

REPORT ON ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE IN BRAZIL



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Report on Allegations of Torture in Brazil



Amnesty International Publications
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Contents

Preface	4
Introduction	7
Study of legislation since 1964	11
Report of inquiry into allegations of torture	21
Torture and homicide	44
Conclusion	66
Addenda	68
Appendix	71
<i>List of prisoners reported tortured</i>	73
<i>Glossary</i>	103
<i>List of documents</i>	104

Preface

The Amnesty International inquiry into allegations of torture in Brazil was carried out from April to May 1972, and was originally published in September 1972. As Brazil has consistently refused to allow representatives of organizations such as the Organization of American States and Amnesty International to enter Brazil to investigate reports of torture, the present report was compiled from material available in Europe and North America. A representative of Amnesty International carefully considered available documents in an effort to choose only the most soundly based allegations for inclusion in this report.

The first section of the report is a study of legislation passed in Brazil since 1964. Part two consists in part of depositions made by Brazilians living abroad. Evaluation of the information received was based on subjective impressions of the complainant and his account, viewed in the light of any corroborative or contradictory evidence available. It was on this basis that the deposition material was included here and conclusions drawn.

A response from the Brazilian government was invited after publication of the report on 7 September 1972, but instead of answering the serious charges raised here, the authorities responded with a special press decree which banned Amnesty International's statements on Brazil from the Brazilian press.

Supplementary documents in the second section, and in the third part, dealing with torture and homicide, have been sent to our representative by or on behalf of persons unable, for various reasons (including continued imprisonment), to report personally on their experiences. In such cases where it was not possible for the Amnesty International representative to interview those involved, an effort was nonetheless made to select documents which appeared reliable and which were corroborated by supportive material.

The names of victims and perpetrators of ill-treatment submitted to Amnesty International were so numerous that it was decided to summarize the bulk of the material in the form of indices. Two appendices were thus drawn up: The first gives the names of reported victims, while the second (confidential and available only to a limited number of international organizations and officials of the Brazilian government) gives 472 names of those reported as responsible for ill-treatment. Each entry in the two appendices is cross-referenced to indicate the

congruity of multiple information sources.

The present report, necessarily limited and incomplete, deals with the period from 13 December 1968 until 15 July 1972.

Following the report's original publication in September 1972, Amnesty International continued to receive documentation on the use of torture in Brazil. New evidence could not be integrated in detail into the reprinting of this report for technical reasons, but has been submitted to relevant international organizations, including the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Organization of American States. New testimonies are also available in Amnesty's International Secretariat in London for inspection by Brazilian government officials and other interested organizations and for individuals. To give just some of the evidence that torture continues in Brazil:

In February 1973, 279 intellectuals appealed to the Brazilian National Congress of Bishops, due to hold their 12th convocation in March, to take a strong stand against violations of human rights. The conference responded to this request, and other evidence submitted to it, on 15 March when it issued a strong statement charging the government with "unimagined violence, murdering students who marched peacefully in the streets and workers who organized strikes for higher wages and the return of their rights."

In July 1973 a number of lay workers and priests were arrested and tortured in the state of Mato Grosso in an effort to intimidate the progressive bishop of that area, Pedro Casaldaliga.

Throughout the year, regional Bishops' Councils condemned torture and repression in the country and called attention to economic and social inequalities being perpetrated under the present political system.

In August, no doubt responding to the escalating denunciations emanating from the clergy in Brazil, the Pope took advantage of the presentation of credentials by Brazil's new Ambassador to the Holy See, Antonio Borges Leal Castello, to call attention to the need for justice and respect for human rights in Brazil.

In February 1974 Archbishop Arns of São Paulo addressed a letter to all priests in the diocese of São Paulo in which he stated that a number of Catholic lay leaders in São Paulo arrested in January, apparently in order to question them concerning church organization and programs, had been badly treated while in custody. Cardinal Arns stated that he wished clarification as to why such "absurd" methods continued to be employed by the regime.

In March 1974 the Organization of American States stated that, dismayed by the Brazilian Government's lack of cooperation with their inquiry into allegations of torture and ill-treatment in that country, which they had been pursuing through diplomatic contacts with the Brazilian government for four years, they had decided to continue their inquiries in open session.

In the new evidence received from Brazil since the first publication of this report in September 1972, Amnesty International has also noted an alarming new trend of increasingly frequent deaths in police custody or of persons shot "whilst trying to escape". In a news release issued on 26 April 1973, Amnesty

International called attention to the deaths in custody of 26 persons in a six-month period. In February 1974 Amnesty International submitted a list to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights which noted the names of 210 persons who had died in custody or in mysterious circumstances in recent years.

At his inauguration in March 1974, President Ernesto Geisel promised a liberalization of political conditions in Brazil. A month later Amnesty International sent the President a cable asking him to intervene in the case of eight Brazilians who reportedly had been arrested and tortured in São Paulo, Recife and Rio de Janeiro. In June 1974 Amnesty International issued a public statement noting that a new wave of arrests, murders, disappearances and torture had taken place in Brazil despite President Geisel's inauguration promise.

In December 1974 Amnesty International made a new submission to the UN Commission on Human Rights and to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, updating the February submission on allegations of torture and disappearances.

But allegations of torture in Brazil persisted throughout 1975. On 29 February Judge Aliomar Baleeiro of the Supreme Federal Tribunal told a legal symposium in São Paulo that serious crimes had been committed against important rights in Brazil. He named torture as one of these crimes.

In April 1975 the Brazilian Congress defeated an opposition motion to initiate an inquiry into torture and disappearances. The situation continued. In December 1975 Vladimir Herzog, a well-known journalist, died within hours of going voluntarily to Second Army headquarters in São Paulo. The incident was followed by mass public protests in São Paulo denouncing torture, and President Geisel himself was quoted as saying he regarded Mr Herzog's death as a "lamentable episode".

Shortly afterwards, 35 political prisoners smuggled a document out of a São Paulo military prison describing 20 methods of torture commonly used in Brazil since 1969 and naming 233 alleged torturers, including high-ranking army and police officers.

In January 1976 José Manoel Filho was found dead in his cell in Second Army headquarters in circumstances similar to those surrounding the death of Vladimir Herzog. Two days later President Geisel dismissed the Second Army's commander and replaced him with a more moderate general.

Although Brazil still has not permitted the entrance of an independent body of observers to Brazil to investigate such charges of torture and deaths in custody, we continue to feel that such precise and specific accusations have been made that it is difficult to discount their substance. We ask, therefore, that the Brazilian government respond to the very serious charges raised here and that an independent commission of inquiry be permitted to enter Brazil in order to investigate, without restriction, accusations of serious violations of articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Introduction

HISTORICAL NOTE ON BRAZIL

Brazil covers about half the area of South America: it is as large as the United States minus Alaska. Some 100 million people live in the country, a figure exceeded by only seven other countries. The majority of the population are Roman Catholic. Industrial and economic development has been concentrated in a few large cities, creating a situation of tremendous inequalities among various regions and sectors of the population.

The country was settled by Portuguese colonists in the 16th century: independence was declared in 1882. The country was ruled by an emperor for the next 67 years, then in 1889 it became a republic. Until the dictatorship of Getulio Vargas, beginning in 1937, the country was organized primarily in quasi-autonomous regions governed by local political bosses with state militias at their command. No true system of national politics existed.

The Vargas dictatorship was an extremely important but controversial period in the country's history. Vargas is credited with having created a strong central government, a well-organized judicial system and a powerful government bureaucracy. On the debit side, many feel that the "corporate" state created during his regime and his attempts to woo the working classes by posing as their patron interfered with the development of political parties genuinely committed to defending the interests of various sectors of the society. The creation of trade unions under the control of the government, rather than their own membership, also dates back to the Vargas period, and there is no question that political repression and torture, although better publicized in recent years, also occurred during the Vargas era.

The army, always a powerful force in Brazilian politics, ousted Vargas from power in 1945. The presidents who followed, including Vargas himself who returned for a short time as an elected leader before his suicide in 1954, were faced with increasingly complex social, economic and political problems, but did not attempt basic reforms.

THE 1964 COUP

Janio Quadros was elected to the presidency in 1960 but resigned one year later.

His vice-president, Joao Goulart who succeeded him did attempt some change, but dissident sectors of society were not satisfied with Goulart's programs and continued to press for more fundamental adjustments. Runaway inflation, combined with political and trade union unrest, prompted the army to stage a coup on 31 March-1 April 1964. Until 1968 the country was run by a military government under the leadership of President Humberto Castello Branco, who was succeeded by Artur da Costa e Silva in 1968 in what has come to be known as the "coup within a coup". After 1968 the hard liners within the military establishment cracked down on political dissidents and intensified the program of censorship, repression and torture which has become all too well known to concerned citizens abroad.

Costa e Silva was taken ill in 1969, and the ruling junta elevated General Garrastazu Medici to the presidency in January 1970 for a term to expire in March 1974. The ruling government party ARENA selected another military man, General Ernesto Geisel to serve as Brazil's next chief executive. Geisel was inaugurated in March 1974 for a term due to expire in 1979.

Since the 1964 coup, the military government has issued a number of decree laws to broaden its powers, justifying such acts—severe censorship and other curtailments of civil liberties—by maintaining that Brazil is engaged in a war against subversive groups. Clearly, there has been urban guerrilla activity in recent years, but the numerous arrests of priests, nuns, professors, journalists and others, who are feared for their liberal ideas, indicates that repression has not only been directed at militants.

Following the passage of Institutional Act Number 5 on 13 December 1968 and the dissolution of Congress on the same date, Amnesty International has received large numbers of complaints regarding violations of Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by the official police and military forces."

Illegal vigilante groups have been active as well, particularly the notorious "death squads", groups of off-duty policemen who arrest persons they consider to be criminals or sexual deviants and eliminate them. The death squads are discussed in more detail later in this report.

Throughout the 14 years of its existence, Amnesty International has observed with horror that there has been a growing tendency throughout the world for governments to authorize or condone the use of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. There are several countries where, within a period of a few years, the use of torture, at the outset sporadic and exceptional, has become an invariable routine part of any interrogation. Amnesty International has been concerned for some time that such a situation has come to exist in Brazil.

In Brazil a system of maltreatment of political prisoners has become an institutionalized and standard technique in interrogation. Instances of torture were reported before 1968 but following the eruption of unrest in that year, and the regime's harsh reaction to it, reports escalated in frequency and barbarity. In September 1969 US Ambassador Burke Elbrick was kidnapped and subsequently exchanged for 15 political prisoners. Reports of torture were

carried abroad by these released prisoners, as well as by later groups exchanged for other kidnapped diplomatic personnel.

In 1970 documentation of torture was sufficient to move the Pope to state on 25 March 1970, with Brazil as his main referent: "Torture, that is cruel and inhumane police methods, used to extort confessions from the lips of prisoners, is to be openly condemned. It offends not only the physical integrity, but also the dignity of the human being. It is not to be tolerated, even if it is used by subordinate bodies without the mandate and permission of the higher authorities upon which authorities may fall the responsibility for such illegal and dishonourable oppression".

BACKGROUND TO THIS REPORT

In March 1970, after receipt of information from numerous sources, both within Brazil and abroad, representatives of Amnesty International visited the Brazilian Embassy in London in order to express concern at reported torture. During the ensuing discussion, Amnesty International's representatives suggested that an independent mission to Brazil could serve to improve Brazil's image abroad if the charges were proved to be inaccurate. The embassy was unwilling to commit itself to such a mission, but did promise to investigate a number of cases of prisoners who were thought to have been freed. Although a list of such persons was supplied to the embassy, the promised information was never received.

On 29 April 1970 Amnesty International submitted extracts from the material received up to that date as well as a list of names of torturers and the names of some persons reported to have died under torture, along with a proposed press release on the subject, to the Brazilian Embassy and to the Brazilian government, again asking that an independent inquiry be commissioned. No reply was received to this letter, or to a follow-up letter, and the press statement was duly issued on 21 May 1970.

Despite the public outcry which followed this and other statements concerning torture in Brazil, reports of ill-treatment of an extremely alarming nature continued to reach Amnesty International from many sources, and in September 1970 the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International proposed that a mission be undertaken to Brazil in order to investigate the reports that had been received.

In November 1970 the Brazilian Embassy in London was approached with regard to such a mission. Amnesty International's letter of inquiry stressed that permitting such an investigation could not but add to the stature of the Brazilian nation which had played a leading role in the work which culminated in the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights. The letter continued that Amnesty International was "anxious to be able to report favourably upon the working of the Brazilian Council on Human Rights". Again, however, approval was not forthcoming.

After further approaches by Amnesty International, including a joint appeal for a mission of inquiry with 14 other human rights' organizations (Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Catholic International Union of Social Service, Committee on Society, Development and Peace (SODEPAX),

Confederation Mondial, and others), the Brazilian Ambassador to London reiterated in a letter dated 16 June 1971 that this position remained unchanged. In his letter, he stated that "the Brazilian government has a deep and abiding respect for human rights, and is guided in its actions by its own domestic legislation and by the international conventions to which it is signatory". The government continued to maintain that it was opposed to the use of torture, and that when torture occurred, it was only in isolated instances, and was not condoned or controllable by the central authorities.

The Ambassador's letter stated that "in the event of the government feeling that at any time it would be in the national interest for members of the International Community to be given access to matters concerned with Brazil's internal jurisdiction, it would turn to the United Nations or the Organization of American States." In fact, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, of the Organization of American States, asked permission in 1970 to investigate allegations of torture in Brazil *in loco*, but the request was refused. The Brazilian government did say at that time, however, that it would not ignore requests for information, and subsequently submitted a dossier to the Inter-American Commission. After examination of this dossier, along with other submissions on the subject, the commission stated, after its 28th session held on 1-5 May 1972, that

... because of the difficulties that have hindered examination of this case, it has not been possible to obtain absolutely conclusive proof of the truth or untruth of the acts reported in the denunciations. However, the evidence collected in this case leads to the persuasive presumption that in Brazil serious cases of torture, abuse and maltreatment have occurred to persons of both sexes while they were deprived of their liberty.

The commission further recommended that the government carry out a thorough investigation, the results of which would be examined by independent judges at the commission's next session. The committee requested that Brazil punish, to the full extent of the law, those persons that the evidence proves to have been responsible for violations of human rights. Again, response from the Brazilian authorities has been negative; officials continue to maintain that their own organs, such as the Council for the Defence of Human Rights, can deal with the isolated reports of torture that do occur.

Thus, as there appeared to be little chance of a mission to Brazil being permitted to enter the country in the foreseeable future, as the Brazilian Council on Human Rights had recently been restructured, and thus rendered even more unlikely to deal with such serious charges than had been the case in the past, and as Amnesty International continued to receive widespread and recent reports of torture, the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International felt that an attempt should be made to collect and assess available material and testimonies in Europe. It was considered that such material could usefully be analyzed in the effort to determine the probable validity of the charges being raised, and as a means of calling the attention of the public and of the Brazilian authorities to the seriousness of the charges still being raised in this regard. It is this report that is presented here.

Study of legislation since 1964

THE DOCTRINE OF NATIONAL SECURITY

In recent years, the Brazilian government has elaborated a "doctrine of national security" based on the following fundamental theoretical concepts: the division of the world into two antagonistic blocs with Brazil accepting the role of a "privileged satellite" of the United States of America within the "democratic and christian" bloc; a non-competitive economy with relation to the USA; the sacrifice of a part of the national sovereignty in favour of an interdependence between the different American states in an effort to attain common objectives; the monopoly of power in the South American sub-continent by Brazil, and a struggle against communism and against all socialist ideologies, including those which arise within the Church. There are some indications that some of these tenets (e.g. Brazil's economic and political relations with the US) may be undergoing revision, but emphasis on maintaining Brazil's security against external and internal enemies can still be noted in government statements and publications.

STATE ORGANS

In an attempt to achieve these aims, the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Brazilian government have been altered in the following ways:

1. **Executive Power:** In addition to the General Staff of the Armed Forces, the High Command of the Armed Forces, the Administrative Department of Civilian Personnel and an organism of general consultation, the Office of the President of the Republic is assisted by two new organs: the Council of National Security (CSN) and the National Information Service (SNI) ... (Decree Law 200/67).
2. **Legislative Power:** The CSN has reduced the number of parties represented to two and the supremacy of the pro-governmental party is unquestioned. The functions of the legislature have been reduced to a minimum; in fact the laws now in force have, for the most part, not been formulated by the legislative body.
3. **Judicial Power:** The judiciary supervises and controls the actions determined by the Council of National Security (CSN). The military tribunal has jurisdiction over all citizens suspected of activities against the national security.

LEGISLATION SINCE 1964

The severe repression in Brazil at the present time can be analyzed in a number of ways. However, in order to understand the situation fully, it is helpful to have some idea of the legal framework on which the government has based its actions in order to maintain some appearance of legality in the eyes of the world. For example, it is useful to consider the texts of the laws, as well as the procedure according to which cases are to be judged before the military tribunals, procedures which, in any case, are not strictly adhered to. Many prisoners are held incommunicado for periods exceeding the legal limits. Others have spent years in jail before being tried, and in some cases acquitted.

THE LAWS

1. THE LAWS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Since the *coup d'état* of 31 March 1964, four successive laws of "national security" have been passed:

- Law 1802 (already in force in 1964)
- Decree 314 of 1967
- Decree 510 of March 1969
- Decree Law 898 of September 1969

A simple study of these four laws reveals escalation in legal severity in Brazil. A study of police repression will show a parallel development in police violence.

Law 1802 gave quite simply a list of crimes against the state and corresponding punishment (Article 1: "The crimes defined and punished in the articles of this law are considered as crimes against the state and the political and social order). Thus, we see that Law 1802 was concerned, properly speaking, with crimes against the state.

