviction that only immediate, urgent, and unconventional tactics can prevent a leftist government in Pernambuco next year, with this "the beginning of the end".

I said that I certainly shared his concern and would be pleased to report his views to the Department but that I distinctly could not offer any encouragement whatever to him and was not aware of any mechanism to provide the type of financial assistance he had in mind in such a short time. At his request, I said that it would be agreeable to me if Mr. Haynes and Mr. Peterson should discuss with him later for information purposes more specific aspects of the particular projects he has in mind. An appointment was made for them to see him on September 14. Their report will be forwarded.

COMMENT: This is one of those problems that would be nicer if it went away. However, it is here, and requires decision. While the Governor, hardly one to admit defeat, no doubt has taken pains not to understate his observations, and while it is not unreasonable to suspect efforts not only on his part but also on that of Celso Furtado and SUDENE to stampede dollars in their directions, it is believed on balance and consultation (see concurrences) that the Governor is serious, that he is honestly concerned, and that unless a part of the financial assistance he seeks is forthcoming well before the end of this year, a leftist Governor (either Arraes or Silveira and probably Arraes) is almost certain to be elected in 1962. In the latter event, it is believed also that the tendency of the Northeast will definitely be toward the left, with an unpleasant possibility that by 1965 the area well could be beyond peaceful recovery.

On this basis, it is recommended that the most thoughtful but immediate consideration be extended to the following:

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Encl. No.
Disp. No. 65
From Recife

1. The likely impact on U. S. interests in terms of the Alliance for Progress if a leftist government is elected in Pernambuco in 1962 and if the Northeast thereafter gravitates quickly toward a socialistic, leftist orientation;
2. The possibility that this may happen even if financial assistance is extended either through SUDENE or otherwise in an effort to prevent it; and
3. The possibility in terms of the current and broad political situation in Brazil including the position of SUDENE of granting an emergency development loan to Pernambuco or a state vehicle, recognizing that this likely would lead to further requests by other states.

Pertinent to such consideration is believed to be a comparison that the Governor drew between the Chinese problem in the mid-1940s and the Brazilian problem today. He suggested that if China had been treated as a cluster of regions with attention not only at the federal level but also at the regional, its communist conquest might have been forestalled. The regional aspects of Brazil are distinct. Moreover, the Governor indicated, correctly it is believed, that by the time funds filter from the federal bureaucracy to the project at the grass roots level, they become diluted and unidentifiable. The figures that the Governor cited as needed in Pernambuco and other Northeast states probably could be halved in terms of their purpose during the next year.

Albert A. Rabida
Albert A. Rabida
American Consul

Concurrences:

Robert R. Peterson, USCM Recife *RRP*
James L. Haynes, USCM Recife *JLH*
Maurice J. Gremillion, Pol-Asst
Douglas A. Elieby, BPAO *DE*

cc: Amemb and USCM Rio de Janeiro (2 each)

advised copy to OIA 9/19/61

L
4

Secret

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USIA

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

SECRET

NO.
ATTN: Embassy SAC DE WASH DC A-41
RFD INFO: Approval 251128 A-41

Page 1 of 1

08-2187, and 08-4, August 21, 1951.

Department's 08-4, August 21, 1951, enclosed copy of letter to Senator Fulbright from Mr. Vladimir Sokolov in Russia recommending inviting Government of Democratic 1st Republic to visit United States, and also enclosed copies of Sokolov's letter to Department and of Department's internal reply.

State Bureau would wish to know financial assistance under study, believe visa not conditional for admission invitation. However, urgently desire your views before replying definitively to Senator Fulbright.

Huber
(initials)

Richardson's AM 732 info for Mr. [unclear]

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Classification

NO. 100

0985

OBE - J. P. O'Brien 11/20/61

CONFIDENTIAL

RM/R
FILE

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732.111/10-1861

October 18, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. P. HENRY O'BRYEN,
THE WHITE HOUSE

Through: Mr. Melvyn Bundy

Subject: Request for Appointment with the President
for Governor Carlos Lacerda, of the
State of Pernambuco (Brazil)

Governor Carlos Lacerda of the Brazilian State of Pernambuco (the city of Rio de Janeiro), who is now in this country on an unofficial visit, has expressed a desire to be received by President Kennedy. He addressed the Inter-American Press Association in New York last week and will speak to a Cuban group at Miami on October 20. The Brazilian Embassy is arranging for him to meet with Washington leading institutions. He will depart for Rio de Janeiro on October 24.

Embassy Rio de Janeiro has recommended that he receive official courtesies customary extended to persons of his position on unofficial visits, including an appointment with the President, if this is appropriate.

There are certain reasons militating against the President's receiving Lacerda. More than any other single individual he is responsible for the political tensions in Brazil which prevented Lacerda's resignation. During the revolting years he attracted important anti-Communist as well as leftist groups by his disregard for constitutionalism in his anti-Communist crusade, and some responsible Brazilian newspapers criticized his conduct of the press in the State of Pernambuco. Some Brazilians still question the President's reception of Lacerda as being wise in Brazilian politics.

On the other hand, Lacerda is the most dedicated and outspoken anti-Communist in Brazilian public life today. He has long been a prominent leader and advisor of the United States (though he has opposed us for totalitarianism present or past important questions). His failure to attract important courtesies would be regarded as evidence of United States duplicity toward the real struggle.

Departmental

Continued by 8442

CONFIDENTIAL

PR:EST/0: J. P. O'Brien: J. P. O'Brien: J. P. O'Brien 11/20/61 OBE

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CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

Departmental officers have discussed with Brazilian Embassy officials the possibility that Lacerda might be received by the President, and have found no indication of any adverse reaction. Lacerda is known, furthermore, to have met recently with Brazilian Ambassador-designate Campos at New York. These indications tend to diminish the political importance of his possible call on the President.

Under these conditions we believe that the advantages of the President's receiving Lacerda far outweigh the disadvantages and we recommend that an appointment be made, if the President's schedule permits, for some time on October 19.

We are arranging for Governor Lacerda to call on the senior officer of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

1st William H. Brubeck

1st D. Battle
Executive Secretary

WPR - Mr. Bowers (in substance) /S/O
P - Mr. Kilduff (in substance) /S/O

S/S - RO

OCT 18 1961

A true copy of signed original

WFO
ARA:EST/D:Wilson/DeGarr:mas 10/17/61

0987

CONFIDENTIAL

16480

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. P. KENNETH O'DONNELL
THE WHITE HOUSE

Through: Mr. McGeorge Bundy

Subject: Request for Appointment with the President
for Governor Carlos Luzardo, of the
State of Guanabara (Brazil)

Governor Carlos Luzardo of the Brazilian State of Guanabara (the city of Rio de Janeiro), who is now in this country on an unofficial visit, has expressed a desire to be received by President Kennedy. He is speaking to the Inter-American Free Association at New York and to a Cuban group at Miami, and the Brazilian Embassy is arranging for him to meet with Washington leading institutions. He will depart for Rio de Janeiro on October 24.

Conservative and strongly anti-Communist, Governor Luzardo is a controversial political figure in Brazil, an unpredictable maverick with strong demagogic tendencies. He was responsible more than any other single individual for the tense situation which preceded the Quadros resignation. During the ensuing crisis he alienated important segments of conservative and anti-Communist as well as leftist opinion, isolating himself even from his customary supporters. Responsible Brazilian newspapers criticized his conduct of the press during the crisis. There is the danger that undue official attention to his visit be construed as taking sides in Brazilian politics.

However, he is probably the most outspoken anti-Communist in Brazilian public life today and has long been a professed friend and admirer of the United States (though he has opposed us for substantial reasons on some important questions). The failure to extend expected courtesies could be regarded as evidence of United States ingratitude toward its real friends.

Embassy Rio has requested that he receive official courtesies customarily extended to persons of his position on unofficial visits, including an appointment with the President, if this is appropriate.

WJ:msc

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

We are arranging for Governor Lacerda to call on the senior
officer of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, and believe that,
on balance and in the absence of any indication that the Brazilian
Embassy would object to such an appointment, it would be in the
interest of the United States for Governor Lacerda to be received
by the President if the latter's schedule permits, possibly on
October 19.

L. D. Harkin
Executive Secretary

Clearances:

U/FR - Mr. Bowers (in substance) *gaw*

P - Mr. Kilduff (in substance) *gaw*

mpo

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1961

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ARA: [unclear] / B: [unclear] / Wilson: lms
10/16/61

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0989

AIR POUCH **OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

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732.111/12-1461
DEC 17 1961
XR 832.062

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmConGen, RECIFE. 125 NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. December 14, 1961. DATE

REF : None.

20 For Dept. Use Only	ARR-3	REP	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS	11
REC'D 12-21-61		AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	DSD	OCN	USIA	NSA	4	JAN - 1962	

SUBJECT: SAO PAULO STRIKE LEADS BRIZZOLA TO CANCEL RECIFE VISIT.

Just eighteen hours before he was scheduled to arrive, Governor Leonel Brizzola cancelled his scheduled visit to Recife. The reason given for the cancellation was that the "national situation, in various and important aspects, demanded that the Governor remain in Rio Grande do Sul in full and effective exercise of his functions and responsibilities". This was taken to mean the general strike in Sao Paulo and the fear that it would spread to the South.

It is unlikely that Brizzola would have cancelled the visit had he felt it possible to leave Porto Alegre at this time. The visit was so planned and organized that it would have boosted substantially Brizzola's political importance in the Northeast and would have contributed materially to the political strength of Brizzola's ally, Recife Mayor Miguel Arraes.

Pre-arrival propaganda of Brizzola's visit showed a professional touch. Starting about five days before December 14, the scheduled date of arrival, the local press published short articles on the prospective visit and the reason therefore (to accept the title of honorary citizen of Pernambuco conferred upon him by the State Legislature). Brizzola's Secretary of Labor, Clay de Araujo, arrived in Recife three days before the 14th to give impetus to the publicity. On the 12th various organizations placed advertisements in the press describing the route the Governor would follow on his trip from the airport into the city and detailing the Governor's program during the visit. At the same time, professionally-painted signs and banners lauding Brizzola were placed around the city. Finally, on the 13th, a loudspeaker truck toured the downtown area announcing the Governor's arrival on the 14th and explaining that Brizzola was "anti-American because he wanted a Brazilian Brazil and not

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EST/B-JW Wilson
1/9/62

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	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:



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Page two of

Encl. No. ---

Disp. No. 125

From Racife, Brazil.

"an American Brazil". A newspaper ad on the 14th, signed by de Araujo apologized for the cancellation and expressed gratitude to the Mayor, Vice Mayor, the Trade Union Council, the Union of Students of Pernambuco, the Committee for Legality, and the State Legislature for all assistance rendered.



Albert A. Rabida
American Consul

cc (two): Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro.

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6
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY
PERMANENT RECORD COPY

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Action
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Info
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Control: 10105
Rec'd: February 16, 1962
12:47 p.m.

FROM: RIO DE JANEIRO
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1870, FEBRUARY 15, 7 PM

AL: ESM
INFO:
RM/R FILES

*sent to
DOD*

FOR WOODWARD ARA

*file
AAA/EST/B - JWW 2/16/62*

Rio de Janeiro 1870

IN PREPARATION MY OFFICIAL VISIT BAHIA END THIS MONTH WOULD
LIKE KNOW STATUS RECONSIDERATION LEGION OF MERIT FOR GOVERNOR
JURACY MAGALHAES IN CONNECTION HIS SERVICE MILITARY ATTACHE
WASHINGTON SOME YEARS AGO. WITHHOLDING THIS CUSTOMARY
DECORATION SEEMS TO ME NEEDLESS IRRITATION OF IMPORTANT
BRAZILIAN POLITICAL FIGURE WHO ALSO GOOD FRIEND OF US.
FOR DETAILS SEE CABOT LETTER MARCH 27 LAST TO MANN.

GORDON

JTC

bring to justice letter

*NR 732.111
090/2-1562*

Microfilm by RMR

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OFFICE SYMBOL		

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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FEB 26 8 32 PM '62

Origin: **ACTION:** Amembassy Rio de Janeiro PRIORITY 2357

Info:

For Ambassador from Woodward ^{090 732.111 2-1562}
Your 1870 was taken up with Defense immediately upon receipt.
Appreciate your views on withholding Juracy medal and agree
desirability reconsider this time. Will advise you decision this
matter soonest. However, appears technical requirements relating
process reconsideration preclude possibility completing
reconsideration prior your visit Bahia end this month.

Runk
RW

Rio de Janeiro-2357

090/2-15621
XR 732.111

RUS

3

Drafted by: *JW*
SRA:EST:JW/son 2-26-62

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by: *JW* Woodward

Classified:

DDC - Mr. Briggs *(initials)*

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Classification

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FORM DS-322

0993

ADP DESIGNATION OF BUREAU OFFICE
HANDLING INDICATOR

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732 00/3-762

FROM : **Enclosed, 2000, PARA, IDASU**

77
NO.

NR 732.111

TO : **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.**

March 7, 1962
DATE

REF :

20 For Dept. Use Only	ARR-4	D E P T O F S T A T E	I N D E X	R M /R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	WH	E	P	IO	SC	
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REC'D	3-14-62				AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	NSA					
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SUBJECT: **POLEMIKA, BULLIES IN THE STATE OF PARA, BRAZIL**

Various rumors were spread throughout the state of Para during the early part of February hinting that the governor Aurelio de CARMO was going to resign. It was indicated that he was being pushed to this position by a few members of his party, the PSD (Partido Social Democratico) who were against the recent appointment of Emano DUTRA to the position of secretary of Finance for the state. Other parties which are in opposition to the PSD took this opportunity to attempt to widen the break between the governor and his party. Students and labor groups were urged to demonstrate against the appointment of Dutra. Statements were also made to the effect that the governor was reneging on campaign promises.

The governor during his campaign in 1960 followed a favored Brazilian political line, that of a strong nationalist; he stated that if elected all his policies would be directed in this direction. Local informants say this was done to get the support of the PTB (Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro) which in this area includes several "pink-nationalist" members and also to placate members of his own party who follow the nationalist line.

The reason for all the furor over the nomination of Emano Dutra was that he formerly was the president of Força e Luz de Para S. A., a private electric company of which the state is the major stockholder. The opposition claims that Dutra was instrumental in obtain the contract for Westinghouse (USA) to finance and install two turbines. Westinghouse, a short time ago, completed the installation of a complete new electrical system. Complaints were also made about the recent loan agreement being considered between the state of Para and the Banco Portugues do Brasil. It was stated that both these actions were taken arbitrarily without other international electric companies or financial sources being requested to submit bids or offers.

A general meeting of the Força e Luz de Para S. A. was called to discuss the Westinghouse contract. At this meeting it was decided that the

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terms offered/

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& OFFICE SYMBOL			

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Page 2 of
Encl. No.
Disp. No.
From

terms offered by Nestlé were such as to preclude returning this loan to other firms. It was the vote of the local government representative which decided the case in favor of Nestlé.

In reply to the comments about the possible loan from the Banco Portugues do Brasil the governor and the Secretary of Finance gave press and radio statements. They said that the shortage of money in this state coupled with the long terms and small interest rate offered made it imperative to accept.

About this same time a number of the members of governor's cabinet resigned with the exception of the Secretary of Education and Culture and the Secretary of Public Safety (Chief of Police). Most of the resignations were in preparation for the October elections for federal and state positions.

The new secretaries in the governor's cabinet are:

- Dr. Emanoel Pereira Lobato, State Secretary;
- Dr. Manoel Dutra, Secretary of Finance;
- Dr. Pedro Valimiro, Secretary of Health;
- Dr. Emanoel Martins Viana, Secretary of Interior and Justice;
- Dr. Antonio Vianna, Secretary of Lands, Transportation and Public Works;
- Dr. Emanoel Celso de Figueira, Chief of Cabinet.

All of these are members of the PSD and it is generally felt that this is a stronger group than his previous cabinet.

Edward J. Holway, Jr.
Edward J. Holway, Jr.
American Consul

C.C. American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

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Mr. Pouch OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

832-16/31262

XA-73200

732-111

FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE

58

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

March 12, 1962

REF :

53 For Dept. Use Only	ARR-4	IN D	RM/R 2	REP 1	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	ICA
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REC'D 3/20		AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	USA	USA					
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SUBJECT: Governor Brizola Announces Plan to "Distribute" Part of His Farm Property.

As reported in the local press on March 11, 1962, Governor and Mrs. Brizola plan to sell 1,000 hectares, or 40 percent of the total area comprising their estate, "Fazenda Fangare", at Palmares, near the coast, some 50 Km east of Porto Alegre. The land is to be sold in lots to landless farmers (agricultores sem terra), and will be repayable over a period of 15 years, without interest.

Governor Brizola stated that if anybody calls this a demagogic action, then it will be a very expensive one, for the estate is a legacy for Mrs. Brizola and their children, and the value of the 1,000 hectares is presently estimated at \$15 million 1/. The Governor stated that he will personally see that the distribution of the land, is in accordance with the State's agrarian reform program.

Governor and Mrs. Brizola have authorized a local agronomist, Mr. Luiz Albano Coelho de Souza, President of the local Executive Group for Agrarian Reform, to make a study for dividing the land up in lots, adequate for growing rice and raising dairy cattle.

Comment: As is well known, Governor Brizola is pushing hard for his program of agrarian reform in Rio Grande do Sul and has been criticized for his heavy-handed actions in expropriating farm property and encouraging "agricultores sem terra" to occupy private lands. The State Department of Agriculture has recently been

1/ Current banks' selling rate is 6318 to US\$1.00.

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Encl. No. ---
Dep. No. 50
From: POSTO ALBERT

placing paid notices in the press appealing to large land owners to cooperate in the land redistribution program. As a large land-holder himself, the Governor apparently now feels the time has come to "put up or shut up" and has elected to become the first big "volunteer" in his own program of land redistribution.

Wynan Bloom
Wynan Bloom
American Consul

cc: Amembassy RIO
Counselor for Political Affairs-Brasilia
Counselor for Consular Affairs-Rio

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732-14/37262

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE 59

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

March 12, 1962 *gm*

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REC'D 7/20

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MAR 12 1962

55-3 421-11

SUBJECT: Governor Erizola's Critical Comments on TV Program *see analysis p. 23-22*

In the course of a local TV interview last night, when he was asked to comment on the relations between American groups and development, the Governor stated that "the misery of Brazil's Northeast is due not so much to drought as to the interests of American dollars". He also observed that "history's example showed that not one of the countries under the influence of American imperialism had been able to solve its fundamental problems--from raising living standards to eradicating illiteracy".

When asked concerning his reaction when he met Ambassador Gordon recently in Rio, in connection with the expropriation of the local IT&T subsidiary, Governor Erizola stated that he had been disappointed that Ambassador Gordon should side with the IT&T interests.

Comment: The Governor's criticisms should evoke no surprise as he is quite irked by the uniformly anti-Brizola statements made in the American press following his expropriation of the local IT&T subsidiary. In an effort to get a good press, he eagerly granted a long interview on March 9 to a Buenos Aires-stationed reporter of "U.S. News and World Report". During this interview, he expressed his feelings towards Americans and American businessmen in particular in almost exactly the same critical terms he used when interviewed last December by the Senate team, Codel McGee (see Consulate's despatch no 36, of December 13, 1961).

Hyman Bloom
Hyman Bloom
American Consul

cc.: Amembassy RIO

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE 63 NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. March 16, 1962 DATE

REF : 16A WAS 1513

22 For Dept. Use Only	ARA-4	D	R/R	REP	AF	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	ID	11
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REC'D 3/21		H	AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	SSB	USIA	NSA					
		E	3	5	10	3	3		3					

SUBJECT: General Panished for Outspoken Letter of Support to Governor Brizola.

In the wake of the turmoil engendered by Governor Brizola's recent expropriation action against the IT&T telephone subsidiary, there has now been made public a letter of support addressed to the Governor on March 5, 1962, by General Pery Constant Bevilaqua, Commander of the Third Military Region 1/ (centering in Porto Alegre). The translated text of the letter is as follows:

"Dear Dr. Brizola:

I wish to congratulate you on your brilliant and patriotic gesture reacting against the perfidious statements made by Mr. Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State about the propriety or not of a constituted Government to expropriate foreign property in spite of the assistance promised by the Alliance for Progress.

"We are not arrogant and poor, but we value highly our dignity as a free and sovereign people, with a conscience to preserve this immense moral patrimony which is our richness, our legitimate national pride.

"I understand that the present moment requires a conscientious attitude regarding the importance of the problem resulting from the unusual position taken by the United States Government.

"We should not permit a single dollar of the Alliance for Progress to enter Brazil that is not strictly in accord with the principles which should regulate foreign investments in developing

1/ Under General Penha Brasil, Commander of Third Army.

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Ext. No. _____
Disp. No. 63
From: FORD ALEGRE

countries in accordance with resolutions adopted at the 47th Interparliamentary Union Conference held in Rio de Janeiro from July 21 through August 1, 1958. These resolutions were approved by Brazil and other countries, including the United States and the USSR.

"The assistance to less developed countries should not be subjected to limitations or conditions of any nature, which might diminish the sovereignty of these countries, and unilateral financing of long term projects of less developed countries is recommended rather than bi-lateral financing.

"In addition, it was recommended at the 47th Conference in Rio de Janeiro that an agreement should be made, including all the interested countries, towards preparing an International Code for investments, which would establish the conditions for an equitable treatment of the parties concerned and protect private investments, and there should be international court of justice established to conduct arbitrations. For this purpose, international funds should be constituted, under the aegis of the United Nations.

"While this International Code does not exist, we should have a National Code in Brazil regulating foreign investments, so that we may obtain a mutual guarantee and get rid of any undesirable capital, and welcome investments which are honest and useful to the country. One chapter of this Code should deal with profit remittance and return of capital.

"It would be opportuna to point out that the fundamental resolutions of the 47th Conference were also in accord with the Pope's "Mater et Magistra" of May 15, 1961, in the chapter, 'Scientific, Technical and Financial Cooperation', especially in the subchapter 'Disinterested Work' where Pope John XXIII courageously denounced a new form of colonialism by the criminal use of economic and financial power of the developed countries against the democracy and independence of countries emerging from an obscure position.

"The Pope's message contains the following statements:

168 - But the greatest temptation on the part of advanced economic communities is to use their technical and financial cooperation to intervene politically in the less developed communities and exercise a dominating power.

169 - Where such a domination is exercised, it should be stated that we are confronting a new form of colonialism. This colonialism, however well disguised it may be, will not be less dominant than the ancient colonialism which some countries got rid of recently. And this form of colonialism would

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Appointment scheduled for 5:00 p.m. 3/26/62
(Helen Lempart to mj 3/26/62) ARA - Chase
and Sutton notified 1:00 p.m.
ARA memo 3/26/62 *Billan*

1962

March 21, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. BERNETT O'DONNELL
THE WHITE HOUSE

Through Mr. McGeorge Bundy

Subject: Request for Appointment with the President

Governor Carlos Lacerda of the State of Guanabara in Brazil is presently visiting the United States and has requested an appointment to make a brief courtesy call on the President.

The Governor has written a preface to the Portuguese version of Strategy for Peace and he desires to present the President with a copy. In addition, the Governor wishes to express his appreciation for the Alliance for Progress assistance recently rendered his state (the former Federal District of Rio de Janeiro).

The Governor is known throughout the hemisphere as one of Latin America's most vigorous and vocal anti-communists. He has devoted his efforts as Governor to meeting his state's basic needs in water supply, sanitation, and schools. Our Embassy at Rio de Janeiro favors such a meeting and the Department believes that it would be in the interest of the United States for the President to receive him very briefly for the purpose of the book presentation.

Governor Lacerda will be available for the interview from March 22 - 26 inclusive. Biographic information on the Governor is enclosed. Current background material will be furnished should the President agree to receive him.

J. T. ROGERS

L. B. Rattle For
Executive Secretary S/S-RO

MAR 21 1962

(2)

Enclosure:

Biographic information on
Carlos Lacerda.

Clearances: A true copy of signed original

CONFIDENTIAL

ARA/P - Miss Lee (phone)

V/FR - Mr. Tamm (phone)

ARA - Mr. Martin

ARST/B: [unclear] 3/20/62
Sec'y. Hewitt dict.

033-3211/3-2162

NR 732111



OUTGOING AIRGRAM 81

Department of State

ARK-4
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DOT-1
E-3
INR-3
SS-42
SP-1
L-1
CIA-14
VSA-8

NO. 68-2209,

CONFIDENTIAL Classification

MAR 16 12 41 PM '62

SENT TO: Amambau RESCIPS

Page 1 of 1 Pages

INFO: Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro

Following is text of Prensa Latina release dated March 11:

"Natal, Brazil--Aluisio Alves, Governor of Rio Grande del Norte state, termed the so-called 'Alliance for Progress' program a 'disceit' sponsored by U.S. President John F. Kennedy. The Governor said that the program will employ 'precarious solutions which--even if carried out--will in no way change our dramatic situation because they will be quickly overcome by the prevailing increasing social and economic imbalance.'"

Alves said that the northeastern part of Brazil will definitely be in favor of the plan elaborated in Washington but he warned the proponents of the Alliance for Progress of what could happen to the 25 million inhabitants and he asked them to cease their publicity campaign. He said that Marvin (sic) Bohan, President Kennedy's special envoy to the northern area of the country, 'has not understood understood the exigencies and crisis of one of the most underdeveloped areas of the world.' He added that 'if the inhabitants of the northeast learn of Bohan's report they will not wait for the result of the drought to bury the last hope for the Alliance.' Even though Bohan's report was given to the Foreign Ministry more than two weeks ago, it has not been officially divulged.

Governor Alves insisted that 'no power will be able to stop the process of social convulsion' if there is no rain in several parts of the northern area before 19 March. The Governor then insisted that the 'divulgement of Bohan's report will be as subversive as recently banned books because it would cause great deception.'

The Alliance for Progress program for the northeastern part of Brazil provides for a 3-million dollar short-range plan, while the second phase consists of a 296-million dollar five-year plan."

The Department would appreciate the post's comments.

Classified by RMB

CONFIDENTIAL Classification

END

BALL (ACTING)

Classified by: ARA:EST/BrGSA/Compsec 3/15/62

Agrees transmission and classification marked by:

EST - Mr. Wellman

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AIR POUCH

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HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

832-003-2262
NA 732-111
732-21

FROM : Amcoengen São Paulo 225 NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. March 22, 1962 DATE

REF : CERP, D-10, 12, 16, 17, 18; ComGen despatch 373 of April 11, 1961

CLASSIFICATION Use Only	ARRA*	IN	Dep	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INT	E	P	IO	ICA
			AGR	10	10	3	7	5	2	2	3	5	3			
	REC'D 3/31		AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSC	OCB	USIA	NSA	FAA	CAD	HEW			

SUBJECT: General Economic--Annual Message of the Governor of the State of São Paulo to the Legislative Assembly.

Summary

Governor CARVALHO PINTO delivered a message to the São Paulo State Legislature on March 14, outlining the activities of the State Government in 1961. It was predicted that the State Plan of Action will be more than fulfilled by the end of 1962. Reforms were carried out in the fields of education, justice, and public security. Electric power programs progressed satisfactorily. Highway construction was intensified. The Agrarian Reform Law was being implemented. The State budget was balanced at 136.6 billion cruzeiros. The internal funded debt and the foreign debt were reduced.

There are enclosed five copies of the message delivered by Governor Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Pinto to the Legislative Assembly on March 14, 1962, in which he outlined the activities of the São Paulo State Government during 1961. Inasmuch as this is the last such message by Professor Carvalho Pinto as head of the São Paulo State Government, the document is far more detailed than in the three preceding years. Emphasis has been placed on the Government Plan of Action as an example of efficient and rational planning to achieve substantial economic growth.

Government Plan of Action

Achievements under the first Plan of Action and plans for the Second Plan of Action are discussed in pages 18 through 45.

Current free market exchange rate is approximately 365 cruzeiros per US dollar

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It was predicted that the first plan would be more than fulfilled by the end of 1962, despite increased costs brought about by a higher rate of inflation than originally anticipated and the exchange rates indicated by SWISS instructions 204 and 205.

Education

Institutional reforms were implemented through a program covering the structural reform of the Secretariat of Education, and the establishment of a State Fund for the Construction of Schools. Decentralization was achieved through the organization of Regional Educational Directorates in 10 State zones. Primary and secondary education and industrial schooling were expanded through the construction of schools, and the addition of 5,000 high school teachers to the State payroll. A scholarship program is presently under study. A research program, which was set up in 1960, is expected to start showing results in 1962.

Justice and Public Security

Existing State penitentiaries are overcrowded and the State is now constructing four penitentiaries, one of which was nearly completed by the end of 1961.

Police reorganization and mechanization were developed. Police forces in the municipality of São Paulo now have 1,200 vehicles as compared with 790 units in 1959.

Public Health

Special attention was given to rural and infectious diseases. Malaria is rapidly being eradicated; Chagas' disease and schistosomiasis are being controlled; and treatment of tuberculosis and leprosy is being intensified.

Labor

There were 960 strikes in São Paulo in 1961, against 954 in the preceding year, resulting in the loss of 3,165,140 man-hours of labor.

Electric Power

a. Paranapanema Valley (under supervision of Usinas Eléctricas do Paranapanema S. A. - USMSPA)

The Lucas Rogueira Garcez power plant at Salto Grande distributed 211,950,295 kilowatt-hours during 1961. The plant has an installed capacity of 68,000 kilowatts. Construction work on

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20 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM
 (Departmental and Foreign Service)

732.111/3-2862
 XR 033.3211
 XR 732.00

A-252 CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Department of State

FROM : USUN

SUBJECT: Brazil

REF :
 (1) Carlos Lacerda (Governor, Guanabara, Brazil) breakfasted with Ambassador Stevenson last week. During broad tour d'horizon, the following points were covered:

ACTION COPY

San Tiago
 (1) Foreign Minister ~~Antonio~~ Dantas: According to Lacerda, Dantas is not anti-US per se. Rather, he "despises" the democratic system, thinking it cumbersome and therefore inadequate to meet the needs of Latin American countries. Lacerda pointed out that Dantas was one of the first line intellectual leaders of the Green Shirt movement in Brazil in the early nineteen thirties. Lacerda described Dantas as very intelligent but handicapped by a deep conviction in his own intellectual superiority. Lacerda does not consider Dantas pro-Communist either, but said he admires the efficiency of the totalitarian system. Lacerda believes Dantas is firmly convinced that the democratic system is on the way out; therefore, he hopes to cast Brazil's lot with the wave of the future (USSR) rather than with "Caesar's Rome" (US).

(2) US attitudes towards Latin America: (a) Lacerda believes the Communists have been making very effective use of accusations of imperialism against the US. As a result, Lacerda feels the US becomes too timid and inhibited in its reactions to these accusations. He believes the US should meet the charge more squarely and trumpet far and wide what the US has done and is doing in and for Brazil. In this regard, Lacerda had highest praise for Ambassador Gordon, who Lacerda said, is most effective in countering Communist propagandists. In effect, Lacerda believes this is not the time for modesty

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Drafted by: CGParker:sm 3/28/62 Contents and Classification Approved by: [Signature]

Clearances: POLSEC [initials] COUNS [initials] Amb. Stevenson

1005

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on the part of the US because this modesty is misinterpreted by the Brazilian people who hear only Communist propaganda against the US.

(b) Lacerda thinks the US does not always distinguish clearly between its real friends and those who only pretend friendship. Lacerda did not elaborate, but we had the impression Lacerda in this regard was thinking primarily of himself.

(3) Janio Quadros: According to Lacerda, Quadros resigned in order to get around the increasingly hostile opposition. He thought in so doing, he would immediately be returned to office but with virtually dictatorial power. Lacerda said he was impressed by the very moderate reception Quadros received on his return to Brazil and more particularly by the general apathy towards his nation-wide TV broadcast several weeks ago. He thought Quadros would nonetheless try a comeback probably starting with running for the governorship of São Paulo.

(4) President Goulart: Lacerda thought Goulart had done far better than anyone could have expected. But he attributed this measure of success more to Goulart having surrounded himself with intelligent and able people rather than as a reflection of his own intelligence. Lacerda said he never sees Goulart and clearly does not regard him highly.

Comment: We have in the past found Lacerda's appraisal of the Brazilian scene for the most part accurate. We feel his judgment is somewhat hampered, however, by his blind personal ambition and constant warring with anyone holding the Presidency--the one office he clearly feels can be effectively held only by himself.

STEVENSON

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1006

Mr. Bouch UNCLASSIFIED For Department Use Only
 HANDLING INDICATOR
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH
 FROM : Amconsulate PORTO ALEGRE 72
 NO. 832-16/3-3062
 KR 732-00
 732-111

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. March 30, 1962
 DATE
 REF : Consulate's despatch No. 58, March 12, 1962

AC T I O N	I N F O	RM/R	REP	AF	ANA	EUR	FR	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IG	IDA
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REC'D		AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	DCB	USIA						
		4/5	5	9	3	3	8	7/5A	3					

SUBJECT: Governor Brizola Announces Plan to Expedite Agrarian Reform

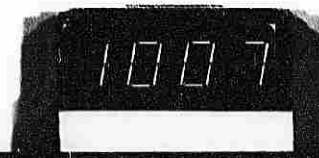
In connection with the plan of Governor and Mrs. Brizola to sell 1,000 hectares, or 40 percent of the total area comprising their estate, "Fazenda Pangaré" at Palmares, the Consulate reports additional developments on this and other agrarian reform measures which have appeared in the local press.

In the area of "Fazenda Pangaré" there is a farmers' association named "Bacopari". In accordance with recommendations made by the Executive Group for Agrarian Reform, Governor Brizola has now authorized this association to take over the above land and start the settlement of an agricultural community. This community is planned to consist of 25 families, each family to privately own 1 hectare for raising poultry and hogs, and 2.3 hectares for planting corn, black beans and rice. In addition, there will be an area for collective use, consisting of 25x35.7 hectares, adequate for planting rice and raising dairy cattle. This additional area will be divided into three parts, one-third of which will be planted to rice and two-thirds for raising dairy cattle and work animals.

The expenses to be incurred by the pilot plan are expected to amount to \$24,721,000.00 per year (about \$830,000.00 per family). Returns are estimated at \$1,300,000.00 per family, not including the vegetable garden, poultry and eggs. Each family will thus have a net income of over \$400,000.00 per year. It is also planned to have facilities such as cooperatives, groceries, medical assistance, schools, churches and water works.

The Secretary of Finance Gabriel Obino has been directed to prepare a survey to determine the number of landless farmers in Rio Grande do Sul, so that the State's pilot plan for agrarian reform can get under way. This survey, it is expected, will

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Page 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Dep. No. 72
From: SECRETARY AGRICULTURE

furnish the necessary information for putting into operation the "Rio Grande do Sul Agrarian Reform Institute". Secretary Obino has stated that this survey will prove that miserable living conditions exist in the interior of the State.

Due to a lack of adequate funds, Secretary of Agriculture João Caruso is of the opinion that no more than 12 settlement projects for landless farmers can be completed during Governor Brizola's remaining term of duty, which expires next January 31. Secretary Caruso has announced that 4 projects are slated for early completion, including the "Banhado do Colegio" in Itapoá; "Sarandi Farm" in Nonoai; "Pangaré Farm", "donated" by Governor Brizola in Palmares; and the land "donated" by President Goulart in Sao Luiz Gonzaga.

The circumstances which made the above farm lands available for landless farmers have been reported in previous despatches.

Myman Bloom
Myman Bloom
American Consul

cc.: Amembassy Rio
Counselor for Consular Affairs, Rio
Counselor for Political Affairs, Brasilia
Officer in Charge-Brazil Desk, Washington

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1008

W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

RG: 059

TAB #: 20

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Document Date: 30/03/62
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DESP 771

FR BRASILIA

TO STATE

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AIR POUCH HANDLING INDICATOR		OFFICIAL USE ONLY										For Department Use Only 123 Gordon, Lincoln XR 732.111 811.0032					
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH		261										May 8, 1962 <i>pm</i>					
FROM : Amcongen São Paulo		THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.										MAY 18 1962					
REF :												AID					
22 For Dept. Use Only	A C T I O N	I N F O	D E P T M E N T	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	11	
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REC'D		AIR		ARMY		CIA		NAVY		OCD		OSIA		NSA		3	

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation between Ambassador Gordon and the Governor of São Paulo concerning Alliance for Progress

Forwarded herewith is a memorandum of conversation between Ambassador Lincoln Gordon and Governor Carvalho Pinto at São Paulo on May 7, 1962.

Ambassador Gordon discussed a proposal to improve planning by the Brazilian Government in regard to the Alliance for Progress. Governor Carvalho agreed to support the proposal. He also emphasized his interest in rural development, and commented on ex-President Quadros' demagogic activities.

Daniel M. Braddock
Daniel M. Braddock
Minister Consul General

Enclosure: *BA*
Memo of Conversation.

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OFFICE SYMBOL		DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	



OFFICIAL USE ONLYPage 1 of 1
Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 261
From São Paulo

DATE: May 7, 1962

PLACE: Governor's Residence, São Paulo.

SUBJECT: Alliance for Progress; Jânio Quadros.

PARTICIPANTS: Prof. Lincoln GORDON, United States Ambassador to Brazil
Dr. Carlos Alberto Alves de CARVALHO PINTO, Governor of São Paulo
Scott C. LYON, American Consulate General, São Paulo

Copies To: Ambassador Gordon, American Embassy, Rio
ARA (1cc) by Pouch
INR (1cc) by Pouch

The half-hour meeting was informal and friendly. Governor Carvalho Pinto had a cold and appeared tired.

Ambassador Gordon outlined a proposal to improve planning by the Brazilian Government, to promote the goals of the Alliance for Progress, through a coordinating council to be headed by some man of political stature.

The Governor agreed on the necessity of improving and coordinating planning by some such means. He said he would talk to the President about it soon. (His manner of speaking gave the impression that he expected that his recommendations would carry weight with President Goulart.) He also indicated that he would discuss the matter with other governors.

The Governor mentioned projects already programmed by the Government of the State of São Paulo, which are hindered by lack of funds. He emphasized the importance of agricultural reform, including plans to resettle 10,000 farmers on small holdings of their own. Many of these, he said, would be from the Northeast of Brazil. They would bring relatives from the Northeast to join them. Some of these would go back to the Northeast, taking new ideas with them, thus spreading the concept of the reform. São Paulo, he said, being relatively advanced, is unusually well adapted for such pilot projects. The encouragement of small farmers is important to promote production of crops such as beans, which are now in short supply. Food supply is of special political importance in São Paulo, he said. Amazonas may lack bread for months without political repercussions, but let the city of São Paulo lack bread for two days and there is trouble.

The Governor discussed ex-President Jânio QUADROS in tones of pity. He said that Quadros has always been unstable. In

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Action

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CORRECTION ISSUED
5/27/62 5 P.M. DML

Control: 19196
Rec'd: May 25, 1962
6:51 P.M.

ARA
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FROM: Sao Paulo (CORRECTED COPY)

SS
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TO: Secretary of State

NO: 617, May 25, 1 P.M.

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INR

PRIORITY

ACTION RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 158 INFORMATION DEPARTMENT 617

RMR

Howard Mason of Anderson, Clayton and Cia told me last night he had received message for me from Adhemar Debarros through another American who is intimate friend of Adhemar. Debarros believes Sao Paulo gubernatorial race is between him and Janio Quadros, he counts out Jose Bonifacio and other candidates as without a chance. Believes he can win in race, but says he needs financial support and is asking us for it. Says he has always been good friend of US and that it obviously much better for us that he rather than Quadros win Governoreship.

I told Mason I would inform Ambassador and Department of this approach, but tentatively expressed belief we would not want to involve ourselves.

Comment: If we wanted to encourage anyone, it should be Jose Bonifacio. His chances appear to be diminishing but he should not be written off this early in campaign. As between pro-American corrupt Adhemar and unpredictable anti-American Janio any preference of ours would be a Hobson's choice.

①

DML

BRADDOCK

submitted by RMR

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Department of State

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NUMBERED

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Control: 19196
Rec'd: May 25, 1962
6:51 P.M.

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FROM: Sao Paulo
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 617, May 25, 1 P.M.

AC: [Signature]
INFO: [Signature]
RM/R FILES

correction issued

PRIORITY

ACTION RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 158 INFORMATION DEPARTMENT 617

Howard Mason of Anderson, Clayton and CIA told me last night he had received message for ~~me~~ *one from* Adhemar Debarros through another American who is intimate friend of Adhemar. Debarros believes Sao Paulo gubernatorial race is between him and Janio Quadros, he counts out Jose Bonifacio and other candidates as without a chance. Believes he can win in race, but says he needs financial support and is asking us for it. Says he has always been good friend of US and that it obviously much better for us that he rather than Quadros win Governorship.

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BRADDOCK

(#) Omission. Correction to follow.

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.00/5-2562

XR 732.111

FROM : Amembassy, Brasilia Office 954 NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. May 25, 1962 DATE

REF :

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REC'D 6-1-62				AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OSR	OMB	NSA					
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SUBJECT: Political Developments - Governor Leonel Brizzola and Ex-President Janio Quadros

Enclosed is a memorandum of conversation with Minister Nery Kurtz, recently resigned Assistant Attorney General and newly appointed Minister of the Supreme Electoral Court. The Department may find Justice Kurtz's comments on Rio Grande do Sul Governor Leonel Brizzola and ex-President Janio Quadros of interest. While Kurtz called Brizzola a demagogue and deprecated his importance, the reporting officer is not convinced the Justice thinks Brizzola is by any means all bad, but he was, nonetheless, genuinely concerned that Brizzola's most recent and violent anti-American diatribe made to Rio de Janeiro law students might be harmful to relations between the United States and Brazil.

Minister Kurtz has recently conferred with ex-President Janio Quadros and finds him still formidable politically, personally deteriorated from alcoholic over-indulgence and a grave potential danger to stability in Brazil.

In this connection it may be worth mentioning that New York Times correspondent Juan de Onis, after recent interviews with Brizzola, Mayor Arraes of Recife and leftist supporters of Quadros, has reached the conclusion that they have little hope of influencing the October election but expect that social and economic conditions will deteriorate thereafter and expect to take advantage of that deterioration for their own advantage. They apparently are convinced they are riding a revolutionary wave (whether together or separately,

FRaine/jhm

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FORM 5-61 FS-439

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DATE OF ACTION

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10 14

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Page 2
Despatch 954
Brasilia Office

he was not certain) which cannot be stopped and which they intend to hurry along as best they can.

For the Ambassador:

Philip Raine
Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Enclosure: *Vol. m. m.*

Memorandum of Conversation
dated May 24, 1962.

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil; Amb/DCM, Service
Attachés, USIS, Econ, Pol I--(5), Labor, CF (3), Pol II,
Brasilia (5).

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Department of State

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Classification

Mar 20 6 00 PM '32

SENT TO: Embassy, RIO DE JANEIRO

3430

REPEAT: AnConsulate General, SAO PAULO

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Ref SAO PAULO 617 sent Rio 158

Department agrees it undesirable give any encouragement or support Adhemar de Barros in Sao Paulo gubernatorial race.

RISK

NR-73200

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Rio de Janeiro - 3430
1732
11/5-2882

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Reviewed: [Signature] Date: [Blank]
Checked: [Signature] Date: [Blank]

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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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TAB #: 21

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FOIA RETRIEVAL #: 949515 01583 00021

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732-1116-2162
XR 732-00
872-00

FROM : AMCONSUL, Belo Horizonte

36
NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

June 21, 1962
DATE

REF : -

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SUBJECT: THE ARAIA CONFERENCE OF STATE GOVERNORS

After a couple of postponements, the State Governors met at Araxá, western Minas Gerais, on June 8-10 to discuss economic and political problems of nationwide import. The Conference was promoted by Governor Magalhães PINTO of Minas Gerais and, the Consulate is informed, had the complete support of President João GOULART.

Although the President was not present at the Conference, he sent a representative. Of the 21 Governors, 18 were personally present, and the other three --those of Espírito Santo, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul -- were represented.

The Governor of Espírito Santo was absent for genuine reasons of health. Governor BRIZOLA, of Rio Grande do Sul, is said to have decided not to go to the Conference in order not to get entangled with Guanabara's Governor Carlos LACERDA, an adversary he apparently fears. As it turned out, Governor Brizola's representative, his ultra-nationalist Secretary of the Interior Brochado da ROCHA, got into a heated argument with Governor Lacerda over the question of whether Communism or Fascism posed the greatest danger to the country. Governor Lacerda argued that the Conference should emphasize the danger of Communist subversion, and Brochado contended that on the contrary Fascism should receive the emphasis. The question was finally resolved in typical fashion by Governor Magalhães Pinto who proposed the inclusion of both anti-Communist and anti-Fascist resolutions and suggested that the emphasis should be on the need for basic reforms.

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Political Section "
Brasilia Office

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
JUN 28 1962

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Enc. No.
Disp. No. 36
From Belo Horizonte

The absence from the meeting of São Paulo's Governor Carvalho PINTO is reported to have been motivated by the fear that his presence at the Conference would tend to deflect the spotlight from his electoral campaigning since by and large the issues to be debated there coincided with his own.

1. Purposes of the Meeting

Aside from the personal motivations on the part of the main protagonists, the Conference was animated by a desire to: 1) focus the weight of public opinion on the urgent need to find solutions for the present economic and political crisis; 2) compel the Federal Government to move forward from its static position; and 3) sharpen the issues for the electoral campaign. The bulk of the Conference was taken up with the discussion of economic and political proposals leading to the formulation of recommendations to the Federal Government for their enactment. Most of them dealt with basic reforms in the country's economic, political, and administrative institutions and policies.

The outline of a National Emergency Plan, the main purpose of which will be the procurement and control of food supplies for the population, was proposed by Governor Magalhães Pinto and approved by the Governors. As was the case with the recommendations, the implementation of this plan was left up to the central government. Implicit in these recommendations was the requirement or expectation of increased responsibility and rights for the states.

2. Recommendations on Basic Reforms

Following is a summary of the main recommendations made by the Conference:

- 1) Control of inflation as a fundamental prerequisite to the restoration of normalcy. Reforms are virtually impossible if inflation is not brought under control;
- 2) Electoral reform to institute the single ballot for all elections, circumvent government and economic influence in elections, and mechanize balloting procedures;
- 3) The political party system to adopt primary elections for elective executive offices, and the selection of candidates to be made under the direction of the electoral tribunals, which will watch over party finances. The existence of a party is to depend on its ability to elect a specified minimum number of Federal deputies;
- 4) Agrarian reform policy to be designed so as to guarantee an adequate return to the farmer and better living conditions to the worker. While the central government is to be the policy-making body, the state will implement that policy. Agrarian reform is to extend to the rural worker, after necessary adaptations, the labor legislation that applies to the urban labor force. Land is to be made available to the worker, through expropriation if necessary, with compensation provided in the form of national bonds and shares in public

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utilities or mixed-economy enterprises;

- 5) Banking reform to be designed chiefly for economic development and the increase of agricultural and industrial production;
- 6) Urban reform to establish a National Housing Fund and create a financial market for the construction of housing, financing resources to come from federal, state, government semi-autonomous, and private organizations;
- 7) Tax reform to bring about an increase in the Union's revenues by standardizing the taxation system throughout the country, combatting tax evasion, and doing away with special tax privileges;
- 8) Administrative reform to distinguish between the policy-making, planning, and controlling functions of the central government and the implementation and executive functions of the organizations at the state level. These organizations must be given ample delegation of powers to make local decisions;
- 9) Educational reform to depart from the principle that money spent in the elimination of illiteracy, the construction of schools, and the preparation of teachers is to be considered an economic investment of the first priority in making up the national, state, and municipal budgets. Within three years a plan must be worked out for the teaching of technical and professional skills to raise in short order the level of skilled and specialized labor;
- 10) Profits remittances abroad to be regulated through an investment code aimed at the protection of the country's economy and security;
- 11) Development plans to be coordinated between the central and state governments, with the state being made responsible for the local implementation of the plans. The central government would have to reach an understanding with the state before decreasing any economy measures regarding the execution of those plans;
- 12) Profit sharing by employees to be made effective, and the possibility that this sharing might take the form of stock ownership in the employing firm to be examined;
- 13) Public services to be placed under the direction of enterprises created and controlled by the State whenever necessary, and owners as well as other private persons may participate in the financing; and
- 14) Financial support and economic development programs as applied in the Northeast to be extended to the drought area that encompasses parts of northern Minas Gerais and southern Bahia states.

The Conference sent these recommendations to the Council of Ministers with the "suggestion" that they be forwarded without delay to the Parliament to be voted on immediately.

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3. The National Emergency Plan

The National Emergency Plan was designed and proposed by Governor Magalhães Pinto. Although this plan shares the characteristic vagueness of the other recommendations, it reflects the severity of the effects that the current shortage and exorbitantly high prices of basic foodstuffs are having on living conditions among the lower classes. In keeping with its genesis, the plan's main objective is the acquisition of staple foods, through central and state government organizations, to feed the urban population. The plan, however, envisages other objectives, such as acquisition of seeds, control of prices of medicines, scholarship grants in secondary education, and financing of consumers cooperatives and truck farming.

The plan would be financed through a special emergency fund by moneys from SUMOC, the federal regulatory money and credit agency; from FL-480 wheat; coffee funds; and possibly foreign sources. SUMOC's share would be made possible by raising from 22 percent to 28 percent the amount of compulsory reserves the banks must maintain with that agency. The wheat share would come from the portion of the wheat fund that has not yet been allocated.

The plan would be directed by a committee composed of the President of the Republic and three other nationally prominent members of recognized professional competence. The plan would be executed in accord with directives laid down by the federal planning organization known as COPLAN, but their implementation in each state would in general be the responsibility of technical organizations directly appointed by the Governor. COPLAN will presumably spell out, within 45 days from the end of the Conference, the technical details, areas of application, and a system of priorities.

4. Governor Magalhães Pinto's Position in Relation to Some Political Views Expressed at the Conference

Among the suggestions and views expressed at the Conference two in particular have immediate relevancy in connection with Governor Magalhães Pinto. One was the suggestion addressed to the President of the Republic that his choice of a prime minister fall on a man of national prominence, commanding a wide following. The other was the Conference's decision to press for an early plebiscite on the form of government to be adopted in Brazil.

Although the Governor has denied having discussed with President Goulart possible candidates for prime minister at a lengthy meeting between the two men on the eve of the Conference, the Consulate has learned that the Governor was informed early of the President's choice of San Tiago DANTAS for prime minister and was much upset by the selection. While the Governor enjoys friendly personal relations with Foreign Minister Dantas, he apparently feels that the Foreign Minister does not have that broad national support that the Araxá Conference thought a necessary prerequisite for the position of prime minister.

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From Belo Horizonte

In the matter of the Conference's decision to urge a plebiscite on the form of government to be adopted by the country, the Governor made a revealing statement on television on his return from Araxá. The statement was to the effect that although he had always favored a parliamentary form of government, he had proposed in accord with the other Governors a return to an "attenuated presidentialism" because of the inefficiency of the present Cabinet. Despite the Governor's repeated protestations that he has always favored parliamentarism, these protestations do not sound very convincing, and people close to him say that actually he does not believe in the adaptability of the parliamentary form of government in Brazil. The impression was gained from the Governor's television interview that, in fact, the decision of the Conference to press for an early plebiscite was reached only after Governor Magalhães Pinto's original proposal had encountered stronger opposition than had been foreseen.

5. An Evaluation

Although by and large the Araxá Conference was the brain child of Governor Magalhães Pinto, the evidence is clear that the Conference never caught the public imagination in his own State and was never regarded as more than a costly and futile political show. Much if not most of the publicity connected with the meeting was self-generated. Of the very few editorials that have appeared in the local press, one at least is known to have been written by the Governor's personal secretary for publication in the main daily in Belo Horizonte when it was seen that publicity on the Conference was virtually nonexistent. Reporters were not permitted at most of the Conference's sessions, and the bulk of the material published in the newspapers in Minas Gerais was copied verbatim from official handouts.

This indifference on the part of the public and molders of public opinion contrasts sharply with the stark reality of the economic and social situation, which after all was the ostensible motivation for the Conference. The prevailing skepticism stems from the belief that the Conference could not and did not give the Governors powers to improve the situation which they did not previously have. In the general view, what the Governors did was to recommend to the Federal Government action which everybody feels cannot or will not be taken by an Administration and legislature on their way out. An important additional ingredient in this widespread attitude of indifference toward the Conference is the knowledge that the Governors did not say anything that was not known to the Federal Government or that would remove those political difficulties which have until now impeded Federal action. The consensus is that the Araxá meeting was a publicity stunt to enhance Governor Magalhães Pinto's political future. The decision of the Conference to perpetuate itself as an organization by holding annual meetings in the future is not interpreted as a guarantee of long life.

There is in all likelihood an element of truth in the view that the main purpose of the Araxá meeting was to advance the Governor's political future. He is known to entertain Presidential ambitions and has given many indications in recent times of wanting to build himself up as a national figure. There

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Disp. No. 36
From Belo Horizonte

is no doubting, however, that the Governor is genuinely worried about the possible consequences of the present critical economic and social situation in terms of its revolutionary and disruptive effects on the nation's democratic structure. In promoting the Governors' Conference he very likely wanted, along with the advancement of personal political ambitions, to re-emphasize the urgent need of social reform as an alternative to totalitarian solutions. The Conference must have seemed like a good instrument to dramatize the issues on which he intends to conduct the electoral campaign; the need for basic reforms and a strong but democratic government to carry them out.

Edmund A. da Silveira
Edmund A. da Silveira,
American Consul

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE *Cpm*

FROM : Am Consulate CURITIBA DATE: July 10, 1962

SUBJECT : BRAZILIAN ELECTION REPORT No. 4 - COURTESY CALL
OF GOVERNOR CELSO RAMOS OF SANTA CATARINA BY
CONSUL ARTHUR W. FELDMAN ON JULY 2, 1962 IN
REF : FLORIANOPOLIS.

The Governor, recuperating from the grippe, spoke at length about some of the problems of Santa Catarina and of Brazil.

Concerning Santa Catarina, he stated that until most recently, the state government owed no money to the Bank of Brazil. However, since the economic and social development of the state is placing a greater burden on its finances, he is now seeking outside financial assistance for such projects as increasing the electric power potential for industrial areas, extending rural electrification, improving potable water and sanitary services, expanding educational facilities and stimulating colonization. The Governor stated that he has submitted several of these projects to the Federal Government for consideration under the Alliance for Progress. He was very pleased with the visit of Mr. Hayward G. Lafferty, AID technician, who in June visited several cities to advise in the preparation of their projects for improved water supply under an agreement recently signed for U. S. technical and financial assistance in such projects as part of the Alliance for Progress.

The Governor commented that a German technician was also visiting Santa Catarina to study projects for experimental agricultural schools. This assistance is part of the loan package now under consideration by the German Government and the GOB.

cc: Brazilian Desk Officer, Washington (1) Governor
Robert W. Dean, AmEmbassy, Rio (1)
AmEmbassy, Brasilia (1)

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Drafted by: Arthur W. Feldman

Contents and Classification Approved by:

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Governor Celso Ramos told of his great interest in colonization and that he is negotiating to bring one hundred Japanese families into the state to help diversify agricultural production. At present, there are fifty Japanese families settled in Santa Catarina and they are working out nicely. He said that about 80% of the people who have settled in the western and southern part of the state came from Rio Grande do Sul where they were unable to expand their agricultural operations.

He expressed his worry over wheat production and is actively seeking a more resistant grain which would do better in this climate.

The Governor stated that it is a mistake, in his opinion, for the GOB to concentrate its efforts on the Northeast. He believes that by strengthening the economy of the other states as well that they in turn could help the stricken areas. As an ex-President of the Federation of Industries for Santa Catarina, he said that that organization did help the Northeast states in various ways but he did not go into details.

He was extremely pleased that San Tiago Dantas was unsuccessful in becoming Prime Minister. He also stated that it was a very good move for the U. S. to assist Governor Lacerda in his social and economic projects since he considers Rio to be the spiritual center of Brazil.

The Governor commented that Brazilian businessmen and industrialists would have to show their employees more enlightened treatment in regard to working conditions and wages. He cited himself as an industrialist who always treated his employees generously. He has always given them an additional month's salary per year and has advocated such a policy for others to follow.

The Governor stated that he would like to accept the leader grant which had been offered him in 1960 but that he could not do so much before the end of 1962. He explained Dr. Doutel de Andrade, the Vice Governor, was on leave to conduct his campaign to be reelected Federal Deputy and that in any case Dr. de Andrade was not one whom he wants to leave in control. He also stated that there was no one else who could take over at this time. Governor Celso Ramos said that he considers himself a moderating influence on the election

campaign

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

FROM : Amconsul, BELEM, PARA, BRAZIL

DATE: August 2nd, 1962

SUBJECT: Official Visit of Goias Governor to Belem, Para

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
AUG 13 1962

REF : -

On June 19, 1962, the state governor of Goias, Lt. Col. Mauro Borges Teixeira, arrived in Belem for a four-day official visit. The invitation was made by Para governor, Dr. Aurelio Correa do Carmo, at the time of the governors meeting at Araxa, Minas Gerais, early in June. The purpose of this visit was to discuss the plans for the economic development of the Tocantins-Araguaia region.

A meeting was held at the headquarters of the Para state highway department, presided over by both governors and attended by federal and state authorities, deputies, councilmen, industrialists, businessmen and representatives of labor. The speeches of both governors at that meeting called the attention of the audience to the almost complete neglect of the Amazon Valley on the part of the federal government. Taking this into consideration and in the belief that the SPVEA (Superintendency of the Amazon Economic Development Plan) will not be able to give proper attention and assistance to a big undertaking such as the development of the Tocantins-Araguaia region, with the necessary urgency that the case requires, it was agreed by the governors of Para, Goias and Mato Grosso that the organization of the Comissao Interestadual do Vale do Araguaia e Tocantins - CIVAT (Interstate Committee of the Araguaia and Tocantins Valley) should coordinate the studies and projects concerning the problems of that area. It was further emphasized by the governors of Para and Goias that these states cannot await action of the federal government on their problems when an urgent solution is imperative.

The CIVAT's plans covers the following: the better use of the hydro-electric potential and natural resources of the Tocantins-Araguaia river.

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river complex through projects of short and long term; the free navigation of the Tocantins river permitting the flow of production through the port of Belem; better use of the mineral resources such as nickel, pit-coal, calcareous, and manganese; the development of babaçu which constitutes one of the most promising sources of wealth for the states of Goiás, Maranhão, and Pará.

Also emphasized was the possible increasing importance of the port of Belem in consequence of the free navigation of the Tocantins river. Approximately a million tons of export products and another million tons of imported merchandise will be passing through the port of this city, annually.

The GIVAT's documentation was dated and signed at the Araxá governor's meeting by Pará, Goiás, and Mato Grosso governors and will be submitted to the legislative assemblies of those states.

Governor Mauro Borges Teixeira made it clear that, in undertaking such an important enterprise, the governors of the Amazon Valley will not hesitate to request the assistance of the Alliance for Progress and/or of the communist countries. He added that with good plans and programs the GIVAT will be able to transform the Tocantins-Araguaia valley in a most promising economic area.


Edward J. Holway, Jr.
American Consul

cc: Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro
Amembassy, Brasilia

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8/19/62, 5:31 a.m.

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Rec'd: August 16, 1962

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro **CORRECTED COPY**

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 401, August 16, Noon

Following from Brasilia

Governors Conference opened here yesterday afternoon with all but two Brazil's 21 Governors in attendance. Addressing inaugural session President Goulart claimed (twice) conference had "neither political orientation nor objectives." Stressed willingness Presidency and Council Ministers cooperate with governors in solving "national problems" and asserted agricultural production and food distribution are most pressing such problems. Speaking for Governors Bahia's Juracy Magalhaes made similarly mild reply. Subsequent conference work has consisted establishment committees on Agricultural and food problems and on federal aid to states. Discordant notes include Carlos Lacerda speech (followed later in day by Lacerda walk-out although leaving representative behind) asserting solution present problems impossible unless inflation brought under control and attempt (squashed by Prime Minister Brochado da Rocha who acting as conference chairman) on part Acting Rio Governor Carvalho Janoti introduced resolution in support Council's request for Congressional delegation special legislative powers. Janoti (who apparently attempting extract maximum personal publicity via grandstand plays) has reportedly also proposed expropriation AMPORP facilities in Rio state

GORDON

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Control: 12698

Rec'd: August 16, 1962

10:43 p.m.