In Decree 314 for the first time we find a definition of the concept of national security. "National security guarantees the realization of national objectives against all opposition, whether internal or external". This law, which came into force three years after the *coup d'état* clearly showed that the Government needed a legal instrument for repression stronger than the existing law. This incipient severity corresponded to the first student demonstrations and the first attempts at trade union reorganization and strike action.

Decree 314 considerably widened the range of illegal activities: alleged abuses of the press--which had previously been judged by common-law--were denoted as political crimes; similarly, strikes--forbidden throughout the national territory--were also defined as political crimes.

However, the most disturbing aspects of this law are evident in Articles 1 and 48. Article 1 states that "all entities, corporate or individual, are responsible for the national security". And Article 48 declares that "any person involved in a political trial will lose his post (whether in the private or the public sector) until he has been acquitted". Thus, an economic sanction is imposed before guilt or innocence has been established. Instances have also been reported of harassment of those who have given jobs to persons involved in political trials.

Several months later, the measures of control set out in Decree 314 were no longer considered adequate. Thus, on 13 December 1968 the President of the

Republic, Marechal Costa e Silva, signed "Institutional Act Number 5", a discretionary act which adjourned congress for an indeterminate period, suspended *habeas corpus* for political crimes, suspended the rights of the individual and gave full powers to the president. This act, which is still in force, was accompanied by a list of the names of thousands of citizens whose political and civil rights were to be revoked. Many intellectuals, considered to be "dangerous", were thus "cassados". Consequently, many university chairs remained unoccupied and many university courses could not be given because of the shortage of professors.

Several months later, in March 1969, Decree 314 was in turn modified and Decree 510 was promulgated. This decree increased the penalties and added to the already existing list of political crimes others which had previously been dealt with under common law. Even *armed robberies* became political crimes.

But the situation worsened and in this "spiral of violence" (so well defined by Mgr Helder Camara, Archbishop of Olinda and Recife in Brazil's impoverished north-east and well known spokesman for Brazil's dispossessed) in September of the same year the fourth law of national security was promulgated. This measure Decree Law 898, which is still in force, modified Decree 510 and reintroduced the death penalty to Brazil for political, although not for common-law crimes. (The death sentence had been abolished in 1822 on the occasion of the nation's independence and had not existed in modern Brazilian history until the passage of Decree Law 898).

However, the death sentence is difficult to impose from the political point of view since each time a sentence has been pronounced, world-wide protests have been expressed. Thus the first death sentence, passed in March 1971 against a young man, Teodomiro Romeiro dos Santos, aged 19, was commuted to one of life imprisonment (this penalty had previously not existed either and was also introduced by Decree Law 898). In November 1971 three new death sentences were pronounced. The condemned were Ariston de Oliveira Lucena, Diogenes Sobrosa do Sousa and Gilberto Faria Lima. These sentences were commuted in June 1972 and there is some reason to believe that international opinion may have been influential in this decision.

In addition to the Laws of National Security, other laws, decrees and institutional acts have been promulgated. They are too numerous for us to cite them all. However, we must refer to Decree Law 477, dating from January 1969, dealing with the universities. Under the terms of this decree-law important police powers are given to heads of faculties who can exclude a professor from teaching for five years and a student from studying for three years for so-called "subversive" activities carried out within the university. If the university wishes, the person so cited in an internal administrative hearing can be transferred to police jurisdiction and tried.

Institutional Act Number 13 which has established banishment as a penalty (such a penalty is forbidden in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), and "secret decrees" are measures which should also be noted. These are discussed in more detail below.

2. BANISHMENT

On 5 September 1969 Institutional Act Number 13, authorizing banishment, was signed. The text is as follows:

The Ministers of State for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, in the exercise of the duties assigned to them by Article 1 of Institutional Act Number 12 of 31 August 1969, have decided:

Article 1: The power of the Executive may be employed, at the suggestions of the Ministers of State for Justice, the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, to banish any Brazilian found to be undesirable, harmful or dangerous to the national security from the national territory. The proceedings against the banished person, as well as the enforcement of the sentence passed against him, are suspended for the duration of the period of banishment. However, statute of limitations regulations will not apply, and should the banished person return to Brazil, both the charge and/or sentence can be re-activated against him.

Article 2: Any actions undertaken in conformity with this Act and the Complementary Acts arising from it, as well as the consequences thereof, are not subject to inquiry or judicial appeal.

Article 3: This Institutional Act becomes operative from the present day and abrogates any contrary provisions.

Complementary Act Number 64 was signed immediately afterward banishing the first 15 Brazilians from their country—contrary to all charters and declarations signed by Brazil.

Several days later, the new constitution—in force since 30 October 1969—revoked all the foundations for the protection of individual liberty and legalized the arbitrary power of the executive on a judicial level. Article 53/11 of the constitution states: "In accordance with the law, the death sentence, life imprisonment, banishment, or confiscation of goods cannot be applied except in cases of a foreign war or an internal and psychological, revolutionary or subversive struggle."

Soon afterwards 130 Brazilian citizens were deprived of the right to leave and return to their country freely.

Banishment amounts to "civil death". According to the penal code for common-law crimes, death is the only circumstance which can interrupt a penal hearing; while the trial of a banished person is suspended it continues for the others accused in the same indictment. Consequently, the banished person cannot produce any evidence in his favour during a hearing which continues without him. Even though sentence is not pronounced against him, all the evidence for the prosecution will be produced.

In the eyes of the Brazilian administration, the wife of a banned person is considered a widow: she may collect a pension and will be regarded as the legal head of the family.

Furthermore, although the decree of banishment does not provide for loss of nationality, the authorities refuse to return identity cards and passports to banished persons and leave them entirely dependent on the country which receives them.

3. SECRET DECREES

Decree 69.534, signed by President Medici on 11 November 1971, is extremely important: it stipulates that "the President may draw up secret or limited circulation decrees relating to any subject concerned with the national security. These decrees will be published in the official journal 'under a number only' and the government will furnish 'only a brief resumé written in such a way as not to impair secrecy'."

In defence of Decree 69.534, government representatives in parliament affirmed that the President "was only exercising the right guaranteed him by article 81, paragraph III and IV of the Constitution".

However, article 81 of the Constitution of 17 October 1969 states that:

The President of the Republic has the right to . . .

III—sanction, promulgate and publish laws; ensure the passage of decrees and regulations necessary for the faithful execution of such laws.

IV—veto Bills of Parliament.

Consequently, it is seen that the "decrees" which can be promulgated by the President of the Republic are those relating to the execution of the laws of the country.

Furthermore, in the section concerning the "legislative process" we find the constitutional rules which apply to everyone, including the President, Garrastazu Medici. The "legislative process" is the exclusive responsibility of the national congress and it is this body that is responsible for setting out the laws.

Article 46 of the Constitution says:

The legislative process includes the drafting of:

I —amendments to the constitution

II —complementary laws to the constitution

III —ordinary laws

IV —laws of delegation

V —decree laws

VI —legislative decrees, and

VII—resolutions

Article 55 concludes:

The President of the Republic, in the event of an emergency or a matter of major public interest, and in the event of any increase in public spending, may promulgate Decree Laws on the following subjects:

I —national security

II —public finances including tax regulations

III —creation of public posts and the fixing of corresponding appointments

§ 1—after publication, the text will come into force immediately and the NATIONAL CONGRESS WILL APPROVE OR REJECT IT within 60 days; if, within this period, no decision is made, the text will be considered as having been approved.

Decree 69.534 did not conform to any of the constitutional norms as it was not sent to the national congress nor was it published in the official journal so that

the public could be informed of its content.

Decree 69.534 opened "the era of mystery". Similarly the new Law of Human Rights, sanctioned by President Medici on 6 December 1971, also provides for secrecy in declaring that the meetings of the Council for the Defence of Human Rights, as well as its decisions, will be secret.

THE PROCEDURE OF POLITICAL TRIALS

It is useful to remember that the legal procedure is rarely adhered to since thousands of political prisoners in Brazil have been held for up to three years before being tried.

However, were the legal procedure adhered to, three different phases should ensue: the "police investigations" stage, the "police inquiry" proper, and the "judicial hearings".

These three phases are provided for in the new Code of Military Penal Procedure, in force since January 1970. This code, which revokes the former "Code of Military Justice" of 2 December 1938, is the expression of the desideratum of repression in Brazil. The explanation of objectives which precedes the Code of Military Penal Procedure states that "... it is necessary to change the Code of Military Justice in order to conform to new requirements of the legal and political order ... the new code was also intended to translate traditional military customs and usages into definite regulations. Thus, throughout the police investigations and the judicial hearing until the passing of sentence, these principles are meticulously carried out."

Thus, we see for the first time in Brazil a code which is preceded by an account of the objectives of the code stating that it was established "to conform to the needs of the political order."

STAGE 1: "POLICE INVESTIGATIONS"

The new Code of Military Penal Procedure mentions "police investigations" for the first time. During this phase, the detainee may be in the custody of military police representing army, navy or air force, or in the hands of a number of special security forces which have intermittently been set up in Brazil to "assist" in security operations. The best known of these is "*Operacao Bandeirantes*" a force which operated in São Paulo. It was presented to the public as a coordinated security service, but, in fact, was never legally constituted as such.

These para-military forces, which differ in name, but not in general working methods, from state to state, are constantly being renamed and reorganized. Their importance and danger is that, because of their proliferation and the unclear lines of authority between these organizations and local and state security authorities, it is often difficult for concerned relatives and friends of recently arrested people to determine where the detainees are being held and by whom. As it is in the early stages of "police investigations" that torture is most commonly feared, localization of the detainee, in order that writs of *habeas corpus* and so forth may be presented on his behalf, becomes of the utmost importance. Another serious problem is that legally specified limits for the amount of time for which a suspect may be held incommunicado are not respected by these security organizations.

Thus, despite Article 17 of the Code of Military Penal Procedure which stipulates that police surveillance (*incommunicado*) cannot last longer than 10 days during the inquiry stage and despite Article 20 which affirms that the "inquiry should be brought to an end within 20 days if the accused is in detention or 30 days if the detainee is in the hands of the civilian police", Article 18 of the same code allows for the detention of the accused for a period of 50 days during the "police investigations"; "except where the accused has been caught in the act, the accused may remain in detention during a 'police investigation' for a period of up to 20 days, his arrest to be communicated to the competent legal authority. This time limit may be prolonged for 30 days".

It should be noted that the detention of the accused is, apparently, rarely communicated to the competent judicial authority, ie the military *Auditoria*.

Thus, it is the law itself which, in speaking on one hand of "police investigations" (Article 18) and on the other of "inquiries" (Article 17 and 20) differentiates between them and provides for and authorizes detention in secret for a period of 50 days, permitting therefore a long period of physical and mental suffering since it is during this time that most of the torture sessions reportedly take place.

Note, too, that surveillance exists throughout the period of "police investigation". It should be emphasized that this phase of the proceedings exists only for political trials; in common-law trials, surveillance cannot last for more than three days (Article 21 of the Penal Code).

STAGE 2: "POLICE INQUIRY" (IPM or *inquerito policial militar*)

Once stage 1, "investigations" is completed, and the prisoner has confessed to the accusations with which he is charged, stage 2 of a political suit, the "police inquiry" is initiated.

According to Article 9 of the Code of Military Penal Procedure, the IPM is a "provisional hearing" (that is, the IPM is officially the investigation stage of a political suit) the aim of which is to set out available facts and determine whether or not evidence is sufficient to initiate a criminal action. This decision is theoretically the responsibility of the public prosecutor, but as no IPM goes to court without a signed confession, it is difficult for Brazilian authorities to deny what is apparently occurring in the "investigation" and "inquiry" stages of police investigations; evidence is persuasive that prisoners are tortured in stage 1 until they agree to sign statements which are only officially presented to them in stage 2. Reportedly, prisoners who attempt to rescind testimony given under torture, and refuse to sign the statements given to them during the IPM phase of the proceedings against them, are tortured again until they agree to do so. Cases have also been reported of prisoners returned for further torture when they tried to publicly repudiate their testimonies in stage 3 of the proceedings against them, the "judicial hearings" (see below).

For "police inquiries", stage 2, the prisoner is theoretically transferred to DEOPS (State Department for Political and Social Order)*. DEOPS are the

* Note that in São Paulo the word state is dropped from the name, and the unit is therefore known as DOPS in that state.

central police stations under the Department for Public Safety in each state in Brazil. These Commissariats, one for each of Brazil's 22 states, specialize in political inquiries headquarters for IPM proceedings, but in fact, detainees can be taken directly to DEOPS upon arrest and be subjected to interrogation and possibly torture by DEOPS officials. Or, on the other hand, prisoners can be taken to prisons or military centers, other than DEOPS, for stage 2 of the proceedings against them.

Again, legal stipulations as to the amount of time a prisoner may be held incommunicado at this stage of a suit are seldom respected, and prisoners may be denied the right to legal council to which under Brazilian law, they should be entitled at this point in their cases. The statute of the Order of Lawyers of Brazil clearly stipulates that "lawyers may communicate in person and in private with their clients, even if the latter are detained in secret in a civil or military police barracks" (Article 89, 111 of Law 4215 of 27 April 1963). This right to council is confirmed by Article 75 of the Code of Military Penal Procedure ("The lawyer will have the rights guaranteed him in the statute of the Order of Lawyers").

On the other hand, Article 71 of the same Code of Military Penal Procedure states, "The person responsible for the inquiry may hold the prisoner incommunicado for ten days at the most, if the latter has been arrested in accordance with the law." Further confusion is added by the code's Article 16 which states that the entire "inquiry is secret, but the person carrying out the inquiry may allow the defence lawyer to be informed."

The legal provision applying the right to council are thus contradictory, but practice is clear. Despite the express guarantees to council given the prisoner by the statute of the Order of Lawyers, authorities responsible for police inquiries often do not inform lawyers of inquiries involving their clients, and frequently prevent contact between lawyer and client in order to preserve "secrecy". Thus, "incommunicability" can be unlimited, and numerous cases have been reported of prisoners held incommunicado for several months. In some cases, authorities may not only refuse permission for a lawyer to see his client, but have also denied for weeks or even months that the person in question was ever arrested. (A lawyer, as noted, has no recourse against such abuses.)

Institutional Act Number 5 which was passed on 13 December 1968 and abolished *habeas corpus*, opened the door for a wide variety of police and judicial irregularities and made it still more difficult for lawyers to locate their clients.

Remembering that under Article 18 of the Code of Military Penal Procedures the accused may be detained for a period of 50 days during "police investigations" and Article 20 of the same code (the inquiry should be brought to an end within 20 days if the accused is held by military police, 30 days if he is in the custody of civilian bodies), we see that throughout the two stages the prisoner can remain at least 70 to 80 days in police headquarters without being permitted outside contact. And again we note that even these time limits are seldom respected.

When the police inquiry stage 2 is closed and all of the accused have signed their statements, and the evidence of the prosecution is as complete as is desired,

the prisoner is taken from police headquarters and transferred to prison unless further interrogations are deemed necessary, in which case the detainee may still be held in police headquarters.

The statement which he has signed during the IPM phase of his court proceedings will be read by the judge during the prisoner's interrogation in court and, in theory, can be affirmed or corrected by the prisoner although, as noted above, attempts to rescind signed statements can mean further torture for detained persons.

STAGE 3: THE "JUDICIAL HEARING"

The case against a political defendant will be heard before a military tribunal.* The country is divided into 11 sections for the purpose of administering military justice (*conservação judiciaria militar*) and each section has at least one "auditoria militar" (military court). In Rio de Janeiro there are three military courts supervised by the army, two by the navy and two by the air force. In São Paulo there are three courts. Thus, throughout Brazil, there are numerous courts of this sort which since 1968 have heard, on average, 70 to 100 political cases a year. Trials involving only one defendant are infrequent and it is likewise rare to see a case being brought to a definitive close, as prisoners frequently face multiple charges. Often prisoners who have been acquitted face difficulties regarding papers, travel documents or employment. Once on police files, even though acquitted, individuals are subject to constant rearrest and police harassment.

The military tribunals are made up of five judges: four military (usually one major who presides and three captains) and one professionally qualified civilian judge. The prosecutor and the clerk of the court are also civilians, as are the court appointed lawyers. The outcome of most cases is determined by the civilian judge since the military judges do not have law degrees and are changed every three months, so that when trials go on for a longer period, as they frequently do, the military judges have little idea of what is going on. Numerous cases are known of last minute shifts of both military and civilian personnel, when the authorities feared that the verdict would not go as the government wished. Judges, both civilian and military, have been known to exert strong pressure on witnesses, and prosecution witnesses are often police employees who appear before the Council of Justice to state that a defendant has signed the statement of his own free will without being influenced. Possible defence witnesses are often afraid to appear lest they jeopardize their careers or render themselves liable to prosecution.

The trial itself has four sessions open to the public: interrogation of the accused, testimony of prosecution witnesses, testimony of defence witnesses, and the verdict. Reportedly, the names of those who attend trials may be noted and the list provided to the political police.

As before, the law sets down limits for the various stages of the proceedings, but in practice, the limits are not adhered to. Article 390 of the Code of Military

*It is at this stage of the proceedings that a lawyer may be officially informed of his client's arrest and can request permission to see the defendant. In fact, however, prisoners are sometimes permitted to see their lawyers when the police stages of their cases are completed, and in some cases, even before this. This can be months before a case finally reaches court.

Penal Procedure provides that if the accused is under arrest, the hearing before the military tribunal should be completed within 50 days of the judge's decision to proceed with the charges, based on the evidence brought before him by the military prosecutor. The prosecutor has five days to present his indictment, and the judge then has 15 days within which he must decide whether or not there are grounds to continue the prosecution (Article 79 of the Code of Military Procedure). Thus, adding the time allowed under the two Articles 79 and 390, the trial, including the hearing before the military tribunal, should be completed within a maximum time limit of 70 days. Yet hundreds of cases are known where prisoners have awaited trial for more than three years.

Following sentence, an appeal may be lodged by either the prosecution or the defence. Appeals are heard by the Higher Military Tribunal, which is composed of five civilian magistrates and 10 military generals, the latter representing the three services. Appeal hearings have often reduced sentences, but in some cases, a prisoner has already served more than his original sentence by the time an appeal is heard. The appeal court is also often involved in determining jurisdiction when courts representing the various military and police services simultaneously claim jurisdiction over a prisoner.

Even convicted and in prison, detainees are not protected by the law: cases have been reported of prisoners being taken from their cells by both official and unidentified groups and never being seen again. Well-known prisoners are particularly vulnerable as authorities fear kidnap plots to free them.

SUMMARY

In examining the deterioration in the rule of law in Brazil, we find that laws are often contradictory and inconsistent, while institutional acts and secret decrees have abrogated provisions in the constitution intended to protect basic human rights. Time limits for the completion of various stages of legal proceedings are not adhered to and legal counsel, as well as witnesses, have been intimidated and threatened by the authorities. The protection accorded to lawyers in the statute of the *Ordem dos Advogados* has been set aside by various articles of the Code of Military Penal Procedure, allowing the lawyer no recourse when he feels that his own or his client's rights have been violated. Regulations have been passed to govern the activities of students and staff within universities. The death penalty has been established for the first time in modern Brazilian history. Congress has been suspended, the Council for the Defence of Human Rights has been restructured so as to make it virtually inoperative, and the concept of national security vastly and ambiguously extended. Press censorship makes the discussion of political developments in Brazil difficult, while only two official political parties are permitted.

The legal and political situation has greatly deteriorated in Brazil since the 1964 coup. Another point, the manner in which prisoners are interrogated, by official and non-official security forces, is equally disturbing in its development since the 1964 coup, and is examined in the next section.

Report of inquiry into allegations of torture

PURPOSE OF THE INQUIRY

The purpose of the inquiry was to examine the allegations of torture made by political prisoners arrested under the national security laws.

Given the lack of cooperation on the part of the Brazilian authorities, only the prisoners' version of the facts could be studied. Furthermore, as it was impossible to visit the prisons in Brazil, the inquiry was principally conducted with former prisoners who have left Brazil. Some cases of people who are still in prison and whose signed depositions were forwarded to Amnesty International have also been included.

The documents included in the original report published in September 1972 cover the period from 2 March 1969 until 14 June 1972. Further testimony has been received but although available for inspection, as noted earlier, could not be included in this revised edition of the report for technical reasons.

METHOD EMPLOYED

Between 11 March and 30 May 1972, a representative of the French section of Amnesty International consulted the archives maintained in Europe by various international organizations and met with former political prisoners living abroad. Several organizations put signed depositions sent from Brazil by political prisoners at our disposal and a certain number of former political prisoners consented to make written depositions.

The method used by Amnesty International was the following:

1. A preliminary inquiry was undertaken amongst political prisoners living abroad and a certain number of these seemed willing to make depositions. Others were afraid of reprisals, particularly against their families in Brazil. Approximately 50 questionnaires were issued. Of the duly completed documents returned (questions were limited to essential information), Amnesty International chose nine representative depositions, since these presented no risk to the persons concerned or to their families.
2. Three documents belonging to Amnesty International are also included, along with a deposition sent to the Vatican. Choice of documents was highly

selective. Out of an overwhelming amount of material only individual cases whose authenticity could not be questioned were retained. The documents for the inquiry were dated and signed by the persons concerned in the presence of two witnesses. The quantity of material used was therefore deliberately limited, but this selection thus makes it all the more difficult to refute the authenticity of the documents presented.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENTS

In nine cases the depositions are in the form of questionnaires signed and dated by the person concerned. Questions relate to the civil status of the witness, the circumstances and treatment undergone at the time of arrest, the interrogation, possible witnesses, conditions of detention and medical, legal, and religious facilities. These depositions were drawn up after the individuals concerned had left Brazil. They were all signed in the presence of two witnesses.

The documents completing the section are as follows:

Jean Marc von der Weid's signed and dated document authenticated by a Commissioner for Oaths, Mr T.M. Simon.

Dated deposition relating to the murder of Odijas Carvalho de Souza signed by Maria Ivone de Souza Loureiro, witnessed by Lylia Da Silva Guedes, and authenticated by the clerk of the court, Arnaldo Maciel of Recife.

Letter addressed by Carlos Alberto Soares' mother to the Legislative Assembly of the state of Pernambuco. It is also dated and signed.

Letter from Mr A. Campos to the Vatican, also dated and signed.

All of these documents are descriptive accounts of interrogations and detention conditions. Some additional documents complete the evidence.

LIST OF CASES

Antonio Expedito CARVALHO PERERA: arrested 3 March 1969
Ladislav DOWBOR: arrested 21 April 1970
Lucio Flavio UCHOA REGUEIRA: arrested 21 April 1970
Vera Silva ARAUJO MAGALHAES: arrested 6 March 1970
Fernando Paulo NAGLE GABEIRA: arrested 28 January 1970
Tullo VIGEVANI: arrested 2 August 1970
Roberto Cardoso FERRAZ do AMARAL: arrested 2 March 1970
Brother Tito de ALENCAR: arrested 4 November 1969
Carlos Bernardo VAINER: arrested 20 April 1970
Jean-Marc VON DER WEID: arrested 2 September 1969
Andres A. CAMPOS: arrested 25 November 1971

Mr Antonio Expedito Carvalho Perera

1. Age 41; lawyer and university professor arrested in São Paulo.
2. Mr Perera affirms that he was arrested on 3 March 1969 in São Paulo and that violence was employed during his interrogation.
3. Mr Perera testifies that he was tortured throughout the month of March in the barracks of the military police, rua Tutoia, near rua Abilio Soares, and on the

third floor of the DOPS headquarters in São Paulo, by successive teams under the command of General Luiz Felipe, Captain Antonio Carlos Pivatto and officers Newton Fernandes and Simonetti—these last two mentioned also command the unit to which the soldier Passarinho, Sergeant Robert, and civilians Passalacqua, Guimaraes, Caetano, Parra, Corbea and others belong. Perera underwent various forms of torture:

electric shocks, mainly on the neck, head, tongue, ears, vertebral column, genital areas, toes and the soles of the feet
introduction of instruments into the genital areas of the body
blows to the body
other forms of ill-treatment
physical and psychological torture to third parties: relatives, friends and clients

4. Mr Perera gave as witnesses to this torture:

Onofre Pinto (now living in Cuba)
Diogene de Oliveira (now living in Cuba)

The witness affirms that he was present at torture sessions at the military police quarters and at the DEOPS in the Tiradentes prison from 3 March 1969 until 13 January 1971 (the date at which he was released).

Torture was carried out by different units, commanded usually by the army. It consisted of electric shocks, beatings, psychological torture and torture inflicted on third parties.

5. He affirms that he was brought on 3 March 1969 to the military police quarters and from there to the DEOPS on 18 March 1969. He was returned to the military police on 20 March and was then brought to Presidio Tiradentes in July 1969.

His interrogation took place in the military police barracks, in the DEOPS and at the military tribunal before Judge Nelson da Silva Guimaraes.

He received no medical aid. The only assistance available was dispensed by doctors who were fellow prisoners, such as Dr Antonio Carlos Madeira.

Perera did not receive any visits from his lawyer during the period of police interrogation and police inquiry, ie from 3 March until 10 July, and only saw his counsel when he was transferred to the Tiradentes Prison after the state of "incommunicability" had been lifted, on 10 July 1969.

He received no visits from members of his family until after 10 July. These visits were always in public and had to be authorized beforehand by Judge Nelson da Silva Guimaraes.

He received no religious attention. There were, however, priests in prison serving sentences. He said that his attempts to have an authorization for religious facilities were all refused and that masses held in the cells were regarded as political meetings.

The witness was brought for the first time before the judge of the military tribunal eleven months after his arrest, in February 1970. He was not tried but was released along with a group of others.

Mr Ladislav Dowbor

1. Aged 31; economist arrested in São Paulo.
2. Mr Dowbor swears that he was arrested on 21 April 1970 in São Paulo by Operação Bandeirantes. During his interrogation, violence was employed.
3. He affirms that torture was inflicted on him from 21 April 1970 at the Bandeirantes Operation, at the DOPS in São Paulo, that is to say rua Tutoia and Praça General Osorio, by Colonel Waldir Coelho of OBAN and by the death squad in São Paulo.

He affirms having undergone the following torture:

pau de arara (Brazilian torture technique—see letter from Marcos Pena de Arruda in Chapter III)
electric shocks

4. Mr Dowbor cites the following witnesses to his torture:

Maria do Carmo Brito
Liszt Benjamin Vieira
Betty Chachamovicz

He states that he witnessed torture being inflicted by Colonel Waldir Coelho of OBAN, by military police group CODI (Operations Center for Internal Defence) in São Paulo, and the death squad, in September 1968 and April–May 1970, both in the OBAN and DOPS headquarters. Torture methods included:

pau de arara
the "electric chair"
electric shocks

5. He was not taken to prison but was interrogated in interrogation centers in April and May of 1970. He was kept in solitary confinement.

With regard to medical aid, he was given a radiography examination to check his physical condition after a session of *pau de arara* at the DOPS. A strait-jacket was put on him and he was given injections and his wounds, bleeding as a result of the torture he had undergone, were treated.

He was kept incommunicado and never received any visits or legal assistance from his lawyer.

Family visits: he was visited once by his brother-in-law in the interrogation room and this visit lasted three minutes.

He received no religious care.

Mr Lucio Flavio Uchoa Regueira

1. Aged 27; lawyer and journalist living in Rio de Janeiro at the time of his arrest.
2. Mr Regueira states that he was arrested on 21 April 1970 in Rio de Janeiro by CODI and that torture was employed during his interrogation.
3. He states that he was tortured 21-25 April 1970 at the barracks of the military police, rua Barao de Mesquita, by Major Gomes Carneiro, Captain Ziembski, Lieutenants Volio, Timoteo and Costa Lima. Regueira states that

he underwent various forms of torture:

electric shocks to the eyes, mouth, genital areas and anus
introduction of a stick in the anus
immersion in water to the point of near drowning
pau de arara
blows over the entire body
injections of truth serum

The tortures were employed in various combinations.

After the second day Regueira was tortured with electric shocks and beatings to the body, and throughout this period of imprisonment was psychologically tortured through simulated executions, constant threats of physical torture, etc. He was woken up at all hours of the night, a black hood was placed over his head and he was brought repeatedly to a place where executions were simulated. This lasted throughout the nine months of detention. His interrogators used these methods in order to force him to reveal information about individuals and meeting places and in order to weaken him psychologically by keeping him in a constant state of fear.

4. Mr Regueira gives as witnesses to his torture.

Sonia Regina Yessim Ramos
Samuel Aarao Reis
Cid de Queiros Benjamin

Mr Regueira affirms that he underwent torture throughout his time in detention. According to Mr Regueira, the most horrifying aspect of Brazilian prisons is that prisoners are forced to be present while fellow detainees are tortured.

Throughout his imprisonment at the military police barracks, he reports that he constantly saw the very people who had tortured him torturing others. He says, for example, that he had been greatly disturbed at witnessing the torture of Carlos Eduardo Fayal de Lira. In addition to better-known methods of torture (near drowning, electric shocks, *pau de arara*), Fayal de Lira also underwent the "mad dentist" torture (the name "mad dentist" has been given to this particular method of torture by the torturers themselves). This consists of keeping the victim's mouth forcibly open with an instrument whilst the prisoner is attached to a "dragon chair". The torturers, meanwhile, use a dentist's drill and electric shock treatment on the victim. Mr Regueira says that he saw the drill break three of his companion's teeth, but the latter (Fayal de Lira), despite the pain and several attacks of fainting, remained strong until the end. A doctor saw Fayal, revived him with an injection and indicated that the torture could continue. Mr Regueira said that he had to listen to Fayal's cries and the torturers' laughter for more than an hour, and it was the most painful session he ever witnessed. He was himself linked by an electric wire to the "dragon chair" to which Fayal was attached and also received the electric shocks. Regueira states that he fainted three times.

This torture session took place approximately a fortnight after the witness's arrest. Fayal was in his third month of torture.

5. Regueira affirms having been held in the army prison 21 April to 3 June 1970; at the DEOPS in Guanabara 3-15 June 1970; at the army police barracks in Vila Militar 8-11 January 1971; and at the air force base at Galeao 11-14 January 1971.

Regueira says that throughout his detention he was kept in cells where there were no windows and that he did not once see the sun. The cells were very small, but a great many prisoners were held in each one. The torture rooms were painted violet and were kept very cold. The prisoners were naked during interrogation; torture was carried out by specialized teams which worked in relays when the sessions were unusually long (the shortest session lasted three hours).

Once in prison, Regueira says that, again, he never saw the sun and was unable to exercise or allowed to read or listen to the radio.

He says that he was visited for the first time 45 days after his arrest. Visits took place before a policeman once a fortnight for 15 minutes. They were not allowed during the interrogation phase.

In the morning, food consisted of a glass of *maté* (tea) and a piece of stale bread; at lunchtime, of a spoonful of beans and rice; at supper, of a piece of poor quality meat and a few vegetables. The prisoners assumed that these were the left-overs from the officers' meals.

Regueira states that he received no medical attention. The doctors in the torture chambers were there to diagnose the resistance capacity of the victims for the succeeding session. There was no medical attention at the end of the session or during the period of detention as a whole.

During the interrogation period lawyers were not permitted to see their clients. Mr Regueira swears that he was never allowed to speak with his lawyer in private. He was allowed to see him once a month but always in the prison and always in the presence of a policeman.

No religious care was given him either during the interrogation period or throughout the duration of his imprisonment.

6. Mr Regueira affirms that he was brought for the first time before a judge of the military tribunal six months after he was first detained. He was not tried and was released on 14 January 1971.
7. When he was questioned by the naval court in Rio de Janeiro, Mr Regueira said that the army officers who accompanied him occupied the hall armed with machine guns and the public was not allowed admission during his testimony before the military court. The judge, Jacob Goldenberg, did everything to prevent Regueira from saying what he wanted to, and distorted his complaints of ill-treatment in which he gave the names of his torturers. The witness states that he was once again tortured with electric shocks as a punishment for his deposition and also because his torturers wanted to know how he had learnt their names.

Miss Vera Silva Araujo Magalhaes

1. Aged 24; economics student in Rio de Janeiro at the time of her arrest.
2. Miss Magalhaes says she was arrested on 6 March 1970 in Rio de Janeiro by CODI and underwent much torture which left her with both legs paralyzed for some time.
3. She states that she was tortured initially 20 days after her arrest as she was suffering from a bullet wound in the head and a minimum of medical attention was necessary before she was able to undergo interrogation.

Miss Magalhaes states that her torture began on 20 March 1970 at the army police headquarters, at the CODI headquarters, rua Barao de Mesquita in the Tijuca area of Rio de Janeiro, by Major Gomez Cerneiro Ziembinski, by soldiers Felipe, Jose Alfredo Poe, Sergeant Volio and Major Fontenelle. She was subjected to a wide variety of physical ill-treatment as well as psychological torture. Miss Magalhaes said that she remained for more than seven hours on the *pau de arara* and was given different voltages of electric shocks during this period; water was put in her mouth and nose; she was beaten with a truncheon and whipped all over her body, including the genital areas. She says that as she was very weak, the doctor officially responsible advised that the session be shortened and the torturers therefore cut short the session. She was then brought to the infirmary and later to the military hospital.

At the military hospital, she was once again examined; however, although she was registered as a patient on her first visit for attention to her head wound, her stay in hospital after the torture sessions was not registered in the hospital records.

The most serious consequence of the torture undergone by Miss Magalhaes was paralysis of her legs.

4. Miss Magalhaes gives as witnesses to her torture at the army police barracks at CODI in Rio Barao de Mesquita, Tijuca, from 26-30 March 1970 the following people:

Regina Farah
Daniel Aarao Reis
Sonia Heins
Isabel Carvalho
Efigenia Imaculada

She says that she witnessed the torturing of the following people in the same barracks and during the same period as mentioned above:

Daniel Aarao Reis
Pedro Alves
Regina Farah
Efigenia
Eustáquio

They were tortured by Major Gomes Carneiro Ziembinski and by soldiers Ailton Joachim, Marco Antonio Povoreli and by Sergeant Andrade Oliveira and Captain Guimaraes. The torture consisted of electric shocks, *pau de arara*,

beatings, sexual ill-treatment, near-drowning and sleep deprivation. The torturers forced the detainees to stay naked in a given position in a freezing cold place and doused them with water. After ten hours of this one position, without food, the "dragon chair" (electric chair) torture was employed.

Another method of torture consisted of keeping the person hanging head downwards whilst beaten and subjected to electric shocks.

Another torture consisted of applying hot metal plates to the legs and arms—this caused wounds which still had not healed at the time of Miss Magalhaes' testimony in 1972.

Amongst the prisoners who were particularly badly tortured, Miss Magalhaes cites the case of Daniel Aarao Reis, a friend who was arrested at the same time as Miss Magalhaes. His scars are still visible.

5. Medical care: Miss Magalhaes states that in the military hospital doctors gave her no medical care other than sedatives which weakened her psychologically. At the army police barracks no attention at all was paid to hygiene; there were rats and mice in the cells and in the infirmaries. Interrogation took place in the torture room of the military police—this room was well kept as it was often visited by army officers.