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 401, August 16, Noon

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Following from Brasilia

Governors Conference opened here yesterday afternoon with all but two Brazil's 21 Governors in attendance. Addressing inaugural session President Goulart claimed (twice) conference had "neither political orientation nor objectives." Stressed willingness Presidency and Council Ministers cooperate with governors in solving "national problems" and asserted agricultural production and food distribution are most pressing such problems. Speaking for Governors Bahia's Juracy Magalhaes made similarly mild reply. Subsequent conference work has consisted establishment committees on Agricultural and food problems and on federal aid to states. Discordant notes include Carlos Lacerda speech (followed later in day by Lacerda walk-out although leaving representative behind) asserting solution present problems impossible unless inflation brought under control and attempt ~~was~~ (squashed by Prime Minister Brochado da Rocha who acting as conference chairman). On part Acting Rio Governor Carvalho Janoti introduced resolution in support Council's request for Congressional delegation special legislative powers. Janoti (who apparently attempting extract maximum personal publicity via grandstand plays) has reportedly also proposed expropriation AMFORP facilities in Rio state.

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM : Amcongen SÃO PAULO

DATE: August 31, 1962

SUBJECT : Politicians' Assessments of Gubernatorial Race

REF :

Enclosed are two memoranda of conversations recently held between a Consulate General political officer and São Paulo politicians. They are especially interesting because the politicians were articulate, informed, and apparently not overly influenced by wishful thinking; both believed that their chosen gubernatorial candidate was running last. Opinions of this sort are probably the most valuable analytic tools available to the Consulate General, especially since in this case no useful electoral polls are available. The conversations almost entirely confirmed assessments Consulate General officers have received from other independent and enlightened sources, reinforcing the following theses (which have been reported in the Weekly Summary series and in Despatch 321 of June 27).

If the election could be held right now, Jânio QUADROS would probably be the gamblers' favorite, with Adhemar de BARROS running him close odds. But the date is October 7, and political newcomer José Bonifácio Coutinho Nogueira has a good chance of moving up by then. It stands to reason that he, a new face, will profit more than his well-known adversaries from a long campaign. He also has the most money, the biggest machine, the best lieutenants, and the backing of the government which most Paulistas consider by far the best ever. Many observers believe that these factors are potentially capable of offsetting his inexperience, and they guess that the scandals which taint his opponents may compensate for José Bonifácio's lack of personal appeal.

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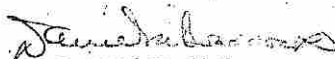
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The numerous politicians supporting José Bonifácio may also be swayed by a less tangible force: a certain limited faith in human nature. São Paulo politicians are usually the opposite of naive in this respect, but they point out -- correctly -- that their public has lately shown a surprising knack for electing the best man, José Bonifácio is the best man. Or, for the gloomy, he is the "least worst."

Both of the informants in the enclosed memoranda agreed on the possibility of radical changes in the anti-Quadros candidates, with the best chance being that José Bonifácio might buy out Adhemar. This and other points agreed on by the politicians tally with the information the Consulate General has reported previously. Barring major changes, the election continues to look like a very close one to most observers, with the balance of votes probably in the hands of the still undecided voters.

Both of the informants, incidentally, also gave articulate expression to the prevailing Paulista view that President GOULART is an obstacle to the Alliance for Progress.



Daniel M. Braddock
Minister Consul General

Enclosures: *H*

1. Memorandum of Conversation August 16, 1962
2. Memorandum of Conversation August 27, 1962

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A-56 UNCLASSIFIED										FOR REUSE ONLY	
TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE										HANDLING INDICATOR <i>gm</i>	
INFO: RIO DE JANEIRO											
FROM : Amcon SAO PAULO										DATE: September 12, 1962	
SUBJECT: Sao Paulo Plan of Action - Governor Carvalho Pinto Summarizes Accomplishments											
REF: CERP, D-18; Congen despatch 34 of July 28, 1959.											
SUMMARY											
<p>Highway paving was one of the most successful parts of Governor Carlos Alberto CARVALHO PINTO's "Plan of Action," which is now completed. The State's total mileage of paved roads is now nearly double what it was four years ago. Goals under the Plan of Action for expanding the water and sewage systems in the city of São Paulo were also met. Although school construction lagged behind the goals, the school program was nevertheless carried forward to the extent that this year for the first time in the State's history no children presented for enrollment in grade schools were turned away for lack of classroom space. In various other sectors, rapidly rising construction costs forced some curtailment of programs, but in spite of this there appears to have been overinvestment in facilities for storing farm products. By and large, however, the Carvalho Pinto administration carried to completion a substantial number of useful public works. According to one informed estimate, total investments under the Plan of Action may have amounted to around 130 billion cruzeiros instead of the 100 billion originally planned, but no official statement of total costs has yet been made.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Governor Carlos Alberto Carvalho Pinto publicly announced via television on September 3, 1962, that his 100 billion cruzeiro Plan of Action is completed and cited statistics to show what was accomplished. His summation of the principal results of the Plan of Action was in the context of a political speech designed to win votes for José Bonifácio</p>											
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Sao Paulo

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and
Coutinho NOGUEIRA as his successor, covered, inter alia, the following topics:

PAVED HIGHWAYS - The Plan of Action established the goal of an additional 3,000 kilometers of paved highways. In his speech Governor Carvalho Pinto said that 2,733 kilometers have now been completed, with an additional 1,276 kilometers still under construction.

Comment: Practically all of the State's paved highways have been built since 1946. By the end of 1958 there were approximately 3,000 kilometers of paved roads, and the Carvalho Pinto administration's accomplishment of approximately doubling that figure is probably its major realization. Some twenty percent of the total expenditures programed under the Plan of Action was allocated to highways, a larger apportionment than was made to any other single activity (See Congen A-3 of July 6, 1962.)

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS - The Plan of Action established the goal of an additional 7,000 elementary school classrooms (some 7,500 existed at that time) which could accommodate 560,000 students in two shifts of four hours each, and 1,100 secondary school classrooms. The Governor said that some 3,500 of the elementary classrooms had been completed, and that the rest were now under construction; and that 979 high school classrooms were completed, with 808 more nearing completion.

Comment: Although half of the projected elementary school classrooms are not yet completed, the school program appears to rank after highway paving as a basic accomplishment of the Plan of Action. The Governor said that this year for the first time no children presented for enrollment in public elementary schools were rejected for lack of classroom space. Such rejections are reportedly common in nearly all other states of Brazil.

HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS - After citing the continued development of the hydroelectric generating capacity on the Parapanema, Tietê, and Pardo Rivers by the State-controlled corporations of Usinas Elétricas de Parapanema - USELPA and Companhia Hidroelétrica de Rio Pardo - CHERP (see Congen Despatch 300 of June 12, 1962), Governor Carvalho Pinto gave special emphasis to the work in progress on the Urubupunga projects of the State-controlled Centrais Elétricas de Urubupunga - CELUSA (Congen A-10 of July 18, 1962). He said that only two hydroelectric projects in the world, one in the Soviet Union and the other in Africa, compare in size with Urubupunga.

Comment: Urubupunga is the major single development project of the Carvalho Pinto administration. Construction is

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

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NO. _____ HANDLING INDICATOR _____

TO : Department of State *Opn*

INFO: RFB DE CARREIRO, BRASILIA

FROM : Amconsul RECIFE DATE: September 13, 1962

SUBJECT: Elections: Pernambuco Governatorial Race:
Miguel Arraes' Stock Admitted to Be Low

REF :

In a conversation on September 11 between an officer of the Consulate General and a Recife newspaperman who works with MESSEUR ARRAGES' campaign headquarters, the latter admitted with surprising candor that Arraes' race for the governorship is faltering. His remarks (see enclosure) are especially significant, coming as they do from a person who is closely tied in with the Arraes camp, who has a very real stake in seeing Arraes win (he wants a job), and who has on all previous occasions exuded absolute confidence in Arraes' victory. This is the first admission the Consulate General has received from a member of the Arraes forces that the mayor's chances in the October 7 elections are no longer good. As such it marks a significant turning point.

Also of marked interest were comments made by the newsman indicating that there is no love lost between Arraes and PTB senatorial candidate JOSE EMIRIO DE MORAES (a fact long rumored), and, further, that Emirio de Moraes is not helping Arraes as much financially as he had promised, or as much as the latter would like.

D. Eugene Delgado-Arias
D. Eugene Delgado-Arias
American Consul General

Enclosure: *MS*
1. Memorandum of Conversation

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Page 1
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ON 08-26
BY SP-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: American Consulate General, Recife Date: September 11, 1948

Re: Mr. Miguel Arraes' Declining Political Status

Participants: Chimojane Cruz, Assistant Editor of Alfama News, active member in Arraes' political campaign and until three weeks ago Assistant Editor of the Alfama publication for the region.

Agas C. Smith, Vice Consul

Mr. Cruz called at the Consulate General on September 11 asking that his father, Miguel Arraes, planned to run a second edition during President Kennedy's visit in Recife. He requested that the Consulate General furnish data with biographic information, photographs of the presidential family, etc.

After agreeing to provide such material, if available, the reporting officer asked Cruz how Arraes' campaign was progressing. On every previous occasion Cruz has been extremely enthusiastic, confident, and only too willing to tell anyone who would listen that Arraes was a sure winner. This time, however, he could only shake his head and admit that things were going poorly indeed. The problem, he complained, was that the Arraes forces could not compete with the massed phalanx of wealth in the Cleofas camp. He depicted Arraes as an honest, poverty-stricken candidate who was being snowed under by the piles of money "irresponsible landowners" and "reactionary industrialists" were spending on the Cleofas campaign.

The reporting officer pointed out that Arraes had millionaire industrialists in his camp too, e.g. Jose Emirio de Moraes, who were also spending millions of cruzeiros on the electoral race.

Cruz replied, "Yes, Emirio de Moraes is unsavory and it's too bad that for political reasons a man like Arraes has to put up with him. It's true that he is spending lots of money,

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Department of State

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FROM: Sao Paulo

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TO: Secretary of State

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RMR

NO: 61, October 5, Noon.

PRIORITY.

ACTION DEPARTMENT 61, RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 31, BRASILIA 7.

Three way governorship race continues look freakishly close on election eve. Observers recall no precedent in recent Sao Paulo history. Jose Bonifacio has seized initiative in past week, almost eliminating Janios small apparent lead. Adhema continues strong, slightly helped by Kubitschek's open support. Consulate General still thinks likely that vote differences, if within one or two percent, will be resolved in Bonifacio's favor by dishonest count. But factors such as bad weather, sudden resolution of large numbers undecided voters, or confusion with new ballot could still throw small but decisive lead to any of three candidates at last moment.

BRADDOCK

mbk

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
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Brazilian desk has learned that Gov. Magalhaes Pinto will not be coming to US until after 1/6/63. RM/R

Therefore, withdrew request from White House (called Polly Yates 11/13). amp

16862

File

Original memo received back from W.H. + passed to ARA 11/15/62

add

OCT 12 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

THE WHITE HOUSE

RM/R

FILE

Subject: Request for Appointment for Governor Magalhaes Pinto, of the Brazilian State of Minas Gerais.

Governor Jose de Magalhaes Pinto of the Brazilian State of Minas Gerais will be in Washington during the latter part of October under the auspices of the Department's educational exchange program. He has indicated that from his viewpoint, his chief purpose in accepting our invitation was to have an opportunity to meet President Kennedy.

Magalhaes Pinto is a former president of the conservative but influential Brazilian Democratic Union (UDU), one of Brazil's three major political parties. His term of office as Governor of Brazil's second most populous state (from 1958) after the change in Government as a result of the current election, he will remain as Brazil's most influential Governor. He has shown great interest in the Alliance for Progress and is desirous of promoting projects in his state.

Secretary Underhill has strongly supported the Governor's request for an appointment to meet the President.

The Department believes it would be in the U. S. interest for the President to receive Governor Magalhaes Pinto for a short courtesy call and recommend that he do so at the earliest possible date.

B. HENT
William E. Underhill
Executive Secretary

732. 11/10-1262

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TO : Department of State

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION
BRANCH

FROM : Amcogen SAO PAULO

DATE: October 26, 1962

SUBJECT: Conversations with Adhemar de Barros

REF :

Enclosed are two memoranda of conversations reflecting views of São Paulo Governor-elect Adhemar de Barros as expressed to 1) Vicente Ribeiro, a Brazilian businessman who reported his conversation to the Consul General and 2) three officers of the Consulate General who called on Adhemar today.

Daniel Braddock
Daniel Braddock
Minister Consul General

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NO. HANDLING INDICATOR
TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE 102 NOV 2 AM 8 59
INFO: RIO DE JANEIRO, BRASILIA

FROM : Amconsul RECIFE DATE: October 29, 1962
SUBJECT: Probable Immediate Impact of Arraes Victory on Pernambuco Economy.
REF:

Reaction among Pernambuco business and industrial circles to MIGUEL ARRAES' victory in the gubernatorial elections varies from near panic to watchful waiting, with the latter being the most general. Many wealthy usineiros are talking of selling everything they own and leaving the state. Some have already started depositing as much hard currency as possible in foreign banks. Another group of usineiros and businessmen seem to be reacting more positively than those who talk of leaving, saying instead that they plan to remain in Pernambuco, to hold on to their interests and to work actively against Miguel Arraes. By far the most general reaction so far, however, is one of distrust and caution tempered by an unwillingness to take any drastic measures until the attitude and objectives which are to characterize the Arraes administration become clear.

Thus, while the general line of immediate reaction may result in some exodus of capital, it is more likely that its most pronounced manifestation will be in a very sharp drop in new investments of any kind. Aside from a certain percentage of usineiros, most businessmen do not seem to be moving to transfer existing capital investments to other areas at this time. They do, however, contemplate holding off on increasing present investments or entering into new ventures until such time as they may feel more confidence in Arraes' intentions. For example, BACARDI International's new plant here has been so successful that the company planned to nearly double the plant's capitalization, and, in so doing, also its production. Such plans were predicated on a CLEOFAS victory, however, and have now apparently been cancelled. Too, it is most unlikely now that

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Amconsul RECIFE
No. A-39

Willys Overland will choose Pernambuco as the site for its big new plant, as had been hoped.

Investment growth has never been very marked in Pernambuco anyway and thus a fall off in private capital inflow will not have an effect at once immediate and disastrous on the state's economy. If continued over a more extended period of time, of course, it will quite decidedly retard the state's industrialization and further discourage business. Moreover, a reduction in new investments is, or will be, particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that investments were just beginning to pick up. Between June of 1961 and June of 1962 capital investments resulting from the registration of new firms in Pernambuco averaged only CR \$63 million monthly.** During the past three months--July, August and September--the monthly average jumped to CR \$110 million, with CR \$125 million having been registered in August, a month in which all indications pointed to a Cleofas victory. Other factors contributing to the increase were article 34 of the SUDENE Law and tax reductions also offered by the State Government. During the last week in September and the first week in October, however, growing discouragement in the Cleofas camp, and general pre-election jitters prompted a sharp drop in both new registrations and investments, and also in recapitalizations. This slump can be expected to continue at least for the next few months. Whether or not it continues after that time or proves only a passing phase will depend upon Arraes' success in reassuring business (at least Brazilian business interests), and,--though perhaps only as a temporary tactic--in creating an image of himself as moderate reformer. It seems likely that this will be one of his first moves. Indeed, he has already issued a statement assuring business that private enterprise will be respected. Some businessmen have expressed themselves as slightly encouraged. For the time being, however, most can be expected to proceed with extreme caution.

**Figures reported by First National City Bank of New York

D. Eugene Delgado-Arias
D. Eugene Delgado-Arias
American Consul General

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NO. 1962 NOV 9 AM 8 39

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INFO: RIO DE JANEIRO, BRASILIA
 RM/AN ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

FROM : Ancensul RECIFE

DATE: November 1, 1962

SUBJECT: In First Post-Election Press Interview Governor-elect Miguel Arraes Says Pernambuco Will Not Deal With Alliance for Progress.

Governor-elect MIGUEL ARRAES held his first post-election meeting with the press on Saturday, October 27. The interview covered a variety of subjects, ranging from public housing in Recife to the forthcoming plebiscite to the blockade of Cuba, and was well attended by local journalists, journalists from other states in Brazil, and even several foreign television and newspaper reporters.

Those who had expected Arraes to utilize this initial meeting with the press to make a conciliatory approach to the forces that opposed his election and fear his rule were proven mistaken. A vague and platitudinous prepared statement issued at the beginning of the conference contained little that would further antagonize his opponents, but in his extemporaneous replies to questions Arraes betrayed a line of thought which is certainly extreme leftist-nationalist and on several issues closely parallels the Communist position. On foreign investment, for example, Arraes promised to greet with open arms those foreign concerns "that come to form part of the region's economy without the remittance of profits abroad." On the organization of rural workers, he gave equal weight to the rural syndicates sponsored by the Church and the "traditional Ligas Camponesas." On the solution of agrarian problems, Arraes called for the elimination of the middleman, implying that this function would be assumed by the State. Possibly the most significant portion of the

Enclosure: *W*

Selected Excerpts of Governor-elect Arraes Press Conference of October 27, 1962.

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Page 2
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Amconsul RECIFE

interview was his reply to a question concerning his education policy, in which he promised to expand the activities of the Communist-front Movimento de Cultura Popular over the entire state. Finally, his answer to a question concerning the visit of President KENNEDY was correct but decidedly cool.

From the point of view of immediate United States interests, the interview is most important for what Arraes had to say on the subject of the Alliance for Progress and Pernambuco's future participation in the Alliance. Declaring the SAMPAIO administration housing project, one in which USAID and the IBD are cooperating, to be "totally wrong and demagogic," Arraes stated that his government would deal with the Alliance only through SUDENE and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Pernambuco's outstanding Alliance agreements, he said, would be reviewed by SUDENE and either terminated or maintained in accordance with the best interests of the country. Arraes based his insistence that future Alliance undertakings be through SUDENE or the Itamarati on his alleged understanding that state governments are constitutionally incompetent of dealing with foreign powers.


Eugene Delgado-Arias
American Consul General

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Enclosure No. 1
No. A-41
Amconsul RECIFE

Selected Excerpts of Governor-elect Arraes Press Conference of October 27, 1962.***

Alliance for Progress:

"The Governor of Pernambuco is not able to negotiate directly with foreign powers without violating the Constitution. The Governor of Pernambuco can only deal with foreign governments through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SUDENE. I am Governor and not President of the Republic. I understand that the handling of problems related to the Alliance for Progress are of the exclusive competence of the federal government. All present agreements between the State and Alliance therefore shall be reformulated. The present agreements shall be reviewed by SUDENE and either extinguished or maintained in accordance with the general interests of the country."

Public Housing Program:

"The housing plan initiated through an agreement with the Alliance for Progress is totally wrong and demagogic because nobody can construct 120 thousand houses to take the place of the 120 thousand slum dwellings in Recife. (Ultima Hora quoted Arraes as saying: "The housing plan of the Alliance for Progress supported by the State Government is totally wrong and demagogic.") To construct houses 12 kilometers from the city's center is to isolate the people and to make difficult their access to work."

"It is necessary to improve the life of the slum dwellers in Recife through a program of remodeling the slum districts in accordance with studies already made by French technicians with experience in various African cities. The resources that would be utilized in the construction of new houses can be applied to the correction of the defects of spontaneous urbanization."

Ideology:

"I am a democrat and a nationalist. I do not believe it is possible to discuss nuances of thought when the people expect from us definite measures and objectives for the resolution of problems which afflict society. I am fully aware that a concrete and definitive struggle to solve the problems of the State is not possible without direct consultation with the people."

***Translation is rough. In cases where varying accounts of the conference appeared and variation seemed to be amplification instead of distortion quotations are combined excerpts of four separate press accounts of the interview.

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"This problem of being of the left or of the right depends on the position of the observer. Here in Brazil, many of those called leftists do not approach the position of the centrists in Europe. Perhaps they are only left of the Brancoist right. We are fighting for things which already exist in Western Europe, where, for example, medicine is socialized. The situation, therefore placed in these terms, does not offer a clear perspective. I can say that the advance of Brazil shall be toward economic and political emancipation. That is the general feeling of the people."

Foreign Investment:

"I have always fought against foreign monopolies dominating the national economy and defended those that desired to incorporate themselves into the Brazilian community. I would greet with open arms those that come to form part of the region's economy without remittance of profits abroad."

Agrarian Problems:

"The program of the (Pernambuco) Company of Resale and Colonization, of dividing lands, brings more benefits to the great landholders than to the small farmers who buy them. On the other hand, the policy did not concern itself with organizing those who possess small pieces of land, of whom there are approximately 100 thousand in the Agreste. We must organize the small farmers, help them to utilize the facilities that now exist through the Bank of Brazil and the Bank of the Northeast, eliminating the "middleman," to whom they are now obliged to sell their products. We must support, on the national plane, the agrarian reform that the nation demands and to incorporate into the national life the million of Brazilians now abandoned in the country."

Rural Syndicalization:

"The Government of Pernambuco will assist all associations of rural dwellers, be they the traditional Ligas Camponesas or those of the Fathers (priests)."

Education:

"We are going to mobilize all those in Pernambuco who want to collaborate with our educational program. We shall make no distinctions. We shall invite priests, sergeants, ministers, students, etc., in an amplification of that which was the Movimento de Cultura Popular. We are going to extend the influence of the Movimento de Cultura Popular over the entire State."

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Plebiscite:

"I am for the reestablishment of the powers of the President of the Republic." I shall take a position in the plebiscite campaign in favor of the President."

Cuban Blockade:

"Obviously I am against the blockade of Cuba because I defend a policy of self-determination against the use of force and for the peace of the world."

Kennedy Visit

"Any and every representative of a foreign country shall be received with courtesy and hospitality by the people of Pernambuco."

Fidel Castro:

"I cannot say, in relation to a Chief of State, if he is good or bad."

Francisco Julião:

"He is a popular leader known throughout Brazil whose position in defense of the people of the countryside has been amply divulged by the national and foreign press which, by the way, knows him much better than I do."

Visit to the United States

Arraes responded to the question whether he had received an invitation from the Department of State to visit the United States with a simple "no."

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INT	LAB	TAH	SUBJECT: Request for comment on reported statement of Herbert Levy		
TR	AMB	AIR	on political position of Governor Magalhães Pinto.		
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	REF :		
OSD	USA	NSA	<p>Comment and clarification are requested on Foreign Broadcast Information Service item reporting statements by Herbert Levy of UDN regarding political position of Governor Magalhaes Pinto of Minas Gerais. Item notes Levy, after declaring UDN's opposition to present Council Ministers and stating there no crisis in UDN but only "slight differences of opinion", said: "Magalhães' position is compatible with position he occupies, governor Minas Gerais. His contacts with President Goulart are obligatory by virtue of a state government's dependence on Federal Government".</p>		
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Clerk by: EST/B - Mr. Burton RB					

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOV 16 1962

NR 732.111

FROM : AMCONSULATE, Salvador

DATE: November 16, 1962

SUBJECT : Bahian Authorities Strongly Support Our Action in Cuba

REF :

Governor Juracy Magalhães, Vice Governor Orlando Moscoso, the Commander of the Sixth Military Region -- Brig. General Raphael Souza Aguiar -- and other state and municipal authorities have voiced strong approval of the recent United States action in Cuba.

The most forceful statements were made by General Souza Aguiar and by Governor Juracy Magalhães. The former made his comments in the course of an official call on him by Mr. C. Dirck Keyser and myself. He said the firm measures taken were in keeping with his own orientation. While he does not go about looking for trouble, if some one wants to cause trouble, the General said he is ready for a scrap to enforce law and order. He implied that as this is known, little trouble develops. He spoke warmly of his admiration for the United States and said: "It is only natural for small or weak nations to cluster themselves around strong nations." He indicated that our action had done much to reaffirm our leadership status.

Governor Magalhães commented on the Cuban situation in an extemporaneous speech delivered at the farewell banquet given by him for Mr. Keyser on November 8. He characterized President Kennedy's decision as "momentous and terrible" and said it marked a turning point in world affairs. He supported our action in vigorous terms before an audience composed of the senior civilian officials of the state and of the municipality and was applauded by them. This was not the first time the Governor expressed himself on the subject. As early as October 24, the press carried an interview with him in which he took an unequivocal position in favor of the blockade.

CO to Rio and Brasilia

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Secretary
11-16-62

Almost every official on whom I have called has spoken favorably of the action in regard to Cuba. Not one has criticized it.

Press reaction has been rather neutral but not negative. This, I understand, is traditional here. Nevertheless, in recent weeks the Jornal da Bahia, which often has been critical of the United States in the past, has taken a mild and even an approving tone in its references to us.

Developments have emboldened some pro-democracy forces. A student group distributed an anonymous handbill strongly supporting United States policy and criticizing the Communist bloc. Some pro-democracy slogans have been painted on walls in a manner similar to those reflecting pro-peace and anti-American sentiments. US Exchange Professors report very favorable reaction among university students.

No anti-American manifestations of any kind have taken place since the Cuban blockade was established.

Harold M. Midkiff

Harold M. Midkiff
American Consul

CC to Rio and Brasilia

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ORIGIN/ACTION			DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
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E	P	ID	TO : Secstate WASHINGTON		
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	FBO	AID	ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION		
2		12	DATE: November 16, 1962		
3			FROM : Amcongen SAO PAULO		
ACT	COM	FRS	SUBJECT : Plans of Governor-Elect De BARROS Relating to		
10	10	3	Alliance for Progress		
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Enclosed is a memorandum of conversation on the above subject.

Copies to:

- Amembassy Rio (2)
- Minister Kubish (1)
- ARA (1)
- INR (1)

For the Minister Consul General:

Richard C. Desmond
Richard C. Desmond
Consul

Enc. att.

FORM 4-62 DS-323 OFFICIAL USE ONLY FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

Wanted by: RCDesmond/imw Nov. 16, 1962

Classified by: [Signature]

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Page 1
Encl. 1
São Paulo A-148

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

DATE: November 13, 1962

PLACE: Office of Minister Consul General

SUBJECT: Plans of Governor-Elect De BARROS Relating to Alliance for Progress

PARTICIPANTS: Sr. Vicente de Paula RIBEIRO, Director, Sociedade Técnica e Comercial Serva Ribeiro
Minister Jack B. KUBISH - USAID, Rio de Janeiro
Minister Consul General Daniel M. BRADDOCK
Mr. Scott C. LYON - Deputy Principal Officer, American Consulate General, São Paulo
Mr. Richard C. DESMOND - Economic Officer, American Consulate General, São Paulo

Copies To: Amembassy Rio (2 cc)
Minister Kubish (1 cc)
ARA (1 cc)
INR (2 cc)
Central Files (2 cc)

Sr. Ribeiro called at the Consulate General to discuss with Minister Kubish and Minister Braddock, during the former's visit to São Paulo, plans being formulated by Governor-Elect Adhemar de Barros for economic programs during his coming administration, particularly those for which he might hope to receive assistance under the Alliance for Progress.

Early in the conversation with Sr. Ribeiro said that Adhemar was determined to make a good record as Governor of São Paulo and to erase the blot on his reputation from reported dishonesty during past periods of public office. In view of the Governor-Elect's experience and influence, Sr. Ribeiro thought he had a good opportunity to carry out his high intentions. He had named a committee of businessmen and others to study plans for projects to be undertaken during his administration. This committee consisted of a general group plus a number of sub-committees on particular fields such as water supply, trans-

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

732.00/12-1162
XR-732.111

NO. 39

CONFIDENTIAL

AIR POUCH

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : The Department of State

FROM : AmConsulate CURITIBA

DATE: Dec. 11, 1962

SUBJECT : An Analysis of NEY BRAGA, Governor of Paranaã and his comments on the present day Brazilian Political Scene.

REF :

At an intimate luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Lincoln Gordon on December 10, 1962, Governor Braga, who was also a guest, spoke frankly about his relationship with President Goulart. The Governor stated that the Brazilian Government is based on a dictatorial concept instituted by Getulio Vargas. He commented that President Goulart, having been brought up in this orientation, believes that this type of control is the only effective one. The Governor stated that his opposition to Goulart in the past is well known but now that Goulart is legally President, the Governor believes that the State Governors owe the presidency their allegiance in order to permit the country to progress. He stated that Goulart is a weak person who is surrounded by bad advisers. The Governor stated that he and others have tried to counter the influence of this inner court and the reason that he and other governors are supporting the President in his desire to assume full presidential powers is that the alternative would only result in chaos with extremist elements such as Governor Arias or Deputy Brizolla or even the army seizing the Government. He stated that he and other Governors did not support Gov. Lacerda because this might cause President Goulart to seize the Government and establish a dictatorship. The Governor believes that if the plebiscite is favorable to presidentialism that the President will not only have the full responsibility but also will be held fully accountable for his actions. The

/Governor

CC:Brazilian Desk, Wash.,; AmEmbassy Rio;
AmEmbassy Brasilia; Mr. Henderson,
Counselor of Emb Rio.

FORM DS-323
4-62

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Drafted by:

AWP/Edman:lf

Contents and Classification Approved by:

AWP

Clearances:

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Page 2 of
Encl. No. 39
Disp. No. AmConsulate
From CURITIBA

Governor stated that if the President tries to do the wrong thing then, he can be impeached. He claimed that this would be no problem.

The Governor then commented on the PTB (The Brazilian Labor Party). He stated that the party was losing strength and that many voters are becoming disenchanted with that party. He prophesized that if Brizzola is elected head of the PTB that the vast majority of PTB membership in Parana would leave the party since he believes that Brizzola has very little following in this state. Many PTB mayors according to the Governor are about ready to switch political allegiance if they have not already done so.

The Governor then commented that he fought intensely against ex-Governor Lupion on the grounds that that man is not good for Brazil because of his lack of integrity and honesty.

The Governor expressed his hope to be able to relax for a few days to rest up from his very arduous schedule. When asked if he would travel, he replied that he could not leave Parana because of the great deal left to do to develop the state. He has three years left as Governor.

It is possible that the Governor was so relaxed at the luncheon given by his friends that he expressed his true feelings. The Governor expressed himself as being extremely pleased with his visit with Ambassador Gordon a week or so ago and stated that they had had a very frank and honest interchange of impressions.

The impression given by the Governor was that he was supporting the President only for political expediency and that he was no longer supporting the PTB Party. It will be interesting to watch developments to see if he remains firm in his opinions expressed at this luncheon. An intimate friend of the Governor recently told the Reporting Officer that although he greatly admired Ney Braga, he believed that Braga has a split personality, believing deeply in democracy in private but that he is a demagogue and thus can not be relied upon in his public utterances to reflect his personal opinions.

The Reporting Officer has noticed that since late May when he offered to investigate the possibility of obtaining Alliance for Progress financial aid to permit Parana to obtain three urgently needed diesel electric generators to alleviate the drastic electric power shortage in Curitiba and to prevent a recurrence of this crisis in 1963, Governor Braga made no public criticism of the local American-owned electric light company. It was only until most recently, after the State ordered three GM diesel electric generators using its own funds that Governor Braga has again made public clamor for the Federal Government to take over the light company. This may be coincidental but the length of period of silence on his part during which strong efforts were being made by the Embassy to obtain

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E	P	IC	TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE		Cpm	
L	PRO	AID	FROM : ANCONSUL, Belo Horizonte		DATE: December 26, 1962	
AGR	COM	PRO	SUBJECT : POLITICAL SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER, 1962 (through December 25)			
INT	LAB	TAR	STATE OF MINAS GERAIS			
TR	XMD	AIR	REF : --			
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	<p align="center"><u>Table of Contents</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Possible Rift Between Governor Magalhães Pinto and President Goulart Developments in the Plebiscite Campaign Impending Cabinet Reorganization Possible Alignment of Government Forces in the State Legislative Assembly Expected Visit of Governor Brizola <p align="center">---</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Possible Rift Between Governor Magalhães Pinto and President Goulart</u> <p>There have been some indications of a possible fall out between Governor Magalhães Pinto and President Goulart. The most plausible reason for the fall out, as given by those who believe that a deterioration in the previously close relations between the Governor and the President has actually taken place, is that President Goulart has not treated Governor Magalhães Pinto with the consideration he feels is due him for his outright support of the President. According to this side of the argument, the alleged friction has arisen specifically in connection with</p>			
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Airgram No. A-30
From: Belo Horizonte
Page: -2-

the coming plebiscite, the President having presumably relegated the Governor to the backstage in the political maneuverings.

The close collaboration of political enemies of the Governor with the President may be a source of friction. The political column of the local opposition daily, Corrao de Minas, appearing on December 2, stated that the Governor had told the President at their previous meeting that he could not participate in the plebiscite campaign side by side with old political adversaries such as Senator Juscelino Kubitschek and Federal deputy-elect Tenreiro Neves, both of the opposition Social Democratic Party (PSD). According to this source, the President has replied that he had no reason to reject the collaboration of those men.

Events connected with a meeting in Rio de Janeiro on December 6 between the Governor and the President lend weight to the belief that there is some kind of friction between the two men. The local Catholic daily, O Diário, a generally reliable paper, reported that although the meeting had been previously set by the President, the Governor had to wait in Rio for the President for several days. In order finally to corner the President, this news source reported, the Governor was forced to stay up until 2:30 in the morning at the President's hotel to await his arrival. Although the Governor has denied this episode, the denial has left some room for doubt. At that early hour a meeting was set for later in the day. According to the same paper, the conversation at the meeting was fraught with dissent, the Governor having blamed the Federal Government for timidity, contradictions, and aimlessness in the administration of the country's finances and urged the President to adopt firm and clear-cut administrative policies. The President is reported to have been angry with the Governor for his charges of moral corruption and disorganization in the Federal Administration.

On his return from Rio, the Governor said at his regular press conference that although his meeting with the President had taken place in a friendly atmosphere, they had engaged in a "frank exchange of ideas." In view of the moderation that characterizes the Governor in all his acts and of the context in which the statement was made, the audience left with the impression that he was at the very least quite unhappy with the President.

The Governor's own version of the meeting was that he had suggested to the President certain measures to resolve the present national crisis. Among these measures was the appointment, immediately following the plebiscite, of efficient, honest, and experienced officials in the high echelons of the Federal Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1963 JAN 25 AM 7 24

INFO: Copy to Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, Recife
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION
JAN 25 1963

FROM : American Consulate, Salvador DATE: January 18, 1963

SUBJECT: Visit of Governor-Elect Lomanto to the United States

REF :

The visit of Governor-elect Antonio Lomanto Junior to the United States no doubt has caused the Embassy and the Department some anguish owing to the brevity of his proposed stay and the changes in his plans.

This is being submitted to assure those who have been and will be laboring over the visit that their efforts are very much appreciated by the Consulate and may well have far-reaching effects on Brazilian-American relations.

Lomanto is young and ambitious. While he claims that his election as Governor is the climax of his political career, it is quite apparent that his aspirations are not confined to the State of Bahia. He realizes, however, that to gain national prominence he must succeed in doing something dramatic in Bahia. On the basis of his personal and public statements, all that he wants to do by way of promoting production, raising the standard of living of the masses, and establishing a greater degree of communication between the people and the administration is very much in keeping with the aims of the Alliance for Progress which he has repeatedly and forcefully supported publicly and in private.

Therefore, regardless of the odds against his ever attaining the Presidency (and at present they are substantial), I believe Lomanto deserves our whole-hearted support. His state is in need. It has resources. It is capable of being a show-piece for the Alliance for Progress as Lomanto wishes it to be. He is counting on this trip to assist him in finding the means of realizing this aim.

He also is counting heavily on the publicity he can get from the visit to build up his image in Bahia and in Brazil. The greatest importance is attached to contacts with President Kennedy and with other high officials.

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Clearances:

Contents and Classification Approved by:

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and state officials. Even if such contacts can be of no greater duration than a handshake and the click of a camera shutter, they will go far in serving the purpose.

Lomanto's Secretary and Publicity Officer for the visit in the United States Marcelo Gedeon (whose brother is married to Lomanto's wife's sister), has given emphasis to this aspect of the visit. Among other things, Gedeon, who is flying to New York in advance of Lomanto's arrival, wants to arrange meetings between the Governor-elect and Governor Nelson Rockefeller and the Mayor of New York while Lomanto is in the area. Gedeon was told that such contacts are not easily arranged on short notice but I assured him that the Embassy and the Department would do what they could to accommodate Lomanto's wishes within the time he has allowed for the visit.

Gedeon said he was going to try to persuade Lomanto to cancel the European and Israeli phases of the trip in order to have him return to Bahia before the first part of March. Political developments here, he said, require Lomanto's earlier return. If he should be successful in persuading the Governor-elect to do this, the visit in the United States might be extended. However, on the basis of my contacts with Lomanto, I doubt he will change his plans. He hopes to derive material and political benefits from his trip to Europe and Israel and he is particularly anxious for his father to visit Italy, where he was born, and for his mother-in-law to visit the "Holy City." Therefore, I suspect that the time available for Lomanto in the United States will be much as planned before -- about sixteen days.

In view of the commitments he has made in regard to the Alliance for Progress; in view of the prospect of his energetic, and I believe persistent, efforts to bring real benefits to the people of Bahia using democratic means; in view of his potential as a national leader if he succeeds in his State administration; I believe we have everything to gain and nothing to lose in making Lomanto's sojourn in the United States as pleasant and as useful to him as possible. To the extent that those concerned with arrangements for his visit succeed in accomplishing this, I am confident they will be serving our own national interests.

Harold M. Midkiff
Harold M. Midkiff
American Consul

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

732-00/1-21-63

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A-827

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : SecState WASHINGTON

255 JAN 25 PM 2 01

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

FROM : AnEmbassy RIO DE JANEIRO

DATE: January 21, 1963

SUBJECT: Political Position of Governor Magalhaes Pinto

REF : CA-5121 November 8, 1962

The Embassy doubts that Herbert Levy made the statement quite as reported by FBIS, judging by the Department's summary. Levy does, of course, see the UDN's role at present as one of opposition, but it seems highly unlikely he would have waited until October (perhaps November?)--the Department gives no date for the supposed statement) to declare his opposition to a Council of Ministers formed in September. Levy's opposition is to the administration in general, and he particularly opposed its efforts to anticipate the return to presidentialism (though as this is written he has relented to the extent of promising to cooperate in legal measures to implement the plebiscite results).

That Levy might explain Magalhaes Pinto's relationship with Goulart in the terms reported is, on the other hand, perfectly credible, if not very convincing. In the case of Carlos Lacerda, for example, also of the UDN, a governor's "dependence on the Federal government" would not appear to make contacts with the President of the Republic "obligatory". This is not to say, however, that Magalhaes Pinto did not have a special problem with respect to the Federal government under parliamentarianism, a problem that he attempted to solve by cultivating Joao Goulart. That problem was Tancredo Neves, his political rival whom he defeated in the 1960 Minas Gerais gubernatorial race, and who, as President of the Council of Ministers in Goulart's parliamentary government, might have been expected to see to it that Minas' share of Federal revenue re-distributed to the states was cut to the bone. In addition, Magalhaes Pinto has known presidential aspirations. Undoubtedly he has also sought prominence and influence through his readiness to cooperate with the PTB President in order to get a leg up on other possible UDN candidates for the 1965 presidential nomination.

Why would Levy have made the statement about Magalhaes Pinto? One

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FORM DS-323

Drafted by: POL:EMicelotta:pm

Contents and Classification Approved by: DCM - Minister Bond

Cleances: POL:JKeppel

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM
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A-222 OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 INFO : BRASILIA, RIO DE JANEIRO
 FROM : AmConGen, SÃO PAULO
 SUBJECT : Outgoing Governor of São Paulo Gives Opinions on Political and Economic Situation in Brazil and on Alliance for Progress.

DATE: January 23, 1963

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
 JAN 25 1963

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*Note
 no action
 ARA/EST/12
 W. G. Davidson
 2/9/63*

Summary: The Governor of São Paulo recently reiterated his support for the Alliance for Progress, and referred to foreign private investment in Brazil as "indispensable." He called for better relations with the U.S., while also advocating an approximation with Russia to benefit Brazil's trade and economic development. He indicated that he was not a candidate for office (evidently thinking especially of the Finance Ministry) and that he wished to return to private life, though he left open the possibility that he might be drafted for public service.

The Governor of the State of São Paulo, Professor Carlos Alberto Alves de CARVALHO PINTO, expressed opinions on key Brazilian problems during a press conference January 16, 1963.

The opinions expressed by the Governor are of interest in view of the possibility that he will continue to be an important political figure in Brazil and also because of the possibility that he might be available for an international role in connection with the Alliance for Progress, which seeks to achieve goals in many countries of Latin America similar to those he has been so signally successful in achieving in São Paulo. The Governor, whose term will end January 31, enjoys wide respect for the probity of his administration and his success in implementing a four-year Plan of Action, which is an outstanding example of what can be achieved in economic development.

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and social welfare in Latin America.

Highlights of the Governor's statements, as quoted in the press, include the following points.

Alliance for Progress. "The Alliance for Progress, as acknowledged by President Kennedy, is capable of being reformulated so as to be less a welfare activity, less paternalistic, and more objective and global in regard to the needs of the underdeveloped countries.

"It is in precisely the present economic and financial situation that the use of the resources of the Alliance for Progress is most necessary. But we must create administrative and political conditions which are tranquil and insure good and impersonal use of resources."

Foreign investments. "I regard the collaboration of foreign capital in our country as indispensable in order for Brazil to attain a leading position among the great nations."

Foreign Relations. The Governor called for "better relations with the United States, our traditional friends," but said it is also desirable to have "an approximation with Russia, on reciprocal terms, which will be advantageous to us in regard to our economic development and in our trade relations."

Concerning Cuba, he said: "The preservation of national sovereignties is a basic principle... and does not justify acts of aggression, interference, or injunctions of any kind which violate this basic norm of international relations."

Three Year Plan. He characterized the Federal Government's Three Year Plan, recently drawn up by Celso FURTADO, as "opportune" and "well oriented," although incomplete or sketchy in some regards. The essential, he said, is to start putting it into execution without delay and with firmness and courage. He emphasized the need for a coordinated approach, pointing out that individual measures, such as doing away with subsidies on petroleum imports, can do harm unless other measures are also carried out as part of a carefully planned program.

Presidentialism. He applauded the "maturity" shown by the Brazilian electorate in the referendum of January 6, when it voted for the return of presidentialism, "which I believe is the regime most compatible with our socio-economic situation." He advocated doing "everything possible to hasten the return of the regime which the people desire."

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Ministry of Finance. He was typically discreet in dodging questions concerning reports that he had been offered the Ministry of Finance by President João GOULART. He made clear, however, that he believed that anyone accepting the post would need to exercise unified control of financial policy, "not only in the sectors pertaining to his ministry and the autarchies attached to it, but would need to count on perfect coordination with the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the organs of the ministries responsible for planning."

Future plans. He stated that he was not a candidate for office and had no political ambitions, but left open the possibility that he might allow himself to be drafted. He indicated a desire to return to private life and look after his personal affairs.

Adhemar de BARROS. He referred to Governor-elect Adhemar de Barros as "a traditional adversary," but expressed the hope that he will be able to govern well. He recalled, however, that at the end of Adhemar's previous governorship, in 1955, the State Government was in extremely bad shape.

Achievements. Carvalho Pinto pointed with pride to the fact that he is leaving the State Government in excellent condition, with its budget practically balanced and with prospects for a surplus next year. He referred to the impressive achievements of the Plan of Action which his administration successfully carried out, and to the agricultural reform and the education program. He noted that 2000 strikes were settled during his administration "with respect for the rights of all...and without a shot being fired."

Characterizing himself as "the least political of governors," he nevertheless took credit for surmounting difficult political problems "without demogogy." (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: The Governor can justly take pride in the achievements of his administration, which demonstrated the value of planning and orderly administration.

Now that his administration is ending, it is difficult to see what course his political career will take. The chances seem dim that he will be nominated Minister of Finance, presumably because he insists on wider powers than President Goulart is willing to offer. Now that his opponent, Adhemar de Barros, is taking over as Governor, there is danger that Carvalho Pinto will go into eclipse, unless some political upheaval should result in his being called to take an important position in the National Government. If this does not eventuate soon, he may be in a position to accept an invitation from some

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international body, perhaps in relation to the Alliance for Progress or other entity interested in economic development, where his abilities and experience could be of great value. Such an activity would keep his name before the Brazilian public and enhance his political prospects. It would also broaden his viewpoint, which at present tends to be somewhat parochial.

His equivocal comments on foreign affairs may be motivated by a desire to maintain good relations with President Goulart, which would be in line with the Governor's apparent policy for some time past. However, the Governor has given ample evidence in the past of his firm support for the private enterprise system and for democratic processes.

Daniel M. Braddock
Daniel M. Braddock
Minister Consul General

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W I T H D R A W A L N O T I C E

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TAB #: 22

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BOX: 1583

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

Folder Title: 732.00/1-1263 XR 732.111
Document Date: 23/03/63
Document Ser.#: _____

AGRAM A-34 FR BELO BRASILIA TO STATE

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

X Security-Classified Information

NND: 949515

WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

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AIR POUCH

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(Security Classification)

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732-12/8-296

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

XR 732-08

FROM : Amcongen, São Paulo 79
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. August 29, 1960
DATE

REF :

55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	ARMY	RM/R-2 ENR-7
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SUBJECT: Some Recent Views of Vice-Presidential Candidate Milton Campos NSA-2

BEGIN OFFICIAL USE ONLY: Some recent views of vice-presidential candidate Milton Campos as reported by feature writer Mauricio Laureira Gama in the August 21 issue of Diario de S. Paulo, may be of interest to the Embassy and the Department. The views were expressed at the local airport during a wait for a plane departure. Although Diario de S. Paulo favors the opposing Lott-Goulart slate of candidates, Laureira Gama's article seemed to be both accurate and sympathetic.

1. Federal System. Regarding the proposed federalization of the police in the new State of Guanabara, Campos emphasized his objection by picturing the palace of the São Paulo governor being guarded by federal police instead of state police. Campos said that the proposal is a mutation of state's rights and an affront to the new state. The federal system, he said, was being jeopardized.

2. Nationalism. Campos said that he rejects the phrase "nationalism" and prefers the phrase "anti-colonialism". In this context, Campos said that he was "openly hostile to all interference, national or foreign, injurious to the people." Campos went on to say that "We have an internal imperialism extremely abusive. It's not enough to combat external imperialism. It is necessary to free the people also of the malignant influence of internal imperialism which exists and is active."

3. Dissemination of Leftist Ideologies. Questioned about the Superior Institute of Brazilian Studies, Campos said that he did not like the ideas espoused by its mentors but, quoting Voltaire, he would defend unto death their right to expound the same.

RJBurton:lfw

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL:	DATE OF ACTION:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
SEP 9 1960
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TO RM/R

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732-12/8-2960 HBS

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1064

CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No.
Disp. No. 79
From SSo Paulo

4. Cuba. Campos saw in Cuba, above all else, a fight against tyranny. Fidel Castro to him expressed a popular objection to the bloody and corrupt Batista dictatorship. As a jurist, said Campos, he was against firing squad methods. But he could not fail to recognize the legitimacy of the aspirations of the Cuban people for emancipation. "Brazil", asserted Campos, "must defend on the international plane, and in an intransigent manner, the right of self-determination of peoples."

5. Petrobras. Campos took the traditional state monopoly line.

6. Right to Strike. In unequivocal language, Campos endorsed the right to strike as essential to democracy. Without it, he said, there is no democracy. The workers are weak in the face of economic power. United they constitute a fortress. We can't fail to give this instrument of battle to the workers, declared Campos.

7. Church vs. State. Regarding the pending education bill, Campos felt that the legislation was fundamentally all right but should be amended to protect more adequately public education. (A political accommodation to both sides of this issue.)

8. Relations with Communist Countries. Campos recalled that DeTocqueville had said that the world would be dominated by two major world forces, one Anglo-American and the other Russian. The ideal, said Campos, would be "one world" of the U.S. statesman Wendell Wilkie. Campos also felt that Brazil should maintain "normal relations" with all nations of the world, but he went on to express the wish that Brazil "had an ideological content or a policy sufficiently strong to avoid infiltration." END OFFICIAL USE ONLY:

BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL: COMMENT: Campos may be accommodating to the third force or neutralist concepts of running mate Quadros, but the last statement viewed along with other statements above on Cuba and the dissemination of Communist ideology, suggest that Campos may be less than fully appreciative of the dangers of Communism or of the importance of hemispheric solidarity. END CONFIDENTIAL.

Ralph J. Burton
Ralph J. Burton
Consul

CONFIDENTIAL

1065

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

6263C
N40

Dec 13th

ARA - Mr Mann

Tom:

I have the
approval of Sen Kennedy's
office (Fred Holton) &
Sen Johnson's office (Bill
Moyer) to handle
this matter in
accordance with the
Dept's wishes - as expressed
in the attached memo.

Bill M.

1066

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

M. Marante

Bill -

I showed this to
Max Kuts, who
agrees. -

W. S. Sessel

1067

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

File RMT
12/7/60 J. G. Latham
Enc. 1/10-100

ARA

December 7, 1960.

TO : H - Mr. Macomber
FROM : ARA - Mr. Mam TUM
SUBJECT: Prospective Unofficial Visit of Vice President
(also Vice President-elect) Joao GOULART of Brazil

125-100-100-100
To the Secretariat General

Discussion

The Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, on instructions from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, has informed the Department that Vice President (also Vice President-elect) Joao GOULART, of Brazil, intends to visit the United States unofficially. This visit would take place on Goulart's way back to Brazil from a trip he has undertaken to Europe and Australia. He wishes appointments with the President and the Vice President, as well as the President-elect and the Vice President-elect. We were informed that Goulart would reach Washington about December 20, though news reports of his travel plans indicate a later date may be more likely. (C)

These apparently authoritative press reports indicate his visit will include several Communist countries, including Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R. (a 15-day official invitation was extended, even though Brazil does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviets), and Communist China.

Mr. Goulart heads a political party which has supported President Kubitschek and which opposed Janio Quadros in the recent election. There is evidence that Quadros is planning steps to reduce the considerable influence which Goulart has exercised in the Government through his patronage in labor and social welfare institutions. Goulart has an ultra-nationalist, pro-Communist record and is no friend of ours.

Though certain minimum courtesies for Goulart are unavoidable because of his high position, we do not wish to enhance his prestige by enabling him to be the first Brazilian and possibly the first foreign statesman to be received by the President-elect and the Vice President-elect; nor, even more important, do we wish to risk offending President-elect Quadros, who, it now seems clear, does not wish to come to the United States prior to his inauguration. Therefore, the Department will seek the normal courtesies for a visiting vice president, including a call on the President and on the Vice President, if their schedule permit, and entertainment by the ranking officer of the Department. However, we do not consider it desirable to seek appointments with the President-elect and the Vice President-elect and believe that the request can be plausibly declined on the ground of the holiday season and the crowded schedule of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect so shortly before their inauguration. Nevertheless, the strong possibility exists, we believe from our past experience with Brazilian official approaches direct to the President-elect, that appointments may be sought directly from Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson.

/ ACTION REQUESTED:

CONFIDENTIAL

73-113112-730
F I L E D
73 12/27/60

1068

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

ACTION REQUESTED:

It is requested that you inform both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect, through the proper liaison, of the request received by the Department, the Department's intentions with regard to extension of the usual courtesies to Vice President Goulart, and its views on the undesirability of either the President-elect's or the Vice President-elect's receiving Goulart. If the President-elect and the Vice President-elect agree, the Department would like to be authorized to say that both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect regret that their schedules do not permit them to receive Mr. Goulart at this time. There is some urgency in this matter as the Brazilian Embassy here is pushing the Department for a reply to its request.

Clearances:

U/PR - Mr. Conger (in substance) *gwr*

S/S - Mr. Stoessel *WS*

G - Mr. Meloy (in substance) *gwr*

X
ARA:EST/B:JW:Wilson: lms 12/5/60
QWH

CONFIDENTIAL

1069

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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37

Action

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NUMBERED

Classification

Control: 822

Rec'd: January 3, 1961
8:47 p.m.

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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SY

NO: 855, January 3, 3 p.m.

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILES

RMR

Department's telegram 825.

In exclusive interview with ULTIMA HORA correspondent Buenos Aires, Vice President Goulart reportedly stated regreted unable accept President Eisenhower's invitation when recently in New York for meeting and "exchange ideas on problems common our two countries." Added is returning US for meeting and also meet with President-Elect Kennedy who through Department State expressed desire meet with him. Said will not represent Brazil at inauguration because customarily only regularly accredited Foreign Ambassador invited. Expects return Brazil before January 20.

MDS: cj/4

BOND

FILED
MAR 6 1961

CAA

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OFFICE SYMBOL			

1070

732.12/1-361

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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55-52
Action
ARA

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Classification

Control:

3097

Rec'd:

January 6, 1961

7:43 p.m.

Info
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RMR

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 877, January 6, 6 p.m.

Embassy telegram 855.

Representative Vice President Goulart requested visa for Mrs. Goulart accompany husband visit US. Representative confirmed story reported reference telegram despite recent contradictory stories emanating Buenos Aires. Says Goulart hopes see Kennedy and expects return Brazil before January 20. Because nature Congressional permission leave country Goulart not returning Brazil en route US. No other dates given.

CAROT

KEA/14

*Wait couple days
Pres report
dumchess by Sep with news?
did not come
K*

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752.12/1-661

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
OFFICE SYMBOL		

FILED
Jan 15 1961

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1071

Air Pouch
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

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732.12/5-461
NR 511,323

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: **Ambassador, Rio de Janeiro**

978
DESP. NO.

TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.**

May 4, 1961
DATE

REF

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.								
	REC'D	IN F O	CMR-2	REPL	INR-7	E-3	ICA-4	A/FAO-3	CU-5	STAE-4
	5-9-61		CIA-10	WAB-6	USIA-10	OSD-5	NSA-4	ARMY-4	NAVY-4	

SUBJECT: **Conversation with Vice-President Goulart** AIR-6

The attached memorandum of conversation is submitted as of possible interest.

For the Ambassador

John T. Fishburn
John T. Fishburn
Labor Attaché

Enclaturam

APPROVED

Philip Raine

Philip Raine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 10 1961

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JTFishburn:iss

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ACTION REPORTED	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
ASSIGNED TO: <i>AS</i>	DATE OF ACTION: <i>5/10/61</i>	<i>July</i>
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL: <i>RPA/i</i>		

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1072

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2
Enc. No. 1
Desp. No. 978
From: Rio de Janeiro

U.S. Financial Assistance

The Vice-President referred to the fact that the granting of huge funds by the U.S. to Latin America is of no value unless they are tied to specific projects, aimed at solving social problems such as housing and so on. He said that, in fact, the matter is made worse by our loans which help industry and the rich; since they increase the power and prestige of that sector of the community and do nothing to help the working class; in fact they create further resentment. (There is considerable validity to this theme in the author's judgement. However, once again, the theme has no validity in so far as the PTB is concerned, since, however the assistance might be designed, the PTB would use it largely for personal purposes of enrichment, political patronage purposes, and so on, to the detriment and cynicism of all concerned.)

Cuba

I asked Vice-President Goulart for his reaction to recent Cuban developments. He stated that the invasion had cost the U.S. considerable prestige and created further sympathy for the small nation, Cuba. (At no time did he clearly tie the U.S. to the invasion, although the inferences were, of course, unavoidable.) He also stated that the Russians knew how to do these things, that they overran Hungary rapidly before anyone could protest and that such actions should be finished in 48 hours.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Goulart referred to considerable help which he is receiving from a Catholic priest whom he called Alexandrinho, with whom he had been speaking when I arrived, and whom he said had at times been called a Communist.

Vice-President Goulart stated that he now had a favor to ask of me. He said that Miss Candida Vargas, daughter of Lutero and granddaughter of Getulio has, unfortunately, been abandoned by her father who has taken another wife. He asked if we could not get her a fellowship to study in the U.S. I explained that my fellowships were only for three months at best and were designed for people who would spend the time visiting trade unions. He agreed that this would not be suitable. I explained that the longer and educational scholarships fell under the Cultural Attaché to whom I would present Miss Vargas (as was done later in the day).

CONFIDENTIAL

1074

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

UNCLASSIFIED

NUMBERED

Control: 22878

Rec'd: AUG 31 3 35 2963 33

1961 AUG 31 1961

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Info

FROM: MADRID

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 266, AUGUST 30

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NAVY

AIR

RMR

ACTION DEPARTMENT 266, INFORMATION PARIS 30, RIO DE JANEIRO 2, LISBON 18

FOLLOWING ARE HIGHLIGHTS OF BRAZILIAN VP GOULART STATEMENT AS REPORTED IN THAT PAPER TO LA VANGUARDIA CORRESPONDENT BARCELONA AUGUST 29: MY THOUGHT IS TO RETURN TO BRAZIL, AND BELIEVE WILL DO SO AS PRESIDENT.

HOWEVER, SECURITY MAY RETURN AS FIRST MAGISTRATE WILL DEPEND ON INTERVIEWS IN NEXT 48 HOURS WITH BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION AWAITING ME IN PARIS. WITH REFERENCE MAINTAINING CONSTITUTIONAL NORMS, GOULART REPORTEDLY SAID ONE SHOULD NOT FORGET WHAT HAPPENING IN BRAZIL WILL HAVE VERY PROFOUND REPERCUSSIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES OF HEMISPHERE.

ON SUBJECT SOCIAL REFORMS, SAID THAT IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN PURPOSE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT ACHIEVE THEM WITHOUT RESORTING TO EXTREMIST FORMULAS AND THAT ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS VERY SIGNIFICANT INSTRUMENT FOR RAISING STANDARD OF LIVING, AVOIDING THEREBY UNDESIRABLE RADICALISMS.

PRESS ALSO REPORTED GOULART LEFT YESTERDAY FOR PARIS BUT WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN REMAINING IN SPAIN PENDING FURTHER PLANS.

BIDDLE

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RM/R FILED IN FILES
File. to action. 5-27-61
W. Wilson - Ins. 9-28-61

Madrid 266 732.12/8-3061

1075

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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39

Action

ARA

Info

FROM: Lima

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 183, August 31.

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AIR

RMR

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 183, INFORMATION RIO NIACT 10.

Jao Goulart arrived Lima Pan-Agra 81 8:10 a.m. departed same flight 9:15 a.m. bound Buenos Aires. Met by Foreign Minister, Brazilian Ambassador, press. No incident.

LOEB

Ree

NOTE: Mr. Crane's office (ARA) notified 2:10PM 8/31/61 CWO-JSW.

UNCLASSIFIED

NUMBERED

Control: 23446

Rec'd: AUGUST 31, 1961

2:50 pm

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EST/B. J. Wilson

9-28-61

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8-31-61

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Contract 18741
Rec'd: August 31, 1961

ARA
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FROM: Lima

10:52 pm
1961 SEP 1 6 04

TO: Secretary of State

ACTION: *EST*

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NO: 184, August 31, 4 p.m.

INFO:

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RM/R FILES

*File, no action
12.17/13.1/10/10/10 - lms
9-28-61*

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ACTION DEPARTMENT 184, BRASILIA 1, PORTO ALEGRE 1, SAO PAULO 2; INFORMATION RIO 11, MONTEVIDEO 8, BUENOS AIRES 13

USIA
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NAVY
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Per Embassy telegram 183 Goulart stopped Lima this morning way to Buenos Aires. Just had long conversation Brazilian Ambassador here Leite-Ribeiro, former Vargas man of moderate left. Leite very friendly US, publicly supporting constitutional procedure Brazil, opposes military solution. Reported private talk Goulart. Found him conciliatory but determined to assume constitutional obligation without delay. Goulart telephoned friends Sao Paulo and Montevideo from here. Scheduled arrive Montevideo today, drive to Porto Alegre tomorrow. Rejects air travel to Brazil fearing plane interception.

GOP Foreign Minister Alvarado greeted him cordially. Goulart conciliatory comments to press applauded by some 50 pressmen. Leite reports Goulart prepared to accept congressional solution involving Prime Minister responsible to Congress. Opposes this solution fearing many Cabinet changes and chaos but would accept to avoid civil war. Insists will follow Quadros policies working with all American states.

At residence party last night Colombian, Chilean, Argentine Ambassadors agreed constitutional solution essential to safeguard continental democracy and alianza program. Crisis impact on Peruvian elections decisive. If Brazilian military wins, possibility democratic election here 1962 greatly diminished. Military solution would make US position here difficult since democratic constitutional issue would be used by anti-democratic and pro-Communist forces. I personally

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CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 184, August 31, 4 p.m. From Lima

convinced and Embassy staff concurs US should make clear support constitutional process Brazil.

LOEB

FH

NOTE: Mr. Crane (ARA) and Mr. Poole (ARA) notified 10:40 PM, advance copy to SS, 8/31/61. CWO-M.