Miss Magalhaes says that the food in the military police prison of Tijuca was inedible and that hygiene was non-existent. She states that medical attention was lacking and that, in general, the doctors are in attendance only to control the amount of torture to which a patient may be submitted or to prescribe sedatives to aid in interrogation. Medical attention is only given in cases of serious or contagious illnesses.

Dental treatment consists in pulling out the teeth of the prisoners to avoid further decay. Doctors are public health doctors and show great indifference and little concern for the prisoners.

She says that her lawyer was Dr Evaristo and that she was allowed to see him only with another person present. Dr Evaristo had great difficulty in getting permission to see Miss Magalhaes and was not allowed to go into the interrogation room. He could not contact his client until the torture stage was completed. Only then, with the court's permission, can a lawyer visit his client in prison, but this is always difficult to arrange. The time limits set by the law for the various stages of political proceedings were never respected. Miss Magalhaes managed to see her lawyer while she was still in hospital because proceedings against her were in their final stages.

She states that she received very brief visits from her family while in hospital but they were always in the presence of CODI officers. Neither relatives nor lawyers were allowed into interrogation rooms. In prison, visits were controlled. As she was held in the military police barracks and in the hospital, Miss Magalhaes was allowed visits very irregularly. In view of her physical condition, the authorities wished to prevent her family from seeing her and she reports that she saw them only three times in three months.

She received no religious assistance. Such care is not generally allowed and is never permitted during the interrogation period.

6. Miss Magalhaes says that she was brought for the first time before a judge in the military tribunal after 1½ months of detention—her trial was already

underway when she was arrested. However, her case is an exception: generally the detained person is not brought before a judge until he has served approximately one year's detention.

The witness was tried and released on 15 June 1970.

Mr Fernando Paulo Nagle Gabeira

1. Journalist; arrest in São Paulo.
2. Mr Gabeira states that he was arrested on 28 January 1970 in São Paulo by the OBAN combined organization of the army, the navy, the air force and the military police. He states that violence was used during this interrogation.
3. Gabeira reported that he was tortured in February 1970 at the military hospital of the Second Army and at the OBAN units commanded by Captains Mauricio and Albernaz. He affirms that he was injected with "truth serum" (pentothal) at the hospital, and that he underwent electric shocks at OBAN headquarters.
4. He gives as a witness to his torture Jose Alprim Filho, a political detainee in Presidio Tiradentes.*

He says that in February he saw other people tortured at OBAN headquarters, at the DOPS in São Paulo and on Ilha das Flores by OBAN and *Policia do exercito* (army police) teams under the direction of Captains Mauricio, Albernaz, Homero (in São Paulo) and Gomes Carneiro (in Rio de Janeiro). He says that he saw various methods of torture employed, including Corporal Jose Mariani subjected to the "dragon chair" (electric chair) during which the victim is held head downwards while the testicles are crushed. He saw several cases of torture, nearly always involving electric shock treatment.

5. Mr Gabeira says that he was arrested after being wounded in the stomach, liver and kidneys. He was operated on and cared for at the military hospital and then at the naval hospital.

He states that he was imprisoned in the OBAN, then at the DOPS in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, at Ilha das Flores, in the 31st police district, at the Presidio Policial da Penitencia Lemos de Brito on Ilha Grande and at the PE (*Policia do Exercicio*) of the army in Barao de Mesquita.

Mr Gabeira affirms that he received no legal aid until after the second month of his detention and that even then contact with his lawyer was difficult.

He said that visits from his family were impossible during the interrogation stage and that afterwards, on Ilha Grande, rules permitted only one visit a month.

He received no religious attention.

6. Mr Gabeira says he was first brought before a judge at the military tribunal two months after the beginning of his detention and that he was not tried. He was released in June 1970.
7. Mr Gabeira adds that, in his opinion, the torture to which he was submitted, a combination of physical and psychological factors, was carried out in conformity with a strict technique. He was twice sent to hospital for treatment of his stomach wound and of a kidney haemorrhage caused by

* Now closed.

machine-gun fire. He says he was held incommunicado for 45 days, without seeing his family or his lawyer, in a dungeon known as *surdo* where he was given nothing but rotten food. He says that the lack of a bed caused him to haemorrhage, which in turn prevented him from urinating. In addition, he was subjected to further ill-treatment at the hospital where he was brought for so-called medical examinations (Gabeira states that Brother Tito de Alencar can testify to this—see later testimony).

Mr Tullo Vigevani

1. Aged 29; journalist, arrested in São Paulo.
2. Mr Vigevani states that he was arrested on 2 August 1970 in São Paulo (rua D. Villares, Vila Guarany) by the military police and that violence was used during his interrogation.
3. He states that he was tortured 2-20 August 1970 at the OBAN and at the DEOPS by officers of the armed forces and members of the police force, Captains Albernaz, Homero, Mauricio, officer Gaeta, Corporal Roberto (all belonging to OBAN) and by Carlinhos and others (from DEOPS). Those in charge were Major Waldir Coelho (then head of OBAN), Colonel Danton Confucio (head of State Military Police), and General Canavaro (then head of São Paulo Second Army).

He states that he was subjected to the following torture:

pau de arara
electric shocks
blows from truncheons
palmatorias
cigarette burns

Vigevani states that he witnessed the torture of other individuals between 2 and 20 August 1970 at the OBAN, where the same methods were employed by the same units, and says he can give the names of people who witnessed his torture.

4. Mr Vigevani says he was imprisoned in Rua Tutoia, Largo General Osorio and in Presidio Tiradentes, in overcrowded unhygienic cells where the prisoners were very badly fed. He states that he received no medical attention during the interrogation period and received only superficial attention in Presidio Tiradentes from a fellow prisoner, Dr Antonio Carlos Madeira.
- He says he received no legal aid until he had been in detention five months and could see his family only after four months' detention. He says there was no religious care provided during the interrogation phase, and, in prison, such care as was provided was, in his opinion, insufficient.
5. Mr Vigevani says he was brought for the first time before a judge of the military tribunal after six months' detention, but he adds that ordinarily the detainees do not see the judge for one or two years.

Mr Roberto Cardoso Ferraz do Amaral

1. Aged 31; printer and student in São Paulo at the time of his arrest.
2. Mr Ferraz do Amaral said he was arrested on 2 March 1969 in São Paulo by

the military police and states that violence was employed during his interrogation.

3. Following his arrest on 2 March, he says he was tortured for a week at the military police barracks by Majors Beltrao and Lameira, Captain Pivato, Lieutenant Agostinho, Sergeants Braga and Jose Roberto, Corporals Pascour and Marco Antonio (nicknamed *Passarinho*, or little bird), officers Vanderico, Newton Fernandes, Simonetti, inspectors Arruda Telles, Passalacqua and others. He says he underwent the following torture:

pau de arara
near drowning
electric shocks to the genital areas, the anus, the ears and fingers
simulated executions
truncheon blows to the entire body

4. Mr Ferraz do Amaral gives as witnesses to his torture:

Antonio Expedito Perera
Armando Augusto Vargas Dias
Antonio Ubaldino Perera
Pedro Chaves dos Santos
Aristenes Nogueira da Almeida

He affirms that he saw the following people tortured at the military police barracks, at the DOPS, between 2 and 9 March 1969 and 9 March to 17 June 1969; the same methods and units were employed as listed above:

Antonio Expedito Perera and his wife
Antonio Ubaldino and his son-in-law
Armando Vargas
Carlos Pitolli Eridano (an ex-sergeant from *Policia do Exercito*)
Joao Leonardo
Argonauta Pacheco
Onofre Pinto
Diogenes Carvalho
Clemens and Ida
Francisco Sales Goncalves and his wife

5. The witness says he was imprisoned in the military police barracks on 2 March 1969, was transferred to DOPS on 9 March 1969 and was then held from 15 June 1969 until 14 January 1971 at Presidio Tiradentes and Carandiru. At the military police barracks he was kept incommunicado in solitary confinement. He underwent torture every day and received only two meals a day.
- At DOPS he was also kept incommunicado in a cell of about 24 square meters where 10 to 12 prisoners were held. It was impossible to leave the cell. Food was distributed three times a day.
- At Carandiru he was in a common-law solitary confinement cell and received three meals a day. He was allowed exercise in the open air for two hours a week, or when the warden was in a good mood.
- In Tiradentes, he was in a common-law cell measuring about 40 square

meters and holding 14 to 18 prisoners. Twice a week he was allowed outside in the open air for one hour at a time.

Ferraz do Amaral says that medical care was given by fellow prisoners and not by the prison personnel. This was also true for the other prisons in which he was kept.

Mr Ferraz do Amaral says that he was not visited by any lawyer during the interrogation phase (he was held incommunicado from 2 March until 2 July 1969) and the lawyer could only visit him in accordance with the prison regulations. As is customary, family visits were forbidden during the interrogation period. Once the detainee was transferred to prison, visits of two hours' duration were permitted twice a month.

There were no religious facilities. Imprisoned priests rendered such assistance as was necessary.

6. Mr Ferraz do Amaral says he was brought for the first time before the judge of the military tribunal one year after his arrest, on 2 March 1970. He was released on 14 January 1971.
7. Mr Ferraz do Amaral adds that during his 22 months' detention, he only saw the judge once. Mr do Amaral's trial has not yet taken place. He also states that the Director of the Presidio Tiradentes has been accused of collaboration with the death squad and the trial is currently under way.

Brother Tito de Alencar Lima OP

1. Aged 26; philosophy student in São Paulo at the time of his arrest.
2. Brother de Alencar says he was arrested on 4 November 1969 by Sergio Fleury and that violence was employed during his interrogation.
3. He says he was tortured between 4 November 1969 and 25-28 February 1970 at DOPS and at OBAN by Sergio Fleury, Raul, Captains Albernaz, Dalmo and Carlinhos. He states that he spent two hours at DOPS on the *pau de arara* with electric shocks to his head and testicles and blows to the feet and ears; at OBAN he also underwent the *pau de arara* treatment twice, and, as he could no longer be hung downwards, electric shocks were given to his head. The day when Captain Albernaz's team was on duty he says he underwent more than 10 consecutive hours of electric shock treatment.
4. He gives the following people as witnesses to his torture:

Joven Mãe Sebastiana
Doutor Persio
Genesio Iliveira
Cabo Mariani
Teresinha Zerbini
João Caldas
Giorgio Callegari

He himself saw the following tortured at the DOPS and at OBAN between 9 November 1969 and 26 February 1970 by the death squad and Captain Albernaz:

Cabo Mariani
Genesio Iliviera

Joven Sebastiana
João Caldas
Jeova de Assis Gomes

Electric wires were introduced into the vaginas of the women. With the men prisoners, scars from surgical operations were reopened, tubes were pushed up into the nostrils to induce suffocation (a method of torture employed when a person is already on the *pau de arara*). There was also the "dragon chair" (electric chair) and electric shocks.

5. Brother Tito says he was transferred to Presidio Tiradentes on 15 December 1969 where conditions were extremely bad. There was no water in the cells and the pit which served as a toilet was so blocked that the smell of excrement was unbearable.

Medical aid, non-existent during the interrogation phase, was administered very haphazardly in prison, primarily by imprisoned doctors.

Lawyers' visits were strictly forbidden during the interrogation stage. At OBAN human rights were totally forgotten. In prison, visits from a lawyer were allowed once a week and were supervised by the wardens. From time to time the lawyers were rigorously searched. Family visits, forbidden during the interrogation stage, were allowed once a week or a fortnight in prison.

Religious facilities, also forbidden during the period of interrogation were limited in prison to a weekly mass celebrated by a São Paulo public forces' chaplain.

6. Brother Tito says he was brought before a judge of the military tribunal seven months after his arrest.

He was tried and condemned to 1½ years' imprisonment for his participation in the Students Congress in Ibiuna (São Paulo state).

He was released on 14 January 1972.

Mr Carlos Bernardo Vainer

1. Aged 24; student in Rio de Janeiro at the time of his arrest.
2. Mr Vainer says he was arrested on 20 April 1970 in Rio de Janeiro by a commando unit of CODI. He says that violence was used during his interrogation.
3. Mr Vainer says he was tortured on 20 and 21 April without interruption, and then at irregular intervals for the following three days. This torture took place at CODI headquarters, the first battalion of the military police, rua Barao de Mesquita, Tijica, Rio de Janeiro. Mr Vainer names his torturers as follows: Major Gomes Carneiro, Captain Ziembinski, Lieutenant Avolio, Corporal "Bahiano" and several other officers whose names he cannot remember. He says he underwent several forms of torture:

electric shocks to the mouth, head, penis, anus
truncheon blows
pau de arara

He says he was wounded by a bullet in the left leg at the time of his arrest. This wound was not treated at all during the torture sessions. It was only two days after the torture ended that his wound was examined. On 22 April he was

given pentothal injections for four hours.

4. Mr Vainer gives as witnesses to his torture:

Lucio Flavio Regueira
Cid de Queiroz Benjamin
Samuel Aarao Reis

He says that he saw, whilst in detention, other people tortured at CODI and at the Regimento Escola de Infantaria by the torturers already mentioned above. The main tortures utilized were electric shocks and the *pau de arara*.

5. He said he was brought to the DEOPS prison in Rio de Janeiro on 25 May 1970 and to the Regimento Escola de Infantaria on 16 June 1970, where he remained until 11 January 1971. He was held in the military police prison 11-14 January 1971.

He received no visits from his lawyer or his family for the first two months. Throughout his detention he was unable to read and was not allowed to leave his cell. He never saw the light of day in prison. The food consisted of a spoon of rice and one of beans for lunch and dinner. Sometimes there was milk or orange juice at lunch. No medical aid was given him except that administered two days after his arrest for his leg wound.

The lawyer's visits were irregular throughout the period of detention. They always took place in the presence of a police officer responsible for recording the conversation. But, as in previous cases, his lawyer was not allowed to see him during the interrogation stage.

During the first two months, he was not allowed a visit from his family. Afterwards, these took place every fortnight for a period of 10 minutes.

Mr Vainer said he was brought before the judge of the military tribunal for the first time after six months of detention.

He was not tried.

He was released on 14 January 1971.

Mr Jean Marc von der Weid

1. Student in Rio de Janeiro at the time of his arrest.
2. Mr von der Weid said that he was arrested on 2 September 1969 in Rio de Janeiro by the DEOPS and CENIMAR and that violence was employed during his interrogation.
3. He was tortured 2-5 September 1969 in the rooms set up for torture sessions in CENIMAR, Ponta dos Oitis, Ilha das Cobras, by Inspectors Solimar and Boneschi, Colonels Neil and Pereira de Carvalho, and Captains Inojosa, Ipojuca and de Mar, and by Guerra and Jose Clemento Monteiro. They were assisted by Doctor Coutinho.

Mr von der Weid states that he underwent the following torture:

pau de arara
electric shocks
"telephone" (blows to the ears with cupped hands)
near drowning
simulated executions
physical beatings

4. He says that he saw the following tortured at the CENIMAR barracks on 3 September 1969:

Marcia Savaget
Solange Santana
Alduizio Moreira

They were tortured by the same people as himself and were given electric shocks and physically beaten.

5. He was brought to the prison on Ilhas das Flores. He said that the conditions of detention in the interrogation centers were very bad. The detainees were constantly subjected to ill-treatment. Nutrition was unreliable and visits were not permitted. During his internment on Ilha das Flores, these conditions improved somewhat.

He says that in the CENIMAR center, medical treatment given by Doctor Coutinho was intended only to increase the pain the victim was experiencing as the result of torture, while keeping him alive so that he would not die a martyr. Mr von der Weid was examined at the Central Naval Hospital at the end of December 1969.

He states that he received no legal aid until he went to prison. Family visits to Ilha das Flores were allowed three times monthly and, in some rare cases, once a week.

He received no religious care.

6. He was tried and later released in January 1971.

7. Mr von der Weid made his declaration for Amnesty International in the presence of Commissioner for Oaths Mr T.M. Simon.

Mr Andres A. Campos

1. Mr Campos was a member of the Latin American Secretariat of the JECI (International Young Catholic Students) and worked for the Laity Department of CELAM (Latin American Bishops Council) at the time of his arrest in Montevideo by the Uruguayan police, who sent him back to Brazil.
2. He says he was handed over to the police of the OBAN in São Paulo on 25 November 1971 and that violence was employed during his interrogation.
3. He says he was tortured 26-29 November 1971 at the torture center of the OBAN, 921 rua Tutoia in São Paulo, by teams specially trained in interrogation and torture.
4. Mr Campos states that he saw a young man of 19 tortured by beatings and electric shock in the same center, by the same units, on 28 November 1971.
5. Detention conditions in the interrogation centers were very bad; little attention was paid to hygiene.

At the end of the interrogation he was examined by a doctor to determine if he was still marked by the torture; he could not be released until such marks had disappeared.

He says that he was never visited by a lawyer, his family or a priest.

6. He was not tried and was released on 10 December 1971.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In this report we have considered the depositions of 11 people, one of whom is a woman. Four of them were living at the time of their arrest in Rio de Janeiro and seven in São Paulo.

Four arrests took place in 1969, six in 1970 and one in 1971. The first release took place on 15 June and the most recent was on 3 February 1972.

The police services implicated are as follows: CODI, OBAN, DOPS, and the military police, noted three times each.

All the arrested persons affirm that violence was employed during their interrogation and that they had been tortured.

2. The following torture centers were mentioned.

In Rio de Janeiro: CODI four times. Victims state that they were tortured in CODI quarters by members of the *Policia do Exercicio*.