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32
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 622, September 1, 7 p.m.
File
D.H. 2nd by
E.G. 7/15; J. Johnson.
9-2-61.
(by Johnston - busy
9-28-61)
File
Call 9-2-61
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g
PRIORITY
Would appreciate being informed promptly of any conversations held with Vice President Goulart while latter intransit through US this week.

Control: 1123
Rec'd: NUMBERED
Sept. 2, 1961
1:09 a.m.
1961 SEP 2 AM 7 27
ACTION: *[Signature]*
INFO: *[Signature]*
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Rio 622

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RMR LSA:HC/14

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732.12/9-16/

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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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TAB #: 23

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NND: 949515

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1081

37
RUSHING TELEGRAM Department of State

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 625, September 1, 8 p.m.
REACT

Central: 1900
Revd: September 1, 1961
11:35 p.m.
1961 SEP 2 AM 1 27
ACTION: EC/LA
INFO: EC/LA
RFR FILES

ACTION DEPARTMENT 625, LIMA PRIORITY 11; INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES 46, MONTEVIDEO 19, BRASILIA, SAO PAULO, PORTO ALEGRE UNNUMBERED

Re Lima 184 to Department repeated all addressees.

While we appreciate problems which might be created in Peru by military solution Brazilian crisis, we doubt advisability any statement at this time by US Government favoring either side in present power struggle. Although statement supporting constitutional processes might appear to more reiteration traditional US position, in present situation in Brazil it would constitute clear endorsement Goulart cause which would be deeply resented by those of our friends who support efforts of military to exclude Goulart from Presidency on ground his known Communist sympathies. However, it may appear to Peruvians present Brazilian crisis is no more clear-cut struggle between constitutional processes and military dictatorship than it is simple question of democracy vs Communism as anti-Goulart military leadership asserts.

US has been widely praised for public posture of non-interference (as reflected Inter Alia in President's statement August 30) which has been favorably contrasted with Castro's efforts to drag himself into crisis. We believe any departure from this stance while issue still in balance would be counter-productive.

FH BOND
Notes: Advance copy SO, Relayed White House, OSD, JCS, A, R, A, CIA, per SS P.O., 9/1/61, JRL.

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge
Date: _____
To: _____

732.00/9501
732.12
R-225
10/1/61

1082

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 17 1950

[Faint, mostly illegible text follows, likely containing a memorandum or official communication.]

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(Classification)

Page _____
Serial No. _____
Dep. No. _____
Form _____

... of Getulio Vargas and General Isidoro Dias Lopes. They arrived at the Brazilian Embassy at 11:30 and departed at 12:15, when they left to get their plane in order to return to Brazil. At 12:30, Coulart had a brief press conference, in which he said that he planned to be in Porto Alegre the next day. He was also reported as stating that he would not take any position of responsibility and would not be a candidate within the Constitution. He said that he was against the necessity of making a military intervention in order to consider respecting our country in accord with its traditions, democratic and western tradition.

At 1815 Mr. Coulart left the Brazilian Embassy for the airport in Caracas and departed at 1915 on a Varig plane for Porto Alegre.

The Brazilian Government decided to receive Vice-President Coulart in complete accordance with his wish. The question was discussed within the military group of the MEC on August 20 and again on August 21. In the circumstances, however, no official reception was given, since Mr. Coulart did not make it. The Foreign Minister and the Military Chief of the Government House (MEC) and Vice-President Coulart at the airport. In addition to Miss Beatrice Ramos and Senator Gumbel, Secretary of the MEC, Major FALCÃO Negro called during the evening of August 21 at the Brazilian Embassy to greet Mr. Coulart.

The position of the Government was made perfectly clear in the Ferrerista newspaper *Diário da Manhã*. The issue of August 21 contained a statement of the previous day of Mr. FALCÃO Negro, that Ferreristas should not become a base of operations for Mr. Coulart and his group.

"Between legality and want of it, there are only two things, and even less those who have been getting and getting into the ill-fated cities who have come to this country. ... A military intervention of Brazil and Venezuela and would certainly not be a success in our country's respect in accord with its wish. The Brazilian Government is not in favor of the military intervention, but it desires to receive Mr. Coulart in the name of the people, in order to avoid all intervention in domestic affairs, but it will not be in accord with the people's desire to receive Mr. Coulart in the name of the people. ..."

The following day Mr. FALCÃO Negro was speaking, indicating that the Ferrerista faction of the *Diário da Manhã* were supporting Mr. Coulart's claim to the presidency of Brazil, because it was in accord with the military movement and because of the friendship between Getulio Vargas and General Isidoro Dias Lopes, the Federal leader of the Ferrerista. Following are extracts from the editorial of *Diário da Manhã*:

The Government received Coulart at Vice-President of Brazil. It did not authorize the press and military to communicate in the general with officials in the country. This was done in the name of the people, but it was not in the name of the party and we were the Ferrerista. ..."

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1084

CONFIDENTIAL - SEE 2025

Page 3 of 4
Doc No. 100
Date 10/1/54
From Washington

The first person we were at the airport to greet him, accompanying Beatrice Goode, who was the bearer of greetings from her father and of Deputy Alberto HEISE. It is hoped to emphasize this, because our feelings are legitimate and endorsed by long years of military in the same orientation.

The Estado (Catholic Independent), also supported Vice-President Goulart in the elections, emphasizing his legal right in the presidency and the traditional bond between the Portuguese and the people of the Empire. Other newspapers shared opinions for him in his claim for the presidency of Brazil. The Communist Diario also gave full support and continued to accuse the United States of being behind the resignation of President Quadros and the struggle to keep Mr. Goulart from becoming President.

The Diario Publico (Catholic) in its editorial of September 1, criticized the Latin American countries in general for merely "playing at democracy," and the role of military played by the military in some countries. It said the Portuguese Government had voted correctly against Vice-President Goulart, and expressed the hope that the King, the Government and the people of Brazil would support the rule of democracy. It concluded by declaring that without faith in democracy, "no alliances for progress are possible."

Following are several quotations from this editorial, entitled "Another Crisis of Legality."

"Latin American countries have 'played at democracy, with neglect of the people concerned, have constructed institutional structures without solid foundations, which progress was anarchical, unequal and unjust in many aspects, and weak in others."

"Legality has been almost constantly a suspension of force, and the army has generally believed itself invested with a presidential mission and an initiative veto. The true state, with certain exceptions, has almost no history or tradition. The present Brazilian situation is perhaps more traditional than the former. Our Government, if a country will, is today almost seen to be an exception in the general picture, but even this is not in itself anything more than a means of legality in receiving the responsibilities of Brazil."

"Our people, on its part, have been slow to regard with displeasure the attitude of those who so openly violate all the rules of democratic progress, so prime factors maintained and which will not be broken as the only thing which serves as a basis for the development and lack of economic development and of social justice. It is to be hoped that the army will also understand that without their respect for the rule of law, no progress are possible."

"In conclusion, judging by the mood and press reaction to Vice-President Goulart's fall and the election of Goulart as President, it is felt that Goulart's removal from power and possibly from the country is a necessary step. They should not believe they have any choice in the matter. They should understand that a strong feeling of solidarity and sympathy with the people of the world as a whole. One of Goulart's opponents was, Beatrice Goode, mentioned in the Rio Grande Convention of 1954."

CONFIDENTIAL - SEE 2025

1085

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Page _____ of _____
Ext. No. _____
Dep. No. _____
Form _____

Officially, many groups support Mr. Galt as the heir of Cecilie Galt. It is not certain however to have the same status as the Galt family. The Galt family and other support for the Galt family. The Galt family and other support for the Galt family.

The Galt family (especially related to Mr. Galt) has maintained to the Galt family that Vice-President Galt, as a strong Catholic and a rich industrialist, would never possibly be a Communist.

For the Galt family

Ralph S. Collins

Ralph S. Collins
First Secretary of Embassy

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#

1086

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

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20

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NUMBERED

PAGE 1 of 1 PAGES

Action
ARA-13

FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

1961 SEP 6, 1961

Rec'd:

TO: Secretary of State

ACTION:

NO: 4-106

INFO:

RM/R FILES

Info
RMR-2
INR-10
ICA-20
TD-7
P-5
L-3
S-25
SP-1
G-2

OSD-20
ARMY-111
NAVY-4

7-2. No action
EST/13: J. M. ...
4-23-61

CIA-15
USIA-15
NSA-4
AIR-2

Following translation proclamation issued by Vice President
João Goulart late September 2 as carried in Rio press:

BEGIN TEXT I have just been informed National Congress
has approved parliamentary amendment whose exact terms I do
not yet know. In view this occurrence, I must travel Brasilia
in next few hours. Then, before Congress, I will have opportu-
nity understand true value our Constitution and thus decide
whether or not assume office.

Everyone knows that in no way have I contributed to this
great crisis. My decision, however, must take into account our
responsibilities and functions which are granted to President
of Republic.

I desire at this time express gratitude for courageous
democratic resistance of Brazilian press and people and, in
particular, of my fellow-citizens Rio Grande do Sul, who,
from first moment, formed resolutely and energetically behind
leadership their governor, eminent engineer Leonel Brizola,
as well as illustrious General José Machado Lopes and his
worthy troops of Third Army. END TEXT

BOND

POL: HAD:inn:sw
September 5, 1961

732.12/9-661 TS

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1087

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 059

TAB #: 24

ENTRY: CDF60-63

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1000

59
OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

DOMESTIC CABLE CLASS ID

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
Classification

09037

JAN 21 6 06 PM '63

CLASS: **ACTION:** AmConsulate SALVADOR, DARIA *17*
INFO: **INFO:** Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO *1925*

Request
~~Request~~ biographic data (family background, interests, languages spoken, etc.) on wife Governor-elect Lomanto.
END.

SALVADOR 17 732.521/1 2163
XR 732.12

RUSK

(3)

Initiated by *RB*

Approved by *RB* ARA:EST/31RB/Schelderman 1/21/63

Administrative Review and
Distribution Approved by

RB EST - Mr. Wellman

EST/S/R/Burton *RB*
(U - Mr. Sanchez (in Substantive)) *RB*

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Form 85-323

1089

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

43

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Classification Control: 1067 MAR 17 AM 6 14
 Rec'd: 1067 MAR 16 AM 6 14
 9:10 P.M.

NUMBERED

Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
 TO: Secretary of State
 NO: 1405, March 16, 7 p.m.

Reply tel drafted ACTION
 by ARA:EST/B:AMH
 3-18/60.

ME: LCC/2

CABOT

On my behalf Cultural Attache Arnaud telephoned Richard
 Herpers, Secretary Columbia University (Grayson Kirk out
 of city) to explore possibility honorary degree Foreign
 Minister Horacio Lifer next week. Herpers not sure can
 gather honors committee in time but personally will do
 utmost to obtain action. Suggestamba telephone Herpers
 and furnish any needed information.

73215/3-1660 HBS

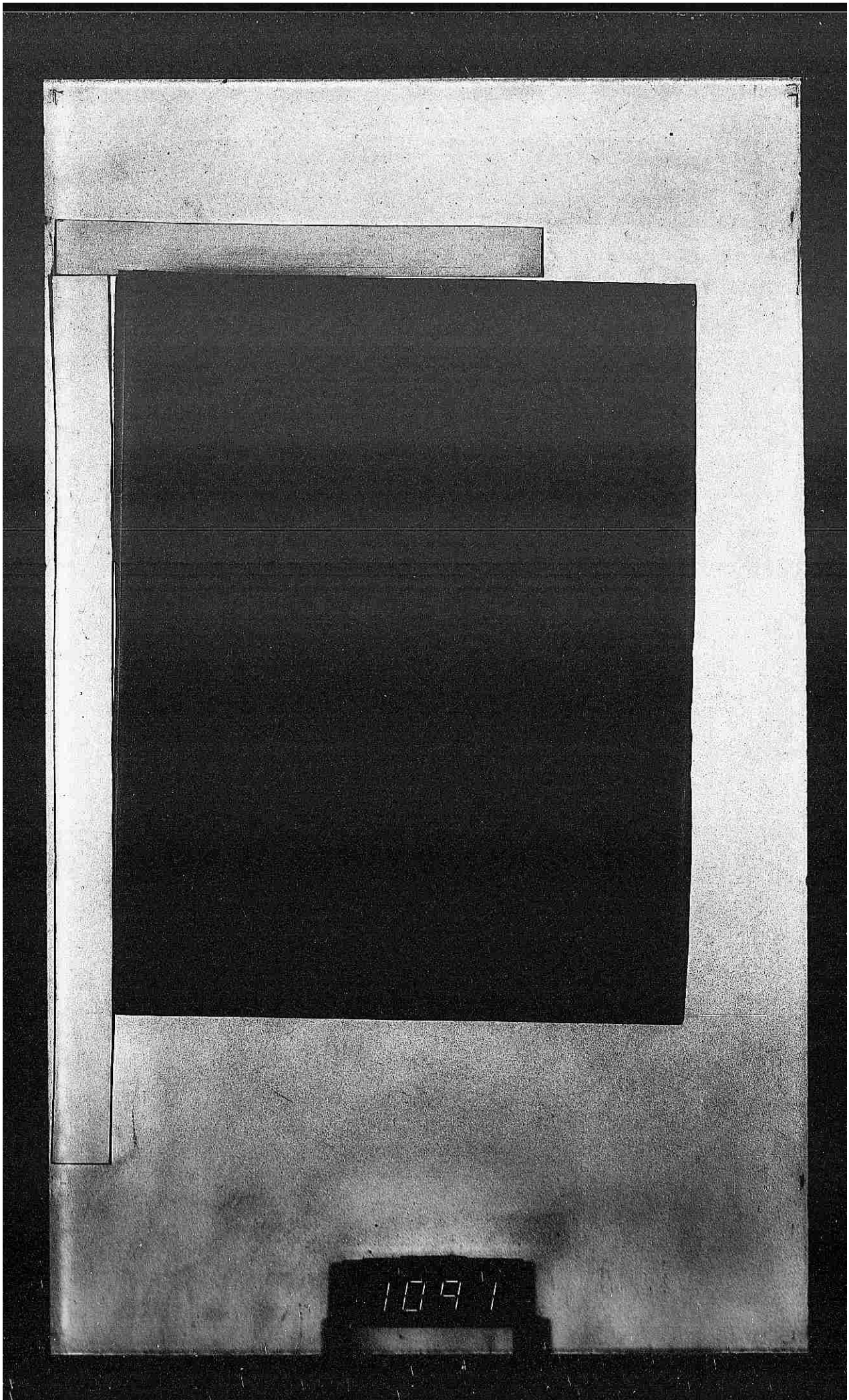
Answered tel

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1090



1091

AMERICAN LEGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

732.13/4-160

(33) 11-586

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 1, 1960

SUBJECT: Possible Reorganization of Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. L. Haddock-Lobo, Minister Counselor, Brazilian Delegation, CCAS
RFA - Mr. Head

COPIES TO: ARA - Mr. Rubottom (ca) ✓
ARA - Ambassador Dreier (ca) ✓
RFA (ca) - 1 ✓
EST ✓
INT ✓
ICG - 9 ✓

Ambassy Rio de Janeiro
Pogotá

APR 7 - 1960

15

732.13/4-160

This document is not to be retransmitted to the press or other sources.

Before leaving for Rio de Janeiro on transfer as Minister-Counselor at Pogotá, Mr. Haddock-Lobo told me he was confident Marshall Lott, a close personal friend of his, will be the next President of Brazil. Should this come about, the political section of the Brazilian Foreign Office would be divided into three bureaus, European, Afro-Asian, and American, each headed by an Under Secretary. Haddock-Lobo said Marshall Lott had offered him the Under Secretaryship of the Bureau of American States.

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APR 8 - 1960

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Page: 2
Resp. No. 1154
Transito de Janeiro

Perhaps Vice President Getulio's weakest spot in the forthcoming Presidential elections lies in the State of Rio Paulo. It was generally expected that the new Minister of Labor would be a "Paulista" in order to help in that state where he must overcome the entrenched labor forces of Juracy Magalhães.

Mr. Ramos is regarded as a conservative demagogue, if that combination is possible. In his inaugural speech, he acted as a demagogue promising the world, including:

1. unions along the English pattern
2. an objective, rational and just revision of the "union organization" pattern
3. proper control of the "fundo sindical" and its use
4. the institution of the minimum salary based on professional qualifications rather than a single minimum for all workers
5. total revision of the Ministry of Labor's health and safety service.
6. better enforcement of labor laws
7. reorganization of the minimum salary commissions
8. revision of the family bonus
9. better attention to the request of labor unions and
10. eventual separation of the Ministry of Labor, Industry & Commerce into a separate Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Industry & Commerce
11. new Law on the right to strike and the reform of the social security system.

The swearing in of Minister Ramos was attended by an estimated 500 persons, including the Rio rival Deputy Cassa the State of Rio Paulo, Irute Vargas, and numerous labor leaders and political figures.

It is unlikely that very many of the points mentioned above by the new Minister will be taken care of in the short period between now and next January, when the new administration will be installed. Between now and the election in October most of the attention of the Ministry will be devoted to helping the Left-Getulio's side. This is the purpose for the change of Minister.

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Page: 3
Map. No. 1111
Roulette de Janeiro

It is essential to point out that the Director of the National Department of Labor, Dr. Alvirio de Sales Goulbe is remaining. Dr. Goulbe is the highest ranking, permanent career officer in the Ministry. He possesses the President's confidence and is not likely to be changed during this Administration. However his power is limited, especially in this pre-electoral period with a Minister whose evident objective is political aid to Goulart and Lott.

For the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.:

John T. Fishburn
John T. Fishburn
Labor Attaché

Approved by:

Philip Rains
Philip Rains
Counselor of Embassy for
Political Affairs

Distribution: Pol, Econ, Con.Sec. (22)

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1095

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF LABOR	
DATE	JULY 20, 1935
TO	HONORABLE SECRETARY OF LABOR
FROM	MR. J. T. HANCOCK, ASST. SEC. OF LABOR
SUBJECT	MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION
DATE	JULY 19, 1935
TO	HONORABLE SECRETARY OF LABOR
FROM	MR. J. T. HANCOCK, ASST. SEC. OF LABOR
SUBJECT	MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Mr. J. T. Hancock, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Industry and Commerce
 Mr. John T. Hancock, Labor Advisor

The conversation was held in the 312 St. James office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Industry and Commerce, on July 19, 1935.

Mr. Hancock began the conversation by summarizing the progress of the work which he has done in the field of Labor, Industry and Commerce, mentioning a number of his former employers and the work which he has done in each. He stated that his present position is in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Industry and Commerce, and that he is currently working on a number of projects. He mentioned that he is currently working on a number of projects, including the work on the National Industrial Conference Board, and that he is currently working on a number of projects, including the work on the National Industrial Conference Board.

CONFIDENTIAL

Page No. 2
Resp. No.
from Rio de Janeiro

that it would be necessary for the Labor Department to act quickly and silently to increase the minimum wage in order to avoid anticipatory price raises. The Attaché referred to the difficulties of raising real wages if prices continue upwards, but obtained no specific response. When asked if a new minimum would contain "family benefits" or various levels to protect more skilled workers, as now being asked by certain groups of workers, the Minister replied, "not this time".

The Attaché referred to the May Day Declaration of the three Confederations of Industrial, Commercial and Land Transport Workers in favor of a stronger and more independent labor movement and the abolition of the "Imposto sindical" and asked the Minister if he had any particular reaction to the Declaration. Minister Ramos spent quite some time in replying. He referred to the fact that the Brazilian labor movement was a gift from the Vargas Government, that labor is still a ward of the Government and that it will only gain its independence by "fighting" for it, that it would not come as a gift. He then stated that despite the good intentions of Vargas the labor code had gone too far in some respects. With special emphasis on the confidential nature of this comment, he deprecated the existing labor leaders, whom he knows, and said that they would have to learn to do more than ask for salary increases and new labor laws. The Attaché asked if the need for greater training of the labor leaders, to which the Minister had referred, would come only with experience and time, or if the Minister had in mind further Government training. No clear answer was given.

Reference was made to the Brazilian delegation to the current ILO Conference by the Attaché. The Minister replied that he had only selected the Government delegates and advisors and that the Confederations of Workers had picked their own delegates and advisors.

The Attaché referred to the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) and ORIT (Regional Inter-American Organization of Workers), but the Minister stated that he knew nothing about them. The Attaché stated briefly that they are independent, democratic, Western-oriented confederations of free and independent labor unions, to which the Brazilian Confederations of Workers of Industry, Commerce and Land Transport are affiliated. In response to the Minister's question, he added that the international organizations are free of government control.

The interview ended with the Minister's invitation to return, for further conversations, either in Rio de Janeiro. The Minister's tone seemed frank and friendly throughout.

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Page No. 3
Disp. No.
from Rio de Janeiro

For the Chargé d'Affaires a.l.:

John T. Fishburn
John T. Fishburn
Labor Attaché

Approved by:

Philip Rains
Philip Rains
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Distribution: Pol (2), Mr. Marellus

RLB

1098

UNCLASSIFIED
(Security Information)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
732.13/8-5600
NR 832.06

FROM: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO

TO: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

REF: OREP Section D, General

DATE: August 5, 1961

20 Use only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER

1-16-69

SUBJECT: CREATION OF NEW MINISTRIES; EXTENSION OF COPAF

A translation of Law 5,792 of July 22, 1960, is enclosed. This law, published in the *Diário Oficial* of that date, creates two new ministries, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Mines and Power. The new ministries will be installed on February 1, 1961.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce will assume responsibility for several departments which are now in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The latter ministry will be known after February 1 of next year as the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. A number of independent bodies and mixed companies, including the Brazilian Coffee Institute, the Sugar and Alcohol Institute, the National Pine Institute, the National Steel Company (Volta Redonda), the National Motor Company and the Executive Commission for Rubber Defense will be under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The new Ministry of Mines and Power will assume jurisdiction over certain agencies now under other ministries, including the National Mineral Production Department and the National Council of Mines and Metallurgy. Such important bodies as the National Petroleum Council, the National Council of Water and Electrical Energy, Petrobrás, the Vale do Rio Doce Company and the São Francisco Hydroelectric Company will also be included in the new ministry.

An amendment to the law, article 11, reestablishes OREAF, the Federal Supply and Price Commission for the wine trade, authority for the functioning of COPAF expired on June 30 last past. Article 11 extends the organization until April 30, 1961.

Approved: *[Signature]*
 For the Ambassador: *[Signature]*
 Edward J. Bach
 Commercial Attaché

UNCLASSIFIED

732.13/8-560

CAA

FILED

1099

DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
ON THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE ACT

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by the National Industrial Defense Act to make the following declaration:

That there is essential to the national health, safety, interest and economy that certain articles, materials, and processes of manufacture be produced in the United States, and that it is necessary to the national health, safety, interest and economy that such articles, materials, and processes be produced in the United States.

That the following articles, materials, and processes of manufacture are essential to the national health, safety, interest and economy:

- I. Department of National Defense (National Department of Defense)
- II. Department of National Health (National Department of Health)
- III. Department of National Education (National Department of Education)
- IV. Department of National Science (National Department of Science)

That the following persons, firms, and corporations are engaged in the production of such articles, materials, and processes:

- 1. The following persons, firms, and corporations:
- 2. The following persons, firms, and corporations:
- 3. The following persons, firms, and corporations:

- II Instituto Nacional de Minas
(National Mining Institute)
- III Instituto Nacional de Carbón
(National Coal Institute)
- IV Instituto de Seguros de Salud
(Institute for Insurance Institute)
- V Compañía Siderúrgica Nacional
(National Steel Company - Sidero Nacional)
- VI Empresa Nacional de Nitrato
(National Nitrate Company)
- VII Compañía Nacional de Aluminio
(National Aluminum Company)
- VIII Compañía Nacional de Petróleo
(National Petroleum Company)

Article 2. There is created the Ministry of Mines and Energy to which shall be subordinate all entities pertaining to the production of minerals and energy.

Article 3. There is created the position of Minister of Mines and Energy to whom are granted the same honors and privileges as other Ministers.

Article 4. The following agencies are established in the Ministry of Mines and Energy:

- I Departamento Nacional de Recursos Minerales
(National Department of Mineral Resources)
- II Compañía Nacional de Carbón y Energía Eléctrica
(National Coal and Electrical Energy Company)
- III Compañía Nacional de Nitrato y Sulfato
(National Nitrate and Sulfate Company)
- IV Compañía Nacional de Aluminio
(National Aluminum Company)

ARTICLE 1: The following government entities and individuals are hereby designated as the members of the Board of Directors of the National Coal Union:

- I. Communist Party, U.S.A. (National Executive)
- II. Communist Party, U.S.A. (National Executive)
- III. Communist Party, U.S.A. (National Executive)
- IV. Communist Party, U.S.A. (National Executive)
- V. Communist Party, U.S.A. (National Executive)
- VI. Communist Party, U.S.A. (National Executive)

ARTICLE 2: The ministers created by this law shall be installed on February 1, 1941.

- 1. All positions, functions and their respective personnel of the organs and entities incorporated in the new ministries shall be included in the organization of the ministries.
- 2. All the salaries of public employees covered by the present law shall be paid by the State in the new ministries, as well as those of public employees.

ARTICLE 3: Starting February 1, 1941, the Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce shall be the Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Cuba, and the Minister of Social Security shall be the Minister of Social Security.

ARTICLE 4: The law No. 100 of December 10, 1937, as amended by Law No. 102 of December 10, 1938, and Law No. 103 of December 10, 1939, shall be repealed.

ARTICLE 5: The law No. 100 of December 10, 1937, as amended by Law No. 102 of December 10, 1938, and Law No. 103 of December 10, 1939, shall be repealed.

subordinated to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce may determine that the production of all items and services which are produced by the national supply and price commission and the subcommittee which may continue operating until they are liquidated or transferred to other bodies.

Article 12: The Executive is hereby authorized to establish the following special credits:

I - in the amount of \$250,000,000 through the Ministry of Labor, Industries and Commerce to cover the expenses of organization and installation of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce;

II - in the amount of \$250,000,000 through the Ministry of Agriculture to cover the expenses of organization and installation of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Article 13: This law shall become effective on the date of publication in the *Diario Oficial*.

Article 14: All contrary regulations are hereby revoked.

Brasilia, July 22, 1960

JURAMENTO DE FIDELIDADE

Armando Salas

Leandro Lima

Adelio Dantas

Leandro Salas

Dr. Yvan de Almeida

Francisco de Assis Gomes

Leandro Salas Salas

Dr. Yvan de Almeida

Francisco de Assis Gomes

Leandro Salas Salas

Dr. Yvan de Almeida

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Dr. Yvan de Almeida

Francisco de Assis Gomes

Leandro Salas Salas

Dr. Yvan de Almeida

Francisco de Assis Gomes

Leandro Salas Salas

1103

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

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10-35

Action
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Info
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Classification
FROM: Ambassador RIGEL JARRETT
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 6-156

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1955
ACTION
INFO
PM/8

2

Ambassador Fernando Rios de Alencar resigned on October 15 as Secretary-General Foreign Office and has been replaced temporarily by Ambassador Augusto Roberto de Silva, head of Economic and Commercial Department.

In letter to editor Jornal de Commercio published by that paper October 20, Alencar attributed resignation to Federal Foreign Minister before making public his private statement by Alencar denying validity charges in Jornal de Commercio and a Jornal (both names misspelled) stating that Alencar had for five days held up transmittal message President Subtotal congratulating latter on latter's recent address and had thereby lost latter's confidence.

Alencar's resignation may also have some connection with recent promotion of Gullie Canal, Federal Security and former minister of second class, to rank of ambassador in Paris merit. Alencar is rumored not to have sympathized with wave of protest caused in Foreign Office by this appointment.

Approved in draft
October 21, 1955

Approved in draft
by Minister Rios

FILED
NOV 27 1955

732.13/10-2560 HBS

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1104

ROUTING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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- CIA
- NSA
- OSD
- ARMY
- AIR
- NAVY
- AGR
- COM
- HEM
- JCS
- LAB
- ORR

MINISTRO DE GANEIRO...
 TO: Secretary of State
 JANUARY 29, 1961 (SECTION ONE OF TWO)
 8:00 PM

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICIALLY-ANNOUNCED QUADROS CABINET:
 FIDEL CASTRO BUT WILL FOLLOW QUADROS LEAD AS INDICATED BY
 SOMEWHAT EQUIVOCAL STATEMENTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH QUADROS
 VISIT TO CUBA LAST MARCH. BI HAS FULL DATA.
 FINANCE: CLEMENY MARIANI, LONG PUBLIC CAREER, MINISTER
 EDUCATION UNDER DUTRA, PRES. BANK OF BRAZIL IN CAPE FILHO
 GOVT WHEN EUGENIO GUDIM FILMIN, DIRECTOR BANCO DA BAHIA,
 INDUSTRIALIST THAT STATE BI HAD DATA, EMBASSY INFORMED
 MARIANI HAS BEEN GIVEN FREE HAND AND THAT LIKELY TO REPLY
 HEAVILY GUDIM, HAS ALREADY INVITED OCTAVIO BULHOES TO
 HEAD SUMMIT. STRONG PERSONALITY CAPABLE PUSHING NEEDED
 REFORM.
 JUSTICE: O. PEDROSA HORTA, (SEE SAO PAULO DISPATCH 625
 JUNE 4, 1959), ALTHOUGH HAVING NO POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF
 HIS OWN, HORTA HAS APPARENTLY ASSUMED COMMANDING ROLE AMONG
 QUADROS INTIMATES AND EXERCISES CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE OVER
 QUADROS HIMSELF. WEALTHY, INTELLECTUAL, ART COLLECTOR,
 EUROPE ORIENTED, BELIEVED HE ONE OF PRINCIPAL EXPONENTS OF
 INDEPENDENT NEUTRALIST FOREIGN POLICY FOR BRAZIL AND WEAKENING
 OF TIES WITH US. SPECIES OF ONLY SIGNIFICANCE IN PRESENT GOVT.
 WAR: MARSHAL GULLIHO DENYS (INCUMBENT).
 NAVY: ADMIRAL SILVIO HECK, OUTSTANDING ANTI-LOTT FIGURE IN

752.15/1-2961

9/4/61

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1105

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CONTROL NO. 101

CORRECTION ISSUED 2/1/67 - 6 PM, MGO

57 INCOMING
ACTION: TELEGRAM

AREA
INFO: 975, JANUARY 29, 7 PM, (SECTION ONE OF TWO), FRANCRIO DE
SS JANEIRO - CORRECTED PAGES 2 AND 3.

B
SP BRAZILIAN MILITARY, COMMANDER "TAMANDARÉ" LINE LONDES NOVEMBER
C II COUP AND SUBSEQUENTLY RETIRED. AGGRESSIVELY ANTI-COMMUNIST
H FRIENDLY US.
OR

E
UNSC AIR: BRIGADIER GABRIEL GRIM MOSS, PRES AERONAUTICAL CLUB AND
ICA REPORTEDLY NOMINEE OF BRIGADIER EDUARDO GOMES AND FRIEND OF HECK.
F

CU LABOR: FRANCISCO CARLOS DE CASTRO NEVES, ONE OF QUADROS EARLY
DESA SUPPORTERS, WAS HIS SECRETARY OF GOVT, EX-PSD, RECENTLY DIS-
THE SIDENT PTB, ONE OF CLEVEREST AND SHREWDEST POLITICOS IN QUADROS
CIA GROUP.
NSA

OSD AGRICULTURE: R. GABRAL DA COSTA, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PERNAM
ARMY BUGO SUGAR FAMILY, CLOSE TO PERNAM BUGO GOVERNOR SAMPAIO BUT
NAVY RELATIVELY A POLITICAL, VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN NATIONALLY AND CON-
AIR sidered have LIMITED KNOWLEDGE REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS,
AGR KNOWN LOCALLY AS MAN INTEGRITY AND GOOD ADMINISTRATOR HIS OWN
COM PROPERTIES AND BUSINESS.
HEW

INT TRANSPORTATION: CLOVIS PESTANA, PSD FEDERAL DEPUTY RIO GRANDE
JUS DO SUL WHO WAS MINISTER TRANSPORT UNDER DUTRA, APPOINTMENT
LAB APPARENTLY IN RECOGNITION DISSIDENT PSD SUPPORT QUADROS IN RIO
RHR GRANDE ALTHOUGH PESTANA HIMSELF NOT VERY ACTIVE DISSIDENT.

HEALTH: EDUARDO CATETE PINHEIRO, MEDICAL DOCTOR, STATE DEPUTY
PARA AND PRES NATIONAL LABOR PARTY THERE, NATIONALLY UNKNOWN BUT
AS STATE DIRECTOR PUBLIC HEALTH EARLY 1950'S SERVED EFFICIENTLY
AND HONESTLY, STUDIED TWO YEARS IN US, APPARENTLY ONCE APPOINT-
MENT TO PTB PRESIDENT AND QUADROS SUPPORTER EMILIO CARLOS
CANDIDATE MAYOR SAO PAULO.

EDUCATION BRIGIDO TINOCO PSD DISSIDENT FEDERAL DEPUTY RIO STATE,
LAWYER, EX-MAYOR NITEROI, NO NATIONAL STANDING.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE: ARTUR BERNARDES FILHO, CONSERVATIVE

CONFIDENTIAL

1106

CONFIDENTIAL

13-975, JANUARY 29, 7 PM (SECTION ONE OF TWO) FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

BUSINESSMAN POLITICIAN MINAS GERATS WHO AS PRES PARTIDO REPUBLICANA SWUNG BEHIND QUADROS CANDIDACY. FULL CSD AVAILABLE BT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, RIO DE JANEIRO
SUBJECT: MINAS GERATS, PRESIDENT, PARTIDO REPUBLICANO
RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

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1107

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
(Security Classification)

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
732.13/2-161
TR 132.10
12832.14
February 1, 1961
DATE

FROM: **EMBASSY, Rio de Janeiro** 661
DESP. NO.

TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON**

REF:

30 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.	DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS FEB 1 1961
	1. REC'D	1. COM-2 PERI INT E-3 MA-11	
	2. 6-61	2. Com-8 TR-3 FRA-2 MA-4 WA	

SUBJECT: **Financial Officers Appointed by Jânio Quadros**

There is transmitted herewith, as Enclosure 1, a memorandum of conversation summarizing certain preliminary information concerning three of the principal officers appointed by President Jânio Quadros to handle financial matters for the new Government. They are: Clemente Mariani Bittencourt -- Minister of Finance, João Figueirado -- President of the Bank of Brazil, and Octávio Gouveia de Bulhões -- Executive Director of the Superintendency of Money and Credit (SUMOC).

732.13/2-161

For the Ambassador:

Herbert K. May
Herbert K. May
Treasury Attaché

Coordinated:

William A. Fowler
William A. Fowler
Counselor of Embassy
for Economic Affairs

W.A.F.
Enclosure: as stated

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Des. 661
Rio de Janeiro

January 30, 1961

Memorandum of Conversation with Ambassador
Roberto Campos, Sunday, January 29, 1961

Dr. Campos provided the following facts and opinions concerning some of the personnel appointed by President-elect Jânio Quadros as members of his Administration:

Clemente Mariani Bittencourt -- Minister of Finance

Campos stated that he is quite pleased with the appointment of Mariani, even though Mariani is not a "student" of financial matters. He said that Mariani is a sound, conservative man with a great deal of courage: "a strong man". He said that shortly after Eugênio Gudin was appointed Minister of Finance on August 26, 1954, by President Café Filho, Gudin was responsible for the designation of Mariani as President of the Bank of Brazil, on September 6, 1954. However, according to Campos, certain São Paulo businessmen succeeded in persuading President Café Filho to request the resignation of Mariani on April 6, 1955, upon which Gudin resigned (on April 13, 1955) ostensibly to manifest solidarity with Mariani. Campos stated that Mariani always worked very well with Gudin and continues to hold the latter in high regard, partly because Gudin resigned to manifest his confidence in Mariani. (S)

NOTE:

According to the press, Mariani is 61 years old and a native of the State of Bahia. In his younger days, he was a journalist, a lawyer, and a university professor, before going into business. He was a Federal Deputy for the State of Bahia and was Minister of Education in the Government of President Dutra. He is reported to have business interests in the State of São Paulo and was President of the Bank of Bahia at the time of his designation as Minister of Finance.

João Figueiredo -- President of the Bank of Brazil

Campos stated that he does not know Figueiredo well, though he has the impression that Figueiredo is not a very strong personality. He said that Figueiredo is, on the other hand, a strong proponent of private enterprise, anti-Communist, and (S) On Feb. 1, Casimiro Ribeiro told me he knew "without question" that it was Jânio Quadros himself who, as Governor of São Paulo, had put the pressure on Café Filho to fire Mariani as Pres. of the Bank of Brazil.

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Rio de Janeiro

friendly toward the United States. Campos has the impression that Figueiredo "has the typical banker's mentality" and has no real awareness of central banking problems. On the other hand, Campos believes that Mariani will probably be able to dominate Figueiredo.

NOTE:

According to the press, Figueiredo is a member of an old São Paulo family. He was born January 6, 1910 in Santos, São Paulo. He has been Vice-President of the São Paulo Stock Exchange and a Director of the Commercial Association of São Paulo. At the time of his appointment as President of the Bank of Brazil, he was President of the Banco Sul Americano do Brasil.

Octávio Couves de Bulhões -- Executive Director of the Superintendency of Money and Credit (SUMOC)

As Campos knows, I know Bulhões very well. Accordingly, he did not offer any comments about Bulhões other than to express his pleasure at Bulhões' appointment, as I did.

NOTE:

Bulhões had once before been Executive Director of SUMOC, during the period when Gudin was Minister of Finance, and he continues to be a close friend of Gudin, as well as Campos. I understand that he was a strong Executive Director, the last one that SUMOC has had. According to Herculano Borges de Fonseca, Director of the Economic Department of SUMOC, Bulhões was forced to resign from SUMOC in 1955 because he had antagonized certain bankers in the State of Minas Gerais by insisting that they comply fully with the banking requirements established by SUMOC. I have known Bulhões since 1948 and have considerable respect for him. He is a good, though not brilliant, economist. He is conservative and very much aware of the harm done by inflation to Brazil's economic development. He is a strong opponent of exchange reform and the author of the article, "Reforma Cambial" (Exchange Reform) which appeared in the May/June, 1958 issue of "Revista do Conselho Nacional de Economia". He was a member of the National Economic Council for several years until 1960. He is a quiet, non-pretentious man, and thoroughly honest in the expression of his beliefs. He has authored several text books on economics. His views on "exchange reform" were transmitted as Enclosure 2 (UNCLASSIFIED) to Embassy Despatch 491, dated October 29, 1958.

Herbert K. May
Treasury Attaché

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ARA

EST- Mr. Wilson
1344
WU

February 1, 1961

TO : The Secretary
THROUGH : S/S
FROM : ARA - Mr. Mann
SUBJECT : The New Brazilian Cabinet

(12)

The cabinet of incoming President Jânio QUADROS is composed of men who can be expected to follow a responsible line generally and to be friendly to the United States. The new Foreign Minister, Afonso ARINOS, has experience in foreign affairs and leans toward the traditional line of Brazilian diplomacy. Only one of the cabinet members, the Minister of Justice, has been associated with the advocacy of a more independent or neutralist foreign policy. Many have had experience in national cabinets or state administrations. In general, the appointments support those who predicted a relatively conservative and constructive Quadros government.

The complexion of the cabinet also reflects, but secondarily, I believe, the need for accommodation with various political elements to assure a working majority in Congress. Distribution by parties is as follows:

- 3 UDN (principal party backing Quadros)
- 2 UDN sympathizers
- 2 PSD (Kubitschek's party) dissidents
- 1 PSD (Goulart's party) dissident
- 1 PR (a minor party centered in Minas Gerais)

Mr. A
Mr. B
Mr. C
Mr. D

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MARCH 28 1961
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- 1 PTN (a regional party in São Paulo)
- 2 apolitical (Marshal Denys, War, and Admiral Heck, Navy)
- 1 personal follower of Quadros (Horta, Justice)

However, in allotting positions to various political groups, Quadros in the main selected men with some personal tie to him. It seems clear that Quadros intends to act independently of the UDN. Geographic distribution of the cabinet posts appears satisfactory.

The complete cabinet follows:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Political Orientation</u>
Foreign Affairs	Afonso ARIÉDO de Melo Franco	Guanabara & Minas Gerais	UDN
Finance	Clemente MARIANI	Bahia	UDN
Justice	O. PEDROSO HORTA	São Paulo	Personal follower of Quadros
War	Marshal Odílio DENYS	Rio de Janeiro	Incumbent but no party affiliation
Navy	Admiral Silvio HECK		No party but anti-Kubitschek
Air	Brigadier Gabriel GRUM MOSS		UDN sympathizer
Labor	Francisco Carlos de CASTRO NEVES	São Paulo	Dissident PEB; anti-Goulart
Agriculture	R. Cabral DA COSTA	Pernambuco	UDN sympathizer
Transportation	Glovis PESTANA	Rio Grande do Sul	PSD dissident; anti-Goulart
Health	Eduardo Cabete FENHEIRO	Pará	PTN
Education	Brigido TIRACY	State of Rio de Janeiro	PSD dissident
Industry & Commerce	Arturo BERNARDES FILHO	Minas Gerais	PR
Mines & Energy	João AGRIPINO	Paraná	UDN

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Acknowledgement drafted
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2/21/61

Excellency,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that
Mr. Afonso Arinos de Mello Franco has been appointed Minister of
External Relations of Brazil and has taken over his duties as of
February 1, 1961.

I avail myself of the opportunity to present to
Your Excellency the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

C. A. Bernardes
Carlos Alfredo Bernardes
Chargé d'Affaires, s.i.

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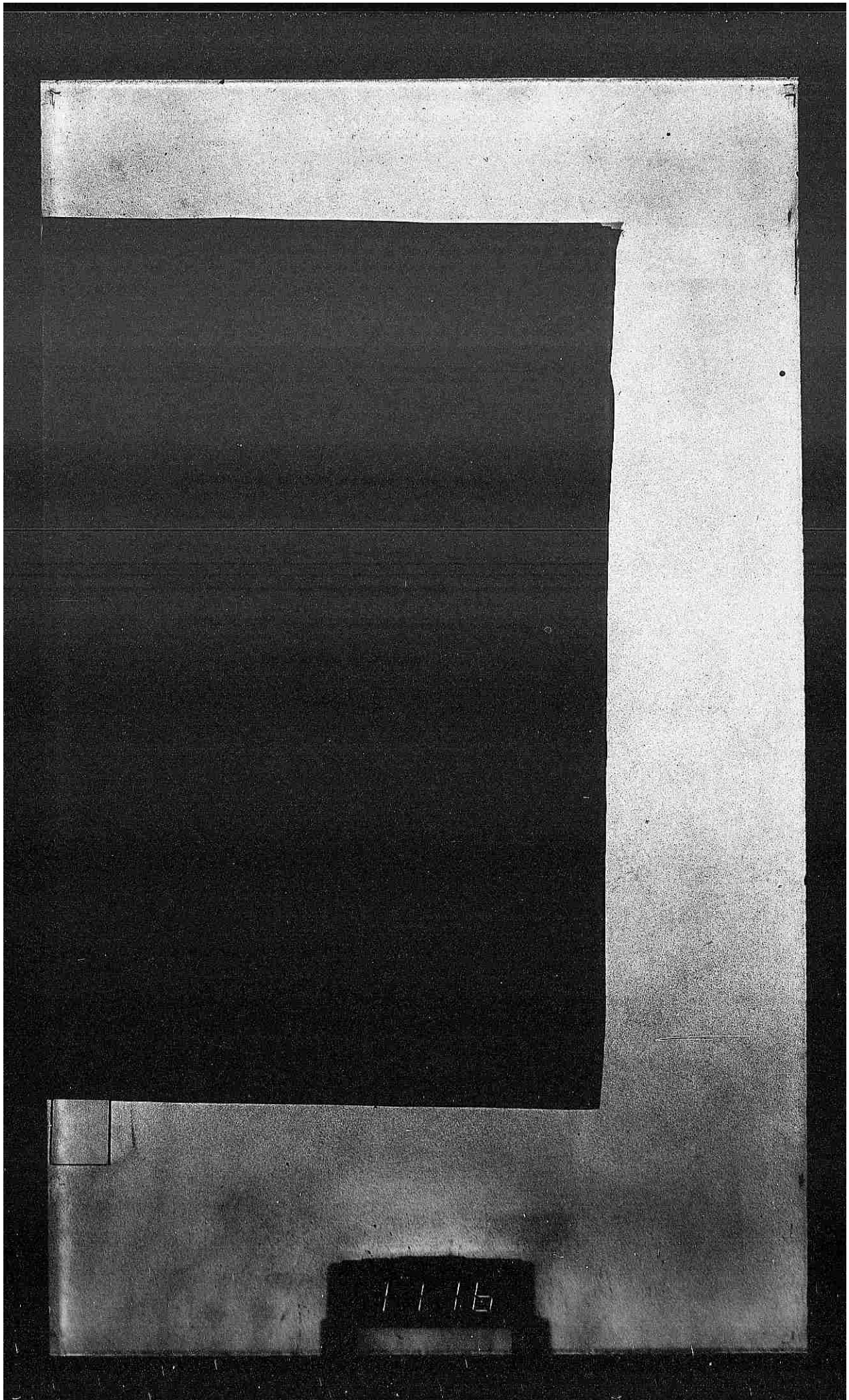
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His Excellency Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1010, February 3, 5 p.m.

ACTION:

INFO:

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Foreign Minister Arinos on assuming duties January 31 made speech (published yesterday) in which following specific points are submerged in matrix of abstruse generalities:

(1) Sovereignty, democracy and peace are values which will guide foreign policy.

(2) Sovereignty involves:

(A) State concern for national development which includes "repelling or neutralizing external influences which oppose or numb such development, be they political or also economic and therefore representative not properly of foreign states but of alien and international economic groups and organizations";

(B) "Great autonomy in...our diplomacy, including international organizations."

(3) Brazil in "especially favorable position to serve as link or tie of union between Afro-Asian world and great Western powers."

(4) Quadros victory "expressed warning Brazilians repel dictatorships of whatever type, personalist, caudillo-like, of class or party."

(5) Quadros intends Brazilian Government "establish diplomatic and commercial relations with all states of world that desire pacific interchange with us, with respect for our juridical and social

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-2- 1010, February 3, 5 p.m. from Rio de Janeiro

and social organization...this orientation cannot and ought not be interpreted as directed against anyone. We sure such conduct will contribute to world peace and democracy."

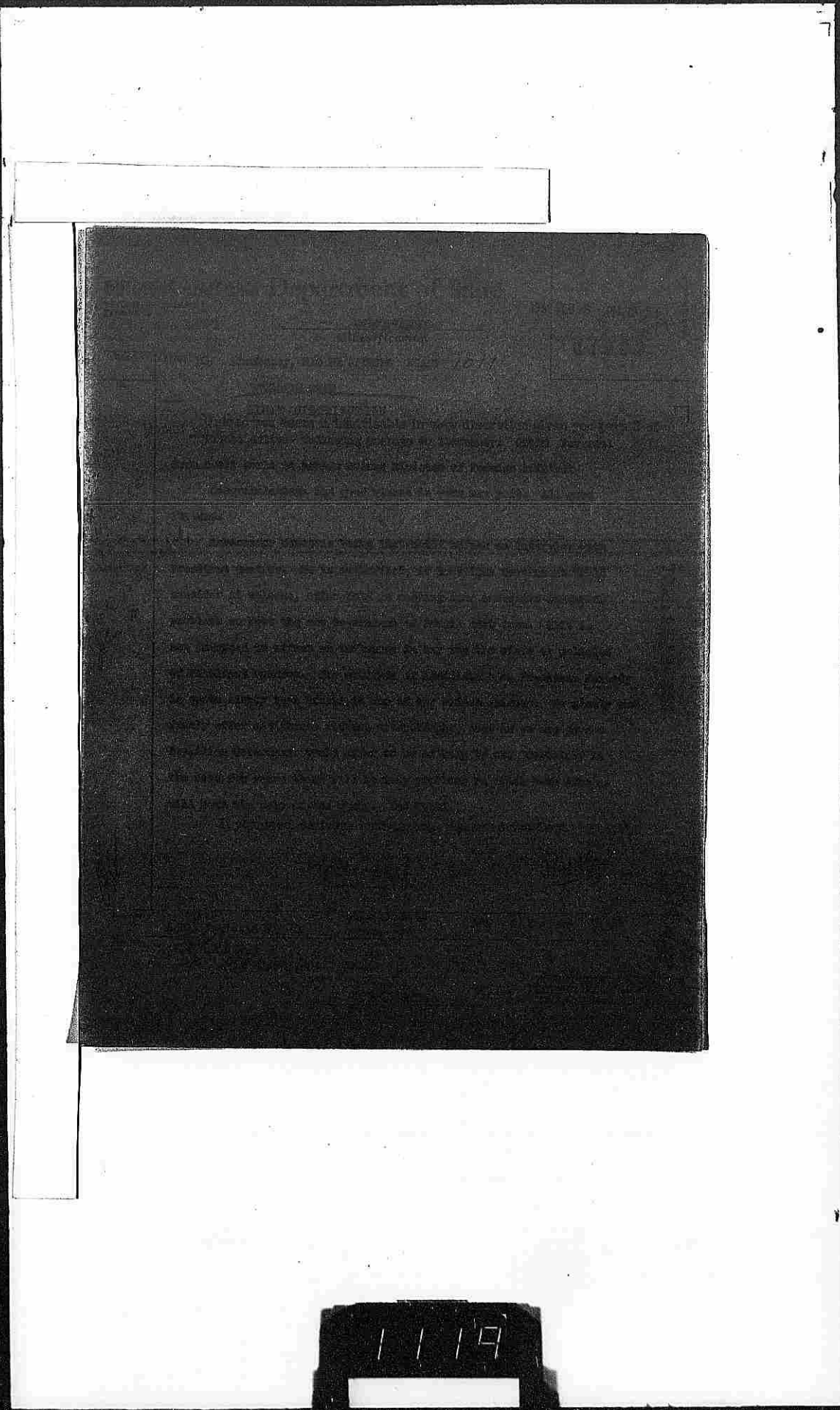
(6) "We shall not forget continuity of Brazilian policy, principally with regard to Operation Pan America."

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Department of State

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FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Date Sent: Feb. 10, 1961

Rec'd:

TO: Secretary of State

NO: G-303

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
FEB 13 1961
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Foreign Minister Afonso Arinos held first press interview February 6. Following is gist his reported statements, with some quotations, on matters of special interest:

1. Although President has not instructed him specifically regarding diplomatic relations with Moscow and Peiping, President intends maintain relations with all countries without exception and Foreign Office is developing program in this sense. *O Globo* quotes him: "Naturally establishment such relations presupposes they will not prejudice our interests and position as free and sovereign nation, nor threaten our institutions."

2. Foreign Office has no instructions whether relations with Peiping (he insisted on appellation "Continental China" rather than "Red China") would entail break relations with Nationalist China.

3. He could not appropriately comment on US-Cuban relations but could state, as quoted by *Correio da Manhã*, "We shall maintain with Cuba the cordial relations we have with whatever other country. I visited Cuba and might add other, personal considerations, like my admiration for various leaders of Cuban revolution." He added, according *O Jornal*, "Appointment ex-Ambassador to Cuba, Vasco Leitão da Cunha, as Foreign Office Secretary-General shows importance we attach to Cuba. However, because of our domestic background, we are against any type of dictatorship, in or outside America." *Correio da Manhã* differs from *O Jornal* in reporting Foreign Minister said Leitão da Cunha's appointment motivated by personal capabilities and not his connection with Cuba.

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4. Brazil as yet lacks policy plan for Africa but is programming research necessary for such plan and meanwhile views with sympathy, but with due regard for juridical aspects, all movements political emancipation. Brazil ought "make special effort dynamize its relations with new African nations, even to extent diminishing expenditures on representation in other regions in order augment its African missions in number and vigor."

5. Operation Pan America expresses "international as well as national truth and should now be executed."

6. Brazil's Ambassador to Washington will be career diplomat.

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February 9, 1961

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

932.13/2-1061

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO *D-721*
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : Embassy Despatch 698, February 7, 1961

February 10, 1961
DATE

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	2-14-61	CIA-10 USA-10 NSR-4 OSD-5 ARMY-4 NAVY-4 AIR-4

SUBJECT: SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER AFONSO ARINOS ON ASSUMING OFFICE
FEBRUARY 1, 1961

Enclosed is an English translation of the speech made by Afonso Arinos de Mello Franco when he took office, on February 1, 1961, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Portuguese text was sent to the Department on February 6 by transmittal slip. The Embassy already has submitted comment on the speech in Despatch 698, of February 7, and also by telegram.

For the Ambassador:

Robert H. Shields
Robert H. Shields
Second Secretary of Embassy

Enclosures: *at n.a.*

Translation of speech by
Foreign Minister Afonso
Arinos--February 1, 1961.

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil, Service Attachés, USIS,
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
FEB 17 1961

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Resp. No. [redacted]
From: Rio de Janeiro

**TRANSLATION OF SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER AFGNCO ARINGS
ON ASSUMING OFFICE - February 1, 1961**

On assuming the office of Minister of State for Foreign Relations, to which I was summoned by the honorable confidence of the illustrious President Janio Quadros, I do not delude myself about the heavy responsibilities that fall upon me in the exercise of my functions.

My sense of modest attribution and my feeling that I have failed me--the sense of responsibility and the confidence to the job--permitted me to respond, with gratitude, to the invitation of the illustrious Chief of State.

Age-old and glorious is the history of this office, Mr. Minister, a history that Your Excellency exalted with your intelligence, culture, tact, and wide experience in political life, adding new chapters to those that make Brazil have confidence in the Itamaraty and be proud of it.

The Foreign Ministry has been, in truth, since independence, a house in which eminent men have known how to represent our civilization in continuous progress; to affirm our sovereignty in growing consolidation; to defend our interests which evolve and are transformed with the mutations of history; to express, in sum, in contacts with the community of nations, the outline of our personality, today fully developed and aware of its rights and duties. On the other hand, in diverse opportunities, in the Empire and in the Republic, the men of our foreign policy knew how to represent faithfully the interests and the vocation of our people, manifested in so many episodes by such Brazilian statesmen and diplomats were the voice of our nation, the intelligence which orients, the force, in sum, which mediates between these in disagreement to reestablish good relations and peace.

The dizzy contemporary techno-scientific progress not only has widened the frontiers of speculative knowledge, but also has amplified, in a terrifying manner, the material power of man, breaking for this very reason, the old juridico-political structure (Estado) which ruled the life of human societies, today uncertain and without direction before the painful gestation of the world of tomorrow. Hence, the contradiction of our time, from which no people or regime is free.

The conflict of socio-economic factors creates the contradiction of these and solutions, as they purely technical or also technical and governmental. In a world and historic environment in such

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From: Rio de Janeiro

constant and unforeseeable movement, the permanent values of international policy are few. It is clear that these values are subordinate to the final objective of that policy, which is the national interest of each country. On the other hand, the nature of the values depends on the historical background, the culture and the predominant sentiments of each national community as well as on the elements linked to its interests, destiny, civilization, mission and form of life.

The first marked value of the Brazilian formation is the innate sentiment of national independence, or the tradition of sovereignty of the Brazilian State. We ought not to forget, however, that the sovereign Brazilian state has affirmed itself historically, since independence, as linked to democracy, which is the only system of government capable of respecting the transcendent elements of human dignity, within the institution of the state. As Nabuco said so well, the Empire, by assuring us the mechanism of parliamentary democracy, spared us the infantile illness of continental caudillism. Besides being historically democratic, Brazil is also a peaceful country, it would be better to say, a pacifistic country, always disposed to resolve and contribute toward the pacific resolution of international disagreements of whatever nature. We have, thus, the triplicate values which ought to preside over the planning of the international policy of our country: sovereignty, democracy, peace.

The administration which is now inaugurated, synthesized in the strong individuality of President Janio Quadros, feels itself capable of practicing an international policy fully and vigorously obedient to these bases. The modern notion of sovereignty goes beyond the phase of simple polemic affirmation of one state before the others, to assume a dynamic and operative meaning, full of consequences. The sovereignty of a young state such as Brazil is not limited today, to its rejection of the political influence of another authority, especially of another state, but signifies the preoccupation of the State with national development, through stimulating internal economic, cultural and social forces, and repelling or neutralizing the external influences that oppose such development, or numb it, be they political, be they also economic and therefore representative not properly of foreign states but of alien and international economic groups and organizations.

The present conception of sovereignty, to which we refer, calls for great autonomy in the attitudes of our diplomacy, including in the field of international organizations, because our position, on these great platforms of the world, ought to correspond to what we really are, as a people, as a culture and as an economic and social expression.

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From: Rio de Janeiro

Our contribution to the Christian democratic world, to which without question we belong, will be effective only in the measure in which we represent, within it, the portion of authenticity that belongs to us; in which we assume the responsibility of expressing the aspirations and claims that we have the duty and are in a condition to manifest. The recognition of autonomy and authenticity of nations such as those of Latin America, or the new nations of the Afro-Asian world, is an enrichment for the free world at the same time that the attempt to include these peoples so full of peculiar characteristics in a system which to them is alien in its norms and responsibilities is the most certain way of creating within them natural reserves and resistances. The measure in which we are different and have specific problems, and the attention to these problems and recognition of these differences are the only means capable of integrating and strengthening the free.

Brazil finds itself in an especially favorable position to serve as a link or tie of union between the Afro-Asian world and the great Western powers. A democratic, Christian people whose Latin culture has been enriched with the presence of aboriginal, African and Asiatic influences, we are ethnically mestizos and culturally a mixture of elements originating in the immense geographic and demographic areas that in this century burgeon out into international life. Besides this, the processes of miscegenation with which the Portuguese metropolis molded us have facilitated our racial democracy, which, if it is not as perfect as we would desire, is nevertheless the most advanced in the world. We do not have prejudices against the colored races, as occurs in so many white or predominantly white peoples; nor prejudices against the whites, as happens with peoples predominantly colored. Our Constitution possesses a splendid provision curbing such prejudices, and, if there should be any reason for me justly to take satisfaction from my 12 years as Deputy, it would surely be my authorship of the law that includes in the Penal Code the generic norm of the Constitution. Therefore, the legitimate exercise of our sovereignty will lead us, in international policy, to support sincerely the efforts of the Afro-Asian world toward democracy and liberty, through support for all anti-colonialist positions, through resistance to all forms of pressure against the principle of free determination of peoples, of the effort, in short, for the progress of the economically underdeveloped peoples and areas. If, on one hand we are a country with visible aspects of territorial and economic underdevelopment, which carries us to the undeniable approximation of interests with the Afro-Asian world; on the other we are a firmly democratic people, with a praiseworthy institutional maturity in the field of political law and now in the practice of the regime.

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From: Rio de Janeiro

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The spectacle of the last elections, of the perfection of the recognition and inauguration of Janio Quadros to the presidency, besides being instructive for the world is, equally, a lesson and a warning for national politicians. It revealed the magnificent maturity of the Brazilian people for the effective, and not merely formal, exercise of democracy, and taught to superannuated ideologists, obstinate sectarians and intellectual slavists that our people can and want to resolve their problems within the realm of political liberty. The smashing victory of Janio Quadros was an expression of this warning, that the Brazilian people repel dictatorships of any type, personalist, caudillo-like, of class or party. We, Brazil, do not want such processes, and, free as we are on the international scene, we will always fight freely. The word "liberty" has lost its romantic connotation of the past century; it has limited the individualistic excesses which compromised its Roman meaning and has been enriched with new social and collective tones, but it has conserved the nucleus of eternal significance, which is the value of personality. This new human liberty, social and collective, is what the international policy of Brazil fights for; an anti-colonial country, anti-racist and convinced of the necessity of development as the base of democracy. This leaves it very clear that, if our interests many times are the same as the new underdeveloped countries, the form of approaching and acting with regard to them can vary exactly as a function of our democratic maturity.

Here, too, the life and figure of Janio Quadros express very well what I am emphasizing. His career and his person as a statesman are the strongest Brazilian revelations of the new significance of social democracy.

Pacifism is, finally, the juridical and political construction of a system of guarantees and solutions for international and, especially, continental harmony. It was already the predominant activity of Brazilian democracy. Alexandre de Gusmão, Barbacena, Paulino de Sousa, São Vicente, Paraíba, the two Rio Brancos, Rui, Nabuco, Mangabeira, Nello Franco, Aranha--here are, in the colony, the Empire and the Republic, some great names, to speak only of the dead, which helped to construct the monument of our pacifistic diplomatic school.

The technique of peace has evolved, however, as have all the other aspects of international politics. The painful efforts of jurists and diplomats have been concentrated on harmonizing, in law and practice, principles as conflicting as those of non-intervention and collective security, of those of state sovereignty and the authority of international organisms, with its being certain that

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From: Rio de Janeiro

without the adequate functioning of all these contradictory parts, the mechanism of peace can collapse, with consequences foreseeable in our epoch of unlimited destructive power. On this delicate ground, we ought to act with tact and prudence, pursuing our interests, which coincide perfectly with our traditions.

Brazil is perfectly evolved and capable of balancing, for its use, non-intervention with collective security, and state sovereignty with adherence to international organisms; with respect to the latter aspect, the role of the Federal Constitution is magnificently concise, effective and clear. The problem is that other nations, continental or not, with which we maintain a similar economic-social situation, not having found democratic political equilibrium, are also unable to achieve a balance in the utilization of those instruments, to a certain point contradictory. It is without doubt the lack of democratic maturity that carries certain governments to the necessity of overemphasizing the principle of non-intervention, to the detriment of that of collective security, or that of state sovereignty to the prejudice of international organisms. Because of this, we repeat, our action ought to be prudent, reflective, of a nature such as to jointly safeguard, as much as possible, our interests, the development and emancipation of the backward peoples and the cause of peace.

Our interests, placed on a priority basis, coincide in these matters, as I said a little while ago, with our traditions. Respect for the juridical act and for non-intervention, the recognition of collective security as a brake to aggressions, the defense of human liberty in its most ample meaning, these and other principles presided over the territorial integration of Brazil, the strengthening of its independence and sovereignty, the expansion of its international authority. Without losing or weakening these principles, the bulwarks of our foreign policy, we will have to apply them in a larger and larger field.

It is the intention of President Janio Quadros that his administration enter into commercial and diplomatic relations with all the states of the world that manifest a desire to maintain pacific exchange with us, while respecting our juridical and social organization. The spirit of this orientation is one of cooperating for peace and therefore it cannot and ought not to be interpreted as directed against anyone. We are sure of contributing, with this conduct, to the cause of peace and democracy in the world.

I should not here refer to the road to be followed in the attainment of our proposed objectives. Some data, nevertheless, are indispensable. In the first place I mention collaboration with the Congress, the basis of all foreign policy in any democratic country. A man of the Legislative, in which I served 12 years as

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From: Rio de Janeiro

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deputy and two as Senator, my ideas of the importance of the function of the Congress in international policy are neither new nor improved. The importance of Congress in this respect results from the presence of world problems in the life of each of us, from the interest which this presence awakens in the man on the street, which interest is transmitted to the Brazilian Legislative Power. It is, then, with a sincere and long-held conviction that I count on all the political currents of the Chamber and Senate, through their criticism, suggestions and support, to give prestige to the action of the government of the Republic in the delicate terrain of international policy, in which, if the divergences of opinion are salutary, the cooling of passions is an elemental and patriotic effort for the good of the country. The continuity of Brazilian policy is another point which we do not forget, principally where it concerns a wise initiative like President Kubitschek's Operation Pan America. This movement succeeded in calling the attention of the Continent to the close relationship between underdevelopment and the risks that attack democracy. When I had the honor to greet President Eisenhower in the name of the Brazilian Senate, I did not fail to give the opinion of our group, then oppositionist, on the subject. It is not too much, nevertheless, to repeat it here.

Another matter that we ought to take care of soon or, rather, at once, is the reform of the services of Itamaraty, on which work is now in progress in the Chamber, as a result of a message of the past government, enriched by the brilliant collaboration of that House (Itamaraty). It was natural that the new government should have its word on the organization of the Office. I will not be able, at this time, to enter into details; I shall merely say that our effort will be in the sense of adapting the law to the designs of President Janio Quadros. We want the administrative machine to be sufficiently ample, strong and flexible to permit the presence of Brazil in the molds required by our necessities and purposes.

On the other hand, we intend to make the diplomatic career more just and democratic, respecting what is necessary in its traditions, existent in all countries and regimes, but extinguishing as much as possible the protectionism and personal emulation, rewarding merit, assisting dedication and experience, creating generic and sound rules of entrance and access, exterminating, in sum, in the measure possible, the system of crony influence, of personal prestige and injustice. This does not represent prejudice nor hostility to anyone whatsoever, nor a weakening of consolidated positions, but merely action determined by the need to place public service above personal convenience, for the good of a corps of functionaries that possesses some of the best values in the Brazilian civil service.

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Enclosure No. 1
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Despatch No.
From: Rio de Janeiro

President Janio Quadros intends also--and this is a responsibility of Brazil which I am greatly honored to announce--to extinguish any prejudice of race, open or disguised, in the service of the Itamaraty.

We count also on the press, radio and TV, and thank them for their support, so necessary for popular comprehension of the objectives and processes of international policy. We do not fear their criticisms because I know that the Brazilian professionals are, as I, patriots and will do nothing consciously against their country.

To the Foreign Diplomatic Corps I address my respects. I have been accustomed since youth to a diplomatic environment, being honored to be son, brother and father of diplomats that served and serve the country with dignity; I know of the career's merits and weaknesses, which, as in all careers, civil and military, and not differently from them, are the merits and weaknesses of human persons. I know, thus, the valuable collaboration that the illustrious foreign Diplomatic Corps, to which I reiterate my respects, can give to the solution of so many problems of our government through comprehension, loyalty and firmness of understandings and treatment.

Gentlemen, the success of the government depends on the sum total of the public men in the service of the Country. This humble submission of man to his task, with unmindfulness of any individual aspirations, even the most ennobling, as ambition for renown, respect and glory, was the school in which I was educated, was my most valuable heritage from my father, whom today I remember, with love, in the moment in which I take on the functions that he once exercised. By recalling his memory and invoking divine protection, I strengthen my hope that I shall serve Brazil well.

Translated by:
Thomas M. Tonkin
Robert H. Shields

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1129

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Rec'd:

February 25, 1961

1961 FEB 25 2:37 P.M. 612

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1101, February 25, 2 p.m.

ACTION:

INFO:

RM/R FILES

NIACT

SENT DEPARTMENT 1101, REPEATED INFORMATION NIACT BOGOTA 6.
BOGOTA FOR BERLE.

At press conference yesterday, in what American correspondent characterized as "sad attempt explain policy he himself does not understand and only partly approves," Foreign Minister Arinos made following principal points:

1. Change in Brazilian foreign policy reflects country's growing importance in world and desire contribute to consolidation world peace which, however, should not be understood as change in obligations under hemisphere policy.
2. Brazil's position favoring inclusion CHICOM representation item UNGA agenda not intended indicate which way Brazil would vote. In response question from NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as to Brazilian position re Chinese Communists, if Brazil policy clashed with US, Arinos reportedly stated:

(A) US position has been always to postpone question.

(B) Voting has tended increasingly go against US position.

(C) Opinion in US changing on subject of discussing CHICOM entry UN, including opinion present US representative that body. Added Brazil took position this early date to make clear its intentions and thus contribute peace and that President has no /ordered

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NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL			

732.13/2-2561

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-2- 1101, February 25, 2 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

ordered study on relations with Chinese Communists. In response to question stated "personal opinion" diplomatic relations with Chinese Communists would not necessarily mean breaking relations with Taiwan. "If these two countries exist, we must conclude they co-exist."

3. Negotiations for establishing relations Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, reasons for which economic, proceeding well and Joao Dantas has been asked represent Brazil those countries for purpose establishing missions after negotiations concluded and notes exchanged. Studies for renewed relations with Soviet only in preliminary stage.

4. Brazilian representation at renewed UNGA probably permanent delegation.

5. Foreign Minister will head Brazilian delegation Quito conference ("at least for first week") where will seek establish working basis for OPA. Working group has been set up in Foreign Office under Barbosa da Silva for this end.

6. Expressed special interest in Africa and said working group announced by President will consider not only more missions but also ways and means integrate African world with democracy.

7. On Algerian problems said more interested in black Africa than in Algeria; that problem different because of political implications re European situation, (i.e. wait and see policy). On Portuguese colonies made distinction between dependent territories seeking autonomy and others seeking "transfer of sovereignty." "We are obligated stimulate self determination of colonial people but are under no obligation to define our position on problems of transfer of sovereignty."

8. Brazil will send "a great name of our public life" as

/Ambassador

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-3- 1101, February 25, 2 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

Ambassador to Washington right after "bilateral negotiations between Brazil and United States which will be held Washington".

9. President has ordered working group formed for considering expanding economic relations with West Germany particularly with view being favored by German aid to underdeveloped countries.

10. Denied press reports Brazilian Embassy Habana had informed other Latin American missions will not take part in concerted action against Castro. No instructions given this respect and in any case such action would be taken through Foreign Office, not Embassies.

11. In responding to question Yugoslav journalist as to how Brazil and Yugoslavia could best expand relations replied through visit of Marshal Tito to Brazil.

GABOT

MLJ/6

Note: Mr. Carson (ARA) informed 6 p.m., 2-25-61, EMH.

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NR 371.42

MAR 3 1961
NR 482.003

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, RIO DE JANEIRO 750
DESP. NO.

February 28, 1961
DATE

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF : CERP Section D-III-B-2

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPK
	REC'D	OTHER
3-6-61	CM-10 CM-10 TR-2 TR-1	DEPARTMENT OF STATE INT-7 052-5

SUBJECT: Creation of Commission to Handle Latin American Free Trade Association Affairs.

The following is a free translation of Decree No. 50,143 of January 7, 1961, published in the Diário Oficial of February 11, 1961, which creates a National Commission to handle matters related to the Latin American Free Trade Association:

The President of the Republic, in accordance with the power conferred by Article 87, No. 1 of the Constitution, and in view of the signing, in the city of Montevideo, on the 18th of last February, of the Treaty which establishes an area of free trade and creates a Latin American Free Trade Association ("Montevideo Treaty"),

Decrees:

Art. 1 There shall be created within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a National Commission to deal with matters related to the Latin American Free Trade Association (C. L. C.)

Art. 2 It will be incumbent on the C. L. C. to treat of all matters related to the Latin American Free Trade Association included in which is understood:

- I - to realize or promote the execution of studies and works relative to the positive effects of the implementation of the Association upon the Brazilian economy;
- II - to recommend, on the basis of such studies and works, the measures to be taken on internal, as well as international levels;
- III - to prepare the necessary information for the realization of negotiation of the Lists, especially those referring to paragraph 6 of the "Protocol on Rules and Procedures for Negotiations" (Montevideo, February 18, 1960);
- IV - to render information to the different economic sectors and

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Page 2 of

Encl. No.

Disp. No. 750

From Rio, Brazil

in a general way, to the national public opinion, on matters related to the Association.

Art. 3 The C.L.C. will be composed of representative of each of the following organs or entities:

1. Economic and Commercial Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2. National Economic Council;
3. National Economic Development Bank;
4. Superintendency of Money and Credit;
5. Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil, S.A.;
6. Exchange Department of the Bank of Brazil, S.A.;
7. Customs Policy Council;
8. National Confederation of Industries;
9. Brazilian Rural Confederation;
10. National Confederation of Commerce.

Parag. 1 - The Commission will be presided over by the representative of the Economic and Commercial Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Parag. 2 - Each of the mentioned organs or entities will indicate, in equal number, one or more substitutes and advisors which they consider necessary.

Art. 4 The Commission will be convened by its President.

Art. 5 The Executive Secretary of the C.L.C. will be designated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from among the staff of diplomatic officers serving at the Foreign Office.

Art. 6 The Executive Secretary of the C.L.C. will operate on a permanent basis and, at the request of the President of the Commission, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will provide from other national organs or entities, in accordance with law, the staff necessary for the execution of his duties.

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Page 3 of
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 750
From Rio, Brazil

Art. 7 This Decree will become effective on the date of publication, all contrary regulations being revoked.

Brasilia, January 27, 1961, the 140th year of Independence and 73rd year of the Republic.

Juscelino Kubitschek

A. Paes de Almeida
Horacio Lafer
Allyrio de Sales Coelho

For the Ambassador:

Approved:

Edward J. Bash
Edward J. Bash
Commercial Attaché

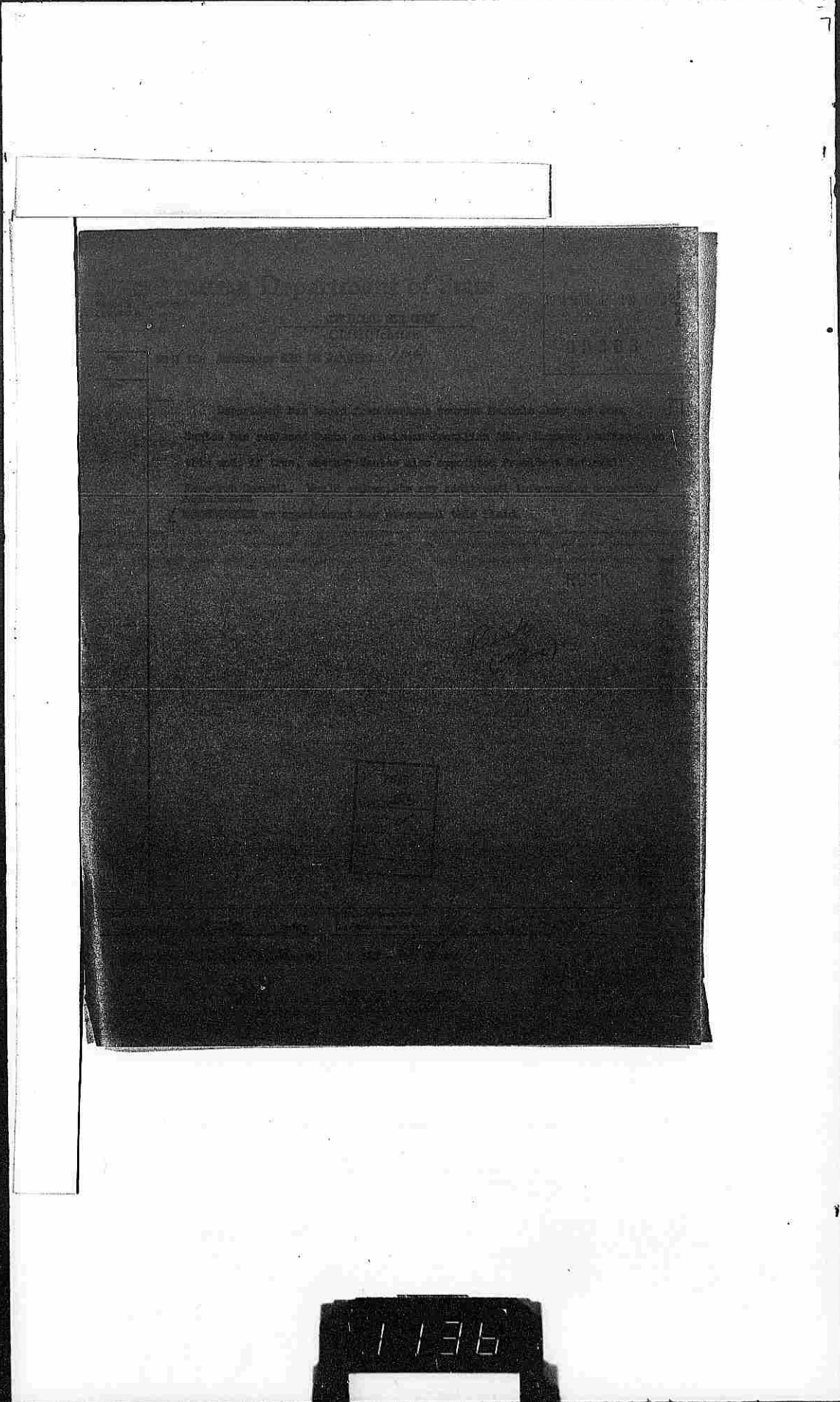
Bernice A. Goldstein
Bernice A. Goldstein
Commercial Officer

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Control: 2381
Rec'd: March 3, 1961
4:06 p.m.

Info ARA
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WHB

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1132, March 3, 2 p.m.
Re DEPTTEL 1141

RMR Confirm appointment Marcel Dany as Chairman Brazilian AEC.
Admiral Cunha appointed President NRC. Details given
Despatch 761 March 2.

CABOT

jh

SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE SECRETARY
S/AE
MAR 4 1961
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 PM

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NAME OF OFFICER	McManis	DATE OF ACTION	3/6/61	TO/RR/R	

1138

AIR POUCH (Priority)
CONFIDENTIAL (Security Classification)
 FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH
 FROM: **Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO** DEPT. NO. **783** 4-20-61
 TO: **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON** DATE: **March 8, 1961**
 REF: **Embassy Tel 979; Embassy Despatch 665 of February 1, 1961**

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 RM/R-2 INR-7 S/S-ER-1
 3-14-61 CIA-10 USC-10 OSD-5 NSR-4

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 BUREAU OF NAVY & AIR-6
 INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
 MAR 16 1961

SUBJECT: **THE QUADROS CABINET**

Summary

President Quadros' cabinet may be generally described as a disparate group of basically conservative, second or third-rank politicians. Quadros has clearly shown during his first weeks in office that he expects to completely dominate his Administration, with the cabinet officers often assigned a rôle of messenger boys. He also obviously considers the life expectancy of his Ministers of Navy and Air, the two Quadros Ministries of Justice and Labor and the

The Members

As previously reported, incoming Brazilian president Janio Quadros named the following individuals to his cabinet on January 28: Transportation and Public Works--Clevia Festana; Air--Brigadeiro Grun Moss; Agriculture--Romero Cabral da Costa; Navy--Admiral Silvio Heck; Education--Brigido Tinoco; War--Marshal Odilio Denys; Finance--Clemente Mariani (Bittencourt); Justice--Oscar Pedrosa Horta; Labor--Francisco Carlos da Costa Neves; Health--Eduardo Catete Pinheiro; Commerce and Industry--Artur Bernardes Filho; Foreign Relations--Afonso Arinos (de Melo Franco); Mines and Energy--Jello Agripino.

Their Roles

As the Embassy has previously noted, the Cabinet is neither distinguished nor a particularly homogenous group. From a party standpoint, it fairly well represents the disparate forces which supported Quadros; there are two ministers from the UBN (Arinos and Agripino); one from the PM (Bernardes Filho); one from the PTN (Pinheiro); one from the dissident "Ação Socialista" (Brigido Tinoco); and one from the dissident PSD movement in Rio Grande do Sul (Festana).

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Page 2
Despatch 783
Rio de Janeiro

One (Cabral da Costa) is a choice (though not the first) of Pernambuco Governor Gid Sampaio--who did so much for the Quadros candidacy in the Northeast, while two (Horta and Castro Neves) can only be described as "Janistas"--members of that peculiar breed whose political careers and claims to fame rest solely on their intimate connection with the president. The military appointments, too, are illustrative of the forces that supported Quadros. Both Heck and Moss are representatives, par excellence, of that group of disaffected officers who vigorously and openly opposed the coming to power of the Kubitschek-Lott administration and therefore spent the five years of Kubitschek-Lott rule largely in exile--in short "Golpistas." Indeed, even War Minister Denys (the one hold-over from the previous administration--and largely believed to have been kept on in order to insure Army loyalty to the new regime) has, since assuming office last year, shown a remarkable ability to return the anti-Kubitschek-Lott elements to positions of power as a measure of "pacification" (a term now also being publicly applied to the similar reorganizations which both Moss and Heck are carrying out in their ministries).

With the exception of the military ministers, however, (all of whom are unquestionably prestigious figures within their respective services) none of the Quadros appointees is a figure of the first-rank in Brazil. Only three are men of national reputation: Agripino, Arinos and Bernardes Filho. Only two (in addition to Agripino and Bernardes Filho) can be presumed to have any political following of any significance: Pastana and Tinoco. None, however, was a powerful figure in the election campaign. Nor is any of them intimately connected with such a leader.¹ Indeed, in paying off his political debts, Quadros has obviously gone to considerable lengths to assure that no cabinet member will be sufficiently strong to challenge his own authority.

In fact, Quadros has--since taking office--clearly demonstrated the subservient rôle he expects his cabinet ministers to play. By and large, they have been permitted no autonomy in filling subordinate positions within their respective ministries--all such appointments (aside from their immediate confidants, such as chief of cabinet) being made by the President himself or by the Minister of Justice. As for lesser positions, of course, appointments to them have--as

1 Cabral da Costa might seem to be an exception, but he is not. Sampaio tried very hard to get one of his brothers appointed to the cabinet. Cabral da Costa was very much a compromise choice.

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Page 3
Despatch 785
Rio de Janeiro

previously reported--been embargoed for the next year for reasons of economy. Obviously, a minister without the power of appointment is, politically, a minister without power. To add injury to insult, moreover, Quadros has dramatized the "messenger boy" rôle of his cabinet by showering them with detailed (and well-publicized) instructions (the famous "bilhetinhos") on policy, procedure and personnel. In the Foreign Ministry, for example, decisions of secondary, and even tertiary, importance must await the Presidential fiat. By all reports, the situation is the same elsewhere.

This being the case, the personal and political proclivities of the cabinet will probably have considerably less influence on the policies of the national administration² than has previously been the case in Brazil. Those who are well qualified³ for their posts may, occasionally, sway presidential decisions by the force of their technical arguments. (This is reported to be particularly true of Finance Minister Clemente Mariani, who is not only skilled in his field but is believed to be of an independent nature.) Others, driven to the limits permitted by their self-respect, may resign. To date, however, there have been few signs of revolt.⁴

Due to its lack of stature, however, the cabinet is, by and large, eminently expendable. Indeed, it has been called, with some

- 2 This has certainly proven to be true, at any rate, in the case of foreign affairs, where a conservative, basically pro-US minister is, to date, diligently administering a basically anti-US policy.
- 3 There are only four, aside from the military: Festana (who has held the same job before); Mariani, Pinheiro and Arinos.
- 4 Even on the part of the military. In this sphere, of course, Quadros has to date played a clever game for, though he has probably angered the conservatives in the military by his moves toward an "independent" (read neutralist) foreign policy, he has--on the other hand--placed the military in charge of most of the administrative investigations he has ordered--thus giving it a prominent and prestigious rôle in the "housecleaning" phase of his administration. He has also been at pains (as his detractors have pointed out) not to order any investigations of possible past irregularities in the military sphere. The Minister who could have been expected to react more strongly, Marshal Denys, is expected to leave his post in a few months for the Embassy in Brussels (a post he is said to prize highly).

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Page 4
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Rio de Janeiro

justification, a "cabinet for the inauguration." Therefore, though its members may not be wont to resign in anger or disgust, they are quite likely to be removed by Quadros (particularly if he can thus shift the blame for an unpopular policy or act).

Exceptions to the Rule

One member to whom the above considerations may not apply, however, is Justice Minister Pedroso Horta. A loyal "Janista" through and through, Horta is also reputed to have not inconsiderable influence with Quadros. Occupying the key Justice Ministry (which, traditionally, has served as the focus of presidential political influence), he may therefore be expected not only to exercise some influence on the Administration's political thought and action but to display more staying power than most of his colleagues. To a much lesser degree, these considerations also apply to the new, and eminently "Janista," Minister of Labor, Castro Neves. While he is not believed to have the same degree of influence that Horta enjoys, Neves is nonetheless of Janio's inner circle. Furthermore, he is understood to be both extremely shrewd and highly intelligent. Indeed, he would probably not have been given the Labor Ministry if he did not possess both qualities--inasmuch as Janio's obvious desire to dominate the Brazilian Labor Party (and, at the same time, destroy the power of Vice President, and national PTB president, Joao Goulart) will make of this Ministry a key focus of political activity. Thus, Neves--though his ministerial life expectancy is likely to be not as long as that of Horta--will probably last longer in his job than most of his colleagues.

For the Ambassador:

APPROVED:

Philip Raino
Philip Raino
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Harry A. Quinn
Harry A. Quinn
Second Secretary of Embassy

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil, Service Attachés, USIS, Econ (2), Pol II, Brasilia, Labor, CF (3), Pol (5).

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3/16/61

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The attached memorandum was requested by General Clifton. He agreed that it might be delayed until Mr. Berle returned from his Latin American Trip.

MAR 16 1961

WJStoessel, Jr.
for
L.D. Battle.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RALPH A. DUNGAN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Attitude of the Brazilian Foreign Minister Toward Cuba

There is enclosed, for the attention of the President, a report prepared by the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs concerning the attitude of Brazilian Foreign Minister Afonso Arinos toward Cuba, along with a biographic sketch of Dr. Arinos. A brief additional note on the Foreign Minister, prepared by Mr. Adolf A. Berle, is also enclosed. The Secretary has seen this memorandum.

/s/ Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.
L. D. Battle
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Report.
2. Supplementary Note.
3. Biographic sketch.

ARA:EST/B:JQWilson:lms 3/7/61
Retyped in S/S-RO 3/8/61

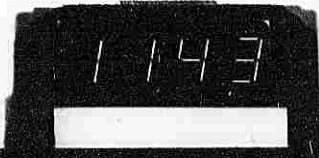
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MAR 16 1961

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XR 732.521 (2)

XR 832.1401

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 823
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON
DATE: March 17, 1961

REF : Embassy's Despatch No. 407, dated May 8, 1958, Amcongen São Paulo, Despatch No. E-3 20-4 Buenos Aires-1

26 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	REC'D	OTHER	SAE-4	SLA-2	SY-2	EUR-5	DA-9
3-23-61	CM-18	REC-5	REC-1	NSA-4	OSD-5	ARMY-4	NAVY-4	AF-6

SUBJECT: Biographical information on the President of Brazil's Nuclear Energy Commission; Dr. Marcelo Damy de Souza Santos

Dr. Marcelo Damy de Souza Santos has now taken office as President of Brazil's Nuclear Energy Commission (Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear (CENEN)). He succeeds Admiral Octacilio Cunha, who has been appointed President of Brazil's National Research Council (Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas) as reported in Embassy Despatch 761 dated March 2, 1961.

The following biographic data on Dr. Santos is extracted from Amcongen São Paulo, Despatch 407, dated May 8, 1958. Although this despatch is nearly three years old, there is no cause to believe that any of the remarks concerning attitudes and philosophical background should be revised.

- Date of birth: June 14, 1914
- Place of birth: Campinas, State of São Paulo, Brazil
- 1919-1931: Primary and secondary education in Campinas and São Paulo, Brazil.
- 1932-1936: University of São Paulo, Polytechnic School, majoring in electrical engineering and subsequently changing to Faculty of Philosophy, majoring in physics, particularly nuclear physics.
- 1936-1938: Assistant Professor of Physics, University of São Paulo.
- 1938-1939: Graduate studies, Cavendish Laboratories, Cambridge University, under direction of Professor Carmichael.
- 1939-1945: Associate Professor Physics Department, University of São Paulo. In addition to teaching duties, he directed research for the Brazilian Navy in development of special sound equipment for anti-submarine warfare. This equipment was used on all ships of the Brazilian Navy later during the war.
- 1945-1946: Graduate work at the University of Illinois, in the field of betatron research with Professor N. Goldhaber, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation.
- 1947-1952: Presumably, Dr. Santos continued to be active in research work for the Brazilian Navy Department, although the despatch is not clear in this respect.
- 1953: Returned to civilian life and teaching at the University of São Paulo, as interim professor in physics.

HWells:rpc
REPORTER

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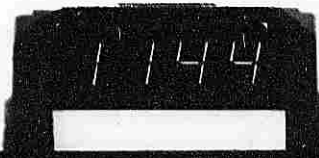
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- 2 -

- 1954: Promoted to full professor and director of the Physics Department. This period marked the beginning of Dr. Santos' experimental studies in fields of atomic research.
- 1955: Attended the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva. Also visited the Harwell Laboratories in England, the Saclay & Bouchet Laboratories in France, and the Brookhaven Laboratories in Long Island, N.Y.
- 1956-date: He participated in Brazil's expanding interest in nuclear energy and undertook the direction of the construction, assembly and operation of Brazil's first atomic research reactor which went critical in 1957. He was appointed director of Brazil's Institute of Atomic Energy at the University of São Paulo, which is operated by special agreement with the National Research Council. He also introduced courses at the University in nuclear engineering and nucleonics and has closely participated in all phases of Brazil's development in nuclear energy and related subjects.

Philosophical Background: He is said to be pro-American, pro-British, and very much pro-Brazilian. He obviously is extremely ambitious and inclined to dictatorial policies in his operations. He apparently developed the close friendship and respect of Janio Quadros while he was Governor of the State of São Paulo and this relationship is obviously being continued into the new regime with Quadros as President of Brazil.

Dr. Santos has at times been accused of somewhat leftist inclinations due to academic association with Professor Schenberg, an influential Communist professor of physics at the University of São Paulo. However, subsequent actions and statements both by Dr. Santos and his friends emphatically deny any Communist tendencies. His policies and personal aggressiveness, however, have contributed to occasional outbreaks of dissatisfaction among subordinate members of his staff.

At the present time it is believed that Dr. Santos will attempt to continue both in the capacity of Director of the Nuclear Research Center at the University as well as President of the Nuclear Energy Commission. It remains to be seen if his close connections with President Janio Quadros will result in greater financial support for Brazilian activities in the fields of nuclear science.

For the Ambassador:

Department please pass copies to:
Science Advisers at Embassies BONN,
LONDON, BUENOS AIRES, PARIS, ROME,
MOSCOW, STOCKHOLM, TOKYO, NEW DELHI
and: AEC, Washington, Mr. John Hall
Science Adviser's Office, State
AEC Desk, State
IARA, VIENNA

H. W. Wells
H. W. Wells
Scientific Attaché

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XR 732.11

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amambul, CURITIBA

46

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

April 7 1961

DATE

REF : Curitiba D-45, April 7, 1961

APR 11 1961

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	ARR-4	RM/R-2 INR-7
	4-21-61	CIA-10 USIA-10 OSD-5 NSA-4 ARMY-4 NAVY-4 AIR-6

SUBJECT: CONVERSATION WITH WAR MINISTER DENYS

While in Florianopolis, Santa Catarina, observing President Quadros' meeting with the governors of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, I chanced to run into the Commander of the Fifth Military Region (Headquarters in Curitiba), Maj. Gen. Benjamin GALHARDO, who was sitting with War Minister Marshal Odilio DENYS in a hotel lobby. On Galharde's invitation I joined them. In the course of an hour's idle conversation the War Minister expounded on the following items: UNCL

1. About the 1960 election: Denys considers Brasil's 1960 election to have been a plebiscite in which the people voted overwhelmingly for a non-communist orientation in national policies. LIMITED OFFICIAL USE.

COMMENT: Since presidential elections are decided on the basis of direct popular vote, and since the "single sheet ballot" (first used in 1950) makes the election genuinely secret, any contest between only two candidates can be considered a plebiscite.... I do not see how the 1960 election was a vote for "non-communist orientation" in national policies, since one way or another, both candidates played both sides of this question. L.O.U.

2. About Janio Quadros' "International Neutrality": It is indeed ironic that Janio, the conservative candidate, is the man who is allowing communist infiltration and espionage to increase in Brazil (made particularly in reference to establishing diplomatic relations with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria). L.O.U.

cc: Embassy, Rio de Janeiro (2)

EMR/ewell/jtb

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1201 BUREAU OF W. I. C. & I.
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

APR 24 1961

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Page 2 of 2
Encl. No. _____
Dep. No. 46
From Guatiba

COMMENT: Denys was plainly put out with Janio's continuing flirtation with the "red" line on the international scene. He also obviously thinks there is little he can do about it.
U.C.U.

3. About Janio's strong executive hand and the by-passing of legislative bodies: There was genuine respect for Janio's executive capacities, mixed with fear of his erraticisms and dislike for his use of the Federal Ministers as lackeys. The Marshal obviously did not think much of the National Congress, and did not think that a very strong executive was necessarily bad per se. CONF.

4. About national transportation programs: In view of the high cost of railroad construction and renovations, and in view of labor laws which make the extra stevedoring involved in railroad shipments prohibitively expensive, modern highways are the only solution to Brazil's need for surface transportation. U.C.U.

COMMENT: The principal role of the War Minister at Florianopolis conference was to transmit the President's orders that the Army take a greater part in highway and railroad construction. Therefore, the problem was naturally on Marshal Denys' mind. U.C.U.

CONCLUSIONS:

The marshal knew that he was speaking to an American official. Yet, he was also obviously blowing off a little steam after a rather trying week. Since his audience was mute throughout most of the "conversation", Marshal Denys gradually relaxed into a pontificating mood which took little notice of his listeners. Therefore, though the Marshal initially concentrated on saying things he thought I might like to hear, his own personal views on international affairs and his need to relax tended to balance this, so that as far as the conversation went, it probably portrayed the Marshal's thoughts fairly accurately. CONF.

Edward M. Newell
Edward M. Newell
American Consul

CONFIDENTIAL

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AIR POUCH

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

732.13/5-861

NR 732.521

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amcongcn, São Paulo
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : São Paulo Despatch 625, June 4, 1959

413
DESP. NO.

May 8, 1961
DATE

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
5-17-61	ARA-4	RM/R-2 INR-7 CIA-10 NSR-4 OSD-5 ARMY-4 NAVY-4 AIR-6

SUBJECT: Oscar Pedroso Horta, Minister of Justice

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 14 1961

Index:

1. Background and Education
2. Early Career and Political Affiliation
3. Prestige Grows; Gains Fame as a Lawyer
4. Unsuccessful Candidate for Mayor of São Paulo
5. Association with Janio
6. Influence
7. International Views
 - (a) United States
 - (b) Soviet Union and Communism
8. Views on Brazil's Foreign Policy
9. Personality
10. Linguistic Ability
11. Family
12. Travel and Clubs

732.13/5-861 HBS
FILED
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Oscar Pedroso Horta, the outstanding criminal trial lawyer of São Paulo; a leading and long time promoter of Janio's presidential aspirations prior to the election of October 3, 1960, was appointed Minister of Justice on January 28, 1961. This is the second time that Pedroso Horta has served in the cabinet of Janio; he was appointed state Secretary of Justice in May 1958 during the latter part of Janio's term as governor of São Paulo.

1. Background and Education

The scion of one of the older middle class families of São Paulo; a family reportedly respected, but not a member of the upper echelon of that group, Pedroso Horta was born in the city of São Paulo on March 7, 1908. His mother, Isolina Pedroso Horta, was born in the same city and still resides there. His father, now Agostinho Horta, now deceased, was born at Mariana, Minas Gerais.

E.E. Kyle/lfw
REPORTER

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From São Paulo

The Minister of Justice received his secondary education at São Bento gymnasium in the capital city; he subsequently graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of São Paulo in 1931 with the degree of Bachelor of Juridical and Social Science. He completed his formal education with additional studies at the Sorbonne.

2. Early Career and Political Affiliation

While he was still a student at law school, Pedroso Horta was employed by São Paulo's largest daily newspaper, O Estado de S. Paulo, as a reporter and columnist. Later he performed similar work for another daily, Diario da Noite. Pedroso Horta participated in the Revolutionary Movement of 1930 with Getulio Vargas, serving as a member of the General Headquarters Staff of General Miguel Costa. Pedroso Horta continued to be closely associated with Vargas during his tenure as president and dictator from 1930 to 1945. Horta severed his long-time connection with the PTB after Vargas left office in 1945.

Meanwhile, Pedroso Horta continued his practice of law. At the same time he also engaged in a number of other activities, serving as the director (the second individual to occupy that position) of the São Paulo Guarda Civil (a state civil police unit); as a director of Radio America, a São Paulo radio station, and later as president of the Companhia Municipal de Transportes Coletivas (CMTC), the municipal owned and operated bus company which serves the capital city.

3. Prestige grows; Gains Fame as a Lawyer

Pedroso Horta's successful defense of Conde Francisco Matarazzo, the wealthy head of Industrias Reunidas Francisco Matarazzo, a unit of the farflung Matarazzo industrial empire, who was accused of engaging in black market operations in nylon during World War II, gained him early renown as a criminal lawyer. Pedroso Horta has since continued to give legal advice to the Matarazzo family, a connection which reportedly has been very remunerative. Pedroso Horta's association with the Matarazzo family, as well as his earlier experience in the newspaper field, doubtless helped him become publisher of the left-wing daily newspaper Ultima Hora after the paper lost its access to easy credit from the Bank of Brazil following Vargas' suicide in 1954. Francisco Matarazzo is understood to own the building occupied by the paper; Pedroso Horta was asked to take charge by those having a financial interest in the venture. Pedroso Horta is believed to have been nominal owner of forty million cruzeiros of the newspaper's stock actually belonging to Francisco Matarazzo. For a time Pedroso Horta wrote a number of articles for Ultima Hora.

Pedroso Horta became friendly with Adhemar de Barros, who was then governor of the State of São Paulo (1946-1950). A local radio station, Radio

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From São Paulo

Cosmos, in which Pedroso Horta had a financial interest as well as serving as a director, was sold to Adhemar and João Saad, one of Adhemar's son-in-laws. Toward the end of the administration of Lucas Nogueira Garces, who served as governor of São Paulo from 1950 to 1954, and continuing into the administration of Janio Quadros, who succeeded Garces, two criminal charges were presented by the government against Adhemar de Barros for alleged irregularities during the period that he occupied the governorship, i.e. 1946 to 1950. Pedroso Horta attracted national attention by his successful defense of Adhemar. The first case concerned about forty Chevrolet cars which were purchased by the then governor from General Motors with public funds and allegedly given, or sold, to Adhemar's friends. Pedroso Horta was asked to take over the defense of the second case, which involved the removal and appropriation of an old and valuable urn made by the aborigines of the Brazilian island of Marajoara and presented to the people of São Paulo, when his defense attorney appeared to be losing the case. Despite the handicap Pedroso Horta's brilliant defense, which added to his prestige, secured an acquittal for his client. Not long after this, however, there was a falling-out between Pedroso Horta and Adhemar de Barros. Horta complained bitterly and publicly that Adhemar had not paid for his professional services.

4. Unsuccessful Candidate for Mayor of São Paulo

Perhaps in the hope that he could politically capitalize on his illustrious reputation as the leading attorney in São Paulo, Pedroso Horta became the PRT candidate for mayor of São Paulo in the election held in 1957. Even though he was supported by the then mayor Wladimir de Toledo Piza (under whom he had served as president of the CMTC, the local transit company), Horta was a poor third, trailing far behind the winner Adhemar de Barros, and Prestes Maia, São Paulo's present mayor. Toledo Piza, who managed Horta's mayoralty campaign, was an extreme nationalist, and his campaign efforts were replete with ultra-nationalist themes. Both sought to secure the support of the Communist Party of Brasil (PCB) and publicly expressed sympathy for PCB adherents. The present vice-governor, Porfirio da Paz, and PTB dissidents supported Pedroso Horta, reportedly, in order to attract votes away from Prestes Maia in favor of Adhemar de Barros. Janio Quadros, then governor, torpedoed the appeal to nationalism, which initially gave evidence of attracting Communist support, by making an agreement with the PCB to support his candidate, Prestes Maia. Horta received little more than 11,000 votes out of 841,863 cast.

5. Association with Janio

Pedroso Horta's first substantial contacts with Janio Quadros followed in the wake of his (Horta's) second successful defense of Adhemar and their subsequent disagreement. In the ensuing several years Horta's association with Janio continued to grow. In May 1958 Janio appointed Horta Secretary of Justice. During

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the remainder of Janio's tenure, Horta frequently acted as Janio's political agent -- a position very similar to that which he presently occupies. Horta actively participated in the gubernatorial campaign of Carvalho Pinto in 1958 and was intimately connected with the political maneuvers accompanying the campaign, not the least of which was reconciling differences among supporting political parties which had arisen as the result of Janio's machinations for his own political aggrandizement (see São Paulo despatch 625, June 4, 1959). Horta was also particularly alert to answer criticism made by Adhemar de Barros of Janio's tenure during the campaign; criticism which sought to impugn Janio's candidate Carvalho Pinto.

Pedroso Horta played a leading and prominent role in Janio Quadros' campaign for the presidency in 1960. He was probably the foremost coordinator among the three men (the others being Quintanilha Ribeiro, the present chief of the president's Civil House, and São Paulo PTN senator Lino de Matos) who worked, largely but effectively behind the scenes, to line up support for Janio Quadros.

6. Influence

Pedroso Horta's lack of political strength in his own right (an important adjunct insofar as Janio Quadros is concerned), his effective unostentatious maneuverings as a campaign manager and policy adviser which greatly contributed to Janio's presidential aspirations, plus his (Horta's) own personality traits and abilities, served to make the Minister of Justice one of the most potent men in the present administration -- perhaps the strong man in the Quadros government. Horta's ability for machination on Janio's behalf, however, have caused some people to regard him as a pernicious influence and he has been called the "gray eminence" of the Quadros administration. There are those who feel that Pedroso Horta might be laying the foundations for a dictatorship by Janio. Others, noting that Pedroso Horta failed to neutralize political opposition to the administration's efforts to concentrate more political power in executive hands, and the fact that Janio has placed more responsibility on those with more political experience, believe that his tenure of office may be short. Those who hold the latter point of view are often prone to say that Pedroso Horta's abilities and his usefulness to the administration were more effective in São Paulo than on the national political scene.

Although Pedroso Horta is a former publisher of leftist Ultima Hora and campaigned for the mayoralty of São Paulo in 1957 as an ultra-nationalist, he is not popular with either leftist or nationalist groups. This may have stemmed from a realization that his newspaper work was undertaken on behalf of a wealthy client, and his campaign nationalism was a common tactic to secure support at the polls. It should not be inferred, however, that Pedroso Horta would have difficulty in

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From São Paulo

supporting ultra-nationalism (see despatch 625). He has associated with leftist and nationalist circles in the past and a reliable source has stated that he was once a member of the PCB and closely identified with secretary-general Luis Carlos Prestes.

7. International Views

(a) United States

Pedroso Horta is reported to have a number of misconceptions about the United States. While his views may have been modified in the light of his experience in the national government, he could not have been considered either anti or pro U.S. prior to his appointment to the cabinet. He feels that there are no real differences between the parties in the United States - in effect there is not a two party system; that freedom of the press is restricted in the United States because it is a monopoly in the hands of a few wealthy people who control the entire communications media. His erroneous impressions of the United States may have contributed to his advocacy of an independent, neutralist foreign policy for Brazil. However, there are those who say that his orientation toward the United States is not unfriendly.

(b) Soviet Union and Communism

Insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned, Pedroso Horta is said to feel that the USSR suffers from state controls. He may well have a certain naiveté in respect to the Soviet Union and may underestimate the danger posed by Communism. Pedroso Horta's statement during a television broadcast in March 1961 that Brazil would establish diplomatic relations with the USSR and Communist China would seem to suggest that he was not adverse to such a development. On the domestic front his past performance indicates that he would have few scruples in cooperating with the Communist Party if he felt that it would further his political purposes. In the light of these facts it is difficult to draw any conclusion on the position he might take regarding the granting of legality to the Communist Party of Brazil.

8. Views on Brazil's Foreign Policy

In the light of the foregoing it is perhaps not surprising that Pedroso Horta is reported to be one of Brazil's principal exponents of a more independent foreign policy; one that is less closely allied to that of the United States. His legal training and his three trips to Europe may have helped to intellectually gravitate him toward Europe. One source stated that Horta was greatly influenced by the works of the

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From São Paulo

French critic and satirist Anatole France.

Substance is added to the report that Horta is the architect of Brazil's neutralist policy by the recent statement of Augusto Marzagão, former Rio secretary for Janio during the presidential election campaign. Marzagão told the Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs in Rio that Horta advised the president to follow a policy of "a plague on both your houses" (the United States and the Soviet bloc) and to advocate an independent, neutralist, anti-American foreign policy. Horta reportedly felt that this was not only the proper course for Brazil to follow, but it would have the added advantage of appeasing the neutralists and leftists as well as minimizing criticism from those groups toward Janio's internal economic measures.

9. Personality

Pedroso Horta is an intellectual introvert. He is a cultured, shrewd, able, well read individual with a variety of interests, especially for modern art. His home and his manner of living reflect his engrossment for modern art, as well as his predilection for good living and the better things of life. While serving as head of the CMTC, the local transit system, during 1956-1957, it has been said that Pedroso Horta was not above accepting bribes. He does not seek the lime-light; he seemingly prefers to operate off-stage where his closeness to Janio permits him to exert considerable influence upon the president.

During a recent visit to São Paulo the Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs in Rio de Janeiro was told by Attorney-General Canuto Mendes de Almeida (PRB), the well known São Paulo jurist, that Pedroso Horta is irreligious, but not anti-religious; amoral, but not immoral. Others in São Paulo have spoken in a similar vein, and agree with Mendes de Almeida's added comment that Horta is polygamous. He is said to change mistresses frequently. An opposition deputy told the visiting Counselor that Janio had selected Pedroso Horta as a principal political manipulator because, conscious of his weaknesses, which include addiction to drugs and homosexual tendencies, the president was able to exercise complete control over him. This may in part be prejudice, and cannot be evaluated until additional information is obtained.

10. Linguistic Ability

The Minister of Justice speaks French and Italian, in addition to his native Portuguese. He is also said to understand a little English.

11. Family

Pedroso Horta divorced his first wife, Maria Fagundes, whom he married in 1931, over twenty years ago. He later married Martha Autran in Mexico, from

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From São Paulo

whom he is now believed to be separated. Both of his wives came from paulista families. Pedroso Horta has two children, a boy, Oscar Pedroso Horta Filho, a law student at the University of São Paulo, and a daughter, both of whom reside at home. Pedroso Horta has one brother (another is dead) and four sisters.

12. Travels and Clubs

In addition to Europe, where he has traveled extensively, Pedroso Horta has also visited most of the countries of South America. He is a member of the São Paulo Futebol club, the São Paulo Jockey Club, the Automobile Club, and a director of the Museum of Modern Art in São Paulo. He maintains a large palatial seaside home on the Praia Grande near São Vicente, where he was accustomed to pass most of the week-ends prior to his present appointment.

William P. Cochran, Jr.

William P. Cochran, Jr.
Minister Consul General

cc: Amembassy Rio

jm

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Control: ~~NUMBERED~~

Rec'd: June 1, 1961

5:32 P.M.

1961 JUN 2 AM 6 12

ARA

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1739, June 1, 4 P.M.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 1739; REPEATED INFORMATION BONN 5.

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AIR

RMR

President Quadros late yesterday accepted resignation Foreign Office Secretary General Leitao da Cunha following latter's issuance on previous day of Foreign Office Communique stating in effect President's roving Ambassador to Europe, Joao Dantas, had exceeded powers when recently signed commercial protocol with German Democratic Republic. Secretary General, who admitted he acted without consulting Foreign Minister or President, told press that May 2 Presidential memorandum extending Dantas Mission to East Germany had been superseded by instructions authorizing him visit East Germany in private and personal capacity only. He termed Dantas action unparalleled in Brazilian diplomatic history and said it could jeopardize relation with Bonn Government (including important financial negotiations now in progress) since amounted to tacit recognition East Germany. Asked whether protocol null in view Dantas lack powers, he responded this for Foreign Minister and President to decide.

President has emphasized his support of Dantas by authorizing him observe Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting Vienna. Foreign Minister refused comment publicly. No official statement yet made concerning validity protocol.

Opposition DIARIO CARIOCA and pro-Administration CORREIO DA MANHA and JORNAL DO BRASIL all uphold Da Cunha and criticize Dantas and Quadros. Rest Rio press editorially silent. Dantas paper, DIARIO NOTICIAS, in apparent effort diminish incident's damaging effect on Dantas prestige, carries story of Secretary General really resigned in protest against action of "reactionary" elements Itamaraty which had issued communique

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732.13/6-161

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-2- 1739, June 1, 4 P.M. from Rio de Janeiro

in his name but without his consent.

Pending appointment Da Cunha's successor, Ambassador
Jaime Chermont designated act on interim basis.

BOND

LSA

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

Control: 2272

ARA

Rec'd: June 3, 1961

Info

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

3-43 p.m. JUN 5 AM 5-47

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1757, June 3, 2 p.m.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 1757; REPEATED INFORMATION BONN 6

Re Embassy telegram 1739 repeated Bonn 5.

Resignation Foreign Office Secretary General Leitao da Cunha continues to be subject public controversy, with editorial reaction predominantly in support Secretary General and critical of Dantas and Quadros. Interest this morning centers mainly around position Foreign Minister Arinos and possibility he may also resign in support Secretary General. Speculation this point stimulated by statements made yesterday by Foreign Minister to press in Brasilia, in which Minister stated Dantas not authorized conclude "commercial agreements of diplomatic type", adding he did not yet know whether document signed by Dantas in East Germany was authentic. Foreign Minister also made cryptic remark in this connection "these acts would neither belie my past nor..."

RMR

Press further reports assure Foreign Minister to Bonn Government that document signed by Dantas would not be "confirmed" by GOB. If latter reports true there is considerable evidence that such undertaking in fact given to German Ambassador Rio by either Foreign Minister or Secretary General) this would seem put Foreign Minister squarely on side Secretary General.

If President determined support Dantas regardless of cost, difficult see how Foreign Minister could remain in position. Shortly after Secretary General's resignation accepted, however, he expressed personal opinion President would eventually...

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732.13/G-361

HAV BLAS

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-2- 1757, June 3, 2 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

support Foreign Office position and disavow Dan...
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Reaction to resignation Secretary General in [redacted] and informed Brazilian circles has been one of [redacted] and regret over removal of person who widely [redacted] in those circles as single most important [redacted] in those Foreign Office. Leitao da Cunha [redacted] on leave for several weeks and has [redacted] leave of absence for personal reasons. [redacted] has been given his choice of Embas [redacted] informed me prior departure no [redacted]

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INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

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PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

Date Sent: July 8, 1961

Rec'd: 12 JUL 14

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Action

AAA (13)

FROM: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Info
RM/R-2 TO: Secretary of State

INR-8

E-11 RPTD INFO: A-2

IS-2	SP-1	Amembassy BELGRADE	A-1
IS-2	SP-1	Amembassy MONTEVIDEO	A-1
IS-2	SP-1	Amembassy LISBON	A-1
IS-2	SP-1	Amembassy BONN	A-1

NET-9

CIA-15

USA-15

OSD-20

ARMY-14

NAVY-14

AIR-2

NSA-4

June 29 press conference ForMin Arinos contained remarks variety subjects of which following noteworthy: (1) Conference "Non-Aligned" Powers: Brazil still maintains "position reserve" and unlikely attend unless invitations issued on "more liberal scale" and, even then, only if convinced "this association with non-committed line will not come to mean commitment to non-aligned powers. Arinos believes Quadros will not attend in any event. (2) Montevideo Conference: President Quadros will not go Montevideo even in event of presence President Kennedy, whose attendance (Arinos asserted) would be due to personal interest in development of conference. Arinos explained "Presence of Quadros, or even of ForMin, does not seem indispensable at conference strictly economic in character"; Ministers Finance and Industry and Commerce will attend; ForMin will go "only if meeting assumes political character." He added: "It possible Montevideo conference will become complete success...passing from planning stage to concrete and immediate action. Thus, possibility high-level meeting immediately following conference is not entirely excluded". (3) Relations with Soviet Union: Foroff keeping abreast situation order be able present up to date "dossier" to Quadros when needed. (4) Angola: GOB position continues unaltered: "We hope Angola may evolve toward autonomy in form federation or some other form, and we continue firm in our point of view re self-determination of peoples," of which government Portugal "sufficiently informed". (5) Asylees Brazilian Embassy Havana: Number has risen to "hundreds" and Cuban government not conceding safe conduct. Arinos stated opinion many asylees only "adventurers" who want free ride Brazil. (6) Ambassadors to Washington, Havana and Bonn: Washington and Havana posts to be filled "soon", but Bonn "situation" must be re-studied view Senate re-jection Ambassador-designate.

732.13/7861 CS

GABOT

POL:RAC/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100

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RM/R/
FILE

July 28, 1961

Dear Mr. Charge d'Affaires:

I would like to thank you for sending me a copy of the address delivered by your Minister of External Relations at the banquet on June 10 honoring Ambassador Stevenson. I was gratified by the frank exchange of views which took place with Ambassador Stevenson in the cordial atmosphere of his visit to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

S/S-RO

JUL 31 1961

A true copy of signed original

The Honorable
Carlos Alfredo Bernardes,
Brazilian Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

ARA:EST:AWHembared:REDONE IN S:WLCutler:jmr

FW 732.13/7-13 C/

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RM/R 1552

FILE

July 13, 1961

His Excellency Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State of the United States
of America
Washington, D. C.

Excellency:

I have the pleasure to forward herewith
a copy of the address delivered by Mr. Afonso
Arinos de Melo Franco, Minister of External Relations
of Brazil, at a banquet honoring Ambassador Adlai
Stevenson, on June 10, 1961, in Rio de Janeiro.

With the renewed assurance of my highest
consideration, I remain,

Sincerely,

Carlos Alfredo Bernardes,
Chargé d' Affaires, a. i.

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MINISTRO AFONSO ARINOS DE MELO FRANCO

DISCURSO
DE SAUDAÇÃO
A
ADLAI STEVENSON

MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES

FW 73213/7-13 C/

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MINISTRO AFONSO ARINS DE MELO FRANCO

DISCURSO
DE SAUDAÇÃO
A
ADLAI STEVENSON

MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES

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*DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO PELO SENHOR
AFONSO ARINOS DE MELO FRANCO, MINIS-
TRO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES, NO BAN-
QUETE OFERECIDO A SUA EXCELENCIA O
SENHOR EMBAIXADOR ADLAI STEVENSON,
NO PALACIO ITAMARATY, A 10 DE
JUNHO DE 1961.*

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SENHOR Embaixador Adlai Stevenson;

Meus senhores:

Ao recebermos hoje, nesta velha casa brasileira, um grande americano — tanto no sentido nacional quanto no continental da palavra — não será demais que inicie a minha saudação exprimindo firmemente a fidelidade do Governo e da imensa maioria do povo deste país à tradicional e sincera amizade do Brasil para com os Estados Unidos e à nossa inquebrantável solidariedade para com os ideais que unem a América.

Vossa Excelência, Senhor Embaixador Stevenson, representa nas suas qualidades pessoais, na sua vida política, e na sua obra de pensador, alto exemplo de capacidade de liderança da sua geração norte-americana, à qual um destino mais temível que invejável entregou a responsabilidade de enfrentar assuntos, cuja decisão, tomada muitas vezes em nível nacional, pode interessar à vida e à felicidade de todos os povos do mundo.

Apesar dos esforços em contrário, a vida internacional voltou ao que no século passado se chamava ba-

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lança de poderes, com a única e terrível diferença de que, agora, a ruptura do equilíbrio pode desatar forças de um potencial destrutivo que são quase um desafio ao poder criador de Deus. Esta responsabilidade é que está sempre presente na consciência dos homens de Estado. Só são dignos das funções que ocupam — muitas vezes sem o desejarem — aqueles homens públicos que souberem colocar o fervor da sua alma e o vigor do seu cérebro no paciente, incessante esforço de evitar a catástrofe, ainda que isto lhes custe a incompreensão dos afoitos, a resistência dos primários, o ódio dos fanáticos, e o medo dos que querem colocar o sangue dos outros em defesa dos próprios privilégios.

Para o homem público da nossa geração, sobretudo o que se encontra, como Vossa Excelência, no difícil setor da política internacional, o prestígio, a continuação da carreira, as amizades, a concordância dos próximos e o aplauso dos distantes, nada disso tem importância, em face da consciência e da tarefa, as duas silenciosas companheiras de todas as horas. A tarefa é levada avante em condições de discreção que escapam ao fácil julgamento dos maldosos e dos parvos; a consciência é a voz única, implacável, imperceptível aos outros mas que, dentro de nós, se desatendida, fala mais alto que tudo e inflige um sofrimento irresistível a quem tenha senso moral.

Bem avisado foi o Presidente Kennedy ao entregar a Vossa Excelência a delicada incumbência de levantar um panorama do estado de espírito dos governantes

continentais, em face dos problemas que a todos nós preocupam.

Foi Vossa Excelência quem, como candidato à Presidência, disse em discurso: "Nós pensamos e falamos nestes dias a respeito dos nossos perigos. Devíamos pensar e falar mais sobre nossas oportunidades".

Nunca frase foi mais adequada para definir uma missão.

A identificação dos perigos que nos ameaçam é problema mais de experiência. A identificação das oportunidades de vencer ou escapar a esses perigos é problema de imaginação e sensibilidade.

A nossa própria experiência tende a nos prender na rotina dos fatos vividos e no círculo familiar da formação que tivemos. A sensibilidade, porém, dá-nos capacidade para compreender a experiência alheia. E a imaginação auxilia o encontro de soluções que combinem a nossa e a alheia experiência dos mesmos fenômenos.

Esta junção das experiências norte e latino-americanas é fundamental nos dias que correm. Além da confiança nos objetivos comuns devemos ter confiança uns nos outros e procurar entender as maneiras nacionais de atingir aqueles objetivos. Quando eu era líder de um poderoso bloco parlamentar, costumava dizer aos meus companheiros: a liderança não é a capacidade de imprimir, mas de exprimir diretrizes comuns.

Creio ser este o sentido profundo das palavras do ilustre Presidente Kennedy, referindo-se à América Latina: "Em resumo, — disse o Presidente — este problema de atitudes é um problema mútuo. Requer entendimento mútuo, paciência mútua e melhor comunicação entre as duas partes. A questão básica é saber se marchamos juntos para o futuro, ou separadamente... Estou seguro de que a resposta a esta questão é cristalina. O que une as nações do Hemisfério é mais forte do que aquilo que as divide. Dependemos umas das outras militar, econômica e diplomaticamente. Somos unidos pelo nosso amor da paz e da liberdade, por fortes laços culturais, pela força de antigas amizades."

Eis, Senhor Embaixador, o que pensa o vosso jovem e ilustre Presidente, e o que peço licença para repetir, pois representa também o pensamento geral dos dirigentes e do povo brasileiros.

O eminente Presidente Jânio Quadros, cuja linha política externa, ao contrário do que se tem, às vezes, dito, não é nenhum contraste com a política interna, senão que é o seu necessário complemento, pensa da mesma forma e, seguramente, o dirá a Vossa Excelência.

Nosso Presidente serve aos ideais democráticos do pan-americanismo da única maneira pela qual esse serviço é possível, a maneira compatível com o nosso tempo.

Convencido como o Presidente Kennedy e como Vossa Excelência, de que a liberdade da América está

ligada à estabilidade democrática na América, e de que esta estabilidade democrática é inseparável da prosperidade econômica e da dignidade humana, o Presidente Quadros luta porfiadamente para utilizar todos os instrumentos de nossa efetiva soberania, no sentido de estimular o nosso desenvolvimento, que é base da nossa prosperidade econômica, que é base do nosso progresso social, que é base de nossa estabilidade democrática.

O mundo está dividido, sem dúvida, entre os dois blocos Leste e Oeste. Mas, além desses grupos ideológicos, está também dividido em dois blocos, Norte e Sul, sendo a zona equatorial o limite entre o mundo da prosperidade e o da carência, para não dizer da miséria. Não devemos pensar só em termos de defesa contra o Leste, mas também em termos de cooperação com o Sul.

Operação Pan-Americana, Aliança para o Progresso são designações sucessivas para um mesmo esforço de libertação da América, esforço que não pertence a ninguém, que não cabe em estreitas vaidades ou risíveis gloriolas, daqueles que não percebem que a perenidade do poder democrático é feita da transitoriedade dos seus ocupantes, esforço que só espera da experiência, da imaginação e da sensibilidade dos atuais governantes americanos, em face do sinistro desafio dos que nos querem impor a alternativa: miséria ou escravização.

Como bem disse outro eminente americano, o Senhor Chester Bowles, "nos próximos anos a perspectiva é

de uma incômoda balança de poderes, com vantagens marginais aqui e ali para um dos dois gigantes nucleares. Nós não podemos, entretanto, aceitar este equilíbrio de terror como o futuro da vida internacional. Nosso objetivo mais distante deve ser alguma acomodação que permita a distensão das tensões e abra lugar a ajustamentos mútuos que tornem possível, algum dia, um mundo pacífico".

Lutar já pela paz para conseguir, adiante, a justiça. Estas são as intenções do Governo brasileiro. Mas lutar pela paz com a preservação da nossa soberania, da nossa capacidade de autodeterminação e da nossa estrutura democrática; marchando firmemente para o progresso social; derrubando privilégios e estruturas nacionais obsoletas, tudo isso sem transigir com as forças do comunismo internacional.