In São Paulo: OBAN is cited five times and DOPS four times and the *Policia do Exercicio* three times. Three people said they were tortured at OBAN and at DOPS, one at the *Policia do Exercicio* base and at DOPS, and one at OBAN and at the *Policia do Exercicio* center. Two people mentioned the death squad in their depositions.

3. The three main types of torture given in the cases under review were the *pau de arara*, electric shocks and beatings. A number of people were said to have also undergone simulated executions, near drowning and pentothal injections. The majority of people were subjected to psychological pressure.
4. In different depositions and at different times the same people are accused of having practised torture:

In Rio de Janeiro: Gabeira, Regueira, Vainer and Miss Magalhaes say they were tortured by a certain Captain Ziembinski.

In São Paulo: Captain Albernaz is accused of torturing Brother de Alencar and Vigevani and Gabeira. Sergeant Jose Roberto, Antonio "Passarinho", *delegados* Newton Fernandes and Simonetti are accused by do Amaral and Perera. Captain Mauricia is mentioned as a torturer by Vigevani and Gabeira, and Major Waldir Coelho is cited by Vigevani and Dowbor.

It should be noted that Mr Gabeira stated that he was tortured in both these cities.

5. In Rio de Janeiro, Carlos Bernardo Vainer, having been arrested on the eve of the arrest of Lucio Flavio Uchoa Regueira, affirms that he saw the latter undergoing torture (the two testimonies confirm each other). In addition, each of these two witnesses cite Cid de Queiroz Benjamin and Samuel Aarao Reis as witnesses to their own torture.

In São Paulo also, Robert Cardoso Ferraz do Amaral says he saw Antonio Expedito Perera, who had been arrested the night before, being tortured.

* * *

Although this present report was established from a very limited selection of material, several points of importance are brought out.

All of the individuals indicate the multiplicity of security services implicated in their case. They also refer frequently to the various services acting either in conjunction with each other or separately. This point indicates the extent of police activities.

The abundant vocabulary and the precise terms which often replace descriptions of torture used in the depositions lead to the supposition that torture presents a vast field, that it has been well-studied and developed, and that the terms used to describe the various techniques employed have become common parlance.

In addition, the direct testimonies, as well as the coherent descriptions of the conditions of interrogation and detention, tend to corroborate each other. The fact that in many depositions the same people are named as guilty of torture hardly seems due simply to chance.

Some other important points should also be noted:

The presence of doctors during interrogation has frequently been mentioned.

Out of the 11 prisoners involved, seven of them were released without trial.

The refusal of the judge to allow Mr Regueira to make a complaint.

Such depositions about cases of torture, which we have continued to receive following the publication of the report in 1972, would lead one to conclude that torture continues in Brazil. In view of the coherence of the material, it seems imperative that an inquiry take place. The Brazilian authorities must give an explanation to the world.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF PERNAMBUCO FROM THE MOTHER OF A POLITICAL PRISONER

Recife, 25 April 1971

Dear Sirs,

I, Ana Daura de Andrade Morais, mother of Carlos Alberto Soares, who is at present in prison charged with political activities contrary to the regulations of the present government, call on your Assembly.

Having learnt of the torture undergone by my son at the air force barracks, and having unsuccessfully tried, in every way possible, to see him, I call upon you to allow me, by virtue of my rights as a mother, to give him all the physical and mental assistance that his present state of health requires.

I therefore bring to the attention of your Assembly the events which I have witnessed and which I have undergone from the time of my son's arrest until now.

My son, Carlos Alberto Soares, was arrested on 7 February of this year (according to information which I later received). It was only on 27 February that I was able to see him in the headquarters of the Department for Social and Political Order. In March he was transferred to the Dias Cardoso barracks where I was given permission to see him once a week until 4 April, a Sunday: on my arrival on that day for my customary visit, I learnt that my son had been transferred to the air force barracks. The same day, I went to the air force base of Piedade where I was told simply that I could only speak with Colonel Camara during weekdays. So, I returned another day and Colonel Camara told me that my son was incommunicado but that he would soon be returned to the Dias Cardoso barracks.

On Monday 12 April there was a hearing in the Chamber of Military Justice, at which time I was able to see my son. He arrived handcuffed and showed evident signs of torture. His face was swollen and he had heavy bruising in the left eye and was bruised about the throat, behind the ears, on the neck and on the stomach. His legs and hands were enormously swollen and his fingernails were badly marked. My son was in an extremely weak condition. He asked me for swimming trunks because his testicles were swollen: I got the trunks for him the very same day and I handed them in at the air force police station, but I do not know if they were ever given to him since I have not been allowed to see him since. The Army Council ordered on the same day that an examination be carried out to establish the facts of the torture--this was performed during an examination undertaken by the doctors at the military hospital.

The following day, I went once more to the air force barracks in Piedade to ask Colonel Camara to allow me to see my son: permission

was again refused. Colonel Camara then stated that my son would return to the barracks within 48 hours. This did not occur.

There was a new hearing in the court of Military Justice at which my son, Carlos Alberto, was to appear, but did not. I was very worried and returned once more to see Colonel Camara. I begged him to allow me to see my son, even at a distance, but was again refused.

In addition to the fact of having seen visible proof of torture, as did all those present in the courtroom, I also received telephone calls ostensibly from the air force barracks, informing me that my son's torture continued even after his lawyer submitted a request that a medical examination be carried out on Carlos and that the traces of torture be officially verified. Today, Sunday 25 April, I went once again to the Dias Cardoso barracks and was informed that my son had not yet been transferred there.

Gentlemen, please be assured that I am aware of the charges against my son and of the penalties to which he will probably be condemned. I ask only that his rights as a defendant and my rights as a mother are not denied. I appeal to you to allow me to give physical and psychological assistance to my son, and to permit me, insofar as I am able, to bring him the moral support he needs.

Signed: Ana Daura de Andrade Morais

DEPOSITION REGARDING THE MURDER OF ODIJAS CARVALHO DE SOUZA

1. Odijas Carvalho de Souza was arrested on 30 January 1971 in a house in Praia de Maria Farinha, along with another student, Lilia da Silva Guedes. The arrest was carried out by Inspectors Edmundo Brito de Lima, Fausto Venâncio da Silva Filho, Ivaldo Nicodemus Vieira and Severino Pereira da Silva of the Department for Social Safety (DSS) which was headed at the time by José Silvestre, now director of DOPS.

After the two were arrested, Odijas de Souza was subjected to torture from 30 January until 6 February at which time he was transferred to the military police hospital where he died on 8 February.

The torture session was witnessed by Alberto Vinicius do Melo ("Xanha") and by Lilia Guedes; de Souza's cries were heard by prisoners Carlos Alberto Soares, Claudio Marques Gurgel and Rosa Maria Barros dos Santos, who were held at that time on the first floor of the Secretariat for Public Safety. The bloodstains left by Odijas on the floor of the cell where he was left were seen by Claudio Gurgel and Carlos Alberto Soares. The latter was kept in Odijas Carvalho's cell after Odijas had died.

According to the death certificate, signed by Dr Ednaldo Paes de Vasconcelos, a lieutenant in the military police, Odijas was buried in Santo Amaro cemetery.

The doctors in the military hospital refused to sign a death certificate for Mr Carvalho de Souza who, on arrival at the hospital, was seen in a coma by university students on a training course at the hospital.

One evening, Ordolito Azevedo, then director of DOPS, became aware of the treatment being inflicted on Odijas. Those mainly responsible were Carlos

de Brito (Theft and Larceny Department), Aquino de Farias Rei (Accident Department), along with Inspectors Rocha (involved in a criminal trial at the Escada Tribunal for beating and wounding two political prisoners—one of whom was admitted to the Centenario Hospital) and Cezario. This torture was carried out with the consent of Jose Silvestre and of Mr Armando Samico, the Secretary of State for Public Safety. Inspectors Edmunda Brito and Luiz Miranda also struck Odijas.

2. Odijas died without making any statement. That is to say, the police authorities did not manage to get the confessions they wanted from him. That is why he was beaten to death.

The night before his transfer to the military hospital, Odijas Carvalho de Souza managed to have Mr Ordolito Azevedo called, and informed the latter of the torture he had been subjected to and his bad state of health: he was unable to urinate because of the blows applied to his abdomen and he was vomiting blood. Mr Ordolito Azevedo saw the victim vomiting blood, for when the latter asked Azevedo for a glass of water and a cup was given him Odijas vomited blood. That same night, Mr Azevedo went to the office of Mr Armando Samico to inform him of Odijas' situation and to request urgent medical attention for the prisoner—this request was refused by Mr Samico with the excuse that it was just imagination on the part of the prisoner. Mr Samico went to the prison where he saw for himself Odijas' state of health; he then gave an unofficial order for his transfer to the military hospital. The doctors refused to admit the prisoner, as requested by Mr Samico, without an official order from the Secretariat of Public Safety. Mr Ordolito Azevedo then wrote out an official order for the transfer of Odijas to the military hospital and asked Mr Samico to sign it, but the latter requested Mr Azevedo to sign it first—this Mr Azevedo refused to do.

Finally, Odijas was given a blood transfusion at the military hospital, but the necessary operation could not take place for he died on 8 February.

The firm of undertakers asked to carry out the burial is run by Inspector Edmundo Brito de Lima's son-in-law.

3. There is clear evidence that this death was due to torture:

- a) The Secretary of State reported in the *Jornal do Comercio* and the *Diario da Noite* the news of Odijas Carvalho's death, due to a pulmonary embolism, on 28 February. That is to say, 20 days after his death, thus making impossible exhumation of the body to verify the cause of death.
- b) Officials made the news public along with other sensational news items, such as the discovery of two *aparelhos* (clandestine meeting places) and the arrest of a dozen terrorists, including Tarzan de Castro and his wife Maria Cristina Rizzi, both of whom took refuge in Uruguay but later returned in secret to Brazil. In fact, Tarzan de Castro and his wife had not even been indicted in a legal suit, although Mr Samico reported to the press that they were the organizers and leaders of the *aparelhos* which had been discovered. They were in fact both arrested by the fourth army one day before the arrest of Odijas and Lilia. It seems that a press uproar (e.g.

publication of photographs of other persons suspected of terrorism but not indicated in any trial whatsoever, as is the case of Antonio Espiridiao Neto; see for example the two newspapers mentioned above dated 28 February 1971) was created in an attempt to conceal the evidence concerning Odijas, and to deceive the public.

- c) As stated, the burial of Odijas was carried out by a funeral undertakers owned by the son-in-law of a DOPS inspector.
- d) The body was not returned to the family, as is customary. Odijas' wife, Maria Ivone de Souza Loureiro, was in prison at the time of her husband's death, and Mr Samico repeated that her husband was being held by the army every time she asked him for news. He only came to tell her of Odijas' death on 2 March and this news led the prisoner, who broke down in a violent crying fit, to create an uproar in the DOPS headquarters by declaring loudly and repeatedly that her husband had been murdered.
- e) According to his family, Odijas was a strong healthy young man and did not suffer from any known illness.
- f) Odijas was buried without a pathologist's report or an autopsy.
- g) Given that Odijas was a political prisoner, it was Mr Samico's responsibility to announce his death immediately and to hand over the body to competent authorities for examination in order to avoid the slightest doubt.
- h) Furthermore, Mr Samico had the prisoners Claudio Gurgel, Lilia Guedes, Rosa Maria, Alberto Vinicius, Mario Miranda de Albuquerque and Maria Ivone Loureiro kept incommunicado so that they could not contact their lawyers and their families until 6 March—this was evidently due to a delay in the tribunal's decision (the request that their state of "incommunicability" be terminated was submitted by the defence on 16 February 1971.) In addition, Mr Samico did not have these prisoners transferred to the detention center of the Good Shepherd Penitentiary in Recife in order to avoid the possibility of communication between the prisoners and the outside world, as he himself admitted in confidential circular number 74/71 addressed to the tribunal. In fact, at the time of our original report in 1972 the prisoners had still not been transferred, and the women therefore remained imprisoned in the military police barracks (the first time since the revolution of 31 March 1964 that women have been detained in the military police barracks) and the men in the Dias Cardoso barracks.
- i) Even now, the family of Odijas Carvalho de Souza do not know where he is buried.

4. These facts could be verified by:

- a) questioning Mr Armando Samico
 b) questioning Mr Ordolito Azevedo
 c) questioning the above-named political prisoners
 d) questioning the doctors at the military hospital and the student trainees who worked there on 6, 7 and 8 February
 e) questioning the person who signed the death certificate, Carlos Rodrigues da Silva, who has been identified as a DOPS inspector

- f) questioning those who carried out the brutalities
 - g) submittal of an official request to the military hospital for certified copies of Odijas' admission form as well as papers concerning his diagnosis, treatment, etc.
 - h) exhumation of the body (it is possible that Odijas had two ribs fractured)
5. It should be noted that the police did not officially report Odijas' death until the tribunal, in accordance with the Law of National Security, had already been notified of his arrest. If such notification had not been made Odijas would quite simply have disappeared as have many others.

The present report is a statement of the truth and has been prepared from information which I have assembled. I take entire responsibility for the contents, including the names and the persons mentioned therein. The report has been certified on each page by the clerk of the court, Arnaldo Maciel, in Recife on 14 May 1971.

Signed: Maria Ivone de Souza Loureiro
Witness: Lilia da Silva Guedes

**LETTER FROM A LAWYER TO THE GENERAL PROSECUTOR FOR
MILITARY JUSTICE**

14 June 1972

To the General Prosecutor for Military Justice:

I, Eny Raimunda Moreira, defence lawyer for Paulo de Tarso Vannuchi, address Your Excellency to bring the following to your attention:

The prisoner, Paulo de Tarso Vannuchi, has been at the disposition of the magistrate of the second court of the second CJM (Council of Military Justice) since 8 February 1971, waiting to appear before this tribunal. By order of this magistrate, the prisoner has frequently been brought from prison to the DOI (formerly OBAN) of São Paulo, where he has been subjected to various forms of ill-treatment and torture. The defence therefore initiated an appeal for *habeas corpus* and the prisoner was returned to Tiradentes prison.

About a month ago, Paulo de Tarso was transferred to the detention center where political prisoners were on hunger strike in protest at their dispersal to various prisons throughout the state of São Paulo.

On 9 June last, the magistrate ordered the transfer of my client to the DOI where he was force fed. At a hearing on 13 June, the prisoner was seen in a pitiable condition having been brutally tortured by the specialized police services. He had a hematome (internal bleeding due to rupture of blood vessels, ie heavy bruising) in the left eye, marks from hanging, hematomes on the sexual organs and the left leg, and multiple lesions and swellings.

In view of these facts the defence lawyer summoned the judge, who, with the prosecutor, saw Paulo de Tarso. The lawyer told the judge that in view of the prisoner's refusal to take food the police had, in addition to the

customary torture, forcibly distended the anal orifice to insert some milk; treatment which constitutes one of the worst humiliations that can be inflicted on a human being. The only reaction from the judge was to order the immediate return of my client to the detention center and to promise that Vannuchi would not be sent again to the DOI.

Mr Prosecutor, the mere description of the facts speaks for itself and it is unnecessary to say anything further. I take the liberty of asking your Excellency that my client be:

1. examined immediately by a competent doctor so that a report can be made of the treatment inflicted;
2. transferred to a prison suitable for human beings.

Signed: Eny Raimundo Moreira, lawyer at
the bar number 16.912-DABGB

Defence witnesses for the facts described above in view of the lack of a certified statement of *corpus delicti*:

Mr Nelso da Silva Machado Guimaraes (Judge at the second court
of the second CJM)
Mr Henrique Vaillate (Prosecutor at the second court of the
second CJM)
Mr Virgilio Egidio Ney (lawyer in São Paulo)
Mr Airton José Esteves (lawyer in São Paulo)
Mrs Maria Regina Pasquali (lawyer in São Paulo)
Mr Faid Tahan Sab (lawyer in São Paulo)

Torture and homicide

TORTURE

During the month of May 1971, the Sub-Committee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, under the chairmanship of Democratic Senator F. Church, interrogated the United States Ambassador to Brazil, Mr W. Rountree, the Director of USAID-Brazil (United States Agency for International Development), Mr W. Ellis, and the Chief Public Safety Adviser of USAID in Brazil, Mr Theodore Brown. Senator Church and several colleagues were concerned at the reports of torture in Brazil and the consequences these could have for the prestige of the United States. To some extent, Brazil considers itself a "privileged satellite" of the USA, as the Americans have provided Brazil with considerable amounts of economic and technical aid, especially for the army and police.

Thus, no report on torture in Brazil can ignore the fundamental problems which the Sub-Committee posed, and which are briefly discussed below. The following material is drawn from hearings before the Sub-Committee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, Committee on Foreign Relations, US Senate, 92nd Congress First Session 4-5 and 11 May. (US Printing Office, Washington 1971).

Senator Pell: . . . I think some of us have done a fairly effective job of trying to hold down the maltreatment, the abuse, of the prisoners in Greece by publicizing it, by putting in the record the names of the torturers and their victims. I, as only one individual, am doing this, and so are the Council of Europe and a variety of other people.

One hears more and more reports about the maltreatment of political prisoners in Brazil, and I think this is the sort of thing that bothers a good many of us. If people are willing to accept a paternal form of government or a despotism and they are happy under it or content or do not object, more power to them. But it is when individuals are abused and this abuse is used as a method of keeping that government in power that I think the public conscience of the world should be aroused. The maltreatment of political prisoners in Brazil seems to have exceeded even that in Greece . . . Senator Pell then asked the US Ambassador to Brazil, Mr William Rountree, what proportion of political prisoners are subjected to torture to obtain information.