Assim pensam milhões de brasileiros, homens comuns como eu, Senhor Embaixador, homens que crêem como eu em Deus, na liberdade e na dignidade humanas, e também no destino histórico comum das Américas.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY AFONSO
ARINOS DE MELO FRANCO, MINISTER OF
EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF BRAZIL, AT THE
BANQUET HONORING HIS EXCELLENCY
AMBASSADOR ADLAI STEVENSON, ON
JUNE 10, 1961

IN welcoming today, in this historical Brazilian house, a great American — great in both the national and the continental meaning of the word American — it is only proper to begin by expressing the firm faithfulness of our Government and of the overwhelming majority of our people to the traditional and sincere friendship of Brazil toward the United States as well as to our unflinching solidarity with the ideals which bind together the Americas.

You represent, Ambassador Stevenson, with your personal qualifications, your political life and your thinking, a high example of the capacity for leadership of an American generation to which a fate more to be redoubted than envied has given the responsibility, of facing problems the decisions of which, although often made on a national level, may bear upon the life and the happiness of all the peoples of the world.

Despite many efforts to the contrary, international life has gone back to what used to be called, in the last century, *balance of power*; with the sole and frightening difference that a disrapture of the balances may

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now release forces so destructive that they represent a challenge to the creative power of God. Statesmen are constantly aware of this responsibility. Worthy of the high offices — which they often unwantingly occupy — are only those statesmen who dedicate the flame of their soul and the strength of their mind to the patient, unceasing effort of preventing disaster, even to the cost of being misunderstood by the rash, hindered by the nearsighted, hated by the fanatics, and feared by those who are only too willing to shed the blood of others in defense of their own privileges.

For the public man of our generation -- especially for him who is chiefly concerned, like yourself, with the difficult field of international politics — prestige, career considerations, friendship, the approval of those surrounding him and the applause of others — none of these matter when compared with his conscience and his job, the two silent companions of all hours. His job is done with such discretion that it escapes the easy judgment of the wicked and the foolish; his conscience is his only implacable voice unheard by others; a voice which, if unheeded, will speak louder than anything else, inflicting unbearable suffering upon those endowed with a sense of morality.

Well advised was President Kennedy in entrusting you with the delicate mission of making a survey of the state of mind of our Continental leaders in connection with problems which are our common concern,

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When campaigning for the presidency of the United States you said: "We think and we talk these days about our dangers. We should think and talk more about our opportunities". No other statement could more adequately define your mission.

The ability to identify the danger that threatens us is a matter rather of experience. The ability to identify the opportunities to overcome or to escape these dangers is a matter of imagination and sensibility.

Our own experience may limit us to the routine of past events and to the familiar boundaries of our education and environment. It is our sensibility that enables us to understand the experience of others. It is our imagination that helps us to reach solutions that combine our experience with that of others.

This linking together of the North-American and the Latin American experiences is fundamental these days. Besides the confidence we share in our common goals, we must trust each other and try to understand national differences in the way of attaining those goals.

When I was the leader of a powerful congressional coalition, I used to say to my fellow-congressmen: Leadership is the capacity not to impose but rather to express common policies.

I believe this to be the deep meaning of President Kennedy's words when referring to Latin America: "In short, this problem of attitudes is a mutual problem. It requires mutual understanding, mutual patience, and

better communication between both sides. The basic issue is whether we are going to approach the future together or separately... I am sure that all of us here would agree that the answer to this question — whether we are to face the future separately or together — ought to be crystal-clear. What unites the nations of this hemisphere is far greater than what divides us. We are dependent upon each other economically, militarily, and diplomatically. We are united by our love for peace and liberty, by strong cultural ties, and by the strength of an ancient friendship”...

This is, Mr. Ambassador, what your young, eminent President thinks, and what I beg leave to repeat, for it also represents the general thinking of the Brazilian leaders and the Brazilian people.

President Jânio Quadros, the general line of whose foreign policy is not, as has been intimated, in contrast with his internal policies, but, on the contrary, is their necessary complement, thinks along the same lines and will surely tell you so.

Our President serves the democratic ideals of pan-americanism in the only way they can be served, the only way compatible with our time.

President Quadros is as convinced as President Kennedy and yourself that liberty in America is linked to democratic stability and that this democratic stability is inseparable from economic prosperity and human dignity. Thus, he strives to make use of all instruments

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of our true sovereignty towards fostering our development, which is the basis of our economic prosperity; prosperity which is the basis of our progress, progress which is the basis of or our democratic stability.

The world is divided, no doubt, in two blocs: East and West. But, besides these ideological groups, it is also divided in two other blocs: North and South, the Equatorial Zone being the boundary between the world of prosperity and the world of need, if not of misery. One should not think only in terms of defense against the East but also in terms of cooperation with the South.

Operation Pan-America, Alliance for Progress, are only different labels for the same successive effort for the liberation of America; an effort which belongs to no one, which cannot be enclosed in the narrow circle of human vanities nor in the laughable petty triumphs of those who are not aware that the everlasting nature of democratic power is necessarily founded upon the transient character of its detainers; an effort which is only waiting for the experience, the imagination and the sensibility of the American leaders of today, confronted by the sinister challenge of those who wish to impose upon us the alternative of misery or slavery.

As it has been very well put by another eminent American — Mr. Chester Bowles — “for the next few years the outlook is for an uneasy balance of forces with the marginal advantage shifting back and forth between the two nuclear giants. We cannot, however,

accept this balance of terror as a permanent fixture of international life. Our long-range objective must be for some accommodation that will allow tension to lessen and the mutual adjustments to take place that will ultimately make possible a peaceful, integrated world."

Fight for peace now, to obtain justice presently. These are the intentions of the Brazilian Government. But we shall fight for peace preserving our sovereignty, our capacity for self-government, our democratic structure; heading steadily toward social progress, abolishing privileges, demolishing obsolete national institutions; all of this without compromising with the forces of international communism.

This is the way millions of Brazilians think; common citizens like me, Mr. Ambassador, men who like me, believe in God, in human freedom and dignity, and also in the historical common destiny of the Americas.

DEPARTAMENTO DE IMPRENSA NACIONAL
1961

1178

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 25, 1961

EST - Mr. [unclear]
H5
RMR
File

(H5)

TO: The Secretary
THROUGH: S/S WB
FROM: ARA - Mr. Woodward
SUBJECT: Address of Minister of External Relations of Brazil

The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. Carlos Alfredo Bernardes, has sent you a copy of the address delivered by the Minister of External Affairs of Brazil at a banquet honoring Ambassador Adlai Stevenson (Tab B). I believe it desirable that you acknowledge receipt of the address, and a brief letter has been prepared for this purpose (Tab A).

Recommendation

That you sign the attached letter to Mr. Bernardes (Tab A).

Attachments:

- Tab A - Letter to the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires.
- Tab B - Copy of the Brazilian Foreign Minister's address with the Charge's transmittal letter attached.

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July 26, 1961

Dear Mr. Minister:

On behalf of Mr. Coors, who is about from Washington, I am writing to thank you for sending him a copy of the address which Mr. Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, Minister of External Relations of Brazil, delivered at a banquet honoring Ambassador Adlai Stevenson on June 10, 1961 at Rio de Janeiro.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Wilson
Officer in Charge, Brazilian Affairs

732.13/7-2661

(2)

The Honorable
Carlos Alfredo Bernardes,
Charge d'Affaires a.i.,
Brazilian Embassy.

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HANDLING INDICATOR FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.13/8-1161

FROM : Amconsul SALVADOR, Brazil

-11-

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

August 11, 1961

REF :

*7-16-61
E&T/B. Wilhelms - Mrs*

52 For Dept. Use Only	ACT TION	ARA-4	Dep	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	STATE	
			AGR	COM	FRB	INT	LAE	TAR	TR	ZMB	DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUREAU OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS						
REC'D		8/22	AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA	NSA	AUG 23 1961						

SUBJECT: Possible Resignation of Dr. Clemente Mariani, Minister of Finance.

(Report of a conversation between Juracy Magalhães, Governor of the State of Bahia, and a group of Americans including the Consul, Mr. James M. Flanagan; Dr. Carl M. Franklin, Vice President of the University of Southern California; Dr. Robert H. Berkow, Director International Programs, School of Public Administration, University of S. California; Dr. Henry Reining, Jr., Dean of School of Public Administration, University of S. California and Party Leader for the Brazil Project; Dr. Raymond Jolly, contract-professor of Public Administration assigned to the University of Bahia; Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Jolly).

(The occasion was a dinner for some sixty guests, given at the Governor's official residence, the Palacio da Aclamação, in honor of Odorico Tavares, Director of the "Diarios Associados". Originally the Governor had planned a private lunch on August 11 for the visiting American group but a conflict with a luncheon previously scheduled by Mrs. Magalhaes resulted in the group being invited to the Tavares dinner on Thursday, August 10.)

The Governor spoke exclusively to the American group, which was standing at the moment somewhat isolated in the huge ballroom of the Palace. He described his last visit to Los Angeles and summarized his service as Military Attaché in Washington, repeating again his assertion that he had "never had it so good." A few polite inquiries concerning his subsequent political career in Brazil gave him the opportunity he must have been looking for, since he immediately launched into a criticism of President Janio Quadros.

"Janio", he said, "is an uneducated man. He is always the

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN
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OFFICE SYMBOL	DIRECTIONS TO RM/H

732.13/8-1161

LWS



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(Classification)

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End. No. ---
Disp. No. 11-
From Salvador, Brazil

General. He has never learned to be a lieutenant, and therefore he has never ~~obedience~~ -- and without obedience it is impossible to learn how to command. He must be above everyone, a way above. He does not permit a secondary level of command, only himself at the top and everyone else away down here. (Gesture). I don't like this. I don't trust this. These are the manners, the habits of a dictator. If I were a Senator again, I would answer him in speeches and tell him so.

"You know his bilhetinhos? He will send these orders to someone he doesn't know, saying to some in charge of, say, a hospital, 'You will do these things in twenty-four hours -- or you will be discharged.'

"How is a good man, an honest man, to answer these things? I know what I would do. I would answer him with another bilhetinho -- my resignation.

"Take Clemente Mariani. He is a Bahiano and the finest Minister of Finance Brazil has ever had. I don't see how he can continue to be Minister. It is impossible. He cannot do it. Take this example of the man in the Alfandega, an honest man doing a good job and one of the most competent in the country. A bilhetinho is sent and Mariani is ordered to discharge him. He refuses. There is a situation.

"I had lunch with Mariani in Rio before he left for Montevideo -- (stops and grins for emphasis) -- at the American Club. He has written his resignation and will give it to Janio when he returns from Montevideo. (Pointedly addressing the Consul.) I am giving Mr. Flanagan a good report. I have not spoken of this to anyone in Brazil. He has it first."

Dr. Reining then asked, "Will you be running as a candidate for President in 1966, Governor?" Juracy answered, "Many people are speaking about that. A lot of them. As for me, I don't know yet what I will do in 1966."

COMMENT: Mariani is the Governor's close friend and highly respected in Bahia. It is natural that Juracy, who has never found anything to admire in Janio's complex personality, should rush to his defense. Though it is by no means certain that Mariani will actually submit his resignation, it is not improbable that continued rough treatment of Mariani by Janio will turn the older conservative half of the UDN, and possibly the Army, into a vocal and powerful opposition party.

It is clear that the Governor wished to have his views reported to the Embassy and Washington. He spoke to the American

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Encl. No. ---

Disp. No. -11-

From Salvador, Brazil

group continuously for at least a half hour, ignoring his other guests. Mrs. Magalhães tried three times to detach him from the group. He refused to move. As one of the Americans observed to the Consul later in the evening, "The Governor did everything except hit you over the head to make you report his story."

James M. Flanagan

James M. Flanagan
American Consul

cc: Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro.

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AIR POUCH

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.13/8-2861

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

152
RESP. NO.

XX-832.245

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

August 28, 1961

REF : CERP D-14

SEP 6 1961

S/S-CR-1 ARA-4

55 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	UFW-30	PA/R-2 INR-7 REP-1 E-7 ICA-11
	9/11/61	CIARD COM-12 TAR-2 AGR-10 INT-7

SUBJECT: Brazilian Fisheries Development Council Created

Mexico-1

Begin UNCLASSIFIED

A Fisheries Development Council (Conselho de Desenvolvimento da Pesca - CODEPE) in the Brazilian Government has been created by Decree No. 50872 of June 28, 1961, a free translation of which is attached. The new agency, now being organized, will be directly subordinate to the President of the Republic and its Executive Director will therefore have the equivalent of ministerial rank. Federal responsibility for fisheries has heretofore been exercised by the Hunting and Fisheries Division of the Department of Animal Production of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Fisheries Development Council will be responsible for policy and planning for the fishing industry on a national scale, something which has hitherto not effectively existed. Its policy directives will be carried out by the present Hunting and Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as by other Federal agencies concerned with the fishing industry and it is authorized to enter into agreements with State and Municipal Governments for this purpose. Its tasks will be to carry out research with the aim of developing the fishing industry; to recommend construction of ports, shipyards, cold storage plants, processing plants, and other installations; to recommend the granting of subsidies, tax exemptions, and technical and financial assistance for the establishment or development of fishing and fishing vessel construction industries; and to study the re-equipping of the national fishing fleet. The Council will also examine and recommend changes in present fishing legislation, including the organization of the Federal agencies now concerned with fisheries, and take the necessary steps for changing the present Fisheries Credit Fund into a Fisheries Development Bank, though what revenue it will have is not yet known.

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Begin OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The creation of this agency is an effort by the Government to devote attention and resources to developing the relatively backward and unorganized fishing industry. The Hunting and Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has not been very effective in developing fisheries. A large part of the budget allotted for fisheries has been applied to activities such as medical and educational services for fishermen which more properly correspond to

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Wolstein
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Encl. No.
Disp. No. 152
From RIO DE JANEIRO

other Ministries. There has been a conflicting division of responsibility among Federal agencies and between Federal and State authorities, and the general lack of trained personnel and proper statistical information on which to base administrative decisions has retarded effective Government action. The Fishing Credit Fund supported by a three percent levy on all fish sold was intended to provide for loans and development. Much of this money has been invested in inoperative fish terminals and little if any has gone into badly needed supervised credits and improvement of gear. The transformation of the Fishing Credit Fund into a Fishing Development Bank is intended to remedy this.

According to the Fishing Code of 1938 (Article 38) foreign fishing vessels were not allowed to operate in Brazilian waters. In the past few years, however, special permits have been granted in limited numbers and for limited periods to foreigners, the most important of which are the Japanese companies operating from Santos and Recife. In this respect the Decree creating the Fisheries Development Council authorizes it to recommend temporary permits for operation of foreign vessels of over 50 tons, provided at least two thirds of the crew are Brazilian. (End OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

For the Chargé d' Affaires a.i.:

Edward J. Bash

Edward J. Bash
Commercial Attaché

Enclosure: *att*

Free Translation of Decree No. 50872
of June 28, 1961.

Department please send copy to:

Regional Fisheries Officer,
American Embassy,
Mexico, D. F.

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(Classification)

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Desp. No. 152
From RIO DE JANEIRO

Decree No. 50872 of June 28, 1961
Creating the Fisheries Development Council
and Making Other Provisions

The President of the Republic, using the powers conferred upon him by Article 87, Item 1, of the Constitution, hereby decrees:

Article 1. A Fisheries Development Council (Conselho de Desenvolvimento da Pesca - CODEPE), directly subordinate to the President of the Republic with the constitution, objectives and powers provided for in this decree is hereby established.

Article 2. The objectives of CODEPE are:

- a) To study and recommend directives for national fisheries policy;
- b) To coordinate the preparation and execution of projects of national interest by Federal agencies concerned with fisheries;
- c) To prepare a fisheries plan covering several years and to further the execution of emergency plans when conditions require;
- d) To examine all legislation relative to the development of resources of water origin in its technical, industrial, commercial and professional aspects, and give its opinion on all legislation which affects any aspect of fisheries problems;
- e) To draw up, with the cooperation of the agencies concerned, programs for training fisheries technicians and professionals and those of related industries;
- f) To select locations and recommend to the appropriate authorities the construction of ports, shipyards, cold storage plants, processing plants, schools, etc., related to fisheries, either directly or through agreements or contracts;
- g) To advise the President of the Republic on concessions sought by Brazilians or foreigners for exploitation of products of water origin in any of its aspects;
- h) To carry out directly or through official or private agencies technical research with the aim of rationalizing activities related to fisheries and the exploitation of resources of water origin;
- i) To collaborate with state, municipal, semi-government and private agencies, by means of agreements, with the aim of unifying action regarding fisheries problems;

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(Classification)

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From RIO DE JANEIRO

- j) To promote social security assistance to persons engaged in fisheries and related industries and commerce and of other industries which exploit resources of water origin through appropriate official or private agencies which have this purpose;
- k) To provide the necessary facilities for registering factories, labels, etc., and for manning, operating, and mobilizing fishing vessels, through recommendations to the agencies concerned in order to simplify regulating requirements;
- l) To recommend, in conjunction with the Department of Public Administrative Services, legislative measures necessary for the creation, adaption, transformation or abolition of agencies for the purpose of eliminating duplication, competition, or functional opposition in order to enable them to better perform the functions with which they are entrusted in the national fisheries plan;
- m) To examine the facilities to be granted to the national fishing vessel construction industry and to the fishing industry whose development or establishment may be considered necessary for the improvement of conditions in the fishing industry;
- n) To recommend to the appropriate authorities the granting of possible priorities, subsidies and tax exemptions, which appear necessary for the establishment or development of those fishing and fishing vessel construction industries considered to be of real interest for national fisheries policy;
- o) To promote technical and financial assistance to new industries created within the objectives referred to in the previous item;
- p) To examine the permanent re-equipping of the national fishing fleet and provide the means necessary for so doing;
- q) To examine special conditions covering financing and loans not specified in Decree-Law No. 9,022 of February 26, 1946, and to prepare directives to be approved by the President of the Republic;
- r) To receive, administer and spend, either directly or through agreements or contracts with official or private agencies, all budget resources that may be granted to it by the Union, states, municipalities, or autonomous agencies, or any contributions arising from subsidies, agreements or financial assistance received from public or private agencies and national or foreign mixed-economy associations;
- s) To start the national fisheries campaign with the aim of mobilizing all types of resources so as to make a better and more rational use of the products of water origin and of developing the fishing industry and the fishing vessel construction industry with contributions from the sources mentioned in the preceding item and from all and any eventual income;

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(Classification)

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t) To study the immediate transformation of the Fisheries Credit Fund into a Fisheries Development Bank and the Hunting and Fisheries Division into the National Hunting and Fisheries Service, recommending appropriate legislation for this purpose to the President of the Republic;

u) To take steps to expand consumer markets in the large population centers and cities of the interior by improving distribution conditions and through educational campaigns designed to encourage the Brazilian people to consume more fish;

v) To give opinions on proposals for contracting foreign technicians for Federal agencies directly concerned with fisheries and to hire them when deemed advisable;

w) To recommend, in temporary and exceptional conditions, authorization for fishing vessels with a registered capacity of over 50 tons to be operated by foreign technicians provided at least 2/3 (two-thirds) of the men are Brazilian fishermen;

x) To study and recommend the creation of a National Fisheries Development Fund;

y) To plan and organize Brazilian technical representation in international fisheries congresses and conventions and prepare necessary reports, comments and documents;

Article 3. The Fisheries Development Council includes:

- a) An Advisory Council;
- b) A Steering Committee;
- c) An Executive Secretariat.

Article 4. The Advisory Council will be composed of representatives of the following agencies:

- a) Ministry of Finance;
- b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- c) Ministry of Transport and Public Works;
- d) Ministry of Labor and Social Security;
- e) Ministry of Industry and Commerce;
- f) Ministry of Agriculture;
- g) Bank of Brazil;

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(Classification)

Page 4 of
End. No. 1
Dep. No. 152
From RIO DE JANEIRO

- h) National Economic Development Bank;
- i) Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast;
- j) Superintendency for the Economic Valorization of the Amazon;
- k) Retirement and Pensions Institute for Maritime Workers;
- l) Syndicate of Fishing Industry Owners;
- m) Syndicate of the Fish Canning Industry;
- n) National Confederation of Fishermen

§1. The members of the Steering Committee are ex-officio members of the Advisory Council.

§2. At the discretion of the Steering Committee the inclusion in the Advisory Council of other public or private agencies whose representation is considered necessary may be recommended to the President of the Republic.

Article 5. The functions of the Advisory Council are:

- a) To make recommendations, on the basis of technical reports prepared by the Executive Secretariat and approved by the Steering Committee regarding national fisheries policy;
- b) To assess plans covering several years and emergency plans, both national and regional, and their revision;
- c) To observe the execution of programs and projects comprising the plans referred to in the preceding item, being authorized to appoint from among its members commissions for this purpose;
- d) To suggest measures for providing coordination between the plans of CODEPE and the executive agencies;
- e) To advise on the technical reports of the Executive Secretariat that are sent to it;
- f) To assess, with the advice of the Steering Committee, the annual report and financial statement of the Executive Director;
- g) To recommend to the President of the Republic, to Ministers of State, and to the heads of ministerial agencies subordinate to the President of the Republic the adoption of measures to facilitate or accelerate the execution of programs, projects and works concerned with the development of fisheries as well as the setting up of standards for their preparation;

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- h) To recommend to the Steering Committee special studies or measures in accordance with the objectives of CODEPE;
- i) To express its opinion on concessions sought by foreigners for exploiting products of water origin in any of its aspects;
- j) To examine the facilities referred to in item m of Article 2;
- k) To recommend to the appropriate agencies concession of the possible priorities, subsidies, and tax exemptions dealt with in item n of Article 2;
- l) To recommend the authorization referred to in item w of Article 2;
- m) To examine the creation of a National Fisheries Development Fund;
- n) To organize its by-laws and issue a resolution approving it by the vote of 2/3 (two-thirds) of the members present;

Article 6. The members of the Advisory Council will be appointed by the President of the Republic upon the recommendation of the agencies or bodies represented in it.

§1. Each Advisory Council member will have an alternate appointed in the same way.

§2. The heads of the component agencies of the Advisory Council can personally assume the representation of their offices.

Article 7. The Steering Committee will be composed of the following members:

- a) The President of the National Food Commission of the Ministry of Health;
- b) The Director of the Division of Hunting and Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- c) The Superintendent of the Fishing Credit Fund;
- d) A Naval Officer in active service, specialized in hydrography, and appointed by the President of the Republic;
- e) The Executive Director of CODEPE.

Article 8. The Functions of the Steering Committee are:

- a) To guide and direct CODEPE;
- b) To organize the internal regulations of CODEPE;

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From RIO DE JANEIRO

- c) To approve the technical projects of the Executive Secretariat;
 - d) To approve the basic studies of the Executive Secretariat designed for the formulation of directives of national fisheries policy by the President of the Republic;
 - e) To approve and send to the President of the Republic plans covering several years and emergency plans, both national and regional, and their revisions;
 - f) To supervise the execution of all programs and projects examined by the Executive Secretariat;
 - g) To suggest to the Advisory Council measures for providing coordination between the plans of CODEPE and the executing agencies;
 - h) To approve, within available resources, the program of annual expenses;
 - i) To set up standards for the expenditure of budgeted income;
 - j) To program the work of CODEPE and oversee the appointment by the Executive Director of the technicians charged with its execution. For this purpose members of the Advisory Council and Steering Committee may be chosen;
 - k) To examine the annual report and financial statement of the Executive Director;
 - l) To approve the appointment of civilian or military technical and administrative personnel detailed, contracted, or hired for the purposes and according to the procedure indicated in Article 14 of this Decree;
 - m) To invest the Executive Director with powers which exceed his ordinary functions in order to perform specific acts;
 - n) To convoke the Advisory Council for extraordinary sessions;
 - o) To promote the accomplishment of the objectives of CODEPE.
- Article 9. CODEPE will be administered by an Executive Director appointed by the President of the Republic who will be responsible for executing the recommendations of the Advisory Council and the decisions of the Steering Committee.
- Article 10. The Executive Director is charged with carrying out the duties conferred upon him by this Decree and especially:
- a) To administer CODEPE;

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Page 7 of
Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 152
From RIO DE JANEIRO

- b) To represent CODEPE actively and passively in judicial and other matters;
- c) To see to the execution of the decisions of the Steering Committee and study the recommendations of the Advisory Council, providing these bodies with all the information they request;
- d) To provide the administrative arrangements required for the functioning of the Executive Secretariat and for the Advisory Council and Steering Committee;
- e) To see to the preparation of plans and proposals which should be considered by the Advisory Council and Steering Committee;
- f) To recommend extraordinary sessions of the Advisory Council and to call extraordinary sessions of the Steering Committee;
- g) To administer the funds placed at the disposition of CODEPE and manage the resources in its account in the Bank of Brazil through deposits and checks drawable on his signature;

Article 11. The Executive Director, at the request of the Steering Committee, is also required:

- a) To issue regulations and service orders relating to the organization and functioning of the offices and sections of the Executive Secretariat;
- b) To hire and dismiss the technical, administrative, and auxiliary personnel of the Executive Secretariat and the Advisory Council;
- c) To arrange detailing of personnel from other Government agencies;
- d) To provide for and appoint section chiefs;
- e) To sign agreements and contracts, including with national or foreign persons and private bodies of known reputation, to carry out studies, research, construction, and services in the interest of CODEPE;
- f) To submit to the President of the Republic a classified list of the administrative personnel of CODEPE;
- g) To form work groups and recommend the creation of other sections in the Office of Technical Consultant, as provided for in Article 12;
- h) To prepare annually the representation and per diem budget for personnel of CODEPE in accordance with the rates approved by the President of the Republic.

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Encl. No. 1
Disp. No. 152
From RIO DE JANEIRO

Article 12. The Executive Secretariat will function under the immediate supervision of the Executive Director with the following structure:

- a) Office of the Executive Director composed of an Office of Technical Consultant and an Office of Legal Consultant;
- b) Biology and Oceanography Section;
- c) Planning and Technical Assistance Section;
- d) Industrial Development Section;
- e) Food Section;
- f) Foreign Trade Section;
- g) Technical and Professional Training Section;
- h) Fishermen's Social Security Section;
- i) Administrative Section;

§1. The organization and operations of the offices listed in this article will be established by the Regulations of CODEPE to be prepared by the Steering Committee and submitted to the President of the Republic for approval within 45 (forty five) days.

§2. Work groups to perform special tasks as well as additional sections of the Office of Technical Consultant may be created.

Article 13. The Office of Technical Consultant will coordinate the activities of the various sections with the aim of preparing and periodically revising plans covering several years and emergency plans of both a national or regional nature.

Article 14. The Office of Legal Consultant will assist the offices and other sections of CODEPE and will undertake the defense of its interests in judicial and administrative cases, having the responsibility to prepare contracts, agreements, treaties and draft legislation as well as to carry out studies and investigation concerning national and international fisheries law.

Article 15. In addition to its Executive Secretariat, the National Food Commission, the Division of Hunting and Fisheries, and the Fisheries Credit Fund are direct executing agencies of the recommendations and decisions of CODEPE, and the Federal agencies composing the Advisory Council are indirect executing bodies, provided there is no conflict in the respective basic legislation.

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Page 9 of
Encl. No. 1
Dep. No. 152
From RIO DE JANEIRO

Sole paragraph: The industrial and labor groups belonging to the Advisory Council and State and Municipal agencies can become executing agencies of the recommendations and decisions of CODEPE through agreements or memorandums of understanding.

Article 16. CODEPE will, as a general rule, utilize civilian or military personnel detailed from the Union Government or placed at its disposition by States and Municipalities.

§1. All functions of CODEPE are included within the provisions of Article 1 of Decree No. 50,955 of June 7, 1952.

§2. CODEPE shall be able, within the funds assigned to it, to contract specialized personnel to perform technical services.

§3. The Executive Secretariat can likewise have, in addition to detailed personnel, employees of its own for its administrative services who will be indicated in the list to be approved by the President of the Republic and published in the Diario Oficial.

Article 17. The Steering Committee shall make an estimate of expenses for the creation and operation of CODEPE for the present fiscal year and submit it for approval of the President of the Republic.

Sole paragraph: When this estimate of expenses is approved, the Civil Household of the Office of the President of the Republic will furnish the funds requested by the Executive Director of CODEPE for creation, maintenance and operation.

Article 18. An appropriation to cover the expenses of this new agency will be included in the budget of the Union for each year.

Article 19. The location of CODEPE will be fixed by an act of the President of the Republic.

Sole paragraph: CODEPE will provisionally be located in the City of Rio de Janeiro, State of Guanabara.

Article 20. The Council created by this Decree will function until a Superintendency for the Development of Fisheries is created by law.

Article 21. This Decree will enter into force on the day of its publication, all contrary provisions being hereby revoked.

Brasilia (D.F.) June 28, 1961.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
SS TO: Secretary of State
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SP NO: 529, August 28, 8 p.m.
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ACTION: *[Signature]*
INFO:
RM/R FILES

*File, no action
E-47/B: [Signature]
9-28-61*

ACTION DEPARTMENT 529; INFO BUENOS AIRES 32, SAO PAULO UNNUMBERED.

USIA President Mazzilli has appointed Jose Segadas Viana as Minister
NSC Labor. Segadas, who took office today, one of founders PTB,
INR former Labor Minister under Getulio Vargas, former national
CIA deputy, resigned from PTB and deputy candidacy during 1958
NSA congressional race in protest against increasing influence
OSD Communist party within PTB. Segadas highly regarded by many
ARMY labor elements, extremely well informed, most competent.
NAVY He probably best choice terms knowledge, attitude, appeal
AIR labor available for post at this time.
LAB
RMR

Director National Department of Labor now Helio Walacser.
Once open Communist, recently Labor Adviser Governor Carlos
Lacerda, has been playing key role in helping anti-Communist
labor elements.

Arnaldo Sussekkind remaining as Legal Adviser in Labor Ministry.
Former head Labor Department security forces, he entirely and
reliably anti-Communist.

These new leaders responsible anti-strike declaration of four
labor confederations (EMBTEL 522, Buenos Aires 30) and moving
rapidly attempt consolidate peaceful labor attitudes

BOND

RWN-10

microfilmed by [Signature]

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Department of State

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Action

Control: 305

ARA

Rec'd: September 21 1961

Info

FROM: USARMA/USAIRA/ALUSNA-RIO DE JANEIRO

2:55 P.M. ESMR

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: CITE 30, 301320Z AUGUST

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ACTION CNO, HQUSAF, DEPTAR, INFORMATION 1127 FAG FT BELVOIR, WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM, STATE, AND VARIOUS OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

DA FOR ACS1, USAF FOR AFCIN, DA PASS DEPT STATE, SGD EOND THIS IS A JOINT ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE MESSAGE.

QUADROS RESIGNS.

AMEMBTEL 946 QUOTED FOR YOUR INFO
"WHILE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MAZZILLI REQUEST IMPEDE GOULART SUCCESSION NOT YET COMPLETED, CONGRESS, ON ASSUMPTION REQUEST WILL BE REJECTED, HAS BEEN CONTINUING STUDY OTHER POSSIBILITIES. INFORMATION THIS AFTERNOON IS THAT SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED AMONG PARTY LEADERS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD SUBSTITUTE FOR PRESENT FORM OF GOVT A SYSTEM OF MODIFIED PARLIAMENTARY GOVT, PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF WHICH WOULD BE GREATLY WEAKENED POWER OF PRESIDENT AND SELECTION OF CABINET MINISTERS BY AND FROM CONGRESS. (THIS FORMULA REPORTEDLY BASED ON LONG-STANDING DRAFT AMENDMENT WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN ACTED UPON BY CONGRESS). INFORMAL AGREEMENT AMONG PARTIES APPARENTLY ENVISAGED RETENTION GOULART AS PRESIDENT, SELECTION OF PRIME MINISTER BY PSD (WHO REPORTEDLY INTENDED NAME FORMER PRESIDENT KLUBITSCHEN) AND DISTRIBUTION OTHER CABINET POSTS AMONG PRINCIPAL PARTIES REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS FORMULA REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTABLE TO GOV BAIZOLA (AND THEREFORE PRESUMABLE TO GOULART) AND TO HAVE HAD GOOD CHANCE OBTAINING REQUIRED MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

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assigned to	date of	instructions
in office	action	to date

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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17214

SENT TO: Panama
FOLAD OLCARIS PRIORITY

GEN ROOM: Please repeat Paris telegram No. 1118 dated August 30, 1961, control No. 22338, to Secretary of State. *Insert accompanied by Carlos Carralho and Luis de la Puente to transit Panama*

Rec'd (att)

03-219/8-3061

78 732112

DATE: 8/30/61

EST - Mr. Nathan *alt*

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5/5-25

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PL-5

ENR-10

USA-15

OSD-70

OSD-15

OSD-4

NSA-4

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B I O I 806 REG

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

Date Sent: Sept. 2, 1961

Rec'd: 732.13

SEP 4 2 56 PM '61

FROM: AmEmbassy Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: A-93

Ref Emtel 530 Rpt info Buenos Aires 33
RPT INFO: Amembassy Buenos Aires
Dept pass CINGARIB

(3)

President Mazzilli announced appointment following Acting Ministers: Transportation and Public Works: Helio Cruz de Oliveira; Mines and Energy: José Medeiros Vieira; Agriculture: Ricardo Greenhalgh Barreto Filho.

Regardless course future political events, these appear to be caretaker appointments only. All were high administrative officers same ministries under Quadros.

BOND

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152. 13/9-261 TS

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August 30, 1961 CONFIDENTIAL

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RG: 059

TAB #: 29

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WITHDRAWN: 02/24/95 by: JAS

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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 059

TAB #: 30

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FR USARMA

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Control: 3496

Rec'd: September 6, 1961
12:30 p.m.

ARA

FROM: USAIRA Rio De Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

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ACTION CNO, HQ USAF WASHDC, DEPTAR WASHDC, INFORMATION CINCLANT, CINCARIB QUARRY HT CZ CINCLANTFLT, COMFIFTEEN, COMSOLANT CAIRC ALBROOK AFB CZ COMTEN, 1127 FAG FT BELVOIR VA CINC-ARMCARIB FT AMADOR CZO CHNAVMS BRAZIL, WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM AND STATE DEPARTMENT

*No action. File.
EST/B. J. Wilson. Lma
9-27-61.*

Defense Dept -

AIRA MESSAGE

USAF FOR AFCIN

DEPTAR FOR ACSI

This is a joint army navy air force attache message J-54. Goulart arrived Brasilia 052320Z. BAF confirms Brasilia airport open to all commercial aircraft and open to military aircraft with prior clearance.

SGC

132.13/9-661

2
Approved 23 2000

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FEB 2 1961

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Rec'd: SEPT. 9, 1961

1961 9 14 a.m. 7 15

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 715, September 8, 9 p.m.

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 715; INFORMATION BUENOS AIRES, CINGARIB UNNUMBERED

Reference: Embassy telegram 712

USIA
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TRSY

Goulart today submitted following Council Ministers for approval Congress: Prime Minister and Minister Justice, Tancredo Neves (PSD-Minas Gerais); Finance, Walter Moreira Sales; Foreign Affairs, Santiago Dantas (PTB-Minas Gerais); Transportation and Public Works, Virgilio Tavora (UDN-Ceara); Agriculture, Armando de Queiroz Monteiro, Filho (PSD-Pernambuco); Health, Estacio Souto Maior (PTB-Pernambuco); Industry and Commerce, Ulisses Guimarães (PSD-Sao Paulo); Education, Antonio Oliveira Brito (PSD-Bahia); Mines and Energy, Gabriel Passos (UDN-Minas Gerais); and Labor, Andre Franco Montoro (PDC-Sao Paulo). Designates for military ministries are General Segadas Viana, War; Admiral Nolasco de Almeida, Navy; Brigadier Clovis Travasso, Air.

RMR

Proposed council, which now being debated and apparently will be voted on late tonight, is predominantly conservative but includes at least two extreme nationalists with Communist associations (designates for Mines and Energy and Health). Selection appears represent blow for PTB and further circumscription Goulart's powers in that important Labor ministry will be filled by Christian Democrat and important Transportation and Public Works ministry, which Embassy understands PTB fought for bitterly, will go to UDN. Also indicative

2

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Cabinet

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187/B: J. W. Sullivan - luv
9-25-61

732.13/9-861

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-2- 715, September 8, 9 p.m., from Rio de Janeiro

effort curtail powers PTB and perhaps more particularly
PTB's Governor Brizola is fact Rio Grande du Sul unrepresented
despite fact its resistance to military ministries a major
factor in Goulart's succession.

Further details follow.

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1203

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SEPT 12, 1961 5 56
4:47 PM

Info

FROM: Moscow

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 866, September 12, 4 p.m.

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ACTION

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RM/R FILES

*File in action
EST/B: Jutelson-lua
9-27-61*

ACTION DEPARTMENT 866, INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO 16.

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA (September 12) publishes Tass item report-
ing new Brazilian Cabinet decided at first meeting to continue
foreign policy of former President Quadros. Also reports
Foreign Minister Dantas statement Brazil will defend its
independence and follow course of solidarity with all people
struggling for their economic independence.

Tass report is first suggestion in Soviet press that new
Brazilian administration may follow through on Quadros inten-
tion establish full diplomatic relations with USSR.

732.13/9-1261

THOMPSON

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Dec 4 12 33 PM '61
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JOÃO GOULART,
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL.

A SUA EXCELENCIA O SENHOR JOHN F. KENNEDY,
PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMÉRICA.

Grande e Bom Amigo,

Atendendo ao desejo do Senhor Walther
Moreira Salles de deixar o serviço diplomático, resolvi
dar por finda a missão que êle desempenhava, no caráter
de Embaixador Extraordinário e Plenipotenciário junto
ao Governo dos Estados Unidos da América.

Estou persuadido de que o Senhor Walther
Moreira Salles, no exercício de suas altas funções, te-
rá feito o possível por manter e estreitar os laços de
cordial amizade que felizmente existem entre os nossos

FW 732.13/9-25-61

1205

dois países.

Aproveito a oportunidade para renovar a Vossa Excelência, com a expressão dos meus votos pela Sua felicidade pessoal e pela prosperidade dos Estados Unidos da América, as seguranças de alta estima e sincera amizade, com que sou

De Vossa Excelência

Leal e Bom Amigo

a) João Goulart

a) F. C. de San Tiago Dantas

Palácio da Presidência, em Brasília, em 25 de setembro de 1961.

1206

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7:17 p.m.

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Info FROM: Rio de Janeiro
SS TO: Secretary of State
C
SP NO: 864, September 30, 2 p.m.
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BFAC JOINT EMBASSY-USOM MESSAGE

ICA
P Courtesy visit Prime Minister Tancredo Neves by Saccio
USIA September 29.
INR

CIA Prime Minister had expressed interest discuss Point IV
NSA Program. Important points: 1) US should not be concerned
AGR internal debates Brazil, US/Brazil long-term ties basic,
COM will continue firm; 2) Point IV Program will receive his
FRB full support, wants it to grow dynamically; 3) Ambassador
TRSY Gordon Burt possible choice, knows him personally, highest
WHM regard as economist scholar; 4) confirmed continuation
RMR Simoes Lopes Point IV coordinator, respected by all parties,
above political controversy.

BOND

MB

FILED
1961 - 1962

732.13/9-30-61
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1207

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HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.13/10-261

FROM : AMEMBASSY, Rio de Janeiro ^{File by a/c/...} ₁₀₋₁₁₋₆₁ 261

RR-832-10

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

October 2, 1961

REF : Embassy Despatch 193, September 13, 1961

OCT 5 1961

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				AGR	COM	FRB	INT	LAB	TAR	YR	AMB	045	2	7			
REC'D	197			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	OSD	OCB	USIA							

SUBJECT: Faraco Agrees to Accept Post of sub-Minister of Finance

Casimiro Ribeiro, SUMOC, informed the reporting officer that Deputy Daniel Faraco had agreed to accept the post of sub-Minister of Finance (sub-Secretario do Ministerio da Fazenda). It will be recalled that Finance Minister Walther Moreira Salles had indicated his intention to offer Faraco this post in conversations with the Treasury Representative. (See Reference Despatch).

According to Ribeiro, the decision to appoint Faraco as sub-Minister is being kept confidential pending enactment of the enabling legislation setting up the sub-Minister positions. The recent Constitutional Amendment changing the system of government to a Parliamentary System provides that sub-Minister posts shall be created but it is apparently believed that additional legislation, or perhaps an additional Constitutional Amendment, is needed spelling out the functions, responsibilities, qualifications, etc. of sub-Ministers.

Faraco is a member of the PSD and has been Deputy from Rio Grande do Sul since 1945. He is currently Chairman of the Committee on Economics of the Chamber of Deputies. He is considered to be a moderate and his name has often been identified with moderate legislative proposals.

For the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.:

John Krizay
John Krizay
Second Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
OCT 10 1961

Oct 13 4 14 PM '61
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FROM: Rio De Janeiro

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 953, October 12, 4 p.m.

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Chamber Deputies approved 166-2 Deputy Alfredo Nasser PSP-GOIAS as Justice Minister. Nasser, a Vice-President Chamber Committee Constitution Justice, was member Commission Inquiry Police Corruption. Twice Federal Deputy 1954 -58, 1946 elected Senator GOIAS UDN. Previously Director Documentation DASP, member National Economic Council. Member Nationalist Parliamentary Front, has nationalist background. Is PSP Representative in Cabinet. Appointment expected bring PSP into government majority.

ACTION

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REX

FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1122, November 2, 5 p.m.

Reference: EMBREL 1065

In lengthy manifesto November 1 Communist party denounced
Goulart and Prime Minister as "reactionary and traitorist"
and said they had "capitulated to American imperialism".
Party attacked government for pursuing "monetary stabilization
dictated by IMF" and accused it of "giving free hand imperialist
trusts". Party said government inevitably will collide with
popular discontent engendered by inflation and stated would be
in vanguard mass struggle with prospect new victories.

Relevant this development is Prime Ministers statement to me
October 29 present administration is most pro-US Brazilian
government in recent years.

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732-1204
KR-732.00

FROM: Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO 415
DESP. NO.

TO: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. November 20, 1961
DATE

REF: NOV 23 1961

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SUBJECT: Foreign Office Reform Decree
DEC 14 1961

Enclosed are two copies of the Diario Oficial of September 21 which carry in full the bill approving the long-awaited reform of the Foreign Office. Itamaraty is now arranged in geographic bureaus; previously, Economic and Political Affairs were handled separately on a worldwide basis. In addition to this sweeping restructuring, personnel ceilings on career diplomats have been increased approximately 27%, an essential step in Brazil's program of vastly-expanded diplomatic relations. A more detailed analysis follows:

Organic Structure

The new Itamaraty structure somewhat resembles that of the Department of State. The Foreign Minister, a Cabinet member, is assisted by an Under-Secretary, also a political appointee, who will maintain administrative continuity in the absence of the Minister or in the event the Cabinet falls under a no-confidence vote by Congress. The Foreign Minister has a 5-man Cabinet headed by a Minister of first or second class. The present incumbent of this potentially powerful position is Mario Gibson Alves Barboza, who will probably be replaced. On paper, this job is not what it once was. The Under-Secretary, Federal Deputy Renato Archer (PSD-Maranhão), will have a 4-man Cabinet headed by a First Secretary or a Minister of second class. Number three man will be the new position of Secretary-General for foreign policy. The present incumbent is Carlos Alfredo Bernardes, recently Chargé d'Affaires of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington. Under the new plan, this position will be filled by an Ambassador, with a staff of five assistants, all career diplomats. The Secretary-General continues to be the key official for substantive operations of Itamaraty. Directly under him are the five regional assistant secretaries-general, Department of Culture and Information (a USIA-type operation) and the new policy planning commission. The chiefs of these bureaus (except the policy planning commission) will be Ministers of first or second class. The breakdown is the following: (1) American Affairs, headed by Ambassador Henrique Valle, whose last foreign post was Minister-Counselor

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at Washington and more recently Chief of Cabinet to the Minister of Transportation in the Kubitschek administration. His bureau is divided into four divisions: North America, Central America, South America and the OAS. The first two are being headed cumulatively at present by Minister Carlos Duarte, recently promoted; (2) Western Europe and Africa, headed by Antonio Castello Branco. The three divisions under him are Western Europe, headed by Lauro Muller Neto, the Middle East, and Africa; (3) Eastern Europe and Asia, headed by Paulo Leao de Moura, who also headed the commercial mission sent to Moscow by Quadros which negotiated the increased trade agreement and set the stage for the expected renewal of diplomatic relations. The two divisions under him are Eastern Europe and Asia-Oceania; (4) Economic Affairs, headed by Otavio Dias Carneiro. As the geographic bureaux will handle political, economic and cultural activities, this bureau is evidently meant to take a broader view of the economic field and will deal with international economic affairs. Its five divisions are Commercial Policy, Basic Products, Economic and Technical Cooperation, Transportation and Communication, and the Commercial Expansion Service; (5) International Organizations, headed by Jose Augusto de Araujo Castro, who was Quadros' choice to attend the Cairo neutralist meeting, the preliminary to Belgrade. Araujo Castro was previously Chargé at Tokyo and long a proponent of a more independent foreign policy for Brazil. The bureau's two divisions are the United Nations, and Conferences, Organizations and General Affairs. The Department of Culture and Information, apparently ranking with the geographic bureaux, is divided into three divisions, Intellectual Cooperation, Cultural Diffusion and Information.

The Policy Planning Commission is an entirely new organ. It is headed by the Secretary-General and includes the five assistant Secretaries-General and the Chief of the Cultural Department. It is assisted by a "technical service of analysis and planning."

The remainder of the Departments and Commissions are not the direct responsibility of the Secretary-General, and therefore fall to the Under-Secretary. They include the Administrative, Consular and Immigration, and Juridical Affairs Departments, and six lesser entities: Protocol, National Security Section, Coordinating Commission, Promotions Commission, Congressional Relations Service, Frontier Demarcation Service and all diplomatic and consular posts. All bureaux, divisions, etc. are designated by symbols similar to our Department of State, i.e., the Assistant-Secretary-General for American Affairs is AAA and its North American division is DAS.

Personnel Structure

Personnel ceilings on career diplomats have been raised. For comparison, the following chart is included:

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Págé No. 3
Despatch No. 413
From: Rio de Janeiro

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	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Minister first class (Ambassador)	46	55	9
Minister second class	64	82	18
First Secretary	105	140	35
Second Secretary	120	150	30
Third Secretary	<u>130</u> <u>465</u>	<u>165</u> <u>592</u>	<u>35</u> <u>127</u>

A position for staff personnel, entitled "chancery official" has been created with two pay grades, 150 positions per grade. Previously, such personnel were hired for a specific post and length of time on a contract basis.

While the increase in personnel is certainly welcome, the new bureaucratic system of the foreign ministry and the stepped-up diplomatic activity abroad seem to indicate, to Embassy observers, that personnel will still be stretched to the breaking point. For example, the new Foreign Office system specifically provides that certain positions be filled by career diplomats of a set rank. An informal survey of only the presently existing positions reveals the following minimum staffing requirements in Itamaraty: 14 Ministers of first or second class, 29 Ministers of second class or First Secretaries, and 22 career diplomats of any rank, but in practice at least Second Secretaries. This count includes only chiefs of divisions, not subordinates. Evidently, the Foreign Minister has come to the same conclusion. He has ordered studies of Brazilian overseas posts for a more equitable distribution of personnel, with a view to closing uneconomic posts. Brazil has about 70 diplomatic missions and 70 consulates.

For the Ambassador:

Thomas M. Tonkin

Thomas M. Tonkin
Third Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED BY:

Philip Haine
Philip Haine
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Enclosure: 1. ~~Text of Decree~~ (m)

2. ~~Chart of Foreign~~ (m)
Ministry

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12 13

Enclosure 1
Despatch 413
Rio de Janeiro



ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL

DIÁRIO OFICIAL

SEÇÃO I - PARTE I
DECRETO N.º 46.237 - DE 18 DE JUNHO DE 1961

ANO 6 - N.º 213

CAPITAL FEDERAL

QUINTA-FEIRA, 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

DECRETO Nº 1 - DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

Apróva o Regulamento Orgânico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores

O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, usando da atribuição que lhe confere o art. 18, inciso III, do Ato Adicional e de conformidade com o disposto na Lei nº 3.217, de 14 de julho de 1961, decreta:

Art. 1º Fica aprovado o Regulamento Orgânico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, que com este baixa, assinado pelo Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 2º Este Decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário. Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961, 140ª da Independência e 73ª da República.

TAMCENDO NUNCS,
Sem Tiago Dentas.

TÍTULO I

Do Ministro de Estado e do Subsecretário de Estado das Relações Exteriores

CAPÍTULO I

Do Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores

Art. 1º O Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores é o membro do Conselho de Ministros encarregado dos assuntos relativos à política exterior do Brasil.

Art. 2º O Ministro de Estado dispõe de um corpo de auxiliares diretos, que constituem o Gabinete do Ministro, chefiado por um Ministro de 1ª ou 2ª classe.

Art. 3º Os auxiliares a que se refere o artigo anterior são designados dentre funcionários da carreira de Diplomata, por portaria do Ministro de Estado, com as funções de Chefe Gabinete, Oficial de Gabinete, Introdutor Diplomático e Assessor de Imprensa.

Art. 4º As funções dos membros do Gabinete serão determinadas pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 5º O Consultor Jurídico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores responde ao Ministro de Estado sobre as questões de natureza jurídica que forem submetidas ao seu parecer.

CAPÍTULO II

Do Subsecretário de Estado das Relações Exteriores

Art. 6º O Subsecretário de Estado das Relações Exteriores auxilia o Ministro de Estado no desempenho de suas funções, mantendo a continuidade administrativa, substituído-o em seus impedimentos temporários e respondendo pelo Ministério em caso de sua

ATOS DO PODER EXECUTIVO

CONSELHO DE MINISTROS

TÍTULO IV

Da Secretaria Geral de Política Exterior

Art. 8º A Secretaria Geral de Política Exterior tem por finalidade auxiliar o Ministro de Estado no planejamento e execução das atividades de natureza política, econômica, cultural e informativa do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 9º A Secretaria Geral de Política Exterior é dirigida por um Secretário Geral, indicado pelo Ministro de Estado e nomeado pelo Presidente da República em caráter temporário, e com funções específicas.

Art. 10. O Ministro de Estado escolhe dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário Geral, os Secretários Gerais Adjuntos, os quais serão nomeados pelo Presidente da República.

Parágrafo único. Os Secretários Gerais Adjuntos são em número de cinco, podendo o Ministro de Estado em casos excepcionais propor ao Presidente da República a elevação desse número, em caráter temporário, e com funções específicas.

Art. 11. Os Secretários Gerais Adjuntos são:

Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos Americanos;

Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos da Europa Ocidental e da África;

Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos da Europa Oriental e da Ásia;

Secretário Geral Adjunto para Organismos Internacionais;

Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos Econômicos.

Art. 12. A Secretaria Geral de Política Exterior compreende:

1. Divisão Geográfica e Funcional;

2. Comissão de Planejamento Político (C.P.P.);

3. Departamento Cultural e de Intercâmbios (D.C.I.);

Art. 13. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos Americanos (A.A.A.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões:

1. Divisão de América Setentrional (D.A.S.);

2. Divisão da América Central (D.A.C.);

3. Divisão da América Meridional (D.A.M.);

4. Divisão da Organização dos Estados Americanos (D.E.A.).

Art. 14. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos da Europa Ocidental e da África (A.E.O.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões:

1. Divisão da Europa Ocidental (D.E.O.);

2. Divisão da África (D.A.);

3. Divisão do Oriente Médio (D.O.M.);

Art. 15. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos da Europa Oriental e da Ásia (A.E.A.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões:

1. Divisão da Europa Oriental (D.E.O.);

2. Divisão da Ásia e do Pacífico (D.A.P.);

Art. 16. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Organismos Internacionais (A.O.I.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões:

1. Divisão das Nações Unidas (D.N.U.);

2. Divisão de Conferências, Organismos e Assuntos Gerais (D.O.A.).

Artigo 17. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos Econômicos (A.A.E.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões e Serviços:

1. Divisão de Política Comercial (D.P.C.);

2. Divisão de Produtos de Base (D.P.B.);

3. Divisão de Cooperação Econômica e Técnica (D.C.E.T.);

4. Divisão de Transportes e Comunicações (D.T.C.);

5. Serviço de Expansão Comercial (S.E.O.).

Parágrafo único. O Secretário Geral assegurará a coordenação das atividades de caráter econômico das Divisões subordinadas aos Secretários Gerais Adjuntos.

Artigo 18. - São determinadas, em Decreto do Presidente da República, as funções dos membros do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções e Serviços das Divisões subordinadas aos Secretários Gerais Adjuntos.

Art. 19. - As Divisões geográficas e funcionais, nos limites de sua competência respectiva, dos assuntos de natureza política, econômica e cultural.

TÍTULO V

Da Comissão de Planejamento Político

Artigo 18. - A Comissão de Planejamento Político tem por finalidade determinar o plano de atuação e as formações referentes a assuntos de natureza política, econômica e cultural, coordenar e sintetizar essas informações e propor diretrizes para a execução da política externa brasileira.

Parágrafo único. - A Comissão de Planejamento Político é presidida pelo Secretário-Geral de Política Exterior e dela fazem parte os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos e o Chefe de Gabinete.

12 14

As Repartições Públicas deverão remeter o expediente destinado à publicação nos jornais, diariamente, até às 15 horas, exceto aos sábados, quando deverá fazê-lo até às 11,30 horas.

As reclamações pertinentes à matéria retribuída, nos casos de erros ou omissões, deverão ser formuladas por escrito, à Seção de Redação, das 9 às 17,30 horas, no máximo até 72 horas após a saída dos órgãos oficiais.

Os originais deverão ser dactilografados e autenticados, ressalvadas, por quem de direito, rasuras e emendas.

Excetuadas as para o exterior, que serão sempre anuais, as assinaturas poderão tomar, em qualquer época, por seis meses ou um ano.

As assinaturas vendidas poderão ser suspensas sem aviso prévio.

EXPEDIENTE DEPARTAMENTO DE IMPRENSA NACIONAL

DIRETOR-GERAL ALBERTO DE BRITO FERREIRA CHEFE DO SERVIÇO DE PUBLICAÇÕES M RUILO FERREIRA ALVES CHEFE DA SEÇÃO DE REDAÇÃO MAURO MONTEIRO

DIÁRIO OFICIAL

Seção I - Parte I Impresso nas oficinas do Departamento de Imprensa Nacional BRASILIA

ASSINATURAS

Table with columns for REPARTIÇÕES E PARTICULARES and FUNCIONÁRIOS, subdivided into Capital e Interior and Exterior, with prices for Semestre and Ano.

Para facilitar aos assinantes a verificação do prazo de validade de suas assinaturas, na parte superior do endereço vão impressos o número do talão de registro, o mês e o ano em que findará. A fim de evitar solução de continuidade no recebimento dos jornais, devem os assinantes providenciar a respectiva renovação com antecedência mínima de trinta (30) dias.

As Repartições Públicas deverão remeter o expediente destinado à publicação nos jornais, diariamente, até às 15 horas, exceto aos sábados, quando deverá fazê-lo até às 11,30 horas.

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Os originais deverão ser dactilografados e autenticados, ressalvadas, por quem de direito, rasuras e emendas. Excetuadas as para o exterior, que serão sempre anuais, as assinaturas poderão tomar, em qualquer época, por seis meses ou um ano.

As assinaturas vendidas poderão ser suspensas sem aviso prévio.

Os suplementos às edições dos órgãos oficiais só se fornecerão aos assinantes que os solicitarem no ato da assinatura. O custo de cada exemplar atrasado dos órgãos oficiais será, na venda avulsa, acrescido de Cr\$ 0,50, se do mesmo ano, e de Cr\$ 1,00, por ano decorrido.

Artigo 20 - A Comissão de Planejamento Político conta com a assessoria de um Serviço Técnico de Análise e Planejamento (S.T.A.P.), chefiado por um Ministro de 2ª classe ou Primeiro Secretário, indicado pelo Presidente-Geral e designado pelo Ministro de Estado.

TÍTULO VI

Do Departamento Cultural e de Informações

Artigo 21 - O Departamento Cultural e de Informações tem por finalidade auxiliar o Secretário-Geral no Planejamento e execução do intercâmbio cultural com os demais países; difundir, no exterior, informações sobre o Brasil, em todos os seus aspectos; receber informações as repartições brasileiras no exterior sobre a atualidade brasileira e esclarecer a opinião pública nacional sobre a ação internacional do Brasil.

Artigo 22 - O Departamento Cultural e de Informações compreende: 1 - Divisão de Cooperação Intelectual (D.C.I.); 2 - Divisão de Difusão Cultural (D.D.C.); 3 - Divisão de Informações (D.I.).

Artigo 23 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Chefe do Departamento Cultural e de Informações, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 24 - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções e Serviços das Divisões do Departamento Cultural e de Informações.

Parágrafo único - As Divisões do Departamento Cultural e de Informações manterão contato permanente com as demais Divisões da Secretaria-Geral de Política Exterior, na linha de informação, consulta e orientação comum.

TÍTULO VII

Do Departamento de Administração

Artigo 25 - O Departamento de Administração tem por finalidade auxiliar o Ministro de Estado no planejamento e execução das atividades de natureza administrativa do Ministério.

Artigo 26 - O Departamento de Administração compreende: 1 - Divisão de Organização e Organização (D.O.); 2 - Divisão de Pessoal (D.P.); 3 - Divisão de Material e Patrimônio (D.M.); 4 - Divisão de Comunicações e Arquivo (D.C.A.); 5 - Serviço de Arquivo (Ar.); 6 - Serviço de Documentação (D.D.); 7 - Serviço de Comunicação e Diplomacia (S.C.A.); 8 - Instituto Rio Branco (I.R.B.).

Artigo 27 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Chefe do Departamento de Administração, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 28 - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções e Serviços das Divisões subordinadas ao Departamento de Administração.

Artigo 29 - As finalidades, estrutura e funcionamento do Museu Histórico e Diplomático serão determinados em regulamento aprovado por decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros.

Artigo 30 - Os Serviços Auxiliares de Administração compreendem: a) Portaria (P.); b) Garagem (Ga); c) Oficina Mecânica de Automóveis (O.A.); d) Oficina de Eletricidade (O.El.); e) Oficina de Carpintaria (O.C.); f) Oficina de Máquinas de Costureira (O.M.); g) Oficina de Refrigeração (O.R.); h) Oficina de Estofamento (O.Est.); i) Oficina de Pintura (O.P.); j) Oficina de Bombas Hidráulicas (O.B.H.); k) Oficina de Pedreiros (O.P.); l) Oficina de Serralheiros (O.S.); m) Oficina de Conservação de Jardins (O.J.).

Parágrafo único - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas dos Serviços Auxiliares de Administração.

TÍTULO VIII

Do Instituto Rio Branco

Artigo 31 - O Instituto Rio Branco tem por finalidade: I - o recrutamento, a seleção, a formação e o aperfeiçoamento do pessoal da carreira de Diplomata, bem como o aperfeiçoamento dos demais funcionários do Ministério;

II - a realização, por iniciativa própria ou em mandato universitário, de cursos especiais, dentro do âmbito dos seus objetivos;

III - a difusão, mediante ciclos de conferências e cursos de extensão, de conhecimentos relativos aos grandes problemas nacionais e internacionais;

IV - a colaboração com a Comissão de Planejamento Político e a Divisão de Documentação em trabalhos de pesquisa sobre assuntos relacionados com as finalidades do Ministério.

Parágrafo único - Para atender às finalidades a que se referem os itens I, II e III deste Artigo, o Instituto Rio Branco manterá os seguintes cursos: I - Curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata;

II - Curso de Aperfeiçoamento de Diplomatas;

III - Curso de Altos Estudos;

IV - Cursos Especiais;

V - Curso de Extensão.

Artigo 32 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, inclusive aposentados, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Diretor do Instituto Rio Branco, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 33 - Antes de serem submetidas à aprovação do Ministro de Estado, os programas de estudos e atividades serão levadas pelo Diretor do Instituto Rio Branco à apreciação do Conselho de Programas e Estudos (C.P.E.), a qual emitirá parecer sobre o mérito dos mesmos.

Artigo 34 - A Comissão de Programas e Estudos do Instituto Rio Branco é presidida pelo Secretário-Geral de Política Exterior e da mesma fazem parte os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos, os Chefes de Departamento, o Diretor do Instituto, o Ministro-Assistente do Comando da Escola Superior de Guerra e três especialistas em assuntos internacionais, indicados pelo Diretor do Instituto e designados pelo Ministro de Estado para um período de dois anos.