Ambassador Rountree replied that he knew of the existence of torture but could not give valid statistical figures (*Veja*, 4 August 1971, p 6). We include here statements of just two monks and a secular priest who are familiar with the situation:

ALBERTO LIBANIO CHRISTO (Brother Betto) wrote whilst in detention:

In my cell (in the Tiradentes prison in São Paulo) there are 35 prisoners and I am the only one who has not undergone physical torture . . . If politicians wish to study this subject we are ready to furnish all necessary data (A. Libanio Christo—*Dai sotterranei della storia*—Ed A. Mondadori 1971).

The Belgian priest J. Talpe states:

The slightest suspicion and you are brought to the torture room . . . if the suspect cannot be located, members of his family are taken as hostages. The prisoner, whether suspect or hostage, is subjected to the most brutal torture. One of my friends, a university professor was hung naked by the feet and was "worked over" for two hours with baton blows and with electric shocks to the most sensitive parts of the body. A young girl, whom he did not know, was forced to watch the proceedings and later, in the presence of my friend was treated in the same shameful manner. For weeks, my friend was forced to undergo torture of this kind. Another prisoner was interrogated whilst his wife was raped in front of his very eyes by one of his torturers. Often the victim is tortured to death. Sometimes the body is found later with finger and toe nails pulled out, eyes gouged and the body terribly mutilated . . . (Padre J. Talpe *Tortura in Brasile*, pp 47-48, Ed Cultura 1970).

Tito de Alencar (Brother Tito), after having described the torture to which he was subjected for several consecutive days in the headquarters of the OBAN—tortures which forced him to consider suicide as the only form of possible protest—declares "my case is by no means exceptional, it is the rule rather than the exception" (T. de Alencar—*Military Violence in Brazil*, pp 149-153, doc Ed F. Maspero 1971).

THE PLACES OF TORTURE

The documents which have arrived at the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in London show that torture seems to be a method in practically all Brazilian prisons. Furthermore, there are organizations and prisons in different states of Brazil where specialized teams have adopted standard methods which have unfortunately become notorious.

Torture is most frequently reported during the early stages of police investigations, when the prison may be in the custody of DEOPS or military police, representing army, navy or air force, or in the hands of a number of special security forces which have intermittently been set up in Brazil to "assist" in security operations. The best known of these is *Operação Bandeirantes* a force which operated in São Paulo. It was presented to the public as a coordinated security service, but in fact was never legally constituted as such.

As we have noted earlier, these para-military forces differ in name but not in general working methods from state to state and are constantly being re-named

and re-organized. Their importance and danger is that because of their proliferation and the unclear lines of authority between these organizations and local and state security authorities, it is often difficult for concerned relatives and friends of recently arrested people to determine where the detainees are being held, and by whom. Location of the detainee, in order that writs of *habeas corpus* and so forth may be presented on his behalf, becomes of the utmost importance when torture is feared.

Places of torture in Brazil are thus many and varied; besides OBAN in São Paulo and DEOPS, torture has also been reportedly used at various times by CENIMAR (Information Center for the Navy in Rio de Janeiro) which is based and carries out its tortures on the fifth floor of the Ministry of the Navy, next door to the US Naval Mission; at the *Vila Militar* of the army police in Rio; and *Barão de Mesquita* of the second battalion of the army police, also in Rio; the prison of the 12th infantry regiment in Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais) and DEOPS in Porto Alegre, Recife, Fortaleza and Salvador; CODI (Operation Center for Internal Defence)—now call DOI (Department of Internal Order) located in Rio with branches in all states; and CISA, the air force information and security unit.

To describe in detail just a few of the places where torture is allegedly carried out in Brazil:

CENIMAR: The Sub-Committee of the US Senate received disturbing information concerning CENIMAR, but wished to have more specific details. Senator Holt asked General Beatty (Chairman, US Delegation, Joint Brazil-US Military Commission) about an Associated Press report:

I have a copy here of an Associated Press story from Rio which says "The US Naval mission here is on the same floor in the Brazilian Navy Ministry as a room in which political prisoners claim to have been tortured. One American assigned to the floor said recently 'I have been hearing screams and groans for about two years. I was frightened.' Other US personnel were reported to have seen Brazilians being dragged to and from the interrogation room by Brazilian naval agents."

The statement made by the Associated Press was not contradicted by General Beatty.

One could give many more details concerning what is taking place in the Naval Ministry, situated next door to the US Naval Mission. Many of the people listed as having undergone torture (list one) have personally experienced the torture methods used by CENIMAR.

OPERAÇÃO BANDEIRANTES: The *Operação Bandeirantes* is a type of advanced school of torture. It can be said that there are few people in São Paulo and probably throughout Brazil who have not read of *Operação Bandeirantes* (often referred to as OBAN or OB) in the Brazilian press. Because Mr Theodore Brown, head of the USAID Mission in Brazil for Public Safety, has played an extremely important role in the technical training of the Brazilian police force, and because there are men from this mission in every state of Brazil in direct contact with the local police, the Sub-Committee wished to question Mr Brown at first hand.

Mr Holt: What is *Operation Bandeirantes*?

Mr Brown: I have heard that expression and it slips my mind at the moment what it is.

Reading the Brazilian press would have given detailed facts on the *Operação Bandeirantes*. In the São Paulo review *Veja* of 12 November 1969, one can read:

In São Paulo, the OBAN, an organization created by the Commander of the Second Army with the exclusive aim of arresting terrorists and subversive elements, has a more or less autonomous character. However, it receives and continues to receive a great amount of information from the secret services of the army, *Centro de Informações do Exército*; and of the navy, *Centro de Informações da Marinha* (CENIMAR), etc, all located in Guanabara, the brain center for anti-terrorist activities . . .

English language newspapers have also denounced the *Operação Bandeirantes* as responsible for the most fearful tortures. The *Herald Tribune* of 6 November 1970 published the following news: "The OBAN was created in September 1969 by a group of 78 to 80 rightwing individuals from the army, navy, air force and police force. The aim was to create a team of specialized police to crush the guerrilla groups and to 'work over' any 'suspects'."

OBAN worked in the elegant district of São Paulo, Ibirapuera. The methods adopted by OBAN were described in a declaration signed by 11 well-known Brazilian journalists who had been imprisoned in the prison-fortress of Tiradentes. The document addressed to the 13th Congress of Journalists, which set out in detail the torture used by OBAN, reached Europe on 23 August.

After declaring that all political prisoners in Tiradentes (nearly 400) are tortured (other sources estimate that 80-90 per cent of political prisoners are tortured) the document describes the methods utilized at 921 rua Tutoia in Ibirapuera, an old police station (36th police district of the city) and now OBAN headquarters. Tortures range from simple but brutal blows from a truncheon to electric shocks. Often the torture is more refined: the end of a reed is placed in the anus of a naked man hanging suspended downwards on the *pau de arara* and a piece of cotton soaked in petrol is lit at the other end of the reed. Pregnant women have been forced to watch their husbands being tortured. Other wives have been hung naked besides their husbands and given electric shocks on the sexual parts of their body, while subjected to the worst kind of obscenities. Children have been tortured before their parents and vice versa. At least one child, the three month old baby of Virgilio Gomes da Silva was reported to have died under police torture. The length of sessions depends upon the resistance capacity of the victims and have sometimes continued for days at a time.

The active participation of members of the Commandos to Hunt Communists (CCC) in the torture rooms of the OBAN illustrates the extent to which this rightwing terrorist organization has infiltrated the security services and the degree of protection which they are given. These are the people now heading the CRUNA (Nationalist Crusade).

The journalists concluded their declaration by saying:

It is not necessary to continue. This suffices to show the total violation by the

authorities concerned of the most elementary principles of respect for the human being, and of the international agreements which Brazil has signed and included in its constitution in the chapter devoted to the rights and guarantees of the individual.

This document was successfully sent out of Brazil in Portuguese and the signatures are those of eminent journalists: Alipio Raimundo, Vianna Freire, Carlos Alberto L. Christo (*Frei Betto*), Carlos Guimaraes de Penafiel, Jacob Gorender, Jorge Batista Filho, Jesse Adolfo de Granville Ponce, Luis Roberto Clauset, Magnus Dadona, Vera Lucia Zavier de Andrade, Sinval Iticarambi Leao and Elza F. Lobo. (The complete text of the letter can be found in *Pau de Arara: La Violence Militaire du Brésil*—Doc 19 pp 162-167, Ed F. Maspero 1971).

TORTURE TECHNIQUES AT OPERAÇÃO BANDEIRANTES

Senator Holt and the Sub-Committee of the Senate of the US stated that they would like to have more detailed information on the techniques practised by the *Operação Bandeirantes*. This, as we have shown, is not difficult to obtain. Torture is applied at the *Operação Bandeirantes* in a very precise manner, it does not vary and is routinely applied in a standardized fashion to a majority of suspects: torture plays an integral role within the system according to which the employees of the *Operação Bandeirantes* work and this system is generally adhered to. We will content ourselves with transcribing the depositions made relatively recently by a young man and women to illustrate the methods of torture applied by army and police officers working in *Operação Bandeirantes* and other prisons throughout the country. The two people selected are not "terrorists". The depositions were not prepared for an inquiry; they are two letters—one written to Pope Paul VI and the other to the judge of the military tribunal.

They are interesting in that they corroborate each other:

LETTERS OF MARCOS SETTAMINI PENA DE ARRUDA AND MARLENE DE SOUZA SOCCAS

Marcos Arruda, a young geologist, son of an American mother, and Marlene Soccas, painter and dentist, had known each other for a short time and arranged to meet for dinner. Their meeting was the beginning of an agonizing tragedy. Marcos Arruda is at present at liberty and abroad. Marlene Soccas wrote an open letter from her prison cell in Tiradentes to the judge of the military tribunal which is to try her.

Here is the letter which Marcos Settamini Pena de Arruda sent to the Vatican on 4 February 1971:

Please find herewith an account of all that happened to me during almost nine months imprisonment . . . I was arrested on 11 May 1970 in São Paulo on my way to dinner with a young lady that I had recently met. I learnt afterwards that she belonged to a political organization. She had been arrested several days previously, violently tortured and taken to *Operação Bandeirantes*.

I was picked up even before I reached the meeting place and taken off in a car (the licence plate was not an official one) by four armed policemen. We

went to OBAN headquarters. During the journey the leader of the group ordered the young lady to show me her hands so that "I could have an idea of what awaited me". She lifted her hands, which were handcuffed, and I saw that they were greatly swollen and were covered with dark purple hematomas. I learned that she had been badly beaten with a type of *palmatoria*. Once the car stopped in the OBAN courtyard, they began immediately to punch and kick me in the presence of some people seated on benches in front of the main building. I was beaten as I went up the steps to a room on the top floor where they continued to slap me, hit me about the head and bang my ears with cupped hands (telephone torture); they took the handcuffs off and continued to hit me with their truncheons whilst questioning me.

They ordered me to strip completely; I obeyed. They made me sit down on the ground and tied my hands with a thick rope. One of the six or seven policemen present put his foot on the rope in order to tighten it as much as possible. I lost all feeling in my hands. They put my knees up to my elbows so that my bound hands were on a level with my ankles. They then placed an iron bar about eight centimeters wide between my knees and elbows and suspended me by resting the two ends of the iron bar on a wooden stand so that the top part of my body and my head were on one side and my buttocks and legs on the other, about three feet from the floor. After punching me and clubbing me, they placed a wire on the little toe of my left foot and placed the other end between my testicles and my leg. The wires were attached to a camp telephone so that the current increased or decreased according to the speed at which the handle was turned. They began to give me electric shocks using this equipment and continued to beat me brutally both with their hands and with a *palmatoria*—a plaque full of holes—which left a completely black hematoma, larger in size than an outstretched palm, on one of my buttocks. The electric shocks and the beatings continued for several hours. I had arrived at about 14.30 and it was beginning to get dark when I practically lost consciousness. Each time that I fainted, they threw water over me to increase my sensitivity to the electric shocks. They then took the wire from my testicles and began to apply it to my face and head, giving me terrible shocks on my face, in my ears, eyes, mouth and nostrils. One of the policemen remarked "Look, he is letting off sparks. Put it in his ear now". The group of torturers were under the command of Captain Albernaz and consisted of about six men, amongst them Sergeants Tomas, Mauricio, Chico and Paulinho.

The torture was so serious and long-lasting that I thought I would die. I began to feel completely drained; my body was covered in a cold sweat; I could not move my eyelids; I was swallowing my tongue and could only breathe with difficulty; I could no longer speak. I tried throughout this time to think of great men who had suffered horrible things for a noble ideal. This encouraged me to fight on and not give way to despair. I felt that my hands would become gangrenous because circulation was blocked for some hours. I moaned "my hands, my hands!" and they continued to beat my hands with their clubs. I think I eventually lost consciousness. When I came to, they had lowered the bar and laid me out on the ground. They tried to revive me with

ammonia but I didn't respond. They struck me on the testicles with the end of the stick; they burnt my shoulders with cigarette stubs; they put the barrel of a revolver into my mouth saying they would kill me. They threatened me with sexual abuse. Suddenly, my whole body began to tremble and I began to writhe as if shaken by an earthquake. The policemen were alarmed and called for a doctor from the first-aid post. They said I was a soldier who was feeling ill. They gave me an injection and refused to give me water although my body was completely dehydrated. They left me to sleep in the same room in which I had been tortured.

The following morning I was shaken violently by the shoulders. I realized that I was still shaking, my eyelids were shut, my tongue was paralyzed and I felt strange muscular contractions on the right side of my face. My left leg was like a piece of wood, the foot turned downwards and the toes had contracted and would not move. The small toe was totally black. After enduring many insults, I was carried to the general military hospital of São Paulo. The sole of my left foot was again forcibly struck in order to try and return it to its normal position and to make it fit into my shoe. Despite shooting pains, the foot would not move. The torturers took me by the arms and legs and brought me like a sack to the courtyard where I was thrown into the back of the van.

I later learned that at the hospital they gave me only two hours to live. The military chaplain came to hear my confession. I asked the soldiers who were on guard in my room to leave us alone but they refused. In these circumstances, the priest could only give absolution *in extremis* in case I should die. For several days I was subjected to interrogation at the hospital despite the fact that my condition had not improved. The fifth day after I was admitted to hospital two policemen opened up the door to my room saying "now that you are alone we are going to get rid of you. You are going to die . . ." and one of them began to hit me about the face and body. I tried to protect myself and to cry out but I was still shaking and could hardly move. In addition, my twisted tongue prevented me from crying out loudly. I could not see them well because my eyelids still would not move. The policemen continued to say "no one can hold out against Sergio Adao, you are going to die . . ." He went out for a moment with the other to see if anyone was coming and then returned to continue. Eventually, I managed to cry out loudly. They were frightened and left me . . .

I remained in the general hospital for about a month and a half. During this time I was visited several times for questioning. My family had been trying to help me and for over a month had been trying unsuccessfully to find me. I finally received a note which told me that they had discovered where I was. But I remained incommunicado without permission to see my family for five more months, and I received no visit from a lawyer throughout the duration of my detention.

When I was released from the hospital, my right eyelid was still paralyzed (it remained so until the month of December) and I had a slight but constant shake in the shoulders, the left arm and leg; the latter, half paralyzed, could not support any weight and I was obliged to use a broom stick for a walking

stick.

I was sent back to OBAN, put in a cell, and told to write out a statement . . . I finished this in three days, at the end of which time I was brought face to face with the young woman whom I had been on my way to meet at the time of my arrest. It was six o'clock when I was carried into the room where she was kept. They wanted me to admit the name of the organization to which they believed I belonged and to give names of supposed comrades. They began to carry the young woman off into another room and gave her a strong electric shock in order to make me talk (they were afraid to torture me again in view of my poor physical condition). I heard the cries of the girl being tortured and when they brought her back into my room she was shaking and totally distraught. I was paralyzed with fear at witnessing such cruelty and even more terrified when they threatened to do the same to members of my family if I didn't tell them what they wanted to know. They repeated the electric shock treatment to the girl and, seeing that they were not achieving anything, decided to call the doctor to examine me physically to see if I was fit to undergo more torture. The doctor ordered certain tablets and said that I should not be given food. They brought me back to my cell and were to return for me later. Having seen that they were ready to torture the young woman again, and possibly members of my family as well, I decided to try and protect these people and I agreed to write out another deposition.

I was carried into the room of a certain Captain Dauro*, who, along with another officer, offered me coffee and cigarettes and advised me in a friendly way to cooperate with them. I began by saying that I did not want to cooperate with them since they represented the institutions of force and violence to which we are subjected and because they used such inhuman treatment when dealing with people against whom they had no proof. They were irritated and began to torture the young woman once again in order to make me talk. Finally, they used violence on me again, along with insults and moral attacks, threats concerning members of my family and even attempts to strangle me. They blindfolded me and pushed a revolver against my forehead—all to the same end. After several hours, they carried the young girl and me back to our cells. Major Gil, head of OBAN, and Captain Dauro, Captain Faria, jailer Robert, a huge lieutenant with ginger hair and moustache, a young feeble-looking black and three others, about whom I can remember nothing, took part in this torture session.

The following evening, when they came for me I was again suffering from contractions, my right side was paralyzed, I dribbled, my body twitched constantly . . .

The next morning I was carried into court. My condition had considerably worsened and my seizures were continual and more visible. I was photographed, my fingerprints were taken and I was then brought into a room on the same floor as the torture room. A sergeant in a military police uniform with his name band covered with a sash, interrogated me calmly for 45 minutes. He threatened me alternately with torture and death if I refused to confess. Later, he told me that he was a doctor and knew that I would die if he permitted me

* Other witnesses have referred to this captain as Dalmo.

to be tortured again. In the end, he gave me an injection for my spasms and told me that I ought to be taken back to the hospital. Throughout the night, I was locked up in a bathroom and was then taken to a doctor, Primo Alfredo, who had recently been arrested. Throughout the night, we heard as usual the terrible screams of people being tortured. The following morning I was once again brought to the military hospital.

Two days later my condition began to worsen and I lost consciousness and became delirious—this condition lasted more than 10 days. I learnt afterwards what had happened during that period . . .

. . . It is clear that my case is not exceptional as such events have become commonplace during the last few years in Brazil.

. . . I thank your Holiness for your interest and the action taken in an attempt to secure my release. I beg you to do the same for the other thousands of men and women who suffer the same treatment in Brazil and in other countries . . . unfortunate human beings who continue to be tortured . . .

Signed: Marcos Pena Settamini de Arruda

**LETTER FROM MARLENE DE SOUZA SOCCAS TO THE "AUDITOR"
JUDGE OF THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL**

Marlene de Souza Soccas saw Marcos Pena Settamini de Arruda while both were undergoing torture and she mentions it in her letter:

. . . As I have been under arrest for two years, I have vast and unhappy knowledge of Brazilian justice. In May 1970 I was arrested by OBAN. I was prevented from contacting my lawyer or even from informing my family.

I remained incommunicado for two months, 12 days of which were spent in OBAN headquarters—here I suffered all sorts of physical and mental torture. Brutally stripped by policemen I was put on the "dragon chair" (a kind of metallic plate) with my hands connected to electric wires and the various parts of my body including the tongue, ears, eyes, wrists, breasts and sex organs also connected. I was then suspended from the *pau de arara*, an iron bar which is placed on two stands, and passed under the knees. The wrists and ankles are tied together and the whole body hangs downwards in a defenceless position. I was given electric shocks and was beaten about the kidneys and the vertebral column; I was burnt with cigarettes, I was tortured in the presence of naked political detainees, men and women, and suffered the insults of the policemen who threatened me with revolvers.

Two months after my arrest, when I was in Tiradentes prison, I was brought back to OBAN again. My torturers believed that I was in contact with the geologist Marcos Settamini Pena de Arruda, who had been tortured for the last month. I was carried into the torture room and one of the torturers, an army captain, said to me "get ready to see Frankenstein come in". I saw a man come into the room, walking slowly and hesitantly, leaning on a stick, one eyelid half closed, his mouth twisted, his stomach muscles twitching continuously, unable to form words. He had been admitted to hospital between life and death after traumatic experiences undergone during violent

torture. They said to me "encourage him to talk, if not the 'gestapo' will have no more patience and if one of you doesn't speak we will kill him and the responsibility for his death will lie with you." We did not speak, not because we were heroic, but simply because we had nothing to say. Thanks to his family, who have relations abroad, Marcos Arruda was able to avoid being placed on the list of those "killed in shoot-outs" and one year later he was acquitted.

I am a painter and when I was arrested, the police took 18 paintings, an easel, and cases full of clothes, shoes, books etc. The stolen paintings are all dated and could be used in my favour at my trial since the dates prove that I was absent from São Paulo at the time in question. I was painting at Laguna (in the state of Santa Catarina), where I was born, and was completely cut off from any political activity. All of these possessions were taken by OBAN and none have yet been returned to me. What words can one use to describe such actions?

I am awaiting my trial in a building built in 1854, which served in the past for the buying and selling of slaves who laboured in the cultivation of São Paulo's coffee. It is a historical monument with an unhappy past, a place where much suffering and death have occurred. The strange irony is that it bears the most significant name of Brazilian history, that of one of the martyrs for liberty—*Tiradentes*. Here both political and common-law prisoners are housed. After what I have seen and lived through, I am now better able to know what a "democratic and Christian" society signifies. All that I learnt at school and throughout my life about human dignity has been obliterated by my experiences inside these high and insurmountable walls.

I very often heard, from beneath my cell, the deafening noise made by *correcionais* (common law) prisoners detained here illegally by the police, who are piled up for months at a time on cold cement without mattresses or coverings. There were terrible scenes each time a young newcomer arrived in the cell for there was no lack of sexual perverts there. The youth was obliged to submit, in view of the silent complaisance of the prison employees, and was not left alone until he was covered in blood . . . I have often asked that something be done about these inhuman conditions which provide a lugubrious amusement for the jailers and police.

. . . Returning from the DOPS one day and crossing the court-yard on the men's side, I witnessed a sad spectacle which would not have been allowed even in a Nazi concentration camp: three *correcionais* detainees were thrown into a well, with water reaching to shoulder level; they were surrounded by the military police and jailers with clubs and sticks in their hands. They held the heads of the three men under the water with their feet; it was winter and the unfortunate victims were trembling convulsively, eyes wide open staring, fixed, appealing, their faces skeletal due to the freezing water.

. . . I have reported here, your honour, the experiences that I have undergone. They are not relevant just for me but also for the millions of people who have followed the same path. When I was a young girl, I was taught to love Brazil, respect its flag, to do my best for its people, to dedicate to my country my brains, my work, and, if necessary, my life. These sentiments have not changed, the small girl is still inside me, but I know that

the illusions died an abrupt death when I was tortured under Brazil's flag and the portrait of the Duke of Caxias.

In conclusion, just a brief remark: the world is changing daily. I am not the person who will make it change any quicker, nor can I prevent it from changing, because it is whole peoples who make history. Nothing will prevent these people, once they learn of their lot, from taking into their own hands the control of their destiny and constructing a world of justice and solidarity. Even death will not prevent this because those who die for the ideals of justice become symbols of a new life and serve as an inspiration for others to continue the struggle."

Presidio Tiradentes, Women's Prison, March 1972
Signed: Marlene de Souza Soccas

TORTURE AND THE DEATH SQUADS

Torture in Brazil is not practised solely in what we might term as an "official" context, ie in prisons and interrogation centers. It is also practised by groups recruited from amongst the police force: the death squads.

Senator Church: Mr Brown (Theodore Brown, Chief Public Safety Adviser, USAID-Brazil) you are in a position to tell us about the death squads in Brazil, are you not? Do you know about them? . . . What are these death squads, based upon what you have read and what you know, engaged in doing in Brazil?

Mr Brown: Well, it is alleged that they are a group of irresponsible police that has taken the law into their own hands, so to speak, and felt that it was their duty to take direct action and not bother about recourse to the courts.

(US Senate Hearings, *op. cit.*)

According to the *New York Times* (21 July 1970, 1:3) the death squads emerged in October 1964 when several policemen, colleagues of Milton LeCocq, from Rio de Janeiro, created a society in his memory. He had been killed by a criminal, who was in turn later assassinated. "He had to die," said one of Milton LeCocq's friends "it was a question of honour."

Throughout the years, the punishment and execution of *marginais* (deviants, petty criminals) has become more than a question of honour. Corpses, found abandoned in numerous districts, showed signs of extreme sadism. After about seven years in existence, the "Le Cocq Society" has, according to *Jornal do Brasil* (3 November 1971) acquired a huge property (*La Fazenda Piripora*) in the state of Minas Gerais. It recently launched its own official newspaper, *O Gringo*, directed by a certain A. Carrasco (*Jornal do Brasil*, 24 May 1972). *O Gringo* named as its honorary president the Brazilian journalist David Nasser, director and editor-in-chief of the weekly *O Cruzeiro* and member of the International Press Association.

HUNDREDS OF ASSASSINATIONS

Many authorities who welcomed these semi-private organizations, like the "Le Cocq Society", and offered them protection, felt it necessary to face the problem of crime by organizing other groups along the lines of the Le Cocq Society so that they could be entrusted with the trial and summary elimination of supposed criminals. Thus in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and later in other Brazilian states, death squads recruited from the police force came into being.

These squads are therefore groups, made up largely of policemen, which kill under the protection of higher authorities. Generally the squads are not satisfied simply to kill the individual they believe to be "irremediable". In order to publicize their activities, their spokesmen do not hesitate to telephone the newspapers to announce in great detail how many *marginais* will be assassinated by the squad on the following day. They then give the exact location of the corpses, the "presuntos" (the slang they use for their victims). The tortured victims are often found handcuffed, with obvious marks of torture and with macabre inscriptions (*Realidade*, January 1971; pp 60-68) The *Jornal do Brasil* (on 20 April 1970) reports: "In Guanabara and in the state of Rio alone, the number of deaths attributed to the death squad is more than 1,000, ie almost 400 a year. The victims show signs of unnecessary cruelty. For example, between 11 January and 2 July 1969, 40 bodies were found in the waters of the Macacu river, buried in the mud near the bridge between Maje and Itaborai. All of the bodies, in an advanced state of decomposition, still showed the marks of handcuffs and burns caused by cigarettes or cigars and multiple bruising; some of them were still handcuffed. According to the findings of the autopsy, it was noted that many had been tortured, shot and then drowned." (Apparently many of the people killed were competitors of the police in the drug trade).

SUITS FILED AGAINST THE DEATH SQUADS

Unfortunately, the journalists and magistrates have been unable to reconstruct the criminal activities of the death squads except in a limited number of cases, because the squads get rid of any possible future witnesses who could pose a danger to them by following them up to their homes or even to their cells in prison in order to kill them—this had been reported in the Brazilian press.

When one person who had been condemned to death by the squads, was found riddled with blows and left for dead but was saved, indignation was expressed by the press and the public. Nevertheless, the director of the revue *Veja* (3 March 1971, p 6) in reply to a question put by a reader, mentioned that out of 123 homicides attributed to the death squad in São Paulo between the months of November 1968 and June 1970, only five murders had been investigated by the magistrature.

THE DEATH SQUAD IN THE STATE OF ESPIRITÓ SANTO

The Brazilian press recently published (*O Estado de São Paulo*, 16 April 1972) the following telegram addressed to the President of the Republic. It accused the former Secretary of Public Safety of the state of Espírito Santo, Mr Jose Dias—brother of the former state governor, Mr Christiano Dias Lopes Filho—of being one of the heads of the local death squad:

We bring to Your Excellency's attention the new and disturbing evidence against the former secretary of Public Safety in the state of Espírito Santo, Mr Jose Dias, who has been singled out as one of the principal members of the group of policemen known to belong to the death squad which has stained with blood the land of *capixabas* (of or pertaining to the state of Espírito Santo) by brutally killing Brazilian citizens and burying them on the beach of Jucu about 12 kilometers from the town of Vitoria. In addition to the cold-blooded murders committed, the local death squad is responsible for thefts of arms, (several machine guns and other armaments), car thefts, financial scandals involved with the game of *bicho* (an illegal game of chance similar to playing the numbers) and of white slavery. All the high ranking members of the police force who worked with the ex-secretary have also been indicted (12 depositions have been made).

The *capixaba* people have confidence in their legal system and in their Public Prosecutor and hope that justice will be done and that the person responsible for the crimes committed by the infamous death squad will be punished. . . We beg Your Excellency to be good enough to record these facts and to demand an inquiry into their veracity by the security organs so that no aspect of this tragedy will be overlooked. (12 depositions were enclosed with the statement).

THE DEATH SQUAD IN BAHIA

The same situation exists in other states. For example, as reported in the *Jornal do Brasil*, 10 June 1971:

During an audience with President Medici, the governor of Bahia, Mr Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, told him that "unfortunately the death squad has established itself in the Secretariat of Public Safety, not simply to steal, but also to kill. Policemen of varying ranks kill and steal with impunity." The governor remarked that the worst aspect of the situation was the fact that the police of Bahia were afraid of delinquents, who were also police agents, and that that therefore the regular police force could not control the situation.

RIO DE JANEIRO

"The flight of vultures" writes *O Globo* (20 March 1972) "indicates the position where nameless corpses lie in the cemetery of the lowlands of Rio de Janeiro. . . 'Early in the morning' says an inhabitant 'we often hear the sound of an engine, then some shots, and the car moves off. We immediately go and look for the bodies; we do not always find them straight away because they are often in the middle of a thicket, but you only have to wait a little while - the vultures soon indicate where the body is' . . ."

Groups of policemen from Rio have begun killing without even hiding behind the anonymity of the death squad.

High ranking authorities have stated that the notion of assassination is the only valid one in order to "resolve the social problems". "We will kill all the *marginais* who do not give themselves up, or who act suspiciously. We have the authority of the Secretary of Public Safety to act in this way and we are

responsible for the consequences "said the regional *delegado* for Nova Iguacu, Parides Goncalves. "When I kill a bandit, I make a report, for his information, of what I have done to the Secretary for Public Safety for the state of Rio." Delegado Mesquita added "It is better to risk being tried for killing a *marginais* than to have to answer for not doing so". (*O Estado de São Paulo*, 9 April 1972).

THE CCC AND OTHER MURDER SQUADS

In addition to the better known squads, such as the death squads, there are groups throughout Brazil who have the same methods and protection but who have political names such as the CCC (Commandos to Hunt Communists). The CCC is apparently made up largely of rightwing students who are armed and aided by the police. This group kills political adversaries, whether they are communists or not. It is sufficient to cite the attack on the student Candido Pinto, student representative for Pernambuco, who was paralyzed as a result of being shot by a machine gun as he was going home one day; or the murder, after terrible torture, of Father Henrique Neto guilty of having participated in meetings between parents and students in the aim of bringing the two generations closer together. Neither were communists, but they appeared on the list of people condemned to death by the CCC. Bishop Dom Helder Camara wrote on 28 August 1969: "According to the depositions of two witnesses, the assassins shot down the student Candido Pinto shouting out the CCC slogan." The final part of the report established by the commission of inquiry confirms this. "One should not forget either", the bishop says, "that, according to the same report, the telephone threats made to Father Henrique were also made in the name of the CCC. Why not, therefore, set up a thorough inquiry into this horrible CCC?" Cooperation between the CCC and the torture agencies, such as OBAN, was alleged in several depositions made by prisoners who recognized members of the CCC during their torture sessions at the OBAN.

Due to continual and firm pressure from the religious authorities and from the magistrates, an inquiry was initiated. The *Jornal do Brasil* (25 May 1972) wrote:

Judge Agamemnon Duarte indicated that the CCC and the CIA are implicated in the murder of Father Henrique Neto. He admitted that . . . the American Secret Service (CIA) was behind the CCC . . . The judge said, amongst other things, the constant involvement of the CIA in terrorist acts throughout Latin America, in Mexico, and in southern Patagonia, is well known.

These allegations, addressed by a Brazilian judge to the United States, and published in the Brazilian newspapers, should be carefully considered by the US Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE LEADERS OF THE DEATH SQUADS

It is sufficient to quote just a few examples in São Paulo to describe a few of the better known members of the death squad and to illustrate the patronage they enjoy. We will content ourselves with these few examples, but it is obvious that many others could easily be cited from available evidence.

Those involved in São Paulo are of major importance. The first, who has been charged several times in court, is accused of being a murderer, a thief, a drug addict and a dealer, a torturer and a white slaver: he is one Jose Alves da Silva,

who acted as *de facto* assistant director of the huge Tiradentes prison in São Paulo. The second, Olintho Denardi, also served as director of Tiradentes prison. The third, *delegado* Sergio Paranhos Fleury, is without doubt the best known and most notorious figure in the Brazilian political police.

JOSE ALVES DA SILVA (*Ze Guarda*): Former sergeant in the military police, was the *de facto* assistant of the Tiradentes prison (*O Globo*, 2 February 1972) in São Paulo. He has been accused of being one of the worst torturers of prisoners. According to many policemen, he is also the death squad member with the greatest number of crimes on his record (*OESP*, 4 February 1972). At the moment* Jose Alves de Silva is involved in a trial for the murder of Claudio Jose Faria. According to information published in the press, he has already been indicted in 14 trials.

The psychological portrait of *Ze Guarda*, third sergeant of the military police was drawn for the first time in 1964 by *delegado* Benedito Nunez Dias who considered *Ze Guarda* psychologically disturbed from birth. Dias demanded preventive imprisonment for *Ze Guarda* for gang robbery. In the depositions, it is noted that *Ze Guarda* was employed for a long time by the civil police under the command of Helio Tavares, who provided him with a cover for all sorts of misdemeanors (*Jornal do Brasil*, 4 February 1972). At the Second Auxiliary Jurisdiction, where *Ze Guarda* was being tried for the murder of Claudio Jose Faria (Claudio), the judge, Alberto Marino Junior, confirmed that, amongst other things, the third sergeant was a thief and a bandit. *Ze Guarda* himself participated in robberies when the plunder was substantial. In the less important cases, he covered up for other thieves and then shared the takings with them. In addition, *Ze Guarda* was able to organize a huge network of drug trafficking. According to the judge, *Ze Guarda* killed all those who dared oppose him. "Sometimes," Marino Junior went on, "when he wanted to, *Ze Guarda* killed possible witnesses. This was not due to fear of the law, since he had always despised it, but simply because he didn't want to be bothered . . . And this individual," concluded the judge, "even worked, not long ago, as the *de facto* assistant director of the Tiradentes Prison! And this, after being condemned as a thief and bandit in our courts! A man who has been prosecuted 14 times becomes the assistant director of a prison!" (*O Estado de São Paulo*, 29 March 1972).

DOCTOR OLINTHO DENARDI: *Delegado* and director of the Tiradentes prison in São Paulo—one of the largest of Brazilian prisons for political and common-law prisoners. *O Estado de São Paulo* of 26 April 1972 gives the following details about him:

The judge at Guarulhos yesterday asked for the preventive imprisonment of *delegado* Olintho Denardi, director of the Tiradentes prison, charged with belonging to the death squad . . . The director of the Tiradentes prison, the *delegados*, the inspectors and the wardens are accused of taking eight detainees held in the prison away to be killed. The allegations of prosecutor Helio Bicudo were as follows: "The victims were gathered together several times during 1970 in the Tiradentes prison as *correcionais* prisoners. From

* At the time of our 1972 report.

there, they were kidnapped in dramatic circumstances, with the connivance of the prison director, *delegado* Olintho Denardi, and of subordinate officers. To hide the victims' presence in the prison, the prison employees and members of the DEIC (*Departamento Estadual de Investigações Criminais*) used different methods, including falsifying dates on the DARC files (Section of the Archives and Criminal Registers) and documents from the *Valores* section of the prison. They also took away the goods of one of the victims and shared these out amongst themselves."