Artigo 35 - A estrutura e o funcionamento do Instituto Rio Branco serão estabelecidos em regulamento próprio a ser elaborado pela Comissão de Programas e Estudos e aprovado por decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros.

TÍTULO IX

Do Departamento Consular e de Imigração

Artigo 36 - O Departamento Consular e de Imigração tem por finalidade executar as atividades de natureza consular, bem como tratar dos assuntos relativos à política migratória brasileira de âmbito internacional.

Artigo 37 - O Departamento Consular e de Imigração compreende:

1 - Divisão Consular (D.Co.);

2 - Divisão de Passaportes (D.P.);

3 - Divisão de Imigração (D.Im.);

4 - Divisão de Informações (D.In.);

5 - Divisão de Serviços (D.S.).

Artigo 38 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Chefe do Departamento Consular e de Imigração, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 39 - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções das Divisões que constituem o Departamento Consular e de Imigração.

TÍTULO X

Do Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos

Artigo 40 — O Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos tem por finalidade tratar da forma e do processamento dos atos internacionais, bem como das questões judiciais e dos assuntos de natureza jurídica, suscitados no âmbito das atribuições do Ministério.

Artigo 41 — O Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos compreende: 1 — Divisão de Atos Internacionais (D. A. I.); 2 — Divisão Jurídica (D. J.).

Artigo 42 — O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Chefe do Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 43 — Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções das Divisões que constituem o Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos.

TÍTULO XI

Do Cerimonial

Artigo 44 — Compete ao Cerimonial assegurar a observância das normas do cerimonial brasileiro e da concessão de privilégios diplomáticos.

Artigo 45 — O Chefe do Cerimonial é designado pelo Presidente da República dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe.

TÍTULO XII

Da Seção de Segurança Nacional Artigo 46 — A Seção de Segurança Nacional tem a finalidade estabelecida no Decreto-lei nº 9.774, de 6 de setembro de 1946 e obedece a regulamentação própria.

Artigo 47 — O Chefe da Seção de Segurança Nacional é designado pelo Ministro de Estado dentre os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos.

TÍTULO XIII

Da Comissão de Coordenação

Artigo 48 — A Comissão de Coordenação tem por objetivo dar unidade às atividades da Secretaria de Estado.

Parágrafo único — O Presidente da Comissão de Coordenação é o Secretário-Geral e dela fazem parte os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos e os Chefes de Departamento.

Artigo 49 — A Comissão de Coordenação realizará reuniões periódicas ordinárias, em dias previamente acordados, ou extraordinárias, por convocação do Secretário-Geral.

TÍTULO XIV

Da Comissão de Promoções

Artigo 50 — A Comissão de Promoções tem por finalidade auxiliar o Ministro de Estado na seleção do preenchimento dos funcionários da carreira de Diplomata do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

Artigo 51 — A Comissão de Promoções é presidida pelo Secretário-Geral e dela fazem parte os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos, os Chefes de Departamento e três Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

TÍTULO XV

Do Serviço de Relações com o Congresso

Art. 52. O Serviço de Relações com o Congresso tem por finalidade informar ao Congresso Nacional e a seus membros sobre assuntos pertinentes ao Ministério.

Art. 53. O Chefe do Serviço de Relações com o Congresso é designado pelo Ministro de Estado dentre os funcionários da carreira de Diplomata.

TÍTULO XVI

Do Serviço de Demarcação de Fronteiras

Art. 54. Ao Serviço de Demarcação de Fronteiras compete essencialmente coordenar e supervisionar os trabalhos das Comissões Brasileiras Demarcadoras de Limites, que lhe são subordinadas.

Art. 55. O número, a organização, a jurisdição e as normas de funcionamento das Comissões Brasileiras Demarcadoras de Limites são determinados em regulamento.

Art. 56. O Serviço de Demarcação de Fronteiras conta, com um Consultor Técnico.

Art. 57. O Chefe do Serviço de Demarcação de Fronteiras é indicado pelo Ministro de Estado e designado pelo Presidente da República dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe.

TÍTULO XVII

Das Missões Diplomáticas

Art. 58. As Missões diplomáticas destinam-se a assegurar a manutenção de boas relações entre o Brasil e os Estados em que se acham sediadas, bem como a proteger os direitos e os interesses do Brasil e dos brasileiros.

Art. 59. As Missões diplomáticas compreendem Embaixadas, Delegações Permanentes junto a Organismos Internacionais e Legações.

Art. 60. A categoria da Missão diplomática será indicada no decreto que a criar ou transformar.

Art. 61. As Missões diplomáticas são regidas por regulamento próprio aprovado por decreto.

TÍTULO XVIII

Das Repartições Consulares

Art. 62. As repartições consulares, além das atribuições que lhes são inerentes de acordo com o Direito Consular e da execução de atos relativos à navegação marítima e aérea e aos transportes terrestres, têm por finalidade desempenhar encargos fiscais e notoriais no exterior, servir de instrumento de penetração comercial do Brasil, estimular investimentos de capitais privados, bem como cooperar com autoridades brasileiras nos trabalhos de recrutamento e seleção de imigrantes.

Art. 63. As Repartições consulares compreendem:

- 1. Comissões de carreira: a) Consulados Gerais; b) Consulados; c) Consulados Privados; d) Consulados Honorários.

Art. 64. A categoria da Repartição consular será indicada no decreto que a criar ou transformar.

Art. 65. As Repartições consulares são regidas por regulamento próprio aprovado por decreto.

TÍTULO XIX

Das outras Repartições no Exterior

Art. 66. Subordinam-se ao Ministério das Relações Exteriores, na forma que o Governo fixar em regulamento, todos os órgãos, serviços e representações federais no exterior, ainda que dependentes administrativamente de outros Ministérios, excetuando a Delegacia do Tesouro Brasileiro no exterior e as comissões de caráter permanente militar.

TÍTULO XX

Das Substituições

Art. 67. São substituídos em suas funções imperatícias eventuais:

- 1 — O Ministro de Estado pelo Subsecretário de Estado e este pelo Secretário-Geral;

II — O Secretário-Geral pelo Secretário-Geral Adjunto de mais alta hierarquia;

III — Os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos e os Chefes de Departamento pelo Chefe de Divisão de maior hierarquia, dentre os seus subordinados;

IV — O Chefe do Cerimonial, os Chefes de Divisão e de Serviço pelos seus assistentes, à exceção do Chefe da Divisão de Comunicações e Arquivo, que será substituído pelo Chefe de Serviço de mais alta hierarquia dentre os seus subordinados.

TÍTULO XXI

Das Disposições Gerais

Art. 68. Os Chefes das Divisões são indicados pelo Secretário-Geral ao Ministro de Estado e designados pelo Presidente da República dentre os Ministros de 2ª classe ou Primeiro Secretário.

Art. 69. Os Chefes do Serviço de Comunicações e do Serviço de Arquivo são indicados pelo Chefe da respectiva Divisão e designados pelo Ministro de Estado dentre os funcionários da carreira de Diplomata.

Art. 70. O Chefe dos Serviços Auxiliares de Administração é indicado pelo Chefe do Departamento de Administração e designado pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 71. Os Chefes das Seções são indicados pelo Chefe das Divisões ou Serviços a que estejam subordinadas e designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 72. Os demais Chefes, os Encarregados e o Superintendente de Portaria são indicados pelos Chefes das respectivas Divisões ou Serviços e designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 73. O Secretário-Geral tem dois auxiliares: o Chefe do Departamento de Administração e o Secretário-Geral Adjunto e os demais Chefes do Departamento dois cada um.

Parágrafo único. Os Auxiliares de que trata este artigo são escolhidos dentre os funcionários da Carreira de Diplomata e designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 74. O Chefe do Cerimonial, os Chefes das Divisões, excetuando o Chefe da Divisão de Comunicações e Arquivo, e os Chefes dos Serviços têm cada um, um assistente, designado pelo Ministro de Estado.

Parágrafo único. Os Assistentes a que se refere este artigo são escolhidos dentre os funcionários da carreira de Diplomata, excetuando desta exigência o assistente do Chefe dos Serviços Auxiliares de Administração.

Art. 75. As Divisões e Serviços da Secretaria de Estado das Relações Exteriores são intercomunicáveis livremente, para fins de consulta, informação e providências que não dependam de decisão superior.

Art. 76. O Ministro de Estado baixará as instruções necessárias ao fiel cumprimento deste Regulamento Orgânico.

Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961 — San Tiago Dantas.

DECRETO N.º 2 — de 21 de setembro de 1961

Approva o Regulamento do Pessoal do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, usando da atribuição que lhe confere o artigo 18, inciso III, do Ato Adicional e de conformidade com o disposto na Lei nº 2.917, de 14 de junho de 1961, decreta:

Fica aprovado o Regulamento do Pessoal do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, que, com sete anexos, se-

gna pelo Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 2º — Este Decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário.

Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961, da Independência e 73ª da República.

TURCEREO NEVES
San Tiago Dantas

REGULAMENTO DO PESSOAL DO MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES

TÍTULO PRIMEIRO DO FUNCIONÁRIO DA CARREIRA DE DIPLOMATA

CAPÍTULO I Disposições Preliminares Seção 1

Do ingresso na carreira

Art. 1º — O ingresso na Carreira de Diplomata far-se-á sempre na classe inicial, mediante aprovação final no Curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata do Instituto Rio Branco, podendo, excepcionalmente, quando a necessidade do serviço o exigir, admitir-se por concurso de provas, também realizado pelo referido Instituto.

Art. 2º — No curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata, ou no concurso de provas para a mesma, não poderão inscrever-se brasileiros que contem no mínimo 19 e no máximo trinta anos de idade e casados, se o forem, com pessoa de nacionalidade brasileira.

Parágrafo único — Se o candidato estrangeiro ou candidato, sua inscrição no exame vestibular ao Curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata ou no concurso de provas para a mesma, ocorrer de autorização expressa do Ministro das Relações Exteriores.

Seção 2 Da confirmação

Art. 3º — Ao candidato, de cargo de classe inicial da carreira de Diplomata, terão suas nomeações automaticamente confirmadas ao completo, com um ano de efetivo exercício no cargo.

§ 1º — Mediante processo de iniciativa da Comissão de Promoções, e correto sob a presidência do Secretário-Geral de Política Exterior e em que será assegurada aos interessados amplo direito de defesa, serão reconhecidas as que, antes de terem suas nomeações confirmadas, hajam revelado não possuir as qualidades necessárias ao exercício do cargo.

§ 2º — Se o Diplomata, no ato de seu ingresso no cargo, não gozar da capacidade no serviço público, poderá ser aproveitado em cargo ou função análoga à anteriormente exercida.

Seção 3 Da hierarquia funcional e do número de cargos

Art. 4º — A Carreira de Diplomata do Quadro de Pessoal — Faria Permanente — do Ministério das Relações Exteriores compõe-se das seguintes classes, em ordem de hierarquia funcional, com o respectivo número de cargos:

- Terceros Secretários ... 15
- Segundos Secretários ... 14
- Primeiros Secretários ... 14
- Ministros de Segunda Classe ... 2
- Ministros de Primeira Classe ... 2

§ 1º — Aos Primeiros Secretários colocados na primeira metade da respectiva classe e que se tornarem por bons serviços capazes de Ministro de Estado, conferido o título de Diplomata, terá um total equivalente a um quarto dos componentes da mesma.

Art. 7.º — Será igualmente conferido o título de Conselheiro aos primeiros Secretários designados para a chefia de Divisão, até o limite de dez, desde que colocados nos dois primeiros terços da classe.

Art. 8.º — Entre Diplomatas da mesma classe a precedência se estabelece: a) pela função; b) pela antiguidade na classe.

Seção 4.ª

Das promoções

Art. 9.º — As promoções na carreira da Diplomata obedecerão ao disposto na Lei n.º 8.917, em outras leis especiais vigentes, no Regulamento de Promoções da referida carreira, subsidiariamente, na Lei geral.

CAPÍTULO II

Das designações

Seção 1.ª

Designações

Art. 7.º — A remoção do Diplomata far-se-á: I — *ex officio*, no interesse da administração;

II — a pedido do funcionário, atendida a conveniência do serviço;

Art. 8.º — Os Chefes das Missões Diplomáticas, mediante prévia aprovação do Senado Federal, serão nomeados pelo Presidente da República, com o título de Embaixador ou Enviado Extraordinário e Ministro Plenipotenciário, segundo se tratar, respectivamente, de Embaixada ou Legação.

Parágrafo único — Os Chefes das Missões e Delegações Permanentes junto a Organizações Internacionais terão o título e precedência e as prerrogativas que foram fixadas no Decreto da respectiva criação.

Art. 9.º — Os Embaixadores serão escolhidos dentre os Ministros de Primeira Classe.

§ 1.º — Poderá ser designado excepcionalmente para exercer a função de Embaixador pessoa escalada à Carreira de Diplomata, Brasileiro, maior de 35 anos, de reconhecido mérito e com relevantes serviços prestados ao Brasil.

§ 2.º — Poderão ser comissionados como Embaixador os Ministros de Segunda Classe desde que possuam o mínimo de vinte anos de serviço na carreira, dos quais dez de exercício no exterior, e que tenham realizado o curso de Alta Estudos do Instituto Rio-Brasão.

§ 3.º — Os Ministros de Segunda Classe referidos no parágrafo anterior só poderão ser comissionados para exercer as Embaixadas na Zona B de que trata o artigo 17.º deste Regulamento.

§ 4.º — O comissionamento dos Ministros de Segunda Classe não impedirá sua designação posterior para outra função correspondente ao seu cargo efetivo.

Art. 10.º — Cora o término do mandato do Presidente da República cessará automaticamente o exercício dos Embaixadores e os Chefes de Missão ou Delegação Permanente junto a Organizações Internacionais.

Parágrafo único — O Embaixador ou Chefe de Missão ou Delegação Permanente que assumir o exercício, independentemente de nova nomeação, será considerado pelo novo Presidente da República.

Art. 11.º — Os Enviados Extraordinários e Ministros Plenipotenciários serão escolhidos dentre os Ministros de Segunda Classe.

Parágrafo único — Os Ministros de Segunda Classe poderão ser designados para servir em Embaixadas, Missões ou Delegações Permanentes, como Ministro-Conselheiro.

Art. 12.º — Os Consules Gerais serão escolhidos dentre os Ministros de Segunda Classe, os Consules, dentre os Primeiros e Segundos Secretários, os Consules-Adjuntos, dentre os Segundos Secretários, e os Vice-Consules, dentre Terceiros Secretários.

Art. 13.º — A designação do Diplomata para servir em posto no exterior far-se-á: I — por Decreto do Executivo, quando se tratar de designação de Embaixador, Chefe de Delegação Permanente, Ministro Plenipotenciário, Ministro-Conselheiro ou Chefe de Repartição consular de Carreira;

II — por Portaria, quando se tratar de designação de Primeiro, Segundo ou Terceiro Secretário para servir em Missão Diplomática, ou em Repartição Consular como Consul-Adjunto ou Vice-Consul.

Parágrafo único — O Diplomata não poderá servir no país de sua nacionalidade anterior.

Seção 2.ª

Da apresentação no posto e do desligamento

Art. 14.º O Diplomata removido deverá assumir suas funções no posto dentro do prazo de trinta dias, após o término fixado em Tabela de Trânsito para viagem aprovada pelo Ministro de Estado.

§ 1.º O prazo de que trata este artigo começará a correr, na Secretaria de Estado, na data de entrega do saque e, no exterior, no ato de recebimento da autorização de saída.

§ 2.º Esse prazo só poderá ser prorrogado em caráter excepcional, mediante autorização expressa do Ministro de Estado.

Art. 15.º O Diplomata removido terá o direito de desligar-se do posto quinze dias antes da partida e o de entrar no exercício efetivo de suas funções quinze dias após sua apresentação no novo posto.

Seção 3.ª

Do tempo de serviço em cada posto

Art. 16.º O Diplomata pertencente às Classes de primeiro, Segundo e Terceiro Secretário deverá servir efetivamente, no mínimo dois anos em cada posto, e, no máximo, seis anos consecutivos no exterior.

§ 1.º A Secretaria de Estado é considerada posto para os efeitos deste artigo.

§ 2.º Excepcionalmente poderá o prazo de permanência ser reduzido, a critério da Administração, de acordo com a conveniência do serviço.

Art. 17.º De dois em dois anos os postos diplomáticos e consulares serão classificados em duas zonas designadas respectivamente Zona A e Zona B, pela Comissão de Coordenação, para os efeitos de movimentação de pessoal indicados neste Regulamento.

Parágrafo único. Não poderá o Diplomata, em cada período de seis anos no exterior, servir mais de três anos em postos da Zona B.

Seção 4.ª

Do auxílio para transporte, de ajuda de custo e das diárias

Art. 18.º Ao Diplomata removido, quando se renovar o tempo de desligamento de uma cidade para outra, será concedido: a — auxílio para seu transporte e de sua família;

b — ajuda de custo para atender aos demais gastos de viagem e aos de subsistência.

§ 1.º Para a concessão do auxílio a que se refere o presente artigo são consideradas pessoas da família do Diplomata: I — o cônjuge;

II — os filhos e enteados menores;

III — as filhas ou enteadas solteiras.

IV — os tutelados e curatelados sem recursos próprios.

§ 2.º Aos Ministros de Primeira e de Segunda Classe será concedido auxílio para transporte de um serviço de que se faça efetivamente acompanhar.

§ 3.º O auxílio a que se refere o parágrafo anterior será, nas mesmas condições, concedido ao Primeiro, Segundo e Terceiro Secretário que viaje acompanhado de filho menor de doze anos.

Art. 19.º O auxílio para transporte, a ajuda de custo e as diárias de que trata esta Seção serão calculados de acordo com a Tabela aprovada por Decreto do Executivo.

Art. 20.º O Diplomata que receber auxílio para transporte ou ajuda de custo e que, por qualquer circunstância, não puder seguir para seu posto, deverá restituir a importância recebida logo que ficar sem efeito sua remoção ou designação, deduzidas as despesas que comprovar já ter realizado para essa viagem.

Parágrafo único. Em caso de falecimento do Diplomata, sua família não ficará obrigada a proceder à restituição da quantia recebida.

Art. 21.º Para os efeitos de dispensa nos artigos 18.º, 19.º e 20.º, os Embaixadores não integrantes da Carreira são equiparados aos Ministros de Primeira Classe.

Parágrafo único. Os Embaixadores de que trata este artigo receberão auxílio para seu transporte e de sua família a quantia correspondente ao preço da passagem pela rota mais direta ao Brasil, nos termos dos §§ 1.º e 2.º do artigo 18.º.

Art. 22.º O Diplomata agostinado, exonerado ou demitido no exterior será concedido auxílio para transporte e ajuda de custo, nos termos do art. 18.º.

Art. 23.º O Diplomata que, em gozo de férias extraordinárias, vier ao Brasil, terá como auxílio para seu transporte e de sua família a quantia correspondente ao preço da passagem pela rota mais direta ao Brasil, nos termos dos §§ 1.º e 2.º do artigo 18.º.

Art. 24.º O Diplomata removido a pedido ou que tenha permitido seu pedido ou que dele se ausente por motivo pessoal, embora devidamente autorizado, não terá direito a auxílio para transporte e ajuda de custo.

Art. 25.º O Diplomata que, a serviço, se desloca de cidade onde estiver em exercício receberá auxílio para seu transporte na forma do art. 18.º, nos termos diárias.

§ 1.º Quando designado provisoriamente para posto diverso daquele em que esteja efetivamente lotado, o Diplomata, além de diárias, receberá também, auxílio para o seu transporte e o de sua família.

§ 2.º O Diplomata chamado a serviço à Secretaria de Estado terá direito apenas a transporte.

Art. 26.º Quando ocorrer no exterior o falecimento de qualquer dos funcionários referidos no art. 4.º, à sua família serão concedidas as vantagens que a ele caberiam no caso de remoção para o Brasil, o mais, a quantia correspondente à sua remuneração de um mês, para as despesas de funeral e transporte do corpo.

Parágrafo único. Na hipótese do falecimento no exterior da esposa, dependente ou servil brasileiro dos Diplomatas referidos neste artigo, as despesas com o transporte do corpo para o Brasil ficarão a cargo do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

CAPÍTULO III

Da remuneração

Art. 27.º A remuneração do Diplomata é constituída pelo vencimento acessório da representação.

Art. 28.º Os vencimentos dos Diplomatas são os seguintes: Ministro de Primeira Classe — símbolo 3 C.

Ministro de Segunda Classe — símbolo 4 C.

Primeiro Secretário — nível 13.

Segundo Secretário — nível 14.

Terceiro Secretário — nível 15.

Art. 29.º A representação é atribuída ao Diplomata de acordo com o disposto no Decreto-lei n.º 9.202, de 26 de abril de 1949, na Lei n.º 1.200, de 28 de outubro de 1950, e na Lei n.º 3.241, de 14 de julho de 1961.

Art. 30.º Quando em exercício na Secretaria de Estado, o Diplomata terá uma representação correspondente à quarta quintos das suas vantagens para os Ministros de Primeira Classe e a dois terços para os Ministros de Segunda Classe e Secretários.

Parágrafo único. Os Diplomatas da classe inicial só terão direito a representação de que trata este artigo depois de confirmados.

Art. 31.º A representação do Diplomata lotado no exterior será aquela constante de tabela aprovada anualmente pelo Executivo, nos termos do Decreto-lei 9.202, de 26 de abril de 1949.

Parágrafo único — Os Diplomatas em exercício no exterior terão direito a respectiva representação as seguintes percentagens:

Doz por cento se forem casados ou divorciados de arimo a não viver; cinco por cento por filho menor ou filha solteira que viva em sua companhia ou cuja manutenção esteja a seu cargo, equiparados aqueles, para este fim, os enteados, tutelados e curatelados que não possuam recursos próprios.

Art. 32.º Na Secretaria de Estado e no exterior os Conselheiros terão sua representação aumentada de dez por cento em relação à dos Primeiros Secretários.

Art. 33.º Quando no período de função de Encarregado de Negócios a. i. ou Encarregado de Repartição Consular o Diplomata terá sua representação acrescida de um suplemento, que será fixado em tabela especial, revista e aprovada periodicamente por Decreto do Executivo.

Parágrafo único. A atribuição do referido suplemento será feita em todas as situações, inclusive em férias, ordinárias ou extraordinárias, do chefe efetivo do posto.

CAPÍTULO IV

Das férias e licenças

Seção 1.ª

Das férias

Art. 34.º O Diplomata gozará obrigatoriamente trinta dias consecutivos de férias por ano, de acordo com a escala organizada pelo Chefe imediato.

§ 1.º Nenhum Diplomata poderá gozar férias ordinárias antes de um período mínimo de um ano de efetivo exercício no posto, considerado como tal também a Secretaria de Estado.

§ 2.º O Diplomata só poderá gozar férias ordinárias fora do território do país em que serve mediante prévia autorização da Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 35.º Na Secretaria de Estado é proibida a acumulação de férias, salvo imperiosa necessidade de serviço e pelo máximo de dois períodos.

Art. 36.º Por motivo de promoção ou remoção, o Diplomata em gozo de férias não será obrigado a interrompê-las.

Art. 37.º Ao entrar em férias, o Diplomata comunicará ao Chefe de Repartição o seu endereço eventual.

Art. 38.º Os Ministros de Primeira e Segunda Classes, depois de quatro anos consecutivos de exercício no ex-

terior, terão direito a quatro meses de férias extraordinárias, que deverão ser gozadas no Brasil.

Parágrafo único. No ano em que houverem gozado suas férias extraordinárias não terão os referidos Diplomatas direito a férias ordinárias.

Art. 39 - O Diplomata removido para o exterior poderá gozar as férias a que tiver direito antes de deixar a Secretaria de Estado, incidindo-se depois delas a contagem do prazo a que se refere o art. 14.

Parágrafo único. O Diplomata removido para o exterior que, por imperiosa necessidade de serviço, não puder gozar suas férias anuais antes de deixar a Secretaria de Estado, terá direito a férias acumuladas de sessenta dias, logo que satisfizer a exigência do art. 34, § 1º.

Art. 40 - O Diplomata removido para outro posto no exterior ou para a Secretaria de Estado poderá gozar as férias a que tiver direito antes de deixar o posto, incidindo-se depois delas a contagem do prazo referido no art. 14.

Parágrafo único. Quando não puder gozar suas férias anuais antes de deixar o posto, removido para outro, o Diplomata terá direito a férias acumuladas de sessenta dias logo que satisfizer a exigência do art. 34, § 1º.

Art. 41 - As férias extraordinárias destinam-se a manter em contacto com o Brasil os Ministros de Primeira e Segunda Classes, cumprindo-lhes, durante as mesmas, por-se em relação directa com as autoridades brasileiras e fazer as necessárias visitas e viagens para tomar conhecimento do desenvolvimento nacional.

Parágrafo único. Ao Departamento de Administração cumpre, em colaboração com os demais órgãos da Secretaria de Estado, tomar as medidas necessárias à consecução desse objectivo.

Art. 42 - Os Ministros de Primeira e Segunda Classes são obrigados a aceitar, durante o prazo de suas férias extraordinárias e sem direito a prorrogação das mesmas, as comissões, no Brasil, para as quais sejam designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 43 - Ao Diplomata em gozo de férias extraordinárias será concedido um prazo máximo de trinta dias de trânsito entre o posto em que estiver lotado e a Secretaria de Estado e vice-versa.

Seção 2

Das Licenças

Art. 44 - Conceder-se-á licença ao Diplomata:

- I - para tratamento de saúde;
- II - por motivo de doença em pessoa da família;
- III - para repouso de gestante;
- IV - para o serviço militar obrigatório;
- V - para o trato de interesse particular;
- VI - em caráter especial.

§ 1º As licenças obedecerão ao disposto na legislação geral no que for aplicável à carreira de Diplomata.

§ 2º O Diplomata lotado no exterior, que entre no gozo de licença especial, terá sua representação reduzida de dez por cento.

CAPITULO V

Do Casamento

Art. 45 - O Diplomata só poderá casar com pessoa de nacionalidade brasileira e mediante autorização do Ministro de Estado, acrescentando a transgressão dessa norma, uma vez comprovada, na sua declaração.

§ 1º Excepcionalmente, poderá o Diplomata ser autorizado pelo Presidente da República a casar com pessoa de nacionalidade estrangeira.

§ 2º Com o pedido de autorização, serão apresentados atestados e outros documentos que o candidato deves-

se solicitar de funcionários competentes, com os esclarecimentos que lhe pareçam convenientes.

§ 3º O Diplomata não poderá servir no país de nacionalidade originária ou adquirida do cônjuge, salvo autorização expressa do Presidente da República.

CAPITULO VI

Da Aposentadoria

Art. 46 - A aposentadoria compulsória ou por invalidez do Diplomata será regulada pela legislação geral e pelo disposto na Lei nº 3.917, percebendo aquelas que estiverem nessa situação os proventos que lhes tocarem na base da respectiva remuneração na Secretaria de Estado.

§ 1º Serão aposentados compulsoriamente os Diplomatas que atingirem os seguintes limites de idade:

- Ministro da Primeira Classe: 65;
- Ministro de Segunda Classe: 62;
- Primeiro Secretário: 60;
- Segundo Secretário: 58.

§ 2º Os proventos dos Diplomatas aposentados serão reajustados sempre que houver alteração da remuneração na Secretaria de Estado.

TITULO SEXTO

Das outras funções lotadas no Exterior

CAPITULO I

Das Missões para Assuntos Econômicos

Art. 47 - Os cargos isolados de Ministros para Assuntos Econômicos, cujos vencimentos são de símbolos 2 C e 4 C, de acordo com o Anexo II da Lei nº 3.917, são de provimento ativo.

Parágrafo único. Só poderão ser nomeados para cargo de Ministro para Assuntos Econômicos símbolo 2 C aqueles que tenham dez anos de serviço público, dos quais cinco pelo menos prestados ao país no exterior, em setores de caráter econômico.

Art. 48 - Os Ministros para Assuntos Econômicos exercerão suas funções no exterior, junto às Missões Diplomáticas, cabendo-lhes servir como assessor econômico e financeiro do Chefe do posto, cumprindo as determinações deste.

Art. 49 - Aos Ministros para Assuntos Econômicos, cuja gratificação de representação consista de tabelas aprovadas por Decreto, aplicam-se as disposições relativas aos Diplomatas de igual símbolo previstas no Capítulo II, Seção 4, do Título I deste Regulamento.

CAPITULO II

Das Consules Privativas

Art. 50 - Os Consules Privativas, titulares de cargos isolados em número de 21, cujos vencimentos são do nível 18, serão nomeados, em caráter efetivo, pelo Presidente da República, dentre brasileiros de comprovada idoneidade, familiarizados com o meio onde exercerem seus cargos.

Art. 51 - Aos Consules Privativos não se aplicarão as disposições relativas à Carreira de Diplomata e os mesmos deverão servir em Consules Privativas.

Art. 52 - Aos Consules Privativos será concedida de acordo com a lei, uma gratificação, a título de representação por serviço no exterior.

Art. 53 - Os Consules Privativos após a nomeação deverão fazer, sem culpa para o Tesouro Nacional, estudo minucioso sobre a situação econômica do Consular que for indicada pela Secretaria de Estado.

CAPITULO III

Das Consules e Vices-Consules Honorários

Art. 54 - Os Consules Honorários serão designados pelo Presidente da República dentre pessoas de comprovada idoneidade, de preferência brasileiras.

Art. 55 - A proposta de designação de Consul Honorário será acompanhada de informações pessoais sobre o candidato especificando-se-lhe a nacionalidade, idade, estado civil, habilitação e profissão.

Parágrafo único - A proposta será feita à Secretaria de Estado pelas autoridades a que deve ficar subordinado o Consul Honorário, transmitido, se for o caso, pela Missão Diplomática, competente.

Art. 56 - O Governo poderá aproveitar, como Consul Honorário, Diplomata aposentado por limite de idade.

Art. 57 - Aprovada a proposta, deverá o Indicado apresentar carta de fiança de estabelecimento bancário ou de outra garantia de sólida posição financeira e com recomendação de banco, a critério da Secretaria de Estado.

Parágrafo único - Ficar isentos da exigência deste artigo os Diplomatas aposentados aprovados nas funções de Consul Honorário.

Art. 58 - Os Consules Honorários, após a designação, deverão fazer, sem culpa para o Tesouro Nacional, estudo mínimo de 30 dias em Representação Consular que for indicada pela Secretaria de Estado.

Parágrafo único - O prazo de estágio dos Diplomatas aposentados designados Consules Honorários ficará a critério da Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 59 - Os Consules Honorários poderão ser dispensados em qualquer tempo, a juízo exclusivo do Governo, sem que tenham direito algum a indenização.

Art. 60 - Os Consules Honorários deverão propor à autoridade a que estiverem subordinados, com a necessária antecedência, a designação de seus substitutos, Consules, Vices-Consules Honorários.

Parágrafo único - A designação do Vice-Consul Honorário far-se-á por Portaria do Ministro de Estado, obedecendo a todas as exigências relativas à nomeação dos Consules Honorários.

Art. 61 - No que se refere às vantagens concedidas aos Consules Honorários e aos seus substitutos eventuais, os Vices-Consules Honorários, aplicar-se-á o disposto no art. 32, do Decreto nº 23.776, de 30 de setembro de 1957.

CAPITULO IV

Das Oficinas de Chancelaria

Art. 62 - Os Oficinas de Chancelaria têm como atribuição principal a de assegurar a continuidade dos serviços administrativos nas chancelarias das Missões Diplomáticas e Representações Consulares.

Art. 63 - A Carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria é constituída de uma série de duas classes, de níveis 17 e 18, com 120 cargos cada uma.

Art. 64 - Os Oficinas de Chancelaria exercerão suas funções no exterior e terão os vencimentos constantes do Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917, acrescidos de gratificação de representação fixada em tabela aprovada por Decreto do Executivo.

§ 1º Excepcionalmente e em interesse da Administração, poderão os Oficinas de Chancelaria servir na Secretaria de Estado ou ser removidos de um posto para outro no exterior.

§ 2º Os Oficinas de Chancelaria receberão ajuda de custo e auxílio para transporte bem como dietas de acordo com tabelas aprovadas por Decreto do Executivo.

§ 3º Os Oficinas de Chancelaria poderão ser autorizados a pedir ou por permuta, sem culpa para o Te-

souro Nacional, sempre que atendido o interesse da Administração.

§ 4º - Depois de seis anos de serviço concedido no exterior, os Oficinas de Chancelaria poderão optar, dois anos na Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 65 - O ingresso na Carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria far-se-á sempre na classe inicial, mediante concurso de provas.

Art. 66 - No tocante a que se refere o art. 65 ao poderio inscrever-se brasileiros que contem no mínimo 21 e no máximo 35 anos de idade.

Art. 67 - No tocante a promoções, férias, licenças, regime disciplinar, aposentadoria e demais direitos, deveres e vantagens, aplicar-se-ão aos Oficinas de Chancelaria as disposições da Lei nº 3.917, sempre que pertinentes, as deste Regulamento.

CAPITULO V

Do serviço administrativo na Secretaria de Estado em função no exterior

Art. 68 - O Ministério das Relações Exteriores poderá designar servidores administrativos, que contem mais de 5 anos de efetivo exercício na Secretaria de Estado, para exercer suas funções nas Missões Diplomáticas ou Representações Consulares.

§ 1º - O servidor administrativo designado para o exterior na forma deste artigo receberá ajuda de custo e auxílio para transporte bem como dietas, e perceberá os vencimentos do cargo no função que ocupar na Secretaria de Estado e gratificação constante da tabela de representação constante da tabela de representação aprovada anualmente por Decreto do Executivo.

§ 2º - Na designação de que trata este artigo observar-se-á critério de rotatividade, não devendo o estágio no exterior ser inferior a seis ou superior a quatro anos.

CAPITULO VI

Do Auxílio Local

Art. 69 - Os Chefes das Missões Diplomáticas e Representações Consulares poderão admitir, a título precário, pessoas que tenham pelo menos dois anos de residência no país, como auxiliares locais, domésticos "ad nutum", e para esse fim, serão igualmente distribuídas dietas e ajuda de custo mensal.

§ 1º - A admissão dos Auxiliares locais deverá ser confirmada pela Secretaria de Estado.

§ 2º Somente em condições excepcionais e no caso de interesse do Serviço poderá ser dispensada a exigência de residência de que trata este artigo.

TITULO TERCEIRO

CAPITULO UNICO

Do Funcionário Administrativo em gozo

Art. 70 - O Quadro de Pessoal Administrativo do Ministério das Relações Exteriores tem a seguinte composição, de acordo com a Lei nº 3.917.

Art. 71 - As vagas existentes em gozo de disponibilidade no Quadro das Funções de Apoio às Missões Diplomáticas e Representações Consulares, bem como as vagas existentes em gozo de disponibilidade, serão preenchidas, sucessivamente, em ordem de antiguidade, pelas seguintes categorias:

Art. 72 - Os Auxiliares locais e Oficinas de Apoio às Missões Diplomáticas e Representações Consulares, de classe inicial de nível 18, serão admitidos em gozo de disponibilidade.

Art. 73 - Os funcionários em gozo de disponibilidade poderão ser lotados em postos de trabalho no exterior, a critério do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 74 - Os funcionários em gozo de disponibilidade poderão ser autorizados a pedir ou por permuta, sem culpa para o Te-

Art. 75 — Os Auxiliares de Bibliotecário terão acesso à classe inicial de Bibliotecário.

Art. 76 — Os Arquivistas terão acesso à classe inicial de Documentalista ou de Oficial de Administração.

Art. 77 — Os Serventes terão acesso à classe do Fator.

Art. 78 — Os Pedreiros, Instrutores, Encadernadores, Impressores, Carpinteiros, Eletricistas-Instaladores, Encadernadores, Estofadores, Bombas e Mecânicos, Mecânicos de Aparatos e Instrumentos, Mecânicos de Motores e Combustão, Mecânicos de Máquinas, Mecânicos Operadores e Eletricistas poderão ter acesso à classe de Mestre, nos termos da legislação.

Art. 79 — Aos funcionários administrativos e aos dos serviços de conservação e limpeza do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, integrantes do Quadro de Pessoal constante do Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917, e a seus dependentes, será proporcionada efetiva assistência médica, dentária, hospitalar e social, de maneira a assegurar-lhes:

- I — assistência médica domiciliar aos funcionários e suas famílias;
- II — socorro médico de urgência, em permanente funcionamento na Secretaria de Estado;
- III — exame de Laboratório;
- IV — fornecimento de medicamentos;
- V — hospitalização imediata, nos casos de urgência, nos funcionários e suas famílias;
- VI — assistência pré-natal às funcionárias e espósa dos funcionários;
- VII — serviço de creche, de escola maternal e jardim de infância, para os filhos dos funcionários.

TÍTULO QUARTO

Disposições Transitórias

Art. 80 — Os servidores do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, desde que brasileiros, poderão optar, dentro do prazo de noventa dias, contados a partir de 15 de julho do corrente ano, pelo enquadramento na série de classes de Oficial de Chancelaria, salientando as seguintes exigências:

- a) gozar de boa saúde, provada mediante inspeção médica;
- b) insatisfeitos em seus assentamentos de punição em processo administrativo ou de nota desabonadora do conceito funcional;
- c) contar no máximo com (2) anos de efetivo exercício no serviço público;
- d) conhecimento de idioma espanhol, inglês ou francês;
- e) bom conceito funcional, atestado pelo Chefe imediato.

§ 1.º — Os servidores de outras repartições federais regularmente a disposição do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, remissados até 31 de dezembro de 1960, poderão também optar na forma deste artigo.

§ 2.º — Somente poderão ser providos por opção 2/3 dos cargos de cada classe da carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria, dando-se preferência, na igualdade de condições, aos servidores do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 81 — O exercício de opção a que se refere o artigo anterior será pautado por inscrições baseadas pelo Mestre de Estado, cabendo o preenchimento dos atos administrativos pelos e o planejamento de melhor condições a Comissão de Promoções, criada no regulamento de promoções.

Art. 82 — A Secretaria de Estado, atendendo às prementes necessidades e exigências do serviço exterior, providenciara, em caráter interino, o recrutamento até o máximo de 50% da carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria, dentro dos não compreendidos no presente artigo 80 e seu parágrafo 2.º, da Lei nº 3.917.

§ 1.º — O Ministério de Estado poderá decretar as medidas necessárias

para a abertura imediata do concurso de provas para o preenchimento do total das vagas existentes na referida carreira.

Art. 83 — Os atuais ocupantes dos cargos do Quadro do Quadro de Pessoal — Parte Permanente — do Ministério das Relações Exteriores serão enquadrados na série de classes de Criptógrafo, criada pela Lei número 3.917.

§ 1.º — Os oito cargos de nível 18 serão ocupados pelos oito primeiros colocados na lista de antiguidade da classe final da série de classes de Criptógrafo.

§ 2.º — Os cargos de nível 18 na nova série de classes de Criptógrafo serão ocupados, obedecida a ordem de antiguidade, pelos restantes ocupantes da atual série de classes de Criptógrafo.

§ 3.º — Serão readaptados, nos cargos de nível 14 da série de classes de Criptógrafo, os funcionários que, embora integrantes de outras séries de classes, desempenhem funções de Criptógrafo e tenham mais de dois anos de serviço no Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 84 — Os servidores do Ministério das Relações Exteriores ocupantes das funções de Tradutor ou já habilitados em concurso no prova para a referida função, poderão optar, dentro do prazo de 90 dias, pelo enquadramento na classe de Idioma designada criada pela Lei número 3.917.

§ 1.º — Serão aprovados, em rigorosa ordem de antiguidade no Ministério das Relações Exteriores, os servidores do mesmo que atendam a exigência deste artigo, bem como aqueles que já desempenhem funções de Tradutor ou possuam o diploma correspondente.

§ 2.º — Em caso de empate no tempo de serviço no Ministério das Relações Exteriores, será preferida, sucessivamente, o servidor de maior tempo de serviço público, o de maior idade, o casado e o de mais filhos.

Art. 85 — Os cargos de Fator, criados pela Lei nº 3.917, serão preenchidos mediante aproveitamento dos ocupantes dos cargos da classe do Quadro de Bibliotecários das Relações Exteriores que exercam funções de Continuo há mais de 2 anos.

Parágrafo único — A Divisão do Pessoal do Ministério das Relações Exteriores relacionará, em ordem de antiguidade no Ministério, para preenchimento imediato dos cargos, os Serventes que preencham as exigências deste artigo.

Art. 86 — Os contratos dos atuais Auxiliares locais das Missões Diplomáticas e Repartições Consulares só poderão ser rescindidos mediante autorização da Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 87 — O Ministério das Relações Exteriores preparará, dentro de seis meses, anteprojeto de lei a ser enviado ao Congresso Nacional, pelo qual seja proposta a adunção, às novas necessidades do serviço, do Quadro de Pessoal Administrativo e dos serviços de conservação e limpeza, constante do Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917.

Art. 88 — O Ministério das Relações Exteriores adotará as medidas necessárias para que, dentro de seis meses, seja adaptado o Serviço Médico da Secretaria de Estado para o atendimento, de acordo com o Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917, até que sejam preenchidos de acordo com a legislação geral.

— Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961. — São Tiago Dantas.

DECRETO Nº 3 — DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

Aprova o Regulamento de Promoções da Carreira de Diplomata.

O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, usando da atribuição que lhe confere o artigo 13, § III, do Ato Adicional de conformidade com o Artigo 27 da Lei nº 3.917, de 14 de julho de 1961, decreta:

Art. 1.º Fica aprovado o Regulamento de Promoções da Carreira de Diplomata, que com este baixa, assinado pelo Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 2.º Este decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário.

Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961, 140ª da Independência e 23ª da República.

TAVANCO NERY
São Tiago Dantas

REGULAMENTO DE PROMOÇÕES DA CARREIRA DE DIPLOMATA

CAPÍTULO I

Princípios Fundamentais

Art. 1.º O presente Regulamento de Promoções estabelece os princípios, as condições e os requisitos relativos ao acesso dos funcionários de Carreira de Diplomata, de conformidade com o artigo 27 e demais disposições pertinentes da Lei nº 3.917, de 14 de julho de 1961, e de acordo com a legislação geral sobre a matéria.

Art. 2.º A promoção nos diferentes cargos da Carreira de Diplomata visa à seleção de valores profissionais, morais e intelectuais para o desempenho de funções de chefia e direção e de colaboração; as necessidades da organização diplomática e consular e o sucesso gradual, sucessivo, regular e equilibrado às classes da hierarquia funcional da referida carreira.

Art. 3.º A Carreira de Diplomata do Quadro do Pessoal — Parte Permanente — do Ministério das Relações Exteriores compõe-se de 036 cargos, distribuídos por cinco classes hierárquicas, a saber:

Terceros Secretários	160
Segundos Secretários	140
Primeiros Secretários	80
Ministros de Segunda Classe	80
Ministros de Primeira Classe	60

CAPÍTULO II

Normas Gerais

Art. 4.º Só pode ser promovido o Diplomata que tenha o interstício de 3 anos de efetivo exercício na classe, reduzindo-se este para 2 anos quando não houver Diplomata que conte esse tempo.

§ 1.º O interstício é apurado de acordo com as normas que regulam a contagem de serviço para efeito de antiguidade na classe.

§ 2.º A apuração do tempo de serviço, para efeito de promoção, é expressa em dias.

Art. 5.º A promoção a Segundo Secretário obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de uma vaga por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

Art. 6.º A promoção a Primeiro Secretário obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de duas vagas por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

Art. 7.º A promoção a Ministro de Segundo Classe obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de três vagas por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

Art. 8.º A promoção a Ministro de Primeira Classe obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de quatro vagas por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

CAPÍTULO III

Da Promoção por Antiguidade. Lista de Antiguidades

Art. 9.º A promoção por antiguidade de cada Diplomata que tenha maior tempo de efetivo exercício na classe a data da vaga originada, será feita no Parágrafo único. Quando o Diplomata de maior tempo de exercício na classe não preencher todos os requisitos para a promoção, esta recai no que se lhe seguir na Lista de Antiguidade, desde que sejam satisfeitas as condições legais.

Art. 10.º A antiguidade é determinada pelo tempo líquido de efetivo exercício do Diplomata na classe a que pertence.

§ 1.º — A partir da data em que o Diplomata entre em exercício do cargo, nos casos de nomeação, readmissão, reversão.

§ 2.º — A partir da vigência do decreto respectivo, no caso de promoção.

Art. 11.º Na apuração do tempo líquido de efetivo exercício, para a determinação da antiguidade de classe, não são computadas as faltas decorrentes de afastamento por motivo de:

- a) férias;
 - b) sanamento;
 - c) luto;
 - d) exercício de outro cargo federal de provimento por comissão;
 - e) convocação para serviço militar;
 - f) júri e outros serviços obrigatórios por lei;
 - g) exercício de função ou cargo de governo ou administração, em qualquer parte do território nacional, por nomeação do Presidente da República;
 - h) desempenho de função legislativa da União, dos Estados, do Distrito Federal e dos Municípios;
 - i) licença especial;
 - j) licença a gozar, no atendimento em serviço ou afastado de gozar licença profissional, na forma dos artigos 105 e 107 da Lei nº 1.711, de 23 de outubro de 1954;
 - k) missão ou estudo no estrangeiro, quando o afastamento haja sido autorizado pelo Presidente da República;
 - l) exercício em comissão, de cargos de chefia nos serviços dos Estados, Distrito Federal, Territórios ou Municípios;
 - m) licença para entrar em exercício no posto ou para reassumir-lo;
 - n) doença comprovada em inspeção médica, nos termos do artigo 122, da Lei nº 1.711, de 23 de outubro de 1954;
 - o) expressa determinação legal, nos demais casos.
- Art. 12.º Quando ocorrer empate na reclassificação por antiguidade a prioridade cabe sucessivamente:
- a) ao Diplomata que tiver mais tempo de serviço na carreira;
 - b) ao mais antigo no Ministério das Relações Exteriores;
 - c) ao de maior antiguidade no serviço público federal, em cargo ou em função de extranumerário;
 - d) e, por fim, ao Diplomata com prole, ao casado e ao mais idoso, observada esta ordem.
- Art. 13.º Como tempo de serviço público federal é computado o exercício em quaisquer cargos ou funções de administração, indistintamente militar.
- Art. 14.º Não se conta tempo de serviço concreto ou simultaneamente prestado em dois ou mais cargos ou funções de União, Estados, Distrito Federal, Municípios, Territórios, Autarquias ou sociedades de economia mista.
- Art. 15.º Na classe inicial, o desempate é feito em primeiro lugar, pelo critério da classificação final no Curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata ou no concurso de provas para a mesma.
- Art. 16.º A Divisão do Pessoal deve manter rigorosamente em dia o assentamento individual do Diplomata e publicar, trimestralmente, uma relação, denominada Lista de Antiguidade, com o registro exato do tempo líquido de serviço de cada um, apu-

rado na classe, na carreira, no Ministério e no serviço público.

Parágrafo único. A Lista de Antiquidade deve indicar, igualmente, o tempo de serviço prestado pelo Diplomata no exterior e na Secretaria do Estado.

Art. 17. As reclamações, quando relativas a engano na apuração do tempo de serviço, são resolvidas pela Divisão do Pessoal, cabendo recurso à Comissão de Promoções.

Parágrafo único. O direito de reclamação contra a apuração do tempo de serviço prescreve no Brasil, trinta dias após a publicação da Lista de Antiquidade e, no exterior, sessenta dias após o seu recolhimento no pósto.

Art. 18. É considerado promovido, para todos os efeitos, o Diplomata que falecer sem que tenha sido decretada a promoção que lhe cabia por antiguidade.

CAPÍTULO IV

Da Promoção por Merecimento. Quadros de Acesso

Art. 19. A promoção por merecimento recai no Diplomata escolhido pelo Presidente da República, dentro dos incluídos nos Quadros de Acesso que a Comissão de Promoções organiza anualmente para cada classe.

Parágrafo único. Nos Quadros de Acesso os nomes incluídos são relacionados por ordem de antiguidade.

Art. 20. São requisitos indispensáveis para inclusão no Quadro de Acesso, além da exigência constante do Artigo 4º:

I — De Ministro de Segunda Classe a Ministro de Primeira Classe:

a) contar pelo menos 10 anos de serviço na carreira, dos quais 10 prestados no exterior;

b) haver concluído o Curso de Altos Estudos do Instituto Rio Branco decorridos 5 anos da instalação do referido curso;

II — De Secretário a Ministro de Segunda Classe: contar pelo menos 15 anos de serviço na carreira, a metade dos quais prestados no exterior.

Art. 21. Dar-se-á preferência absoluta para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso:

I — Para a promoção a Ministro de Primeira Classe, ao Diplomata que haja atingido a primeira metade da Lista de Antiquidade da respectiva classe;

II — Para a promoção a Ministro de Segunda Classe, ao Diplomata que haja atingido o primeiro terço da Lista de Antiquidade da respectiva classe;

III — Para a promoção a Primeiro Secretário, ao Diplomata que haja atingido o primeiro quarto da Lista de Antiquidade da respectiva classe;

IV — Para a promoção a Segundo Secretário, ao Diplomata que haja atingido o primeiro quinto da Lista de Antiquidade da respectiva classe.

Art. 22. Os Quadros de Acesso constarão de número igual a 50% dos Diplomatas que satisficam os critérios preferenciais estabelecidos no Artigo 21 deste Regulamento.

Art. 23 — Os remanescentes dos Quadros de Acesso do ano anterior têm preferência para a inclusão nos novos Quadros.

Art. 24. O Diplomata pode interpor recurso ao Ministério de Estado contra a não inclusão ou exclusão de seu nome do Quadro de Acesso.

Parágrafo único. O direito ao recurso a que se refere este artigo prescreve, no Brasil, trinta dias após a publicação do Quadro de Acesso e, no exterior, sessenta dias após o seu recolhimento no pósto.

CAPÍTULO V

Da Comissão de Promoções

Art. 25. A Comissão de Promoções tem por finalidade auxiliar o Ministro de Estado na aferição do merecimento dos Diplomatas e reunir recursos sobre a apuração do tempo de serviço.

Art. 26. A Comissão de Promoções, diretamente subordinada ao Ministro de Estado, é constituída de 13 (treze) membros efetivos, Ministros de Primeira ou de Segunda Classe, dos quais 10 (dez) membros natos e 3 (três) designados.

§ 1º São membros natos da Comissão de Promoções o Secretário-Geral de Política Exterior, Presidente da Comissão, os Secretários-Gerais-Adjuntos, o Chefe do Departamento de Administração, o Chefe do Departamento Cultural e de Informações, o Chefe do Departamento Consular e de Imigração e o Chefe do Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos.

§ 2º. São membros da Comissão de Promoções 3 (três) Ministros de Primeira ou Segunda Classe, designados pelo Ministro de Estado para o período de 1 (um) ano.

§ 3º. O Ministro de Estado designará, ainda anualmente, 3 (três) membros suplentes, escolhidos dentre Ministros de Segunda Classe, para substituí-los, por convocação do Presidente da Comissão, os membros efetivos da mesma nos seus impedimentos.

§ 4º. Nas promoções a Ministro de Primeira Classe não votarão os Ministros de Segunda Classe que fazem parte da Comissão.

Art. 27. Nos impedimentos do Secretário-Geral de Política Exterior, a Comissão de Promoções será presidida pelo membro de maior hierarquia.

Art. 28. A Comissão de Promoções adotará as suas decisões por maioria absoluta, cabendo ao Presidente o voto de qualidade.

Art. 29. Compete essencialmente à Comissão de Promoções:

a) organizar e submeter à aprovação do Ministro de Estado, até mês de dezembro, os Quadros de Acesso a vigorarem no ano seguinte;

b) fiscalizar o cumprimento dos preceitos legais e regulamentares relativos às promoções e propor ao Ministro de Estado as providências pertinentes;

c) informar o Ministro de Estado sobre questões concernentes às promoções;

d) fixar condições para a aferição do merecimento e determinar as normas a serem observadas na composição dos Quadros de Acesso, respeitado o disposto no presente Regulamento.

Art. 30. Fica criada, junto à Comissão de Promoções, uma Secretaria, dirigida pelo Chefe da Divisão do Pessoal, a qual incumba proporcionar à Comissão os elementos administrativos necessários ao perfeito desenvolvimento dos seus trabalhos.

Art. 31. Os trabalhos da Comissão de Promoções e de sua Secretaria são, em princípio, de natureza sigilosa.

CAPÍTULO VI

Do Processamento das Promoções

Art. 32. As vagas na Carreira de Diplomata são providas ao fim de trimestre em que se verificarem.

Art. 33. Verifica-se a vaga na data:

a) do falecimento do ocupante do cargo;

b) da publicação do Decreto que promover, apresentar, exonerar ou demitir o ocupante do cargo;

c) da posse, no caso de nomeação para outro cargo;

d) da vigência da Lei que criar o cargo;

e) da declaração oficial do desparecimento do Diplomata em naufrágio, desastre ou acidente.

Art. 34. Quando não decretada no prazo legal a promoção preenche seus efeitos a partir do último dia do trimestre em que ocorreu a vaga.

Art. 35. O interstício e a colocação do Diplomata na Lista de Antiquidade são apurados na data da abertura da vaga.

Art. 36. A Divisão do Pessoal deve manter rigorosamente em dia o registro das vagas, com indicação do

critério a que obedecerá o seu provimento.

Art. 37. A promoção é efetuada mediante decreto individual ou coletivo.

Parágrafo único. Para o processamento da promoção coletiva a Divisão do Pessoal deve observar as seguintes normas:

a) a parte referente à promoção por antiguidade deve conter o nome dos Diplomatas a serem promovidos;

b) a parte relativa à promoção por merecimento, à qual se anexam os respectivos Quadros de Acesso, deve ficar em branco com espaço suficiente para a inscrição dos nomes dos Diplomatas sobre os quais recai a escolha do Presidente da República.

Art. 38. Publicado o Decreto coletivo, a Divisão do Pessoal, além das outras providências que caberem, deve apurar o último Decreto de provimento do Diplomata na carreira, para efeito de consignar a promoção, indicando o critério a que a mesma obedecerá e a data da vigência, caso a promoção não tenha sido decretada no prazo legal.

CAPÍTULO VII

Disposições Transitórias

Art. 39. A a promoção por merecimento das vagas existentes e ocorridas antes da instalação da Comissão de Promoções a que se refere o Artigo 2º serão efetuadas de acordo com as normas desta Regulamentação, salientando, no que for pertinente, as presentes disposições transitórias.

Art. 40. Para a elaboração dos Quadros de Acesso, visando ao preenchimento das vagas existentes e ocorridas antes da instalação da Comissão de Promoções a que se refere o Artigo 2º deste Regulamento, fica constituída uma Comissão de Promoções ad-hoc presidida pelo Secretário-Geral, a compor-se-á dos Ministros de Primeira ou Segunda Classe, que ocuparem as chefias dos Departamentos em funcionamento na Secretaria do Estado até a aplicação da nova estrutura estabelecida pela Lei nº 3.017 e mais de quatro membros escolhidos dentre Ministros de Primeira ou Segunda Classe e designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 41. O Quadro de Acesso para promoção a Ministro de Primeira Classe será composto, em ordem de antiguidade, pelos Ministros de Segunda Classe que tenham três anos ou mais de interstício e preencham os demais requisitos legais.

Parágrafo único. O interstício a que se refere este artigo será apurado até a data da publicação do decreto que aprovar este Regulamento.

Art. 42. Para as promoções a Ministro de Segunda Classe, Primeiro Secretário e Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961. — San Tiago Dantas.

DECRETO Nº 4 — de 21 de setembro de 1961

Altera a redação do artigo 5º do Regulamento do Instituto Rio Branco.

O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, usando da atribuição que lhe confere o artigo 18, III, do Ato Adicional à Constituição Federal, decreta:

Art. 1º. A redação do artigo 5º do Regulamento do Instituto Rio Branco, aprovado pelo Decreto nº 38.785, de 30 de janeiro de 1954, passa a ser a seguinte:

O Exame Vestibular consistirá dos provas de Português, Francês, Inglês, História do Brasil, Geografia, História Mundial Moderna e Noções Fundamentais de Direito.

Art. 2º. Este Decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário.

Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961, 140º da Independência e 73º da República.

Tancredo Neves
San Tiago Dantas.

...o em sua impedimentos e pres-
dir o Comité executivo da Comissão.
Art. 3.º A Comissão criará um Co-
mitê Executivo integrado pelo seu Vi-
ce-Presidente, um Secretário-Executi-
vo e mais três pessoas de reconhecida
capacidade técnica, que terá por fina-
lidade executar os trabalhos determi-
nados pela Comissão.
§ Único - O Secretário Executivo

DECRETO DE 12 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

Publicado no Diário Oficial de 12 de setembro de 1961.

Retificação

Página 2.345 - 1.ª coluna - Onde se lê: Designar O Capitão-de-Mar-e-Guerra Antônio Rubim Filho para ...
Lê-se: Designar O Capitão-de-Mar-e-Guerra Antônio Rubim de Pinho para ...

CONSELHO DE SEGURANÇA NACIONAL

DECRETOS DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

O Presidente da República resolve:

DESIGNAR

O Capitão-de-Fragata (PN) Yves Wilio Cajaly Gonçalves para exercer as funções de Secretário Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

Angelo Nolasco

O Presidente da República resolve:

DESIGNAR

O Tenente-Coronel da Arma de Artilharia Lourdy José Junqueira de Azevedo para exercer as funções de Secretário Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

DESIGNAR

O Major Intendente Claudomir Lino Alves Filho para exercer as funções de Secretário Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

DESIGNAR

O Major da Arma de Infantaria Yvens Muniz para exercer as funções de Secretário Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

DESIGNAR

O Major da Arma de Cavalaria Manoel Ribeiro Sampaio para exercer as funções de Secretário Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

DESIGNAR

O Major da Arma de Cavalaria Manoel Dornelles de Mello para exercer as funções de Secretário Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

DESIGNAR

O Capitão da Arma de Cavalaria Marcelo Geraldo Barbosa Spada para exercer as funções de Secretário Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

DECRETO DE 20 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

Publicado no Diário Oficial da mesma data.

Retificação

Página 2.425 - 3.ª coluna - Onde se lê: Designar O Coronel da Arma de Cavalaria Mário de Castro Neves para ...
Lê-se: Designar O Coronel da Arma de Cavalaria Almirante de Castro Neves para ...

MINISTÉRIO DA GUERRA

DECRETO DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

O Presidente da República resolve:

CONSERVAR PROMOVIDO

O 1.º Tenente Reformado Newton Rego, no posto de 1.º Tenente, em 15 de dezembro de 1954, de acordo com o artigo 33 parágrafo 3.º, combinado com o artigo 30 letra d, da Lei n.º 2.370, de 9 de fevereiro de 1954, com direito aos vencimentos e vantagens integrais do novo posto, a partir da data de promoção, de conformidade com o artigo 300 da Lei n.º 1.376, de 2 de janeiro de 1951, observados os artigos 201 dessa mesma Lei e 7.º da Lei n.º 2.283, de 9 de agosto de 1954.

Brasília, 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

DECRETOS DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

O Presidente da República resolve:

EXONERAR

O General de Exército João de Segadas Vianna do cargo de Chefe do Departamento de Provisão Geral.
Brasília, 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

EXONERAR

O General de Exército Nelson de Mello dos cargos de Chefe da Divisão Brasília e Presidente da Co-

missão Militar Mistá Brasil-Estados Unidos.

Brasília, 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

MANDAR REVERTER

De acordo com o artigo 94 do Decreto-Lei n.º 9.638, de 2 de setembro de 1946,
Ao serviço ativo do Exército, a contar de 19 de setembro de 1961, o Coronel da Arma de Infantaria - Hugo de Faria.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

MANDAR REVERTER

Do serviço ativo do Exército, de acordo com o artigo 94 do Decreto-Lei n.º 9.638, de 2 de setembro de 1946, o General de Exército Nelson de Mello, visto haver cessado o motivo por que se achava agregado.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

MANDAR REVERTER

Do serviço ativo do Exército, de acordo com o artigo 94 do Decreto-Lei n.º 9.638, de 2 de setembro de 1946, o General de Brigada Pedro Geraldo de Almeida, Augusto Franco e Ernesto Guehl, visto haverem cessado os motivos de suas agregações.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

MANDAR REVERTER

Do respectivo Quadro, de acordo com a letra "j" do artigo 86 do Decreto-Lei n.º 9.638, de 2 de setembro de 1946, combinado com o Decreto n.º 39.252, de 29 de maio de 1956, o General de Exército João de Segadas Vianna.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

MANDAR REVERTER

Do respectivo Quadro, de acordo com a letra "j" do artigo 86 do Decreto-Lei n.º 9.638, de 2 de setembro de 1946, o General de Exército Nelson Souza da Oliveira.

JOÃO GOULART

Tancredo Neves

João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:

MANDAR REVERTER

Do respectivo Quadro, de acordo com a letra "j" do artigo 86 do Decreto-Lei n.º 9.638, de 2 de se-



Enclosure 1
Despatch 413
Rio de Janeiro

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ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL

DIÁRIO OFICIAL

SEÇÃO I - PARTE I

DECRETO Nº 46.237 - DE 18 DE JUNHO DE 1959

ANO 6 - Nº 213

CAPITAL FEDERAL

QUINTA-FEIRA, 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1951

DECRETO Nº 1 - DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1951

Artigos 9, Regulamento Orgânico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, usando da atribuição que lhe confere o art. 18, inciso III, do Ato Adicional e de conformidade com o disposto na Lei nº 3.517, de 14 de julho de 1961, decreta:

Art. 1º Fica aprovado o Regulamento Orgânico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, que com esta, assinado pelo Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 2º Este Decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário. Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1951. 140ª da Independência e 13ª da República.

TANCRÉDO NEVES.

Sua V. Exa. Dir.

TÍTULO I

Do Ministro de Estado e do Subsecretário de Estado das Relações Exteriores.

CAPÍTULO I

Do Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores

Art. 1º O Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores é o membro do Conselho de Ministros encarregado dos assuntos relativos à política exterior do Brasil.

Art. 2º O Ministro de Estado dispõe de um corpo de auxiliares diretos, que constituem o Gabinete do Ministro, chefiado por um Ministro de 1ª ou 2ª classe.

Art. 3º Os auxiliares a que se refere o artigo anterior são designados dentro das funções da carreira de Diplomata, por portaria do Ministro de Estado, com as funções de Chefe Gabinete, Oficial de Gabinete, Introdutor Diplomático e Assessor de Imprensa.

Art. 4º As funções dos membros do Gabinete serão determinadas pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 5º O Consultor Jurídico do Ministério das Relações Exteriores responde ao Ministro de Estado sobre as questões de natureza jurídica que forem submetidas ao seu parecer.

CAPÍTULO II

Do Subsecretário de Estado das Relações Exteriores

Art. 6º O Subsecretário de Estado das Relações Exteriores auxilia o Ministro de Estado no desempenho de suas funções, mantém a continuidade administrativa, substituindo-o em suas impedimentos temporários, e responde pelo Ministério em caso de designação do Conselho de Ministros ou do Congresso Nacional.

ATOS DO PODER EXECUTIVO

CONSELHO DE MINISTROS

TÍTULO IV

De Secretarias Gerais de Política Exterior

Art. 7º O Subsecretário de Estado e representa o Ministro de Estado perante as duas Casas do Congresso Nacional, bem como nos atos e funções para que for expressamente designado.

Art. 8º O Subsecretário de Estado será assistido por um Gabinete chefiado por um Ministro de 2ª classe ou Primeiro Secretário de sua indicação designado por Portaria do Ministro de Estado.

Art. 9º Os membros do Gabinete do Subsecretário de Estado serão designados por indicação deste, até o máximo de três, como assistentes, por portaria do Ministro de Estado.

TÍTULO II

Do Ministério das Relações Exteriores

Art. 10º O Ministério das Relações Exteriores (M.R.E.), sob a direção do Ministro de Estado, é o órgão político-administrativo encarregado de auxiliar a formulação e assegurar a execução da política exterior do Brasil.

Art. 11º O Ministério das Relações Exteriores tem a seguinte organização:

1. Secretaria de Estado;
2. Missões Diplomáticas;
3. Repartições Consulares.

TÍTULO III

Da Secretaria de Estado

Art. 12º A Secretaria de Estado é o órgão central do Ministério das Relações Exteriores e orienta, coordena e supervisiona as Missões diplomáticas e Repartições consulares.

Art. 13º A Secretaria de Estado das Relações Exteriores (S.E.R.E.) compreende os seguintes órgãos:

1. Secretaria Geral de Política Exterior (S.G.);
2. Departamento de Administração (D.A.);
3. Departamento Consular e de Imigração (D.C.I.);
4. Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos (D.A.J.);
5. Cerimonial (C.);
6. Seção de Segurança Fatorial (S.S.F.);
7. Comissão de Coordenação (C.C.);
8. Comissão de Promoções (C.P.);
9. Serviço de Relações com o Congresso (R.C.);
10. Serviço de Demarcação de Fronteiras (D.F.).

Art. 14. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos da Europa Ocidental e da África (A.E.O.A.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões:

1. Divisão da Europa Ocidental (D.E.O.);
2. Divisão da África (D.A.);
3. Divisão do Oriente Médio (D.O.M.).

Art. 15. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos da Europa Oriental e da Ásia (A.E.O.A.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões:

1. Divisão da Europa Oriental (D.E.O.);
2. Divisão da Ásia e Ceilão (D.A.C.).

Art. 16. Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Organismos Internacionais (A.O.I.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões:

1. Divisão das Nações Unidas (D.N.U.);
2. Divisão de Conferências, Organismos e Assuntos Gerais (D.O.A.).

Artigo 17 - Ao Secretário Geral Adjunto para Assuntos Econômicos (A.A.E.) são subordinadas as seguintes Divisões e Serviços:

1. Divisão de Política Comercial (D.P.C.);
2. Divisão de Produtos de Base (D.P.B.);
3. Divisão de Cooperação Econômica e Técnica (D.C.E.T.);
4. Divisão de Transportes e Comunicações (D.T.C.);
5. Serviço de Expansão Comercial (S.E.C.).

Parágrafo único - O Secretário Geral assegurará a coordenação das atividades de caráter econômico das Divisões subordinadas aos Secretários Gerais Adjuntos.

Artigo 18 - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções e Divisões subordinadas aos Secretários Gerais Adjuntos.

Art. 19 - As Divisões geográficas tratarão, nos limites de sua competência respectiva, dos assuntos de natureza política, econômica e cultural.

TÍTULO V

Da Comissão de Planejamento Político

Artigo 19 - A Comissão de Planejamento Político tem por finalidade sistematizar a reunião de dados e informações referentes a assuntos de natureza política, econômica e cultural, coordenar e sistematizar essas informações e propor diretrizes para a execução da política externa brasileira.

Parágrafo único - A Comissão de Planejamento Político é presidida pelo Arco-geral de Política Exterior.

Parágrafo único - A Comissão de Planejamento Político é presidida pelo Arco-geral de Política Exterior e fazem parte do Secretariado-Adjunto e o Chefe do Departamento de Planejamento Político.

1222

As Repartições Públicas deverão remeter o expediente destinado à publicação nos jornais, diariamente, até às 15 horas, exceto aos sábados, quando deverão fazê-lo até às 11,30 horas.

As reclamações pertinentes à matéria retribuída, nos casos de erros ou omissões, deverão ser formuladas por escrito, à Seção de Redação, das 9 às 17,30 horas, no máximo até 72 horas após a saída dos órgãos oficiais.

Os originais deverão ser dactilografados e autenticados, ressalvadas, por quem de direito, rasuras e emendas.

Excetuadas as para o exterior, que serão sempre anuais, as assinaturas poderão ser formuladas por seis meses ou um ano.

As assinaturas vendidas poderão ser suspensas sem aviso prévio.

EXPEDIENTE DEPARTAMENTO DE IMPRENSA NACIONAL

DIRETOR-GERAL ALBERTO DE BRITO PEREIRA

CHEFE DO SERVIÇO DE PUBLICAÇÕES MAILO FERREIRA ALVES CHEFE DA SEÇÃO DE REDAÇÃO MAURO MONTEIRO

DIÁRIO OFFICIAL

SEÇÃO I - PARTE I Impresso nas oficinas do Departamento de Imprensa Nacional BRASILIA

ASSINATURAS

Table with columns: REPARTIÇÕES E PARTICULARES (Capital e Interior), FUNCIONÁRIOS (Capital e Interior), Semestre, Ano, Exterior. Includes prices in Cr\$.

Para facilitar aos assinantes a verificação do prazo de validade de suas assinaturas, na parte superior do endereço vão impressos o número do talão de registro, o mês e o ano em que findará. A fim de evitar solução de continuidade no recebimento dos jornais, devem os assinantes providenciar a respectiva renovação com antecedência mínima, de trinta (30) dias.

As Repartições Públicas deverão remeter o expediente destinado à publicação nos jornais, diariamente, até às 15 horas, exceto aos sábados, quando deverão fazê-lo até às 11,30 horas.

As reclamações pertinentes à matéria retribuída, nos casos de erros ou omissões, deverão ser formuladas por escrito, à Seção de Redação, das 9 às 17,30 horas, no máximo até 72 horas após a saída dos órgãos oficiais.

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Excetuadas as para o exterior, que serão sempre anuais, as assinaturas poderão ser formuladas por seis meses ou um ano.

As assinaturas vendidas poderão ser suspensas sem aviso prévio.

Os suplementos das edições dos órgãos oficiais só se fornecerão aos assinantes que os solicitarem no ato da assinatura.

O custo de cada exemplar atrasado dos órgãos oficiais será, na venda avulsa, acrescido de Cr\$ 0,50, se do mesmo ano, e de Cr\$ 1,00, por ano decorrido.

mento Cultural e de Informações, que se poderão fazer representar por suplentes de sua designação.

Artigo 20 - A Comissão de Planejamento Política conta com a assessoria de um Serviço Técnico de Análise e Planejamento (S.T.A.P.), chefiado por um Ministro de 2ª classe ou Primeiro Secretário, indicado pelo Secretário-Geral e designado pelo Ministro de Estado.

TÍTULO VI

Do Departamento Cultural e de Informações

Artigo 21 - O Departamento Cultural e de Informações tem por finalidade auxiliar o Secretário-Geral no planejamento e execução do intercâmbio cultural com as demais nações, no exterior, informações sobre o Brasil, em todos os seus aspectos, manter informadas as repartições brasileiras, no exterior sobre a atualidade brasileira e esclarecer a opinião pública nacional sobre a ação internacional do Brasil.

Artigo 22 - O Departamento Cultural e de Informações compreende: 1 - Divisão de Cooperação Intelectual (D.C. Int.); 2 - Divisão de Difusão Cultural (D.D.C.); 3 - Divisão de Informações (D.I.).

Artigo 23 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Chefe do Departamento Cultural e de Informações, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 24 - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções e Serviços das Divisões do Departamento Cultural e de Informações.

Parágrafo único - As Divisões do Departamento Cultural e de Informações manterão contato permanente com as demais Divisões da Secretaria-Geral de Política Exterior, para fins de informação, consulta e orientação comum.

TÍTULO VII

Do Departamento de Administração

Artigo 25 - O Departamento de Administração tem por finalidade auxiliar o Ministro de Estado no planejamento e execução das atividades de natureza administrativa do Ministério.

Artigo 26 - O Departamento de Administração compreende: 1 - Divisão de Organização e Organização (D.O.); 2 - Divisão do Pessoal (D.P.); 3 - Divisão do Material e Patrimônio (D.M.); 4 - Divisão de Comunicações e Arquivo (D.C.A.); 5 - Serviço de Comunicações (Co); 6 - Serviço de Arquivo (Ar.); 7 - Divisão de Documentação (D.D.); 8 - Museu Histórico e Diplomático (M.H.D.); 9 - Serviços Auxiliares de Administração (S.A.A.); 10 - Instituto Rio Branco (I.R.B.).

Artigo 27 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Chefe do Departamento de Administração, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 28 - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções e Serviços das Divisões subordinadas ao Departamento de Administração.

Artigo 29 - As finalidades, estrutura e funcionamento do Museu Histórico e Diplomático serão determinadas em regulamento aprovado por decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros.

Artigo 30 - Os Serviços Auxiliares de Administração compreendem: a) Cartaria (C.); b) Gastos (G.); c) Oficina Mecânica de Automóveis (O.A.); d) Oficina de Electricidade (O.E.); e) Oficina de Carpintaria (O.C.); f) Oficina de Máquinas de Escrever (O.M.); g) Oficina de Estampagem (O.E.); h) Oficina de Impressão (O.I.).

l) Oficina de Bombas Hidráulicas (O.B.); m) Oficina de Pedreiros (O. Pa.); n) Oficina de Serralheiros (O. S.); o) Oficina de Conservação de Jardins (O. J.).

Parágrafo único - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas dos Serviços Auxiliares de Administração.

TÍTULO VIII

Do Instituto Rio Branco

Artigo 31 - O Instituto Rio Branco tem por finalidade:

I - o recrutamento, a seleção, a formação e o aperfeiçoamento do pessoal da carreira de Diplomata, bem como o aperfeiçoamento dos demais funcionários do Ministério; II - a realização, por iniciativa própria ou em mandato universitário de cursos especiais, dentro do âmbito dos seus objetivos;

III - a difusão, mediante ciclos de conferências e cursos de extensão, de conhecimentos relativos aos grandes problemas nacionais e internacionais;

IV - a colaboração com a Comissão de Planejamento Político e a Divisão de Documentação em trabalhos de pesquisa sobre assuntos relacionados com as finalidades do Ministério.

Parágrafo único - Para preencher as finalidades a que se referem os itens I a III deste Artigo, o Instituto Rio Branco mantém os seguintes cursos: I - Curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata; II - Curso de Aperfeiçoamento de Diplomatas; III - Curso de Altos Estudos; IV - Cursos Especiais; V - Cursos de Extensão.

Artigo 32 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, inclusive aposentados, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Diretor do Instituto Rio Branco, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 33 - Antes de serem submetidas à aprovação do Ministro de Estado, os programas de estudos e ati-

vidades serão levados pelo Diretor do Instituto Rio Branco à apreciação do Conselho de Programas e Estudos (C.P.E.), a qual entrará parecer sobre o mérito dos mesmos.

Artigo 34 - A Comissão de Programas e Estudos do Instituto Rio Branco é presidida pelo Secretário-Geral de Política Exterior e da mesma fazem parte os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos, os Chefes de Departamento, o Diretor do Instituto, o Ministro-Assistente do Comando da Escola Superior de Guerra e três especialistas em assuntos internacionais, indicados pelo Diretor do Instituto e designados pelo Ministro de Estado para um período de dois anos.

Artigo 35 - A estrutura e o funcionamento do Instituto Rio Branco serão estabelecidos em regulamento próprio a ser elaborado pela Comissão de Programas e Estudos e aprovado por decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros.

TÍTULO IX

Do Departamento Consular e de Imigração

Artigo 36 - O Departamento Consular e de Imigração tem por finalidade supervisionar as atividades de natureza consular, bem como tratar dos assuntos relativos à política migratória brasileira de âmbito internacional.

Artigo 37 - O Departamento Consular e de Imigração compreende: 1 - Divisão Consular (D. Co.); 2 - Divisão de Passaportes (D. P.); 3 - Divisão de Imigração (D. Im.).

Artigo 38 - O Ministro de Estado escolherá dentre os Ministros de 1ª ou 2ª classe, por indicação do Secretário-Geral, o Chefe do Departamento Consular e de Imigração, o qual será nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

Artigo 39 - Serão determinadas em Decreto do Presidente do Conselho de Ministros as atribuições específicas e a subdivisão em Seções das Divisões que constituem o Departamento Consular e de Imigração.

TITULO X

Do Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos

Artigo 40 — O Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos tem por finalidade tratar da forma e do processamento das ações internacionais, bem como das questões judiciais e dos assuntos de natureza jurídica, suscitados no âmbito das atribuições do Ministério.

TITULO XI

Do Cerimonial

Artigo 41 — O Cerimonial assegura a observância das normas do cerimonial brasileiro e da concessão de privilégios diplomáticos.

TITULO XII

Do Setor de Segurança Nacional Artigo 42 — A Seção de Segurança Nacional é destinada pelo Ministro do Estado dentro dos Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos.

TITULO XIII

Da Comissão de Coordenação

Artigo 43 — A Comissão de Coordenação tem por objetivo dar unidade às atividades da Secretaria de Estado.

TITULO XIV

Da Comissão de Promoções

Artigo 44 — A Comissão de Promoções tem por finalidade auxiliar o Ministro do Estado na atribuição do desempenho dos funcionários do quadro de Diplomata do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

TITULO XV

Do Serviço de Relações com o Congresso

Art. 45. O Serviço de Relações com o Congresso tem por finalidade informar ao Congresso Nacional e a seus membros sobre assuntos pertinentes ao Ministério.

TITULO XVI

Do Serviço de Demarcação de Fronteiras

Art. 46. Ao Serviço de Demarcação de Fronteiras compete essencialmente coordenar e supervisionar os trabalhos das Comissões Brasileiras Demarcadoras de Limites, que lhe são subordinadas.

TITULO XVII

Das Missões Diplomáticas

Art. 47. As Missões diplomáticas destinam-se a assegurar a manutenção de boas relações entre o Brasil e os Estados em que se acham sediadas, bem como a proteger os direitos e os interesses do Brasil e dos brasileiros.

TITULO XVIII

Das Repartições Consulares

Art. 48. As Repartições consulares, além das atribuições que lhes são inerentes de acordo com o Direito Consular e na execução de atos relativos à navegação marítima e aérea e aos transportes terrestres, têm por finalidade desempenhar encargos fiscais e notariais no exterior, servir de instrumento à penetração comercial do Brasil, estimular investimentos de capitais privados, bem como cooperar com autoridades brasileiras nos trabalhos de recrutamento e seleção de imigrantes.

TITULO XIX

Das outras Repartições no Exterior

Art. 49. Subordinam-se ao Ministério das Relações Exteriores, na forma que o Governo fixar em regulamento, todos os órgãos, serviços e representações federais no exterior, ainda que dependentes administrativamente de outros Ministérios, excetuando a Delegacia do Tesouro Brasileiro no exterior e as comissões de caráter puramente militares.

TITULO XX

Das Substituições

Art. 50. São substituídos em suas faltas e impedimentos eventuais: I — O Ministro de Estado pelo Embaixador de Estado e este pelo Secretário-Geral;

II — O Secretário-Geral pelo Secretário-Geral Adjunto ou seus locais hierárquicos; III — os Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos e os Chefes de Departamento pelo chefe da Divisão de maior hierarquia, dentro de seus subordinados; IV — o Chefe do Cerimonial, o Chefe da Divisão e de Serviço pelos seus assistentes, à exceção do chefe da Divisão de Comunicações e Arquivo, que será substituído pelo chefe de Serviço de mais alta hierarquia dentre os seus subordinados.

TITULO XXI

Das Disposições Gerais

Art. 51. Os Chefes das Divisões são indicados pelo Secretário-Geral ao Ministro de Estado e designados pelo Ministro da República dentre os Ministros de 2ª classe ou Primeiro Secretário.

Art. 52. Os Chefes dos Serviços de Comunicações e do Serviço de Arquivo são indicados pelo chefe da respectiva Divisão e designados pelo Ministro de Estado dentre os funcionários da carreira de Diplomata.

Art. 53. Os Chefes dos Serviços Auxiliares de Administração são indicados pelo chefe do Departamento de Administração e designado pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 54. Os Chefes das Seções são indicados pelos Chefes das Divisões ou Serviços a que estejam subordinados e designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 55. Os Chefes das Seções encarregados e o Superintendente da Partilha são indicados pelos Chefes das respectivas Divisões ou Serviços e designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 56. O Secretário-Geral tem cinco auxiliares: o chefe do Departamento de Administração, o chefe dos Secretários-Gerais Adjuntos e os demais Chefes do Departamento dois cada um.

Art. 57. O Secretário-Geral do Estado das Relações Exteriores. Art. 58. Este Decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário. Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961, 148.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

Tamardo Neves San Tiago Dantas

REGULAMENTO DO PESSOAL DO MINISTERIO DAS RELACOES EXTERIORES

TITULO PRIMEIRO DO FUNCIONARIO DA CARREIRA DE DIPLOMATA

CAPITULO I Disposições Preliminares

Seção 1 Do ingresso na carreira

Art. 1.º — O ingresso na Carreira de Diplomata faz-se sempre na classe inicial, mediante aprovação final no Curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata do Instituto Rio Branco, podendo, excepcionalmente, quando a necessidade do serviço o exigir, ser admitido por concurso de provas, também realizado pelo referido Instituto.

Art. 2.º — No curso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata, ou no curso de provas para a mesma, os candidatos inscrites- se brasileiros que tenham no mínimo 18 (dezoito) anos de idade e casados, se a forem, com pessoa de nacionalidade brasileira.

Seção 2 Da contratação

Art. 3.º — Os ocupantes de cargos da classe inicial da Carreira de Diplomata terão suas nomeações automaticamente confirmadas no emprego, desde que tenham um ano de efetivo exercício no cargo.

Art. 4.º — Mediante processo de Inativação da Comissão de Promoções, o Secretário-Geral de Polícia Exterior ou em sua ausência o chefe de Polícia, poderá ser nomeado para o cargo ou, ainda, para o cargo de substituição, desde que não tenham sido nomeados anteriormente.

Seção 3 Da hierarquia funcional e do número de cargos

Art. 5.º — A Carreira de Diplomata do Quadro de Pessoal — Parte Permanente — do Ministério das Relações Exteriores compreende as seguintes classes, em ordem de hierarquia funcional, com o respectivo número de cargos:

Table with 2 columns: Cargo and Number of Positions. Rows include: Terceiros Secretários (755), Segundos Secretários (150), Primeiros Secretários (140), Ministros de Segunda Classe (52), Ministros de Primeira Classe (59).

Art. 6.º — Aos Primeiros Secretários colocados na primeira metade da respectiva classe e que se recomendarem por seus serviços poderá o Ministro de Estado conferir o título de Comendador, ou um título equivalente a um quarto dos componentes da mesma.

DECRETO N.º 2 — de 21 de setembro de 1961 Aprova o Regulamento do Pessoal do Ministério das Relações Exteriores. O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, usando da atribuição que lhe confere o artigo 18, inciso III, do Ato Adicional e de conformidade com o disposto na Lei n.º 3.917, de 14 de julho de 1961, decreta: Fica aprovado o Regulamento do Pessoal do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, que com este baixa, ad-

Art. 2.º - Será igualmente conferido o título de Conselheiro aos primeiros funcionários designados para a chefia de Divisão, até o limite de dez, desde que colocados nos dois primeiros terços da classe.

Art. 5.º - Entre Diplomatas da mesma classe a precedência se estabelecerá: a) pela função b) pela antiguidade na classe.

Seção 4.º Das promoções

Art. 6.º - As promoções na Carreira do Diplomata obedecerão ao disposto na Lei nº 3.911, em outras leis especiais vigentes, no Regulamento de Promoções da referida Carreira subordinadamente, na Lei geral.

CAPITULO II Das designações

Seção 1.º Das designações

Art. 7.º - A remoção do Diplomata faz-se de: I - de ofício, no interesse da administração; II - a pedido do funcionário, atendida a conveniência do serviço.

Art. 8.º - Os Chefes das Missões Diplomáticas, mediante prévia aprovação do Isenar Federal, serão nomeados pelo Presidente da República, com o título de Embaixador ou Enviado Extraordinário e Ministro Plenipotenciário, segundo as usas, respectivamente, de Embaixador ou Legação.

Parágrafo único. - Os Chefes das Missões e Delegações Permanentes terão o título e precedência e as prerrogativas que forem fixadas no Decreto da respectiva criação.

Art. 9.º - Os Embaixadores serão escolhidos dentre os Ministros de Primeira Classe.

§ 1.º - Poderá ser designado excepcionalmente para exercer a função de Embaixador pessoa estrangeira à Carreira do Diplomata, brasileiro, maior de 25 anos, de reconhecido mérito e com relevantes serviços prestados ao Brasil.

§ 2.º - Poderá ser comissionado como Embaixador os Ministros de Segunda Classe, desde que possuam o mínimo de vinte anos de serviço na carreira, dos quais dez de exercício no exterior, e que tenham realizado Curso de Altos Estudos do Instituto Rio-Brasão.

§ 3.º - Os Ministros de Segunda Classe referidos no parágrafo anterior só poderão ser comissionados para chefias de Embaixadas na Zona II de que trata o artigo 11 deste Regulamento.

§ 4.º - O comissionamento dos Ministros de Segunda Classe não impedirá sua designação posterior para outra função correspondente ao seu cargo efetivo.

Art. 10.º - Com o término do mandato no Presidente da República cessará automaticamente o exercício dos Embaixadores e dos Chefes de Missão ou Delegação Permanente junto a Organismos Internacionais.

Parágrafo único. - O Embaixador ou Chefe de Missão ou Delegação Permanente em exercício poderá ser designado para servir em outra nomeação, se for confirmado pelo novo Presidente da República.

Art. 11.º - Os Enviados Extraordinários e Ministros Plenipotenciários serão escolhidos dentre os Ministros de Segunda Classe.

Parágrafo único. - Os Ministros de Segunda Classe poderão ser designados para servir em Embaixadas, Missões e Delegações Permanentes, como Ministro-Conselheiro.

Art. 12.º - Os Consules Gerais serão escolhidos dentre os Ministros de Segunda Classe, os Consules, dentre os Primeiros e Segundos Secretários, os Consules-Adjuntos, dentre os Segundos Secretários, e os Vice-Consules, dentre Terceiros Secretários.

Art. 13.º - A designação do Diplomata para servir em posto no exterior faz-se de: I - por Decreto do Executivo, quando se tratar de designação de Embaixador, Chefe de Delegação Permanente, Ministro Plenipotenciário, Ministro-Conselheiro e Chefe de Repartição Consular da Carreira;

II - por Portaria, quando se tratar de designação de Primeiro, Segundo ou Terceiro Secretário para servir em Missão Diplomática, ou em Repartição Consular como Consul-Adjunto ou Vice-Consul.

Parágrafo único. - O Diplomata não poderá servir no país de sua nacionalidade anterior.

Seção 2.º Da apresentação no posto e do desligamento

Art. 14.º O Diplomata removido deverá assumir suas funções no posto dentro do prazo de trinta dias, acrescido daquele fixado em Tabela de Trânsito para viagem aprovada pelo Ministro de Estado.

§ 1.º O prazo de que trata este artigo começará a correr, na Secretaria de Estado, na data de entrega do saque e, no exterior, no ato de reconhecimento da autorização de saque.

§ 2.º Esse prazo só poderá ser estendido em caráter excepcional, mediante autorização expressa do Ministro de Estado.

Art. 15.º O Diplomata removido terá direito a férias no posto quinze dias antes de sua partida e o de entrar no exercício efetivo de suas funções quinze dias após sua apresentação no novo posto.

Seção 3.º Do tempo de serviço em cada posto

Art. 16.º O Diplomata pertencente às Classes de Primeiro, Segundo e Terceiro Secretário deverá servir efetivamente, no mínimo dois anos em cada posto, e, no máximo, seis anos consecutivos no exterior.

§ 1.º A Secretaria de Estado é considerada posto para os efeitos deste artigo.

§ 2.º Excepcionalmente poderá o prazo de permanência ser reduzido, a critério da Administração, de acordo com a conveniência do serviço.

Art. 17.º De dois em dois anos os postos diplomáticos e consulares serão classificados em duas zonas designadas respectivamente Zona A e Zona B, pela Comissão de Coadjuvação, para os efeitos de movimento de pessoal indicados neste Regulamento.

Parágrafo único. Não poderá o Diplomata, em cada período de seis anos no exterior, servir mais de três anos no posto da Zona B.

Seção 4.º Do auxílio para transporte, da ajuda de custo e das diárias

Art. 18.º Ao Diplomata removido, quando a remoção importar em deslocamento de sua residência para outra, será concedido: a - auxílio para seu transporte e de sua família;

b - ajuda de custo para atender aos demais gastos de viagem e aos de instalação;

§ 1.º Para a concessão do auxílio a que se refere o presente artigo são consideradas pessoas da família do Diplomata: I - o cônjuge;

II - os filhos e enteados menores;

III - as filhas ou enteadas solteiras;

IV - os tutelados e curatelados sem recursos próprios.

§ 2.º Aos Ministros de Primeira e de Segunda Classe será concedido auxílio para transporte de um veículo de que se faça efetivamente acompanhar.

§ 3.º O auxílio a que se refere o parágrafo anterior será, nas mesmas condições, concedido ao Primeiro, Segundo e Terceiro Secretário que viaje acompanhado do filho menor de dez anos.

Art. 19.º O auxílio para transporte, a ajuda de custo e as diárias de que trata este artigo serão concedidos de acordo com a Tabela aprovada por Decreto do Executivo.

Art. 20.º O Diplomata que receber auxílio para transporte ou ajuda de custo e que, por qualquer circunstância, não puder seguir para seu posto deverá receber a importância recebida logo que ficar sem efeito sua remoção ou designação, deduzidas as despesas que comprová-lo ter realizado para essa viagem.

Parágrafo único. Em caso de falecimento do Diplomata, sua família não ficará obrigada a proceder à restituição da quantia recebida.

Art. 21.º Para os efeitos do disposto nos artigos 18, 19 e 20, os Embaixadores não integrantes da Carreira dos equiparados aos Ministros de Primeira Classe.

Parágrafo único. Os Embaixadores de que trata este artigo receberão auxílio para transporte e ajuda de custo quando exonerados do exercício de suas funções no exterior.

Art. 22.º Ao Diplomata aposentado, exonerado ou demitido do exercício de suas funções, será concedido auxílio para transporte e ajuda de custo, nos termos do art. 18.

Art. 23.º O Diplomata que, em gozo de férias ordinárias, vier ao Brasil, terá como auxílio para seu transporte e de sua família a quantia correspondente ao preço da passagem pela rota mais direta ao Brasil, nos termos dos §§ 1.º e 2.º do artigo 18.

Art. 24.º O Diplomata removido a pedido ou que dele se ausente por motivo pessoal, embora devidamente autorizado, não terá direito a auxílio para transporte e ajuda de custo.

Art. 25.º O Diplomata que, a serviço, se deslocar da cidade onde estiver em exercício receberá auxílio para seu transporte na forma do art. 18, bem como diárias.

§ 1.º Quando designado provisoriamente para posto diverso daquele em que esteja efetivamente lotado, o Diplomata, além de diárias, receberá, também, auxílio para o seu transporte e o de sua família.

§ 2.º O Diplomata chamado a serviço à Secretaria de Estado terá direito apenas a transporte.

Art. 26.º Quando ocorrer no exterior o falecimento de qualquer dos funcionários referidos no art. 4.º, a sua família será concedida as vantagens que a ela caberem no caso de remoção para o Brasil, e mais, a quantia correspondente a sua remuneração de um mês, para as despesas de funeral e transporte do corpo.

Parágrafo único. Na hipótese de falecimento no exterior, de esposa, dependente ou servicial brasileiro dos Diplomatas referidos naquele artigo, as despesas com o transporte do corpo para o Brasil ficarão a cargo do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

CAPITULO III Da remuneração

Art. 27.º A remuneração do Diplomata é constituída pelo vencimento acordado na representação.

Art. 28.º Os vencimentos dos Diplomatas são os seguintes: Ministro de Primeira Classe - símbolo 3 C.

Ministro de Segunda Classe - símbolo 4 C.

Primeiro Secretário - nível 18. Segundo Secretário - nível 17. Terceiro Secretário - nível 15.

Art. 29.º A representação é atribuída ao Diplomata de acordo com o disposto no Decreto-Lei nº 9.202, de 28 de abril de 1946, na Lei nº 1.209, de 28 de outubro de 1950, e na Lei nº 3.917, de 14 de julho de 1961.

Art. 30.º Quando em exercício na Secretaria de Estado, o Diplomata terá uma representação correspondente a quatro quintos dos seus vencimentos para os Ministros de Primeira Classe e a dois terços para os Ministros de Segunda Classe e Secretários.

Parágrafo único. Os Diplomatas da classe inicial só terão direito a representação de que trata este artigo depois da confirmação.

Art. 31.º A representação do Diplomata lotado no exterior será aquela constante da tabela aprovada, anualmente pelo Executivo, nos termos do Decreto-Lei nº 9.202, de 28 de abril de 1946.

Parágrafo único. Os Diplomatas em exercício no exterior terão sobre a respectiva representação as seguintes percentagens:

Desse por cento se foram casados ou servirem de acordo à mãe viúva; cinco por cento por filho menor de filha solteira que viva em sua companhia ou cuja manutenção esteja a seu cargo, equiparados aqueles, para este fim, os enteados, tutelados e curatelados que não possuam recursos próprios.

Art. 32.º Na Secretaria de Estado e no exterior os Consules terão sua representação aumentada de dez por cento em relação à dos Primeiros Secretários.

Art. 33.º Quando no período de função da Encargado de Negócios, o Embaixador ou o Diplomata terá sua representação acrescida de um suplemento de que será fixado em tabela especial, revista e aprovada periodicamente por Decreto do Executivo.

Parágrafo único. A atribuição do referido suplemento será feita em todas as situações, inclusive em férias, ordinárias ou extraordinárias, ao chefe efetivo do posto.

CAPITULO IV Das férias e licenças

Seção 1.º Das férias

Art. 34.º O Diplomata gozará obrigatoriamente trinta dias consecutivos de férias por ano, de acordo com a escala organizada pelo Chefe de Estado.

§ 1.º Nenhum Diplomata poderá gozar férias ordinárias antes de um período mínimo de um ano de efetivo exercício no posto, considerado como tal também a Secretaria de Estado.

§ 2.º O Diplomata só poderá gozar férias ordinárias fora do território do país em que serve mediante prévia autorização da Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 35.º Na Secretaria de Estado e proibida a acumulação de férias, salvo imprevista necessidade de serviço e pelo máximo de dois períodos.

Parágrafo único. No exterior poderá haver acumulação de dois períodos.

Art. 36.º Por motivo de urgência ou remoção, o Diplomata em gozo de férias não será obrigado a interrompê-las.

Art. 37.º Ao entrar em férias, o Diplomata comunicará ao Chefe da Repartição o seu endereço estrangeiro.

Art. 38.º Os ministros de Primeira e Segunda Classes, depois de quatro anos consecutivos de exercício no ex-

teador, terão direito a quatro meses de férias extraordinárias, que deverão ser gozadas no Brasil.

Parágrafo único. No ano em que houverem gozado suas férias extraordinárias não terão os referidos Diplomatas direito a férias ordinárias.

Art. 39. O Diplomata renovoado para o exterior poderá gozar as férias a que tiver direito antes de deixar a Secretaria de Estado, iniciando-se depois delas a contagem do prazo a que se refere o art. 14.

Parágrafo único. O Diplomata renovoado para o exterior que, por inoperância necessária de serviço, não puder gozar suas férias antes de deixar a Secretaria de Estado, terá direito a férias acumuladas de sessenta dias, logo que satisfizer a exigência do art. 34, § 1º.

Art. 40. O Diplomata renovoado para o exterior que, para a Secretaria de Estado, poderá gozar as férias a que tiver direito antes de deixar o posto, iniciando-se depois delas a contagem do prazo referido no art. 14.

Parágrafo único. Quando não puder gozar suas férias antes de deixar o posto, renovoado para o exterior o Diplomata terá direito a férias acumuladas de sessenta dias logo que satisfizer a exigência do art. 34, § 1º.

Art. 41. As férias extraordinárias destinam-se a manter em contacto com o Brasil os Ministros da Primeira e Segunda Classes, cumprições-lhes, durante os mesmos, pôr-se em relação directa com as autoridades brasileiras e fazer as necessárias visitas e viagens para tomar conhecimento do desenvolvimento nacional.

Parágrafo único. Ao Departamento de Administração cumpre, em co-laboração com os demais órgãos da Secretaria de Estado, tomar as medidas necessárias à consecução desse objetivo.

Art. 42. Os Ministros de Primeira Classe, quando não obrigados a solicitar, durante o prazo de suas férias extraordinárias, a sua concessão, a prorrogar das mesmas, as concessões, no Brasil, para as quais sejam designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 43. Ao Diplomata em goza de férias extraordinárias será concedido um prazo máximo de trinta dias de tráfego entre o posto em que estiver lotado e a Secretaria de Estado e vice-versa.

Seção 2

Das Licenças

Art. 44. Conceder-se-á licença ao Diplomata:

- I — para tratamento de saúde;
- II — por motivo de doença em pessoa da família;
- III — para repouso de estudante;
- IV — para o serviço militar obrigatório;
- V — para o trato de interesses parlamentares;
- VI — em caráter especial.

§ 1º As licenças obedecerão ao disposto na legislação geral no que for aplicável à carreira de Diplomata.

§ 2º O Diplomata lotado no exterior, que entre no prazo de licença especial, terá sua representação reduzida de dez por cento.

CAPITULO V

Do Casamento

Art. 45. O Diplomata só poderá casar com pessoa de nacionalidade brasileira e mediante autorização do Ministro de Estado, acatando o trabalho dessa ordem, uma vez comprovada, na sua demissão.

§ 1º Excepcionalmente poderá o diplomata ser autorizado pelo Presidente da República a casar com pessoa de nacionalidade estrangeira.

§ 2º Com a obtenção de autorização, serão apresentadas atestadas e outros documentos que o Ministro de Es-

ta do selletar de funcionários competentes, com os esclarecimentos que lhe pareçam convenientes.

§ 3º O Diplomata não poderá servir no país de nacionalidade originária ou adquirida do cônjuge, salvo autorização expressa do Presidente da República.

CAPITULO VI

Da Aposentadoria

Art. 46. A aposentadoria compulsória ou por invalidez do Diplomata será regulada pela legislação geral e pelo disposto na Lei nº 3.917, percebendo aqueles que estiverem nesta situação os proventos que lhes couberem na base da respectiva remuneração na Secretaria de Estado.

§ 1º Serão aposentados compulsoriamente os Diplomatas que atingirem os seguintes limites de idade:

- Ministro de Primeira Classe: 65;
- Ministro de Segunda Classe: 62;
- Primeiro Secretário: 60;
- Segundo Secretário: 55.

§ 2º Os proventos dos Diplomatas aposentados serão reajustados sempre que houver alteração da remuneração na Secretaria de Estado.

TITULO SEXTO

Das outras funcionários lotados no Exterior

CAPITULO I

Dos Ministros para Assuntos Econômicos

Art. 47. Os cargos isolados de Ministros para Assuntos Econômicos, cujos vencimentos são de Símbolos 2 C e 4 C de acordo com o Anexo II da Lei nº 3.917, são de provimento efetivo.

Parágrafo único. Só poderão ser nomeados para cargo de Ministro para Assuntos Econômicos os que tenham dez anos de serviços públicos, dos quais cinco pelo menos prestados no país, no estado, em setores de assunto econômico.

Art. 48. Os Ministros para Assuntos Econômicos exercerão suas funções no exterior, junto às Missões Diplomáticas, cabendo-lhes servir como assessor econômico e financeiro do Chefe de posto, cumprindo as determinações deste.

Art. 49. Aos Ministros para Assuntos Econômicos, cuja gratificação de representação constare de tabelas aprovadas por Decreto, aplicam-se as disposições relativas aos Diplomatas de igual símbolo previstas no Capítulo II, Seção 4, do Título I deste Regulamento.

CAPITULO II

Das Consules Privativas

Art. 50. Os Consules Privativos, titulares de cargos isolados em número de 21, cujos vencimentos são do nível 18, serão nomeados, em caráter efetivo, pelo Presidente da República, dentre brasileiros de comprovada idoneidade, familiarizados com o meio exterior e seus cargos.

Art. 51. Aos Consules Privativos não se aplicam as disposições relativas à Carreira de Diplomata e os Privativos.

Art. 52. Aos Consules Privativos será concedida, de acordo com a lei, uma gratificação, a título de representação por serviço no exterior.

Art. 53. Os Consules Privativos, após a nomeação, deverão fazer, sem outra para o Tesouro Nacional, estágio mínimo de trinta dias em Repartição Consular que for indicada pela Secretaria de Estado.

CAPITULO III

Das Cônsules e Vice-Cônsules Honorários

Art. 54. Os Cônsules Honorários serão designados pelo Presidente da República dentre pessoas de comprovada idoneidade, de preferência brasileiras.

Art. 55. A proposta de designação de Cônsul Honorário será acompanhada de informações precisas sobre o candidato especificando-se-lhe a nacionalidade, idade, estado civil, habilitação e profissão.

Parágrafo único. A proposta será feita à Secretaria de Estado pelas autoridades a que deve ficar subordinado o Cônsul Honorário, tramitando, se for o caso, pela Missão Diplomática competente.

Art. 56. O Governo poderá aproveitar, como Cônsul Honorário, Diplomata aposentado por limite de idade.

Art. 57. Aprovada a proposta, deverá o indicado apresentar carta de habilitação de estabelecimento bancário ou de dois comerciantes de sólida posição financeira e com recomendação do tanto, a critério da Secretaria de Estado.

Parágrafo único. Ficam isentos de exigência deste artigo os Diplomatas nomeados aprovados nas funções de Cônsul Honorário.

Art. 58. Os Cônsules Honorários, após a designação, deverão fazer, sem outra para o Tesouro Nacional, estágio mínimo de 30 dias em Repartição Consular que for indicada pela Secretaria de Estado.

Parágrafo único. O prazo de estágio dos Diplomatas aposentados designados Cônsules Honorários ficará a critério da Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 59. Os Cônsules Honorários poderão ser dispensados em qualquer tempo, a juízo exclusivo do Governo, sem que tenham direito algum a indenização.

Art. 60. Os Cônsules Honorários deverão pagar à autoridade a que estiverem subordinados, com a necessária antecedência, designação de seus substitutos regulamentares, Vice-Cônsules Honorários.

Parágrafo único. A designação do Vice-Cônsul Honorário far-se-á por Portaria do Ministro de Estado, relativas à nomeação dos Cônsules Honorários.

Art. 61. No que se refere às vantagens concedidas aos Cônsules Honorários e aos seus substitutos eventuais, os Vice-Cônsules Honorários, aplicar-se-á o disposto no art. 32 do Decreto nº 23.778, de 30 de setembro de 1957.

CAPITULO IV

Das Oficinas de Chancelaria

Art. 62. Os Oficinas de Chancelaria têm como atribuição principal a de assegurar a continuidade dos serviços administrativos nas chancelarias das Missões Diplomáticas e Repartições Consulares.

Art. 63. A carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria é constituída de uma série de duas classes, de níveis II e III, com 100 cargos cada uma.

Art. 64. Os Oficinas de Chancelaria exercerão suas funções no exterior e terão os vencimentos constantes do Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917, acrescidas de gratificação de representação fixada em tabela aprovada por Decreto do Executivo.

§ 1º Excepcionalmente e no interesse da Administração, poderão os Oficinas de Chancelaria servir na Secretaria de Estado ou ser enviados de um posto para outro no exterior.

§ 2º Os Oficinas de Chancelaria receberão ajuda de custo e auxílio para transporte, bem como diárias de acordo com tabelas aprovadas por Decreto do Executivo.

§ 3º Os Oficinas de Chancelaria poderão ser removidos, a pedido ou por permissão, sem ônus para o Tr-

souro Nacional, sempre que atendido o interesse da Administração.

§ 4º Depois do seis anos de serviço consecutivo no exterior, os Oficinas de Chancelaria poderão servir dois anos na Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 65. O ingresso na carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria far-se-á sempre na classe inicial, mediante concurso de provas.

Art. 66. No concurso a que se refere o art. 65 só poderão inscrever-se brasileiros que tenham no mínimo 21 e no máximo 35 anos de idade.

Art. 67. Não locatá a promoção, férias, licenças, regime disciplinar, aposentadoria e demais direitos, vantagens e vantagens, aplicar-se-ão aos Oficinas de Chancelaria as disposições da lei geral e sempre que pertinentes, as deste Regulamento.

CAPITULO V

Do servidor administrativo na Secretaria de Estado em função no exterior

Art. 68. O Ministério das Relações Exteriores poderá designar servidores administrativos, que ocupem mais de 3 anos de efetivo exercício na Secretaria de Estado, para exercer suas funções nas Missões Diplomáticas ou Repartições Consulares.

§ 1º O servidor administrativo designado para o exterior na forma deste artigo receberá ajuda de custo e auxílio para transporte, bem como diárias, e perceberá os vencimentos do cargo ou função que ocupar na Secretaria de Estado e gratificação constante da tabela de representação, aprovada anteriormente por decreto do Executivo.

§ 2º Na designação de um trabalhador este artigo observar-se-á o critério de rotatividade, não devendo o estágio no exterior ser inferior a dois ou superior a quatro anos.

CAPITULO VI

Do Auxiliar Local

Art. 69. Os Chefes das Missões Diplomáticas e Repartições Consulares poderão admitir, a título precário, pessoas que tenham pelo menos dois anos de residência no país, como auxiliares locais, demissíveis "ad nutum", e para os fim, serão anualmente distribuídos em todas as Missões Diplomáticas e Repartições Consulares.

§ 1º A admissão dos Auxiliares Locais deverá ser confirmada pela Secretaria de Estado.

§ 2º Quando em condições excepcionais e no estrito interesse do serviço poderá ser dispensada a exigência de residência de que trata este artigo.

TITULO TERCEIRO

CAPITULO UNICO

Do Funcionário Administrativo em geral

Art. 70. O Quadro de Pessoal Administrativo do Ministério das Relações Exteriores tem a constituição estabelecida no Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917.

Art. 71. A estes servidores aplicar-se-á as disposições do Estatuto dos Funcionários Civis da União e sua complementares, relativas a promoção e vacância, direitos, diferenças, vantagens e regime disciplinar, subsidiariamente, as normas especiais estabelecidas neste Regulamento.

Art. 72. Os Assistentes-Consulares e Oficinas de Administração terão acesso à classe inicial de Técnico de Administração.

Art. 73. Os Escrividores e Digitadores terão acesso à classe inicial de Oficial de Administração.

Art. 74. Os Escrividores-Digitadores terão acesso à classe inicial de Escrividor ou de Digitador, de acordo com o Regulamento de

Art. 75 — Os Auxiliares de Bibliotecário terão acesso à classe inicial de Bibliotecário.

Art. 76 — Os Arquivistas terão acesso à classe inicial de Documentarista ou de Oficial de Administração.

Art. 77 — Os Serventes terão acesso à classe de Porteiro.

Art. 78 — Os Pedreiros, Estradeiros, Encanadores, Impressores, Carpinteiros, Eletricistas-Instaladores, Pintores, Estofadores, Bombeiros-Hidráulicos, Mecânicos do Aparlhado e Instrumentos, Mecânicos dos Motores a combustão, Mecânicos de Máquinas, Mecânicos Operadores e Funileiros poderão ter acesso à classe de Mestre, nos termos da legislação.

Art. 79 — Aos funcionários administrativos e aos dos serviços de conservação e limpeza do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, integrantes do Quadro de Pessoal constante do Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917, e a seus dependentes, será proporcionada efetiva assistência médica, dentária, hospitalar e social, de maneira a assegurar-lhes:

- I — Assistência médico-dominilar aos funcionários e suas famílias;
- II — socorro médico de urgência, em permanente funcionamento na Secretaria de Estado;
- III — exame de Laboratório;
- IV — fornecimento de medicamentos;
- V — hospitalização imediata, nos casos de urgência, nos funcionários e suas famílias;
- VI — assistência pré-natal às funcionárias e espaldas dos funcionários;
- VII — serviço de creche, de escola-maternidade e jardim de infância, para os filhos dos funcionários.

TÍTULO QUARTO

Disposições Transitórias

Art. 80 — Os servidores do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, de cuja carreira, poderão optar, dentro do prazo de noventa dias, contados a partir de julho de 1961, para o cargo de Oficial de Chancelaria, habilitados na série de classes de Oficial de Chancelaria, satisfizes as seguintes exigências:

- a) gozar de boa saúde, provada mediante inspeção médica;
- b) incidência em seus assentamentos de punição em processo administrativo ou de nota desabonadora do conceito funcional;
- c) estar no mínimo dois (2) anos de efetivo exercício no serviço público;
- d) conhecimento de idioma espanhol, inglês ou francês;
- e) bom conceito funcional, atestado pelo Chefe imediato.

§ 1.º — Os servidores de outras repartições federais regulamentadas a disposição do Ministério das Relações Exteriores, reabilitados até 31 de dezembro de 1960, poderão também optar na forma deste artigo.

§ 2.º — Sempre poderão ser providos por opção 2/3 dos cargos de cada classe da carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria, dando-se preferência, em igualdade de condições, aos servidores do Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 81 — O exercício da opção a que se refere o artigo anterior será regulado por Instruções baixadas pelo Ministro de Estado, cabendo o processamento dos atos administrativos necessários e o julgamento do mérito dos candidatos à Comissão de Promoções criada no regulamento de promoções.

Art. 82 — A Secretaria de Estado, atendendo às prementes necessidades e exigências do serviço exterior, providenciara, em caráter interino, o provimento, até o máximo de 80 cargos da carreira de Oficial de Chancelaria, dentro do não compreendido na opção prevista no artigo 45 e seu parágrafo 3.º da Lei nº 3.917.

Parágrafo único — O Ministro de Estado poderá, nas medidas necessárias

para a abertura imediata do concurso de provas para o preenchimento do total das vagas criadas na referida carreira.

Art. 83 — Os atuais ocupantes dos cargos de Criptógrafo do Quadro de Pessoal — Parte Permanente — do Ministério das Relações Exteriores serão enquadrados na série de classes de Criptógrafo, criada pela Lei número 3.917.

§ 1.º — Os oito cargos de nível 18 serão ocupados pelos oito primeiros colocados na lista de antiguidade da classe final da série de classes de Criptógrafo.

§ 2.º — Os cargos de nível 18 na nova série de classes de Criptógrafo serão ocupados, obedecida a ordem de antiguidade, pelos restantes ocupantes da atual série de classes de Criptógrafo.

§ 3.º — Serão readaptados, nos cargos de nível 14 da série de classes de Criptógrafo, os funcionários que, embora integrantes de outras séries de classes, desempenhem funções de Criptógrafo e tenham mais de dois anos de serviço no Ministério das Relações Exteriores.

Art. 84 — Os servidores do Ministério das Relações Exteriores ocupantes das funções de Taquígrafo ou já habilitados em concurso ou prova para a referida função, poderão optar, dentro do prazo de 90 dias, pelo enquadramento na classe de Taquígrafo, denominada criada pela Lei número 3.917.

§ 1.º — Serão aprovadas, em rigorosa ordem de antiguidade no Ministério das Relações Exteriores, os servidores do mesmo que atendam à exigência deste artigo, bem como aqueles, que já desempenhem funções de Taquígrafo ou possuam o diploma correspondente.

§ 2.º — Em caso de empate no tempo de serviço no Ministério das Relações Exteriores, terá preferência, sucessivamente, o servidor de maior tempo de serviço público, o de maior prole, o casado e o de maior idade.

Art. 85 — Os cargos de Porteiro, criados pela Lei nº 3.917, serão preenchidos mediante aproveitamento dos ocupantes dos cargos da classe de Servente do Ministério das Relações Exteriores que exerçam funções de Condutor há mais de 2 anos.

Parágrafo único — A Divisão do Pessoal do Ministério das Relações Exteriores relacionará, em ordem de antiguidade no Ministério, para preenchimento imediato dos cargos, os Serventes que preencham as exigências deste artigo.

Art. 86 — Os contratos dos Atmãs Auxiliares locais das Missões Diplomáticas e Repartições Consulares ad poderão ser renúciados mediante autorização da Secretaria de Estado.

Art. 87 — O Ministério das Relações Exteriores preparará, dentro de seis meses, anteprojeto de lei a ser enviado ao Congresso Nacional, pelo qual seja proposta a adaptação, a novas necessidades do serviço, do Quadro de Pessoal Administrativo e dos serviços de conservação e limpeza, constante do Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917.

Art. 88 — O Ministério das Relações Exteriores adotará as medidas necessárias para que, dentro de seis meses, seja adaptado o Serviço Médico da Secretaria de Estado para o atendimento de acordo com o disposto no artigo 78 deste regulamento, dos seus funcionários e dos dependentes destes.

Art. 89 — Os servidores temporários do Ministério das Relações Exteriores serão aprovados, segundo suas habilitações, em caráter interino, nos cargos criados pelo Anexo I da Lei nº 3.917, até que sejam providos de acordo com a legislação geral.

Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961.
— José Tiago Dantas

DECRETO Nº 3 — DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

Aprava o Regulamento de Promoções da Carreira de Diplomata.

O Presidente do Conselho de Ministros, usando da atribuição que lhe confere o Artigo 18, IV, III, do Ato Adicional e de conformidade com o Artigo 37 da Lei nº 3.917, de 14 de julho de 1961, decreta:

Artigo 1.º Fica aprovado o Regulamento de Promoções da Carreira de Diplomata, que com este baixa, assinado pelo Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores.

Artigo 2.º Este decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário.

Brasília, em 21 de setembro de 1961, 140.º da Independência e 73.º da República.

TACRENO NEVES
José Tiago Dantas

REGULAMENTO DE PROMOÇÕES DA CARREIRA DE DIPLOMATA

CAPÍTULO I

Princípios Fundamentais

Art. 1.º O presente Regulamento de Promoções estabelece os princípios, as condições e os requisitos relativos ao acesso dos funcionários da Carreira de Diplomata, de conformidade com o artigo 27 e demais disposições pertinentes da Lei nº 3.917, de 14 de julho de 1961, e de acordo com a legislação geral sobre a matéria.

Art. 2.º A promoção aos diferentes cargos da Carreira de Diplomata visa à seleção de valores profissionais, morais e intelectuais para o desempenho de funções de chefia e direção e de colaboração; as necessidades da organização diplomática e consular e a ascensão gradual, sucessiva, regular e equilibrada às classes da hierarquia funcional da referida carreira.

Art. 3.º A Carreira de Diplomata do Quadro de Pessoal — Parte Permanente — do Ministério das Relações Exteriores compõe-se de 522 vagas, distribuídas por cinco classes hierárquicas, a saber:

Terceros Secretários	168
Segundos Secretários	150
Primeiros Secretários	140
Ministros de Segunda Classe	82
Ministros de Primeira Classe	82

CAPÍTULO II

Normas Gerais

Art. 4.º Só pode ser promovido o Diplomata que tenha o interstício de 3 anos de efetivo exercício na classe, reduzindo-se este para 2 anos quando não houver diplomata que conte aquele tempo.

§ 1.º O interstício é apurado de acordo com as normas que regulam a contagem de serviço para efeito de antiguidade na classe.

§ 2.º A apuração do tempo de serviço para efeito de promoção, é expressa em dias.

Art. 5.º A promoção ao Segundo Secretário obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de uma vaga por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

Art. 6.º A promoção ao Primeiro Secretário obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de duas vagas por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

Art. 7.º A promoção a Ministro de Segunda Classe obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de três vagas por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

Art. 8.º A promoção a Ministro de Primeira Classe obedece aos critérios de merecimento e antiguidade, na proporção de quatro vagas por merecimento e uma por antiguidade.

CAPÍTULO III

Da Promoção por Antiguidade. Lista de Antiguidade

Art. 9.º A promoção por antiguidade cabe ao Diplomata que tenha maior tempo de efetivo exercício na classe à data da vaga originária.

Parágrafo único. Quando o Diplomata de maior tempo de exercício na classe não preenche todos os requisitos para a promoção, esta recai no que se lhe seguir na Lista de Antiguidade, desde que sejam satisfeitas as condições legais.

Art. 10.º A antiguidade é determinada pelo tempo líquido de efetivo exercício do Diplomata na classe a que pertence:

- I — A partir da data em que o Diplomata entre em exercício do cargo, nos casos de nomeação, readmissão, reversão;
- II — A partir da vigência do decreto respectivo, no caso de promoção;
- III — A partir da data em que o Diplomata entre em exercício do cargo, nos casos de nomeação, readmissão, reversão;
- IV — A partir da vigência do decreto respectivo, no caso de promoção;
- Art. 11.º Na apuração do tempo líquido de efetivo exercício, para a determinação da antiguidade de classe, não são computadas as faltas decorrentes do afastamento por motivo de:
 - a) férias;
 - b) casamento;
 - c) luto;
 - d) exercício de outro cargo federal de provimento por comissão;
 - e) convocação para serviço militar;
 - f) furl e outros serviços obrigatórios por lei;
 - g) exercício de função ou cargo de governo ou administração, em qualquer parte do território nacional, por nomeação do Presidente da República;
 - h) desempenho de função legislativa no União, dos Estados, do Distrito Federal e dos Municípios;
 - i) licença especial;
 - j) licença à gestante, no acidente ou em serviço ou afastado de função profissional, na forma dos artigos 105 e 107 da Lei nº 1.711, de 28 de outubro de 1959;
 - k) missão ou estudo no estrangeiro, quando o afastamento haja sido autorizado pelo Presidente da República;
 - l) exercício, em comissão, de cargos de chefia nos serviços dos Estados, Distrito Federal, Territórios ou Municípios;
 - m) trânsito para entrar em exercício no país ou para reassumir;
 - n) doença comprovada em inspeção médica, nos termos do artigo 132, da Lei nº 1.711, de 28 de outubro de 1959;
 - o) expressa determinação legal, nos demais casos.
- Art. 12.º Quando ocorre empate na reclassificação por antiguidade a prioridade cabe sucessivamente:
 - a) ao Diplomata que tiver mais tempo de serviço na carreira;
 - b) ao mais antigo no Ministério das Relações Exteriores;
 - c) ao de maior antiguidade no serviço público federal, em cargo ou em função de extranumerário;
 - d) e, por fim, ao Diplomata com prole, no casado e do mais idoso, observada esta ordem.
- Art. 13.º Como tempo de serviço público federal é computado e exercido em quaisquer cargos ou funções de administração, inclusive militar.
- Art. 14.º Não se conta o tempo de serviço concorrente ou simultaneamente prestado, em dois ou mais cargos ou funções, da União, Estados, Distrito Federal, Municípios, Territórios, Autarquias ou sociedades de economia mista.
- Art. 15.º Na classe Inicial, o desempate é feito, em primeiro lugar, pelo critério da classificação final no Concurso de Preparação à Carreira de Diplomata ou no concurso de provas para a mesma.
- Art. 16.º A Divisão do Pessoal deve manter rigorosamente em "ata" o assentamento individual do Diplomata e publicar, trimestralmente, uma relação, denominada Lista de Antiguidade, com o registro exato do tempo líquido de serviço de cada um, apu-

rado na classe, na carreira, no Ministério e no serviço público.

Parágrafo único. A Lista de Antiquidade deve incluir, igualmente, o tempo de serviço prestado pelo Diplomata no exterior e na Secretaria do Estado.

Art. 177. As reclamações, quando relativas à errata na apuração do tempo de serviço, são recebidas pela Divisão do Pessoal, cabendo recurso à Comissão de Promoções.

Parágrafo único. O direito de reclamação contra a apuração de tempo de serviço prescreve, no Brasil, quinze dias após a publicação da Lista de Antiquidade e, no exterior, sessenta dias após o seu recebimento no posto.

Art. 18. É considerada promotiva, para todos os efeitos, o Diplomata que faltear sem que tenha sido decretada a promoção que lhe cabe por antiguidade.

CAPÍTULO IV

De Promoção por Merecimento. Quadros de Acesso

Art. 19. A promoção por merecimento recai no Diplomata escolhido pelo Presidente da República, dentre os incluídos nos Quadros de Acesso que a Comissão de Promoções organizar anualmente para cada classe.

Parágrafo único. Nos Quadros de Acesso os nomes incluídos são relacionados por ordem de antiguidade.

Art. 20. São requisitos indispensáveis para inclusão no Quadro de Acesso, além da exigência constante do Artigo 4º:

I — De Ministro de Segunda Classe a Ministro de Primeira Classe:

a) contar pelo menos 20 anos de serviço na carreira, dos quais 10 prestados no exterior;

b) haver concluído o Curso de Avulsos Estudos do Instituto Rio Branco decorridos 5 anos da instalação do respectivo curso;

II — De IV Secretário a Ministro de Segunda Classe: contar pelo menos 15 anos de serviço na carreira, a metade dos quais prestada no exterior.

Art. 21. Dar-se-á preferência absoluta para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso:

I — Para a promoção a Ministro de Primeira Classe, ao Diplomata que haja atingido a primeira metade da Lista de Antiguidade da respectiva classe;

II — Para a promoção a Ministro de Segunda Classe, ao Diplomata que haja atingido o primeiro quarto da Lista de Antiguidade da respectiva classe;

III — Para a promoção a Primeiro Secretário, ao Diplomata que haja atingido o primeiro quarto da Lista de Antiguidade da respectiva classe;

IV — Para a promoção a Segundo Secretário, ao Diplomata que haja atingido o primeiro quinto da Lista de Antiguidade da respectiva classe.

Art. 22. Os Quadros de Acesso constarão de número igual a 50% dos Diplomatas que satisfizerem os critérios preferenciais estabelecidos no Artigo 21 deste Regulamento.

Art. 23 — Os remanescentes dos Quadros de Acesso do ano anterior têm preferência para a inclusão nos novos Quadros.

Art. 24. O Diplomata pode interpor recurso ao Ministro de Estado contra a não inclusão ou exclusão de seu nome do Quadro de Acesso.

Parágrafo único. O direito ao recurso a que se refere este artigo prescreve, no Brasil quinze dias após a publicação do Quadro de Acesso e, no exterior, sessenta dias após o seu recebimento no posto.

CAPÍTULO V

Da Comissão de Promoções

Art. 25. A Comissão de Promoções tem por finalidade auxiliar o Ministro de Estado na atribuição do merecimento dos Diplomatas e resolver recursos, sobre a apuração do tempo de serviço.

Art. 26. A Comissão de Promoção, diretamente subordinada ao Ministro de Estado, é constituída de 13 (treze) membros efetivos, Ministros de Primeira ou de Segunda Classe, dos quais 10 (dez) membros natos e 3 (três) designados.

Art. 27. São membros natos da Comissão de Promoções o Secretário-Geral de Promoções e Secretários-Adjuntos, o Chefe do Departamento de Administração, o Chefe do Departamento Cultural e de Informações, o Chefe de Imigração e o Chefe do Departamento de Assuntos Jurídicos.

Art. 28. São membros da Comissão de Promoções 3 (três) Ministros de Primeira ou Segunda Classe, designados pelo Ministro de Estado para o período de 1 (um) ano.

Art. 29. O Ministro de Estado designará, ainda anualmente, 3 (três) membros suplentes, escolhidos dentre os membros de Segunda Classe, para substituí-los, por convocação do Presidente da Comissão, os membros efetivos de mesma nos seus impedimentos.

Art. 30. Nas promoções a Ministro de Primeira Classe não votarão os Ministros de Segunda Classe que fazem parte da Comissão.

Art. 31. Nos impedimentos do Secretário-Geral de Promoções, a Comissão de Promoções será presidida pelo membro do maior hierarquial.

Art. 32. A Comissão de Promoção adotará as suas decisões por maioria absoluta, salvo ao Presidente o voto de qualidade.

Art. 33. Compete essencialmente à Comissão de Promoções:

a) organizar e submeter à aprovação do Ministro de Estado, no mês de dezembro, os Quadros de Acesso a vigorarem no ano seguinte;

b) fiscalizar o cumprimento dos preceitos legais e regulamentares relativos às promoções e propor ao Ministro de Estado as providências parafinancas;

c) informar o Ministro de Estado sobre questões concernentes às promoções;

d) fixar condições para a aferição do merecimento e determinar as normas a serem observadas na constituição dos Quadros de Acesso, respeitadas as disposições do presente Regulamento.

Art. 34. Fica criada, sob o patrocínio da Comissão de Promoções, uma Secretaria, dividida pelo chefe da Divisão do Pessoal, a qual incumbe proporcionar à Comissão os elementos administrativos necessários ao perfeito desenvolvimento dos seus trabalhos.

Art. 35. Os trabalhos da Comissão de Promoções e de sua Secretaria são, em princípio, de natureza sigilosa.

CAPÍTULO VI

Do Processamento das Promoções

Art. 36. As vagas na Carreira do Diplomata são providas ao fim do trimestre em que se verificam.

Art. 37. Verifica-se a vaga no dia:

a) do falecimento do ocupante do cargo;

b) da publicação do Decreto que promover, apresentar, exonerar ou demitir o ocupante do cargo;

c) da posse, na caso de nomeação para outro cargo;

d) da vigência da Lei que criar o cargo;

e) da declaração oficial do desparecimento do Diplomata em naufrágio, desastre ou acidente.

Art. 38. Quando não decretada no prazo legal, a promoção produz efeitos a partir do último dia do trimestre em que ocorreu a vaga.

Art. 39. O interstício e a colocação do Diplomata na Lista de Antiguidade são apurados na data da abertura da vaga.

Art. 40. A Divisão do Pessoal deve manter minuciosamente em dia o registro das vagas, com indicação do

critério a que obedecerá o seu provimento.

Art. 41. A promoção é efetuada mediante decreto individual ou coletivo.

Parágrafo único. Para o processamento da promoção coletiva a Divisão do Pessoal deve observar as seguintes normas:

a) a parte referente à promoção por merecimento, à qual se anexam os respectivos Quadros de Acesso, deve ficar em branco com espaço suficiente para a inscrição dos nomes dos Diplomatas sobre os quais recai a promoção;

b) a parte relativa à promoção por merecimento, à qual se anexam os respectivos Quadros de Acesso, deve ficar em branco com espaço suficiente para a inscrição dos nomes dos Diplomatas sobre os quais recai a promoção;

Art. 42. Publicado o Decreto coletivo, a Divisão do Pessoal, além das outras providências que couberem, deve apurar o último Decreto de provimento do Diplomata na carreira, para efeito de compará-lo a que a mesma obedeceu e a data da vigência, caso a promoção não tenha sido decretada no prazo legal.

CAPÍTULO VII

Disposições Transitórias

Art. 43. As promoções para o provimento das vagas existentes e ocorridas antes da instalação da Comissão de Promoções a que se refere o Artigo 4º serão efetuadas de acordo com as normas deste Regulamento, zilhadas, no que for pertinente, pelas presentes disposições transitórias.

Art. 44. Para a elaboração dos Quadros de Acesso, visando ao provimento das vagas existentes e ocorridas antes da instalação da Comissão de Promoções a que se refere o Artigo 4º deste Regulamento, fica constituída uma Comissão de Promoções ad-hoc presidida pelo Secretário-Geral, a qual terá a seguinte composição:

1º — o Ministro de Estado, ocupando a chefia dos Departamentos em funcionamento na Secretaria de Estado, após a aplicação da nova estrutura estabelecida pela Lei nº 3.917 e mais de quatro membros escolhidos dentre os Ministros de Primeira ou Segunda Classe e designados pelo Ministro de Estado.

Art. 45. O Quadro de Acesso para promoção a Ministro de Primeira Classe será composto, em ordem de antiguidade, pelos Ministros de Segunda Classe que tenham três anos ou mais de interstício e preenchidos os demais requisitos legais.

Parágrafo único. O interstício a que se refere este artigo será apurado até a data da publicação do decreto que aprova este Regulamento.

Art. 46. Para as promoções a Ministro de Segunda Classe, Primeiro Secretário e Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 47. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário e Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 48. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 49. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 50. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 51. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 52. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 53. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 54. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 55. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 56. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 57. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 58. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 59. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 60. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 61. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 62. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 63. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 64. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 65. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 66. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 67. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 68. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 69. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 70. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 71. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 72. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 73. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 74. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 75. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 76. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 77. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 78. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 79. Para as promoções a Primeiro Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 80. Para as promoções a Segundo Secretário a Comissão ad-hoc estabelecerá os critérios para inclusão nos Quadros de Acesso, observados os requisitos legais.

Art. 81. Este Decreto entrará em vigor na data de sua publicação, revogadas as disposições em contrário.

Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961, 148º da Independência e 73ª da República.

TANCRESSO NEVES

San Tiago Dantas.

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tudo em seus impedimentos e presidir o Comitê Executivo da Comissão. Art. 5.º A Comissão criará um Comitê Executivo integrado pelo seu vice-Presidente, um Secretário-Executivo e mais três pessoas de reconhecida capacidade técnica, que terá por finalidade executar os trabalhos determinados pela Comissão.

DECRETO DE 15 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

Publicado no Diário Oficial de 14 de setembro de 1961.

Retificação
Página 8.345 — 1.ª coluna: Onde se lê: Designar O Capitão-de-Mar-e-Guerra Antônio Rubim Pinho para — Leia-se: Designar O Capitão-de-Mar-e-Guerra Antônio Rubim de F. Pinho para ...

CONSELHO DE SEGURANÇA NACIONAL

DECRETOS DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

O Presidente da República resolve:
DESIGNAR

O Capitão-de-Fragata (FN) Yves Muniz Cajaty Gonçalves para exercer funções na Secretaria Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
Angelo Nolascio

O Presidente da República resolve:
DESIGNAR

O Tenente-Coronel da Arma de Artilharia Luadyr João Junqueira de Azevedo para exercer funções na Secretaria Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:
DESIGNAR

O Major Intendente Cláudio de Lima Neves Filho para exercer funções na Secretaria Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:
DESIGNAR

O Major da Arma de Infantaria Yvémis Munk para exercer funções na Secretaria Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:
DESIGNAR

O Major da Arma de Cavalaria Manoel Ribeiro Sampaio para exercer funções na Secretaria Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:
DESIGNAR

O Major da Arma de Cavalaria Heitor Dornelles de Mello para exercer funções na Secretaria Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve:
DESIGNAR

O Capitão da Arma de Cavalaria Marcelo Geraldo Barbosa Spada para exercer funções na Secretaria Geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

DECRETO DE 20 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

Publicado no Diário Oficial da mesma data.

Retificação
Página 8.425 — 3.ª coluna: Onde se lê: Designar O Coronel da Arma de Cavalaria Mécio de Castro Neves para ... — Leia-se: Designar O Coronel da Arma de Cavalaria Almirão de Castro Neves para ...

MINISTÉRIO DA GUERRA

DECRETO DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

O Presidente da República resolve:
CONSIDERAR EXONERADO

O 2.º Tenente Reformado Newton Rego, an posto de 1.º Tenente, em 15 de dezembro de 1954, de acordo com o artigo 33 parágrafo 3.º, combinado com o artigo 39 letra d, da Lei n.º 2.370, de 8 de setembro de 1954, com direitos aos vencimentos e vantagens integrais não mais pécua, a partir da data da promoção, de conformidade com o artigo 308 da Lei n.º 1.316, de 2 de janeiro de 1961, observados os artigos 231 dessa mesma Lei e 7.º da Lei n.º 2.283, de 9 de agosto de 1954.

Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

DECRETOS DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 1961

O Presidente da República resolve
EXONERAR

O General de Exército João de Segadas Vianna do cargo de Chefe do Departamento de Provisão Geral.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves

O Presidente da República resolve
EXONERAR

O General de Exército Nelson de Mello dos cargos de Chefe da Delegação Brasileira e Presidente da Co-

missão Militar Mista Brasil-Estados Unidos.
Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves

O Presidente da República resolve
MANDAR REVERTER

De acordo com o artigo 84 do Decreto-Lei n.º 9.698, de 2 de setembro de 1946.

Do serviço ativo do Exército, a contar de 19 de setembro de 1961, o Coronel da Arma de Infantaria — Hugo de Faria.

Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve
MANDAR REVERTER

Do serviço ativo do Exército, de acordo com o artigo 84 do Decreto-Lei número 9.698 de 2 de setembro de 1946, o General de Exército Nelson de Mello, visto haver cessado o motivo por que se achava agregado.

Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve
MANDAR REVERTER

Do serviço ativo do Exército, de acordo com o artigo 84 do Decreto-Lei número 9.698, de 2 de setembro de 1946, o General de Exército Nelson de Mello, visto haver cessado os motivos de suas agregações.

Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve
MANDAR REVERTER

Do respectivo Quadro, de acordo com a letra "a" do artigo 86 do Decreto-Lei número 9.698 de 2 de setembro de 1946, o General de Exército Nestor Souto da Oliveira.

Brasil, em 21 de setembro de 1961; 149.ª da Independência e 73.ª da República.

João Goulart
Tancredo Neves
João de Segadas Vianna

O Presidente da República resolve
MANDAR REVERTER

Do respectivo Quadro, de acordo com a letra "a" do artigo 86 do Decreto-Lei número 9.698 de 2 de se-

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

NOV 29 1961

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FROM : Amcogen Recife 115

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. *File no action* November 28, 1961

REF : D-92 of November 3, 1961 *ARA EST/13* *W. Wilson* *11-61* *aid*

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SUBJECT: SUDENE'S CELSO FURTADO CONSIDERING RESIGNATION

Dr. Celso Furtado today reiterated to a consular official his decision to resign as the Superintendent of SUDENE if his Plano Diretor (master plan) is not approved by the Brazilian Congress this calendar year. He considers December 15 tentatively to be the deadline for legislative action. If the bill is still pending without action on December 4, Furtado plans to fly to Brasilia to launch a last all-out effort to secure its approval. This will include forceful conversations with the President, the Premier, other key political figures, and the press.

In recent discussions with such persons as Ambassador Merwin Bohan now in this area heading a special study team and Minister Leonard J. Saccio of the Embassy, Furtado had indicated that he was considering resignation if the Plano Diretor is not approved soon. As 1962 is an election year, he believes that the plan will have very little chance of approval unless action is taken promptly. Until today, he seemed to be somewhat optimistic that the plan might be passed during the current session of the congress with only minor difficulties. Both President Goulart and Prime Minister Neves had assured him of their full support. Today, however, he expressed serious concern over the possibilities that the bill may have, and a determination that he would have to launch a "maximum effort" on all fronts to win the battle.

The Plano Diretor has been warmly backed by three Presidents but for two years has been bottled up effectively in the legislative mill by anti-SUDENE and anti-Furtado elements. Most of the opposition emanates from northeastern politicians who dislike SUDENE and/or Furtado for a variety of political, economic, and personal reasons. Recently, a vicious campaign has been launched to assassinate the characters both of SUDENE and Furtado. Rumors have circulated widely condemning Furtado as a communist, a homosexual, a wife beater, mother hater, and dog kicker. At the same time, the press has carried sensational headlines and stories implying deep dark plots by SUDENE. Most of this campaign probably stems from the vested sugar and related interests in the northeast. It was stepped up just after Furtado

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NOV 27 1961

ACTION ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE OF ACTION	

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Page 2 of

Encl. No.

Disp. No. 115

From Recife

happened to issue a statement on the need for land reform (see D-92).

One positive note was sounded privately over the week-end by Governor Paraisifal Barroso of Ceara. He indicated that he would be willing to support SUDENE as the primary regional development instrumentality, and that, while he did not know how much weight it might carry, he would try to persuade other governors to adopt his view. A meeting of the Deliberative Council of SUDENE with the presence of northeast governors or their representatives is scheduled at Recife on December 6, 1961.

Dr. Furtado said today that if he does resign, he will sympathize greatly with any possible successor - who will have no effective plan to implement in an election year when the people already are tired of hearing promises with no action.

Comment: The Consulate General considers that the resignation of Furtado would be an unfortunate development inimical to the general interests of the United States and of Brazil in this area at this time. Whatever else Furtado may be accused of being (and no credence is placed upon any of the current vicious rumors), there is believed to be no doubt of his dedication, his capability, his sincerity in wanting to do a necessary job of assisting a bloodless revolution, and his perception of the need to develop a frontier-type of economic and population opportunity. However, his enemies are numerous and powerful, and may succeed virtually in forcing his resignation through legislative non-approval of the bill that is needed for action.

Albert A. Rabida

Albert A. Rabida

American Consul

cc: Amemb Rio de Janeiro (2)

Confidential

JRC

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32

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

PERMANENT RECORD COPY

55

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Action

Control: 14413

Rec'd: DEC 23, 1961

4:09 PM

TRSY

FROM: Rio De Janeiro

Info

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1492, December 22, 7 p.m.

ARA

E

AID

TNR

CIA

NSA

RMR

PASS TREASURY AND AID

Reference conversations Internal Revenue Commissioner Caplin with Ambassador and Financial Attache, Kor, in October, have discussed with Finance Minister Moreira Salles and Alfonso Almiro, Director General Finance Ministry, possibility enroll Ministry employees in training courses given new agents US Internal Revenue Service.

Finance Ministry highly interested. Almiro believes most useful would be send three persons who would, if possible concentrate respectively in fields income tax, indirect taxation and customs (thus involving Bureau customs). If this can be arranged, would select trainees and send them to US at earliest opportunity.

Please send your reaction and information on type training available, duration training, when courses could begin and approximate costs for further discussion with Finance Ministry. On costs we believe Almiro would have preferred some cost support such as through AID, but Moreira Salles states Ministry does not need assistance in meeting necessary expenses.

Request consideration coordination this program in view USOM now assisting Finance Ministry in related areas; whether willingness GOB pay out-of-pocket expenses, which we welcome only distinguishing factor from usual handling this type activity.

②

GORDON

SGC

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R:
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL:	DATE OF ACTION:	

FILE - DGT

Rio 1492

102.11/12-22-61 XR 732.13

CLASSIFIED

1233

ATR POUCH UNCLASSIFIED
 HANDLING INDICATOR
 FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

For Department Use Only
 732.13/11-3061
 DEC 01 1961
 RA 832.20

FROM : AmConGen, RECIFE. 117 No. 932-734
 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. November 30, 1961 DATE
 REF : None.

AC T I O N	INFO	D E P	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IO	IC
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REC'D	12/8		10	10		7					7	3			
			AIR	ARMY	CIA	NAVY	GSD	OCB	USIA	USAID	AMR	AMC	AMN	AMS	AMU
			4	11	4	5			10	4					

SUBJECT: REMARKS OF VISITING FEDERAL MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

In an interview before the television cameras of Recife channel 2 on the evening of November 28, Federal Minister of Communications and Public Works Virgilio Tavora, made several interesting remarks. In discussing SUDENE and the possibility of declaring a state of emergency in the Northeast, the Minister stated: "It is my honor to have been, during the first days of the present government, the voice which was raised in the Council of Ministers in favor of the continued directorship of Gelse Furtado at SUDENE. This was not because of the friendship I feel for him. It was in recognition of the work he has done for the Northeast, principally the elaboration of the 'master plan', which may very well be a plan for national salvation."

Going on to the projected overhaul of Recife's port facilities (now inadequate even for present needs and in need of renovation), the Minister declared that new port facilities were especially important in view of the possible existence of huge coal deposits in the western part of the State of Pernambuco. This is the first time the possibility of such deposits has been mentioned.

Albert A. Rabida
 Albert A. Rabida
 American Consul
 FILED
 Dec 21 1 34 PM '61

cc: Amembassy, Rio de Janeiro.

WBSmith/dvs UNCLASSIFIED

FORM 5-51 FS-439 GPO 912586 For Department Use Only - To be Filled In on Yellow Original ONLY

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NAME OF OFFICER			
OFFICE SYMBOL			

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

For Departmental Use Only
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 KR-732-13
 432.004

FROM : Embassy, Rio de Janeiro
 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

965
 January 15, 1962
 JAN 23 1962

REF : CERP D-13

1-2 5/8-C-1 AFA-7

5-5 For Dept. Use Only	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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REC'D																				

SUBJECT: Trade - Creation of New Executive Group for the Development of Exports (GEFEX)

There is enclosed an unofficial translation of Decree No.220 of November 27, 1961, which creates, within the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Executive Group for the Development of Exports (GEFEX), designed to coordinate measures for increasing Brazilian exports.

For the Ambassador

5821

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.00/1-1962
 611.32
 732-13

FROM : Embassy, Brasilia 02104 579

JANUARY 16, 1962

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF : H S/S S/P S/P/CFW 160

18 For Dept. Use Only	611-4	STATE	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	5	3	1	1	7
REC'D	1-26	STATE	3	3	11	3	3								

SUBJECT: The Prime Minister Speaks on National Problems

SUMMARY

Prime Minister Tancredo Neves, a mildly nationalistic, but basically conservative politician in an exclusive interview given to O. Cruzado and in a recent meeting with U.S. Senators has expressed a number of thoughts on Brazilian national problems and U.S.-Brazil relations which give a clearer picture of his administration's objectives and also of the man and his operating methods. A "Mineiro" politician who

1236

INCOMING TELEGRAM

59
Department of State

ACTION COPY

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UNCLASSIFIED

Action

Control: 287

Rec'd: February 1, 1962
11:15 a.m.

AID

FROM: Recife

Info

ARA

TO: Secretary of State

IGA

RMR

NO: 226, February 1

PRIORITY

FOR THOMPSON AID/W CARE NORTHEAST SURVEY TEAM AA/LA FROM JOHNSON

Director DNOGS meeting Minister Public Works this week for approval organization. Probable numbers technical subprofessional follows: District one 10 tec, 25 sub; District two 12 tec, 30 sub; District three 7 tec, 17 sub; District four 8 tec, 20 sub; District five 5 tec, 12 sub; Central Administration 7 tec, 18 sub; Study Service 20 tec, 45 sub; Laboratory 6 tec, 15 sub; Alagoas Commission 3 tec, 7 sub; Sergipe Commission 2 tec, 5 sub; Piaui Commission 2 tec, 5 sub; Piaui Commission 5 tec, 12 sub; Minas Commission 8 tec, 18 sub; Fish Culture 8 tec, 20 sub; Total organization numbers about 6000.

KILDAY

GEJ

RECIFE 226

732.13/2-162

microfilm by 202

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FEB 27 8 53 AM '62

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NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF ACTION	
OFFICE SYMBOL	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R	

1237

*File in the 600 series
Seen was
S/S*

EST/B 4 p.m.
2306

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FEB 9 - 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: The Secretary

THROUGH: S/S *ms*

FROM: AEA - Mr. Goodwin *RVG*

SUBJECT: Request for Appointment for Brazilian Minister of Labor,
Andre Franco Montoro

2/9/62 7 5.1a

Discussion:

The Brazilian Minister of Labor, Andre Franco Montoro, will be in Washington February 12 through February 17, under the auspices of the Department's cultural exchange program. He has expressed a desire to make a courtesy call on you, if possible, during the latter part of next week.

Minister Montoro has expressed strong support for the Alliance for Progress and is particularly interested in low-cost housing projects for Brazilian workers. A member of the generally left-of-center Christian Democratic Party, the Minister nevertheless represents a moderate position in Brazilian politics, and has been important in counteracting extreme leftist influences in labor.

After his visit to Washington, the Minister will visit New York, before returning to Brazil about February 26. The Secretary of Labor, whose staff is in charge of arrangements for the Minister's program, is planning to give a reception for the Minister. Mr. Moscoso, Assistant Administrator for Latin America, Agency for International Development, will receive the Minister, and a senior officer of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs will host a luncheon for him.

The Minister would be accompanied on his courtesy call to you by Mr. Chapman, Coordinator of International Labor Affairs; Mr. Hammond, Labor Adviser of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, and an interpreter. A biographic sketch of Mr. Montoro is attached.

Recommendations

That you receive the Minister of Labor for a short courtesy call, February 12, 1962

Attachment:

Approve *DR*

Biographic Sketch.

Date *2/15* Time *4 pm*

Concurrences:

Disapprove _____

S/IL - Mr. Chapman (substantive)

P - Mr. Tubby

EST/B:McGlay:sec 2/9/62
CONFIDENTIAL
RVG

732.13/2-962 XR 5/11/32



CONFIDENTIAL

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

MONTORO, Andre Franco

Minister of Labor

Andre Franco Montoro, named Minister of Labor on 8 September 1961, is the only member of the one small political party to receive a ministerial post in the new Brazilian cabinet. As national leader of the Christian Democratic Party (Partido Democratico Cristiano -- PDC), Montoro appears to be more moderate and to adhere more closely the Christian Democracy of the West European variety than do many of the PDC's ultra-nationalist left wing. A serious and deep-thinking intellectual who avoids controversial political issues, Montoro, as a party leader, has thus far emphasized economic and social, rather than political, programs to correct the inconsistencies in the Brazilian economy.

Born 14 July 1916 in Sao Paulo, Franco Montoro was graduated from the University of Sao Paulo Law School and the Sao Bento School of Philosophy of the Catholic University of Sao Paulo. He subsequently served on the law faculties of both universities. In 1954, while serving as a Sao Paulo city councilman, Montoro was elected to the state Chamber of Deputies, a position which he held until 1958. During the 1955 session he was President of the State Assembly and attended the First International Christian Democratic Congress in Santiago.

Elected Federal Deputy from the State of Sao Paulo in 1958, Montoro served as leader of the PDC bench in the Federal Chamber of Deputies and subsequently, was named Secretary-General of the party and President of the PDC Sao Paulo Regional Directorate.

In 1959 Montoro attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Tokyo after which he visited Red China. Articles which he wrote describing the trip are objective and indicate that he was not overwhelmed by his experiences. In 1961 he was chosen to travel again to Communist China as a member of the "commercial" mission headed by Joao Goulart. An advocate of low military budgets, Montoro also favors low-cost housing for workers and a graduated income tax which would favor large families.

Montoro is married to the former Lucy Pestana Silva, a trained social worker, who appears to exercise a strong influence over him. Roman Catholics, the Montoro's are the parents of seven children. Montoro speaks French, Spanish, Italian and some English.

CONFIDENTIAL

74. 732.13 / 2-962

1239

Feb 5

2307

White House regrets unable to set up appointment due to timing problem of (Folly Yates to jmj, 2/13/62)

H.C. Wilson/Kelley informed 2/3/62 J.R. O'Leary

February 10 1962
RM/R
FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. P. ...

Subject: ...

Reference is made to the ...

The Executive Director of ...

It is noted that ...

It is suggested that ...

Following the visit to ...

1
2

W. Slater

W. Slater
Assistant Secretary

S/S-RO

FEB 10 1962

A true copy of signed ...

Clearance: ARA - Mr. Goodwin

P - Mr. ...

U/PH - Mr. ...

OGC - Mr. ...

W.C.A.R.A. EST/Br/MJG/LJ/sec 2/3/62

1240

732-13-2-1062

MEMORANDUM
MEMORANDUM FOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Director of Labor

John Frank Bowers, born [redacted] at [redacted] on 6 September 1908, is the only member of the one world political party to receive a substantial part in the one world movement. As national leader of the American National Party (United American National Party - UNP), Bowers appears to be more active in the one world movement than any other member of the one world movement. A national and international organization for world government political action, known as a one world party, has been organized around and under the name of the one world party to carry on the movement in the one world movement.

From 14 July 1942 to the present, Bowers has been a member of the University of the Pacific and the San Diego School of Political Science of the Pacific University of the Pacific. He subsequently served in the law faculties of both universities. In 1948, while serving at the Pacific City Community College and at the same time as a member of the National Board of the United States, Bowers was elected to the position of National Board of the United States and served the first National Board of the United States in 1948.

Special Federal Report from the State of the Pacific in 1948, Bowers served as leader of the UNP branch in the Federal District of Columbia and subsequently, the same branch, and as the party and President of the UNP San Diego National Movement.

In 1947 Bowers attended the International Labor Conference in Tokyo after which he visited the UNP. Activities which he was engaged in at the time and elsewhere and elsewhere in the one world movement by the conference. In 1948 he was elected to the position of National Board of the United States and served the first National Board of the United States in 1948. Bowers was elected to the position of National Board of the United States and served the first National Board of the United States in 1948.

Bowers is married to the former Miss [redacted], a United States citizen, who resides in [redacted] and is the mother of three children. Bowers speaks English, Spanish, Italian and was English.

NOV 15 1948

[redacted]

WIE
1948

1241

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum CONFIDENTIAL

TO : ARA - Mr. Woodward

FROM : EST - Mr. Wellman

SUBJECT: Official Luncheon for Brazilian Minister of Labor
Andre Franco Montoro.

file
Date: February 13, 1962
W/has 16

2/13

Discussion:

The Brazilian Minister of Labor, Andre Franco Montoro, is in Washington February 12 through 17, under the auspices of the Department's cultural exchange program. He has expressed strong support for the Alliance for Progress and is particularly interested in low-cost housing projects for Brazilian workers. A member of the generally left-of-center Christian Democratic Party, the Minister nevertheless represents a moderate position in Brazilian politics, and has been important in counteracting extreme leftist influences in labor.

I believe it would be appropriate and in our interest for you to host a luncheon for Minister Montoro while he is in Washington. Tentative reservations have been made for such a luncheon at Blair House on February 15, 1962, at 1 p.m. Although the Minister has appointments with Secretary of Labor Goldberg and Secretary Rusk, no other official entertainment is being offered for him.

Attached is a copy of the Bureau's earlier memorandum to the Secretary, who will receive the Minister at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

Recommendations:

That, if you approve, you initial the enclosed memorandum to Mr. Duke (Tab B) requesting his assistance in arranging for a luncheon for Minister Montoro, which you will host on Thursday, February 15, at 1:00 p.m.

Attachments:

1. Copy of Memorandum to the Secretary dated 2/9/62 with a biographic sketch of Minister Montoro (Tab A).
2. Memorandum to Mr. Duke (Tab B).

Concurrences:

ARA/P - Mr. Phillips

CONFIDENTIAL

ARA: EST/B: MJC/lavist:zac

732.13/2-13-62
approved
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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 10627
Rec'd: March 16, 1962
2:06 AM

47-48
Action.

DAC
Info

FROM: Geneva

SS
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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: DISTO 26, March 15, 7 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

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ACTION DEPARTMENT DISTO 26, INFORMATION USUN 230, RIO DE JANEIRO 17.

BTF
ARA

Following based on unclassified memorandum conversation.

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Secretary and Foster met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Dantas and Ambassador Bernardes at Brazilian Mission. Secretary expressed his hope disarmament conference get off to constructive start with business-like approach to problems. Important that Foreign Ministers concentrate on creating satisfactory political atmosphere in which progress might be made. Explaining US objectives in conference Secretary thought best way proceed was on private, informal basis in committee and sub-committees.

IQP
INR

RMR

On nuclear test issue, Secretary emphasized President's speech on testing made in great seriousness and we would suffer no embarrassment if Soviets offer sign controlled agreement now. Dantas said testing problem important to Brazil but Brazil had exercised restraint in UN statements in realization Soviet tests might make US resumption of tests necessary. Secretary pointed out fall tests conducted by Soviets not the problem; real problem was prospects of further Soviet testing. Secretary referred to probable strong Soviet pitch for national detection systems pointing out US system heavily dependent on international cooperation which over the years we could not be assured of. Thus not quite accurate refer to our system of detection as national.

On question proliferation nuclear weapons, Secretary explained US national policy of not contributing to such but distinguished between acquisition

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ACTION	ACDA	ACTION	CONFIDENTIAL	NO reply necessary
ASSIGNED TO	ACDA	TAKEN	DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
NAME OF OFFICER & OFFICE SYMBOL	ACDA/IR - Sturgitt		3/16/62	File 0

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Action

Control: 12115
Rec'd: March 18, 1962
10 a.m.

ARA

FROM: Recife

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

SR

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NO: 263, March 16, 5 P. M.

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PRIORITY.

ACTION RIO DE JANEIRO PRIORITY 249, DEPARTMENT 263. *avail at the JWD 3-27-62*

Lhdepa (repeat Sudene*) official reports Governor Aluysio Alves at deliberative council meeting March 15 did not attack Alliance for Progress as expected in view prior press statement. Instead showed signs near panic over "extremely critical situation his state". Same official opines Alves criticism Bohan report prompted by fact Alves perceived no immediate benefit to his state government. Alves stated only immediate financial assistance and shipments food could now help situation. Press reports Alves and Governors Paraiba and Alagoas informed deliberative council situation their states most critical. Food shortages and skyrocketing prices driving populace desperation, which Consulate Officers traveling Natal last week confirm. Seasonal rains last week generally regarded having warded off violent upheaval. Increasing clamor public and press for measures halt dangerous inflationary spiral. New shootings reported Paraiba near Saranguape March 15 when Ligas attempted preempt private property. Governor reported food stocks Rio Grande do Norte virtually exhausted. I believe massive food for peace aid would be timely and effective evidence alliance for progress.

DELGADO ARIAS

mbk

* As received. Will be serviced upon request.

Note: Delayed in transmission.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action
AID

Control: 14777
Rec'd: March 22, 1962
1:02 AM

RIO 2174

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2174, March 21, 8 p.m.

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PRIORITY

AIDTO A-487

Office, Director General Treasury, GOB promises nominations for training program by Monday. GOB will finance. Suggest project implemented basis I. B reference message.

RM/R

Re program itself, Director General (Alfonso Almiro) believes "enforcement law and criminal investigation course" contains number activities of purely police nature which of little value to officials they planning to send. While some of subjects may be of interest in connection with pending establishment of Security Division in Finance Ministry, Almiro would prefer drop most of these courses, using this time to expand courses in Internal Revenue collection and/or inspection and customs services (depending on specialty of particular officer).

Advise soonest whether such modifications possible or what ways available putting greater emphasis on training in desired fields.

3

M.R./8

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GORDON

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1245

6
Geneva, March 21, 1962.

Dear Mr. Rusk,

With reference to our conversation of a few days ago, I wish to express my Government's full appreciation for the latest United States efforts directed towards the search of an adequate solution to the urgent problems now confronting the countries which find in the export of their tropical products the main source of trade revenues.

My Government is well acquainted with the action undertaken by American representatives in GATT and other international gatherings to that effect.

We were likewise gratified to know that the United States Mission in Brussels has addressed two most relevant memoranda to the proper organs of the European Economic Commission, conveying the suggestion that problems related to tropical products be discussed on a

(2) microfilm by page

Brazil Foreign Minister of
from

110-11-RU/3-2162

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OUTGOING AM/R COM Department of State
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APR 5 9 26 AM '62

SENT TO - RIO DE JANEIRO AIDTO 520

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
PAGE 1 OF 2

SUBJECT - Finance Ministry Officers Training:
Internal Revenue
REFERENCE - (a) AHEBS 2299; (b) AIDTO 487;
(c) AHEBS Disp. A-410; (d) AIDTO A-487

JOINT STATE DEPT.--AID MESSAGE

Reference (b) sent prior receipt reference (c). Reference (c) now changes objectives. Original program based law enforcement aspects, now apparently expanded include tax administration, tax inspection, tax/smuggling, law enforcement, tax records. Delay in providing AID/W full scope, names hampered program arrangements. View high level participants 6 weeks Enforcement Law/Criminal Investigation Course not repeat not practical. AID/W/Treasury can modify program but difficult now view reference (c). Would increase costs \$10,000 additional for tax consultant services, even if no interpreter required view English requirements and makeshift discussions high officials.

Strongly recommend: (1) Send three Junior Tax Enforcement Officers straight law enforcement course reference (d) in lieu Senior Officials. (2) Defer Senior Officials reference (a) for immediate review entire Ministry request with Pub Admin/Pub Safety BRAD/Rio de Janeiro toward

AUTHORIZING OFFICER Harold Van Buren Daniel Van Buren	DRAFTED BY KUNNINGTON/ST LIESHA/PAB/ITD/DO'S	OFFICE OS/ITD	FORM NO. 5036	DATE 4/4/62
AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES JOSTACKER, PAB/ITD HPhillips, LA/P HERMAN, LA/D AIDTO 1250	REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED" Herman, State, ARA/ST/S Herman, LA/ID	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OFFICIAL USE ONLY	AND OTHER CLEARANCES Douglas, OED/Treasury ONFO	

1249

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMO FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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2

possibility full project AID-financed in part or full. If GCB prepared
 undertake significant program improve tax administration, recommend
 three groups 10 senior officials each comprised of administrators,
 lawyers, technicians for comprehensive three-month program including
 broad discussions all areas reference (a) with initial group imple-
 mentation July. Selected participants longer term technical training
 specific areas (i.e., administration, records, enforcement, auditing,
 etc.) could follow. English not repeat not required such senior program.
 Will contact in Portuguese. Similar programs this approach successful
 other countries. Recommend declassify. Cable reply priority.

SECRET

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- (a) VIEWS FROM ...
- (b) VIEWS FROM ...
- (c) VIEWS FROM ...

SECRET 10 - 11/23/50

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1250

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM
 (Departmental and Foreign Service)

732.13/3-2462
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A 410 OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TO : Secstate

FROM : Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

DATE: March 24, 1962

SUBJECT: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TRAINING FOR MINISTRY OF FINANCE OFFICIALS

REF : AIDTO A-487

- ECON - 3
- PEAD - 1
- USOM/TO-1
- PROGRAM-1
- DOM - 1
- USIS - 1

With further reference to AIDTO A-487, the Finance Ministry has now presented us with a brief informal memorandum spelling out in somewhat more specific terms the changes they would wish to make in the proposed training program. The text of this memorandum appears at the end of this message.

It will be noted that the Finance Ministry has proposed that certain specific subjects be dropped from the curriculum insofar as the Brazilian participants are concerned. All of these subjects are scheduled in the course, "Enforcement Law and Criminal Investigation Course." As the Finance Ministry states in its memorandum, it would like to arrange, in lieu of the courses dropped and, perhaps, in addition to other planned courses, detailed discussions with various U.S. tax officials as well as visits and inspections of U.S. facilities. Finance Ministry officials said they would expect such visits and inspections to be more than "mere formalities" and would hope that their officials could spend sufficient time with U.S. tax officials to "learn something about the U.S. system and methods." It was emphasized by the Finance Ministry that the personnel they plan to send would be of high level and, therefore, require something more than the proposed course which is basically designed for new agents.

If the courses cannot be modified as proposed, it is doubtful if anyone will be sent for the "Enforcement Law

FORM DS-323 11-51

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In Out

Drafted by:

BRIZBY, JW

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

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125-1

COMMISSION

systems of the two countries and developing effective
contributions for suggestions that may be adopted in
Brazil and that would be of benefit to the National
Treasury Service.

Furthermore, of special interest will be all studies
that may be made and information that may be collected
referring to legal instruments and processes utilized in
the U.S. in combating tax frauds (inspection and
criminal repression), occurring in income tax and other
internal taxes, as well as those that concern smuggling
and other violations against the Treasury, including postal
frauds.

Finally, of great interest also are studies and
observations regarding the employment of electronic cal-
culating and other machines that may be utilized in tax
collection services in the U.S.

Not only the analysis of obtained results would be
desired (labor field, time economy) but the examination
of all related problems such as cost of equipment, training
and readaptation of personnel, unemployment caused by
substitution of machines for manpower, etc.

These studies should be used as a basis for a program
plan for mechanization of the federal tax collection system
in Brazil.

(Signed)

Presented by J. B. ...
Director of the
Bureau of Finance

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1253

REA Miss Willham

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

4724
5040
March 27, 1962

(6)

To : The Secretary
Through : S/S *mm*
From : ARA - Mr. Martin
Subject : Letter from Foreign Minister of Brazil.

RMR - jc

Discussion:

The attached letter, Tab B, addressed to you by San Tiago Dantas was delivered in Geneva. You asked that a reply be drafted for signature on your return.

The reply, if sent by pouch, would arrive in Brazil after Sr. Dantas' departure for Washington. It will therefore be left at the Brazilian Embassy for delivery to him upon arrival unless you prefer that it be transmitted by telegraph.

Recommendations:

That you sign the attached draft reply, Tab A.

sent by cable 3/29

Concurrences: (By telephone)

- CSD - Miss V. McClure
- RA - Mr. Vinson
- EST - Mr. Crane

Attachments:

- Tab A - Draft reply.
- Tab B - Letter from Foreign Minister of Brazil.

110-11-RU/3-2762
XR 732.13

(2)

Approved by RMR

[Signature]
3/27/62

1254

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HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

832.00/3-2962
X/R 732-13

FROM : AMEMBASSY, Rio de Janeiro

767
NO.

March 29, 1962
DATE

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

MAR 31 1962

REF :

32 For Dept. Use Only	ARA-4	REP	1	AP	2	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	5	3	P	10	11
		AGR	10	COM	2	INR	LAB	TAR	TR	2				
		AIR	5	ARMY	10	CIA	NAVY	3	OSD	3				

SUBJECT: Ambassador Gordon's Conversation with Minister of Mines and Energy, Gabriel Passos

In the course of Ambassador Gordon's call on Minister of Mines and Energy, Gabriel Passos, to discuss principally the oil shale problem (reported on elsewhere), the Minister took the occasion to expound his views on a number of topics; among them, Electrobras and the exploitation of Brazil's vast iron ore reserves.

Contrary to what many believe, the Minister said, the objective of Electrobras is not to establish a national energy monopoly. He hoped, in fact, that the number of private enterprises engaged in the production and distribution of electrical energy would be increased. The function of Electrobras, as he sees it, is to inspect the private firms and to discipline the energy policy of the nation in a way which would assure just rates while at the same time encouraging firms to increase the nation's energy output. One major problem in the energy field, he said, was presented by the existence of hundreds of small firms charging a variety of rates often without any orientation toward the development interests of the region.

His policy toward exports of iron ore, which the Minister elaborated on in response to the Ambassador's comment concerning a recent newspaper article on the subject, was also aimed at bringing about industrial development. Brazil wants to increase its exports of iron ore, he said. To do this, the country needs better transport facilities; both ore-carrying rail lines and a more efficient and more adequate merchant marine. In addition, it needs foreign investment, not just limited to the mining and export of ore, but extending

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FORM 8-61 FS-439

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1255

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2
Desp. 767
Rio de Janeiro

to iron and steel production as well.

As to the transportation problem, the Minister said it was simply too bad that Brazil's rail and merchant freight facilities were in such a sorry state, since the freight business should be a profitable one. These facilities would have to be improved to make Brazil's iron ore competitive in the world market. The development of the freight hauling facilities, in his view, would have to be essentially a national undertaking since "whoever controlled the transportation system of the country, also controlled its economy."

Foreign investment would be needed to develop Brazil's iron ore export potential, however, and would be welcomed under proper conditions. The Hanna Corporation, the Minister stated, only wanted to mine and export. In his view, "anyone can do this." Brazil, however, wanted to develop its iron and steel production capacity along with its iron export capacity. The Germans, Japanese and Belgians, he said, are exporting iron ore from Brazil but are also investing in iron and steel plants. He said he would like to see an American firm invest on the same basis. An investment by an American firm which would include an effort to develop an electro-smelting process in Minas Gerais, for example, would be considered a valuable contribution and there would be no objection to such an effort being tied-in with iron-ore exports. He would anticipate, however, that such an enterprise would gradually export more and more semi-finished iron products.

The Minister said he had discussed this policy with "his old friend" Lucas Lopes (now heading the Hanna Corporation interests in Brazil) and that they had argued about the famous proposed Hanna project exhaustively. He hoped that Hanna would eventually consider a broader undertaking, and that Bethlehem, U. S. Steel or others would also consider investing in Brazil on this basis.

Describing himself as a "nationalist whose nationalism begins and ends in Brazil," Minister Passos stated emphatically that his only interest was in developing the "internal wealth" of his country. In his view, countries succumb to communism, not because of the nationalists, but because they do not

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OUTGOING AIRGRAM

57
Department of State

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NO. A-132,

FEB 29 12 39 PM '62

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RMR-1
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REP-1

SENT TO: Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO

Page 1 of 1 Pages

mc 2

Embassy requested furnish soonest full report on the Coordinating Council for Overseas Shipping which the Department has been informed was established the early part of February. This was established by Decree Law No. 549, February 1, 1962.

Article 2/

Article 1 of this decree law and paragraphs I, II, and VIII appear to contain elements of further shipping discriminations in their application.

Embassy is requested to watch implementation of the decree and advise Department of any actions taken which will further discriminate against U.S. shipping.

RUSK

File
Number
(Office
Only)

(3) (4)

ARA-4
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432.73/3-2978
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Dated by
ARA:REAG:Russell:dr 3/26/62

Airgram transmission and
Classification approved by

ARA:REAW:Turnage

Operator:
PEC-Mr. Tibbotts (in-substance)
SH

EST B-Pulliam

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State ⁵⁷ ACTION COPY PERMANENT RECORD COPY

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Control: 21514

Rec'd: March 30, 1962

11:30 pm

FROM: Rio de Janeiro

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2299, March 30, 6 p.m

PRIORITY

Reference: (A) Embassy Telegram 2174, (B) Embassy A-410 (C) AIDTO 497

JOINT/EMBASSY-USAID MESSAGE

Finance Ministry will send following officials tax training course to arrive on or before April 22, whether course can be modified per reference (B) or not:

1. Luiz Vicente Belfort de Ouro Preto, General Counsel, National Treasury.
2. Emilio Nasser, Deputy Chief of Cabinet in charge of Counterfeit Cases, National Mint.
3. Mokcir de Mattos Peizoto. Customs Inspector (highest level), Rio de Janeiro.

3 These officials plan attend all courses except those listed reference (B). Finance Ministry again expresses hope law/criminal investigation course can be modified to extent described reference (B). These modifications not nearly defensive as envisaged reference (A) involving elimination only of such subjects as "use small arms, fingerprinting, handling insane persons, fortified room, etc" which Finance Ministry considers of little use (and perhaps undignified) for officials 50 years old and from high level positions. Finance Ministry now concurs that largest part law/criminal investigation course

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XR 035.3211

XR 331 211

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-2- 2299, March 30, 6 p.m From Rio de Janeiro

of interest. Appreciate telegraphic response soonest REF (B) which apparently not received at time reference (C) sent.

Country Team concurrence, Embassy clearance will be wired soonest. Will request Finance Ministry certification regarding classified material. Should this be forwarded Washington?

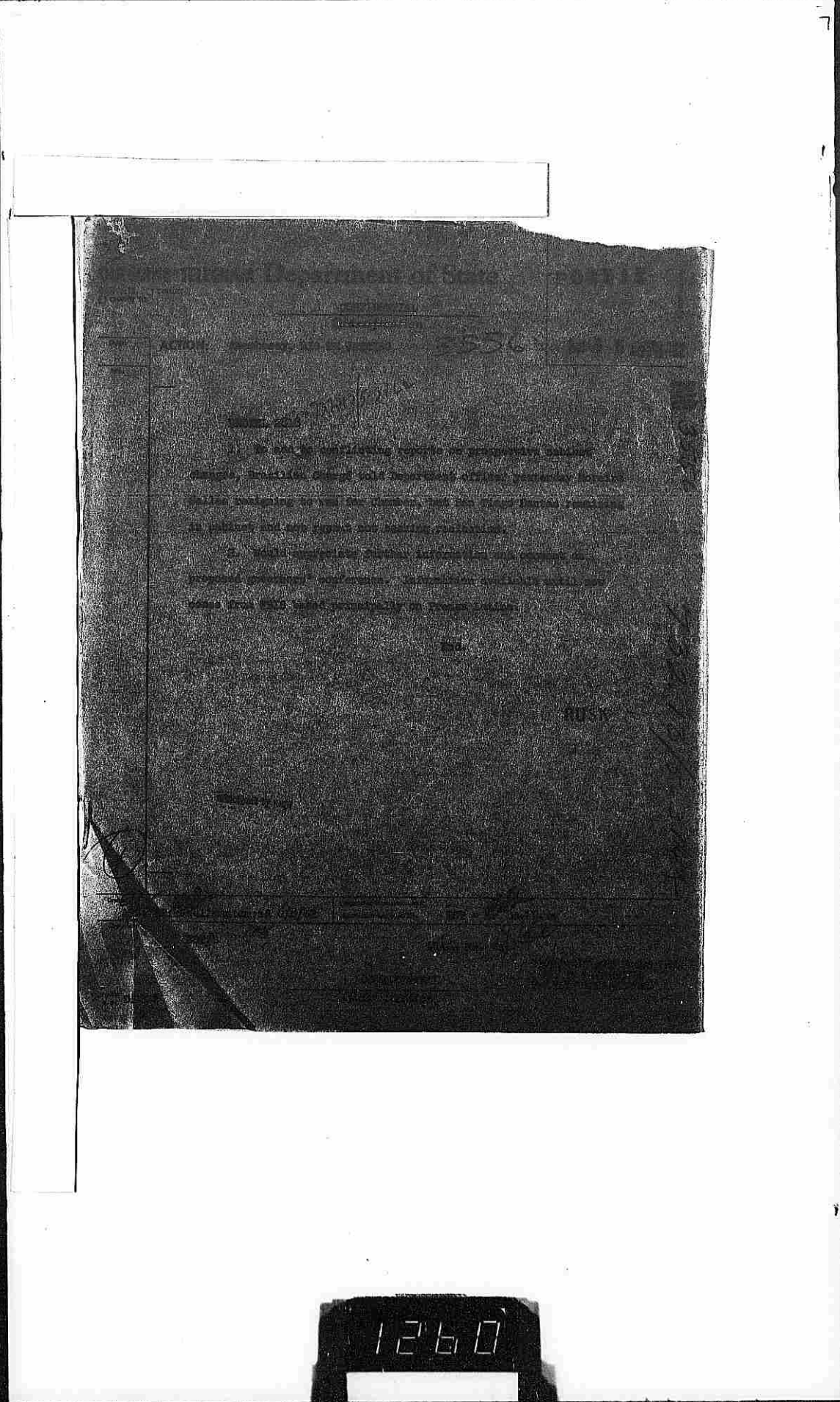
Biographies, other comments follow by Airgram.

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MLB/8

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AIR POUCH

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

732.13/4-562

FROM : Amembassy, Brasilia Office

791

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

April 5, 1962

DATE

REF :

20 For Dept. Use Only	A C T I O N	I N T E R O F F I C E	D E P T O F S T A T E	RM/R	REP	AF	ARA	EUR	FE	NEA	CU	INR	E	P	IC	ICA
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4-14-62				3	5		3	3			3					

SUBJECT: President Goulart's "Kitchen Cabinet"

The enclosed article entitled "The Silent Team of President Goulart" appeared in the most recent (April 7) issue of the Brazilian weekly magazine, *Manchete*. In essence, this article contains a description of the President's staff, both civilian and military, in addition to the names (and some descriptive material concerning several) of his unofficial advisors. The Embassy believes it to be the most complete single description so far published of the President's Executive Office (known in Brazil as the Civil and Military Households) and therefore of considerable intelligence value. (In this regard, it will be recalled that similar relatively complete information was never obtained concerning the staffs of Presidents Kubitschek and Quadros.)

The article begins with a series of short biographies of the President's principal advisors: the chiefs of the Civil and Military Households, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General and the Presidential press and private secretaries. Though most of this information has been previously submitted to the Department, there are several bits of additional information worthy of note. For example, the reported plans of Chief of the Civil Household, Hermes Lima, to run for the Federal Senate from the State of Guanabara if he can secure both Labor Party (PTB) and Socialist (PSB) backing were previously reported only as rumor as was the purported desire of Solicitor General (and key presidential advisor) Antonio Balbino to be named to the Federal Supreme Court. (Current rumor in Brasilia, has, however, consistently attributed the desire for a position on the Supreme Court to Attorney General Evandro Lins rather than to Balbino. The Embassy is therefore still inclined to view Balbino more as a probable candidate for the governorship of Bahia than as a suppliant for a possible Supreme Court vacancy.)

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FORM REPORTER

6-01 75-439

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CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2
Despatch 791
Brasilia Office

Probably more significant than these facts, however, are Manchete's comments about presidential press secretary Raul Ryff. As the Department is aware, Ryff, (a known Communist) was reported several weeks ago to be on the way out of the Presidential household, allegedly as part of Goulart's program to pacify conservative opinion. To the contrary, however, Ryff has not only held on to his job, but has been taken along on Goulart's present visit to the United States--although not as a member of the official entourage--in response to a direct request from the President. The Embassy is therefore inclined to believe Manchete's assertion that "only those unaware of the degree of friendship which unites them /i.e., Goulart and Ryff/ could accept the hypothesis of a break between the two of them in the face of the campaign carried on by certain conservative circles." Even worse (if true), however (from the standpoint of U.S. interests) is Manchete's assertion that Ryff, as a "friend of the greatest confidence" is "privy" to "all presidential matters" and has been "charged with tasks of the greatest importance."

The Embassy has nothing to add to the ensuing enumeration of the names and areas of responsibility of the various members of the Civil and Military Households, except to note that it will attempt to prepare separate biographic data reports on these individuals of importance who have not been previously reported on.

Approved by:

Philip Hain
Philip Hain
Political Counselor

For the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

Harry A. Quinn
Harry A. Quinn
Second Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure: Copy of Article "The Silent Team *has m.m.*
of President Goulart," Manchete
April 7, 1962.

DISTRIBUTION: All consulates in Brazil; Army, Navy, Air Attachés;
USIS, Econ (2), POL I (5), POL II, Labor, CF (3); Brasilia (5).

1. The article could obviously not have been written without the collaboration of the Presidential Palace and Ryff more than likely, therefore, had a hand in its drafting--a circumstance which could cast some doubt on the accuracy of this particular assertion.

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 FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH XR 732.13

FROM : AMEMBASSY, RIO DE JANEIRO 811 NO.
 TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. April 13, 1962. DATE
 REF : A-132, March 29, 1962; Despatch 615, January 30, 1962. APR 14 1962

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SUBJECT: SHIPPING: Overseas Navigation Coordinating Council. CCNE

The Overseas Navigation Coordinating Council, established by Decree 549 of February 1, 1962 (copy and translation attached), is not yet functioning and the full roster of members has not been appointed.

It appears that there may be some conflict in the directives of this Council with those of the National Transportation Council which was established around the first of the year to study all phases of transportation problems within the country; however, it is reported that these elements of overlap are under study and that the activities of both will be considered as complimentary and not competitive.

Members of the Overseas Navigation Coordinating Council that have been named to date are as follows:

1. President: Admiral Paulo Antonio Telles Bardy (President of the Merchant Marine Commission).
2. Dr. Antonio Arnaldo Gomes Taveira (Director of the Foreign Trade Bureau (CACEX) - Bank of Brazil)
3. Dr. Octavio Gouveia de Bulhões (Director of the Superintendency of Money and Credit (SUMOC))
4. Dr. Werther Teixeira de Azevedo (Director of the Exchange Bureau - Bank of Brazil).
5. Dr. Carlos Meirelles Vieira (President of National Petroleum Council)
6. Ambassador Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro (Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

An Executive Secretary has not yet been named. The Council will be installed at Avenida Rio Branco nº 115, 14th floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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Page 2 of
Encl. No. -
Disp. No. 811
From AMEMBASSY, RIO

It is too early to assess the value of this new Council in its attempt to increase the participation of Lloyd Brasileiro in overseas traffic. It is understood, however, that its participation in dry cargo is about 6 per cent of the overall total.

In regard to petroleum, the transportation of crude oil is a monopoly of Petrobrás with its tankers fleet FRONAPE which owns and charters vessels.

The Embassy will follow the proceedings of this Council and report any actions which might discriminate against United States shipping.

For the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.:

Stewart G. Anderson
Stewart G. Anderson
First Secretary

Encl
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Page 2 of
Encl. No. --
Disp. No. 811
From AMEMBASSY, RIO

It is too early to assess the value of this new Council in its attempt to increase the participation of Lloyd Brasileiro in overseas traffic. It is understood, however, that its participation in dry cargo is about 6 per cent of the overall total.

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The Embassy will follow the proceedings of this Council and report any actions which might discriminate against United States shipping.

For the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.:

Stewart G. Anderson
Stewart G. Anderson
First Secretary

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

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732.13/4-2362

FROM : **Amembassy RIO DE JANEIRO** 851 NO.

TO : **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.** DATE **April 23, 1962** *Jm*

REF : **APR 24 1962** *AID*

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REC'D **4/25**

SUBJECT: **Minister of Mines and Energy**

*file no action
EST/B JWW 4/26/62*

Minister of Mines and Energy, Gabriel Passos, who underwent surgery the latter part of March, is reported to have cancer of the liver. Although this diagnosis has not been officially announced it is rumored that consideration is already being given to a successor in the event that Passos does not recover. One name being mentioned is Jose Monteiro de Barros, reportedly a UDN party member and a reasonable individual as compared to the highly nationalistic incumbent.

For the Ambassador:

Alfred L. Ransome
Alfred L. Ransome
Minerals Attaché

Dept. please pass copies to:
Bureau of Mines
Department of Commerce
Geological Survey

Approved: ECON:RHEakens

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Embassy RIO DE JANEIRO NO. DATE May 21, 1962 *cm*

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. DATE

REF : Weeks No. 19, May 15, 1962, Item 11 and Memorandum of Conversation, April 27, 1962, between Amb. Gordon, Prime Min. Tancredo Neves, Pol. Counselor Philip Raine.

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SUBJECT: Brizzola Criticism of Embassy Points Up Need Brazilian Planning Board for Alliance

Declaring that his state would accept no Alliance for Progress aid, Leonel Brizzola, Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, accused the Embassy May 7 of "intolerable...interference...in matters that should be exclusively dealt with by the government of our country." He referred, Brizzola said, "to the examination of specific cases that the Embassy was carrying out, dispensing funds at its disposal in the Bank of Brazil, and entering into direct agreements..." Thus, the Embassy is becoming a kind of "Macao" or "super-ministry," to which "mayors and other public and private entities direct themselves...in quest of reapings from the Alliance."

In a conversation April 27 with Prime Minister Tancredo Neves the Ambassador brought up Brizzola's charges and discussed them in connection with the entire problem of studying proposed projects under the Alliance. Neves replied that President Goulart has now been persuaded of the need for a National Planning Commission and said that consultations were underway in Washington involving Ambassador Campos, special emissary Dr. Bulhoes Pedreira, and American experts, toward the organization and staffing of such a body.

Better still, Neves clarified the problem to the press. On May 9, Jornal do Brasil carried the following notice:

"The President of the Council of Ministers does not share the fears manifested by Governor Leonel Brizzola regarding the activities of the United States Embassy in examining Alliance for Progress projects with states representatives. What has gone on in this connection seems to Prime Minister Tancredo Neves a simple consequence--inevitable consequence--of the lack of special preparations by the Brazilian government to negotiate American aid;

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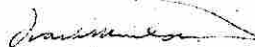
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1267

state representatives come to Rio and Brasilia in search of information and not finding anyone with whom specifically to consult on Alliance projects, go to the Embassy of the United States. Before long the situation will be normalized with the installation of a National Planning Commission which will be charged with coordinating agreements and selecting the projects relative to the Alliance."


The notice was encouraging, especially appearing in such a vocal proponent of unrestrained Brazilian control over Alliance matters as Jornal do Brasil (the paper has links with the administration). Charges like Prizzola's may be expected to continue, however, and even become more frequent as elections draw near. The faster the National Planning Commission is established and begins functioning, the more effectively will such charges be countered or forestalled.

For the Ambassador:



Frank Micelotta
Third Secretary of Embassy

APPROVED:



Miles W. Bond
Deputy Chief of Mission

Distribution: AMB; All Consulates in Brazil; Service Attaches; USIS; Econ (2); Labor, Pol Brasilia (5), Pol Rio (5), Pol II, C.F. (3)

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FROM: Rio de Janeiro
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 2818, May 31, 3 p.m.

EST/B
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6-6-62

PRIORITY

Following from Brasilia:

Foreign Minister told me last night Cabinet would without question be replaced next week. Had spoken at length that morning with President who according Dantas has not yet settled on new Prime Minister. Assured me however President has every intention proposing that key ministers be strong group. Of total Cabinet some 5 would be senators from among third on that body whose terms not now expiring. Indicated Senator Afonso Arinos, Brazilian Delegate UN, would likely be next Foreign Minister (or at least is his own candidate). He described Arinos as "clear thinking man who while not trying return Brazilian foreign policy to past line of abstinence from major international issues (now impossible because "the people overwhelmingly approve new line) would not move to left, and one of very few able to maintain "independent" line on "true course". (We have our reservations on this score, as well as on some aspects of Dantas own line, but an Arinos under orders other than Quadros might make better Foreign Minister than some other candidates.) Thought Moreira Salles should and would stay at Finance. Stressed Prime Minister as key to whole situation but dropped no names. According other political sources, however, all posts including Foreign Affairs, still under negotiation since PTB as well as PSD would expect UDN give up either Viacao or Mines and Energy, both highly valuable politically, for the foreign relations post.

732.13/5-31/62

(1)

Much of above confirmed later in evening by Senator Mem de Sa,

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN:	DATE OF ACTION:	CLASSIFIED BY:
NOTE: Mr. Crane (ARA)	Notified 6/1/62		

1269

CONFIDENTIAL

-2- 2818, June 1, 3 p.m. from Rio de Janeiro

the 33-10 defeat of whose proposal for removing ineligibility Cabinet officers running for public office, makes change inevitable. Mem de Sa saw possibility Moreira Salles might be offered Prime Minister post retaining Finance Ministry.

In talk with me Tuesday, Moreira Salles flatly denied rumors his own resignation to run for Deputy; said he was urging President and Cabinet to install new government soonest; and indicated own continuing availability.

DM lunching with Prime Minister today and will report further developments. Also preparing current political reassessment.

Comment: Sooner change made now the better since present Cabinet has lost its already weak authority from a combination of circumstances, notably requirement for key members get out before July 7. Absence firm government hand subject universal comment and widespread concern.

GORDON

LTR

CONFIDENTIAL

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**END
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Brazil

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