SERGIO PARANHOS FLEURY: *Delegado* of DOPS in São Paulo; described by the Brazilian press as the head of the death squad in São Paulo, and in numerous allegations has been cited as one of the most unrelenting torturers of political prisoners. He has, above all, made himself famous following a police operation which led to the death of the former deputy, Carlos Marighela—killed in downtown São Paulo. According to the submission of prosecutor Helio Bicudo (*Veja*, 30 February 1970, p 22) *Delegado* S.P. Fleury is accused of having killed, together with other policemen, Airon Nery Nazareth ("*Risadinha*") on Pinheirinho land near Suzano. Nazareth had been taken from the DEIC cell where he was being held. Fleury is also accused, with 14 other policemen, of having taken eight prisoners from the Tiradentes prison in São Paulo with Goncalves Carvalho (*O Jornal do Brasil*, 2 May 1971).

In addition, Fleury is accused of having killed, along with men from his section, two drug traffickers (Luciano and Paraiba) because they said that they had a black list with the names of important police employees in São Paulo who were paid by the biggest drug traffickers. According to the charge, the police agents killed the victims "cruelly". Dr Fleury and his colleagues were recognized by the State Commission of Investigation (*Veja*, 30 December 1970, p 22) as being guilty of corruption linked with trafficking in drugs. All of these events were widely covered by the Brazilian press.

However, what is surprising in examining the case of Fleury is the arrogance with which he publicly treated the judges in charge of his trial. During a 1970 trial where he and 13 other policemen, members of the death squad, were charged with the murder of Antonio de Souza Campos (Nego Sete), killed in Guarulhos, Fleury not only refused to answer questions put to him by Judge Fernandez Braga (*OESP*, 22 October 1970), but also wished to call to his defence the highest military and civil authorities in the state. The list of defence witnesses for Fleury at the trial concerned with the death of Nego Sete was as follows: General Airoso Da Silva, Commander-in-Chief of the second army; Colonel Louis Mariel Junior of the air force, Presidente of the CCI—General Investigations Committee in São Paulo; Colonel Jose de Souza Leal, Head of Public Relations Section of the second army; Roncel Carneiro, former state prosecutor; Paulo Pestana, Secretary for Tourism; Celso Telles, Director of DEIC (Department for Criminal Investigation); Virgilio Lopes da Silva, Secretary for Labour; Luis Ferreira, doctor; Fernando Vieira de Melo, employee of the Television Record (*O Estado de São Paulo*, 22 October 1970). Fleury has not yet been convicted of any of the murders of which he is suspected.*

* Indeed, few death squad members have been prosecuted by the law (three policemen belonging to the organization were jailed in 1973, but proceedings against alleged

members have been abandoned due to pressure upon the prosecutors preparing the briefs—pressure coming from the Brazilian Attorney General, Sr Oscar Xavier de Freitas).

Fleury himself was most recently placed under an order of preventive imprisonment in October 1973. He was held in comfortable conditions, allowed to return home to spend Christmas with his family and recently released because of his "good record". (As of November 1973 the Brazilian penal code had stipulated that accused suspects awaiting trial should be placed in preventive imprisonment, but soon after Fleury's arrest in connection with the death of a drugs dealer, the law was modified so that first offenders with "good records" would be exempt from this provision. Not surprisingly, the amendment quickly became known in Brazil as the "Fleury Law").

Meanwhile, Fleury's name continues to appear regularly in reports of those tortured in São Paulo, but his investigative travels and torture activities are not confined to that state. Indeed, Fleury has even been sighted as far afield as Chile, France and Germany.

A list included in our original September 1972 report cited the names of those reported in newspapers and other documentation as having been tortured by Sergeant Fleury and his team. Only the names of those reported tortured (and not those subjected to threats and insults by Fleury such as former deputy Diogenes Camara and lawyer Leopold Heitor) were included in the 1972 report. As was the case with the overall torture index, we have received additional reports of Fleury's implication in torture sessions since the 1972 report which cannot be incorporated here for technical reasons but which are available for inspection by relevant organizations and officials in Amnesty International's London secretariat.

LIST OF PRISONERS WHO ACCORDING TO REPORTS HAVE BEEN TORTURED BY MR FLEURY

As we explain in the note which precedes lists one and two, it is possible that some erroneously thought they recognized Mr Sergio Paranhos Fleury and members of his unit amongst their torturers. We have confined ourselves to noting simply the names of those persons who, in at least one of the documents studied, have reported that their torture was inflicted by Mr Fleury and by his unit. As we have been unable to verify each case *in loco*, we are ready and willing to publish any documented evidence which we may receive in contradiction of the enclosed list. Mr Sergio Paranhos Fleury may rectify any inexact information by writing an open letter to the Secretariat of Amnesty International.

No.	Name	State
20	Isaias do Vale ALMADA	São Paulo
33	Mara Curtis ALVARENGA	Belo Horizonte
46	Takao AMANO	São Paulo
59	Otavio ANGELO	São Paulo
75	Carlos Cardoso AVELINE	São Paulo
79	Carlos Lima AVELINE	São Paulo
91	Wilson do Nascimento BARBOSA	Brasilia
115	Nair BENEDITO	São Paulo
138	Jacques Emile BREYTON	São Paulo
143	Fernando de BRITO	Rio de Janeiro
150	Mario BUGLIANI	Ribeirao Preto
156	Vanderley CAIXE	Ribeirao Preto
159	Giorgio CALEGARI	São Paulo
184	Jairo de CARVALHO	São Paulo
187	Daniel Jose de CARVALHO	São Paulo
188	Derli Jose de CARVALHO	São Paulo
189	Joel de CARVALHO	São Paulo
226	CICERO	São Paulo
229	Luis Roberto CLAUSET	São Paulo
230	Rosemary Nogueira CLAUSET	São Paulo
255	Hamilton Pacheco da CUNHA	São Paulo
307	Delci FENSTERSEIFER	R.G. do Sul
318	Fernando Borges de P. FERREIRA	São Paulo
329	Joaquim Camara FERREIRA	São Paulo
319	Irineu FERREIRA	Ribeirao Preto
331	Carlos Eduardo FLEURY	S Paulo e Rio
334	Athon FON FILHO	S Paulo e Rio
335	Antonio Carlos FON	S Paulo
343	Rolando FRATTI	São Paulo
377	Jeova Assis GOMES	São Paulo
405	Sebastiana C.B. GUIMARAES	São Paulo
407	Olavo HANSEN	São Paulo
411	Farid HELOU	São Paulo
414	Nobue KOKUCHE	São Paulo

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>State</i>
416	Celso Antunes HORTZ	São Paulo
432	Jorge de Miranda JORDAO	P Alegre e S Paulo
447	Ida KREMER	São Paulo
448	Marcilio KRIGGER	São Paulo
457	Jose LAVECHIA	Vale da Ribeira
460	Eduardo "Bacuri" LEITE	São Paulo e Rio
468	Ives do Amaral LEBEAUXPINS	Rio de Janeiro
470	Carlos LICHTENSTEIN	São Paulo
478	Tito de Alencar LIMA	São Paulo
488	Elsa Ferreira LOBO	São Paulo
489	Pedro LOBO	São Paulo
493	Mario LORENZATO	Ribeirao Preto
501	Ariston LUCENA	São Paulo
568	Antenor MEYER	São Paulo
586	Genesio Borges de MELO	São Paulo
607	Aurea MORETTI	Ribeirao Preto
612	Claudiney NACCARATO	Ribeirao Preto
625	Wilson Barbosa do NASCIMENTO	R G do Sul
635	Vera NICOLETTI	S Paulo e Rio
646	Ary NORONHA	São Paulo
656	Diogenes Carvalho OLIVEIRA	São Paulo
649	Lincoln OEST	São Paulo
668	Manoel Cirilo Neto de OLIVEIRA	São Paulo
680	Shizuo OSAWA	São Paulo
688	Jose PAIVA	São Paulo
708	Antonio Ribeiro PENA	São Paulo
709	Carlos Guilherme PENAFIEL	São Paulo
713	Antonio Expedito PEREIRA	São Paulo
715	Antonio Ulbadino PEREIRA	São Paulo
731	Roberto de Barros PEREIRA	São Paulo
816	Vicente ROIG	São Paulo
836	Jose Sabino SANTANA	São Paulo
856	Maria Aparecida dos SANTOS	São Paulo
862	Pedro Chaves dos SANTOS	Paranaiba
872	Joao Potta SATTAL	São Paulo
875	Clemens Frederic SCHRAGE	São Paulo
900	Carlos Gomes da SILVA	São Paulo
905	Francisco Gomes da SILVA	São Paulo
910	Hilda Gomes da SILVA	São Paulo
913	Jose Anselmo da SILVA	São Paulo
919	Luis Gonzaga da SILVA	Ribeirao Preto
923	Otacilio Pereira da SILVA	Goiás
931	Virgilio Gomes da SILVA	São Paulo
944	Reinaldo Guarani SIMOES	São Paulo
993	Joao Caneo SUSUKI	São Paulo
1000	Jean H. TALPE	Osasco

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>State</i>
1013	Ozar Akiito TERADA	São Paulo
1019	Pedro TINTINO	Osasco
1022	Pedro TREVISAN	São Paulo
1032	Joao Antonio Caldez VALMER	São Paulo
1037	Ana Vilma O. M. VASCONCELOS	São Paulo
1039	Paulo de Tarso Bras VASCONCELOS	São Paulo

SUMMARY

TORTURE AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE

In our report we have applied the term "torture" to the ill-treatment meted out to prisoners by military or civilian employees under the command of higher authorities, or with the protection of these authorities. The torture of an individual detained by the constituted authorities is an extremely serious occurrence as everything that takes place in a collective organization implies responsibility on the part of the head of that organization.

It was thought until recently that torture was confined to the middle ages. However, in recent years, information on torture in Brazilian prisons and military barracks has unfortunately been overwhelming: hundreds of depositions and testimonies have been made.

In the list presented in appendix one, which is by no means complete, the names of people who have been reported as tortured in Brazilian prisons are given in alphabetical order. The lists have been compiled with the help of data from the international press and other lists and documents made available to Amnesty International.

REASONS FOR TORTURE

Torture is customarily used to serve both a police and a repressive function.

In the middle ages, torture had served, above all, a police function and was used to extract confessions. This is still the primary reason for the use of torture in Brazilian police stations today.

But doubtless, governments also employ torture as a means of intimidation, in order to control the thoughts and will of people. Many are defeated by the fear of torture and accept situations which are offensive to their human dignity. Governments can then ignore all laws and rights with confidence that the public will not dare to register any protest. Once torture is begun it is difficult to stop since established units have a bureaucratic interest in being allowed to continue their operations and authorities hesitate to move against individuals and organizations with which they have previously been involved or tacitly supported.

TORTURE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POWER

Torture thus becomes an instrument of power under governmental direction. Allegations that torture has become highly sophisticated and supervised by doctors suggests a very different situation from that of torture in the middle ages: modern torture appears to have schools, teachers and a specialized technical corps. Each form of torture in Brazil has even acquired a specific name:

- ♦ *pau de arara* (the "parrot perch")
- ♦ "dragon chair"—electric chair
- ♦ telephone—beating ears of victim with cupped hands
- ♦ *ferrinhos*—application of hot irons
- ♦ *latinha*—walking on open tins or cans
- ♦ russian roulette

- ♦ operating table
- ♦ consecrated host
- ♦ spiritual seance — as in OBAN of São Paulo where there is a complete ritual of torture (there has been, however, a routine of torture evident from 1968 up till the present day throughout Brazil).

TORTURE AND THE DEATH SQUADS

Ruling Brazilian groups seem to have accepted the physical elimination of criminals (*marginais*) and of political adversaries considered dangerous. They have thus apparently allowed the creation of death squads and torture centers, for it is difficult to imagine that in a huge country with an authoritarian structure, civil servants despise the authorities to the extent of usurping the latter's power. It is also difficult to imagine that the authorities cannot ensure that their own employees respect the laws.

The death squads have become symbolic of torture and death. Even the most terrible of the activities undertaken by the squad members are for the most part left unpunished. The authorities appear to believe that they are preferable to an increase in violence (*O Estado de São Paulo*, 12 December 1971, 19 March 1972, 2 April 1972, 9 April 1972, etc).

In a few rare cases courageous judges have made examples of some death squad members (in Vitoria in the state of Espírito Santo, two policemen, local members of the death squad, were sentenced to 253 and 275 years respectively, and we have previously noted the three death squad members convicted in 1973. However, higher officials consistently escape from prison (*Jornal do Brasil*, 30 October 1971, 19 January 1972;) *Estado de São Paulo*, 10 March 1972; *Veja*, 4 April 1970, etc). On the other hand, the same prisons (for example, Tiradentes prison in São Paulo—where political prisoners were held until its closure in 1973—and the police stations in the lowlands of Rio) have been entered by men from the death squads, who were able, without difficulty or danger, to kidnap people held in detention whom the death squad had decided should be killed. According to the published reports of judges' denunciations, such abductions were carried out in collaboration with prison directors. Torture often preceeded their elimination and the victims' mutilated bodies were left in well frequented areas so as to create general fear.

* * *

Clearly, the information asked of Mr Theodore Brown, Head of the Public Security Service of USAID in Brazil, and of Mr William Rountree, US Ambassador to Brazil, concerning what is torture in the prisons, what are the DOPS, CENIMAR, OBAN and the death squads (information which the two seemed unable to supply) can easily be found both in the international and in the Brazilian press.

Conclusion

Amnesty International

CONSIDERING the number of verified arbitrary arrests in Brazil cited by lawyers, scholars, politicians, churchmen, released prisoners, direct witnesses and the Brazilian and international press;

CONSIDERING further the extent, the systematic nature and the increase in the use of torture which, since 1968, appears to have been practised with a steadily increasing expertise in the police stations and interrogation centers of Brazil;

CONSIDERING that torture and murder are committed by other specialized groups such as the CCC (*Comando de Caça aos Comunistas*) and the death squad;

RECALLING that the existence of torture and the malpractices of specialized groups have been recognized by the highest authorities in Brazil which have, nevertheless, failed to prevent these activities;

RECOGNIZES that the extent and gravity of past and current allegations from identified and multiple sources, constitute serious widespread and specific charges.

URGENTLY PETITIONS the Brazilian government to

- (1) grant facilities to an international commission of inquiry
- (2) authorize the commission to investigate, without hindrance, the accuracy or otherwise of the allegations of violations of articles 5, 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights identified in this document
- (3) authorize the preparation and publication of a report concerning the violations of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights committed by the independent police groupings such as the death squad and the CCC, and in the procedures used in the interrogation of political prisoners within the prison and judicial systems.

- (4) release, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, all persons held in violation of articles 9, 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**THIS STATEMENT WAS ORIGINALLY RELEASED ON 7 SEPTEMBER 1972.
OUR PETITION AND THE ALLEGATIONS RAISED STILL STAND
UNANSWERED BEFORE THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND
CONCERNED WORLD OPINION.**

Addenda

This appendix consists of extracts of a report* made by Mr Pinet after a visit to Brazil in July 1972. The inquiries carried out by Mr Pinet were undertaken at the request of the International Secretariat of Catholic Jurists and the International Association of Democratic Jurists.

EXTRACTS OF A REPORT MADE BY M. GEORGES PINET (LAWYER AT THE PARIS BAR) OF A MISSION OF INQUIRY TO BRAZIL, 15--22 JULY 1972.

I arrived in São Paulo on 15 July 1972 with a mandate from the International Association of Democratic Jurists. I returned to Paris on 22 July after also having spent some time in Rio de Janeiro. I met with approximately 10 Brazilian lawyers, the President of the Order of Lawyers in São Paulo, a parliamentary deputy, a general in the reserve forces, two journalists, a number of religious personalities, including Mgr Arns, Archbishop of São Paulo, and his assistant, Dom Lucas, Mgr Lorscheider, Secretary General of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops, a representative of the committee for assistance to prisoners, and a number of relatives of persons who have been imprisoned, or who have "disappeared". I also had an interview with the President of the Military Tribunal of São Paulo during an adjournment in the tribunal session at which I was present. Amongst other requests, I asked the president to allow me to visit certain prisoners. He replied that it was not within his power to give such authorizations. I was not able to enter a single prison, so that an undertaking which would normally be encompassed within the framework of a fact-finding mission, could only take place in Brazil as a mission of intervention.

They took this action because the unexpected and brutal removal of a prisoner at night from a detention center has often indicated that the prisoner was to be transferred to a torture center, or, quite bluntly, was to be killed. In prison, the detainee feels "secure"; he can be located and accounted for, his disappearance can be immediately noted. Therefore, such transfers create anxiety and insecurity amongst the remaining prisoners. The arbitrary nature of the transfers,

* M. Pinet's report was included in our original 1972 report as an appendix because we felt it provided an up-to-date statement on the newest psychological torture technique increasingly reported from Brazil in recent years. Unfortunately, it is still relevant to an understanding of interrogation techniques in Brazil.

whatever statutory reasons are given, thus becomes an instrument of terror.

The hunger strike of São Paulo then had as its only cause and objective the protection of the health and lives of the prisoners. Despite censorship, the Brazilian public realized this and was profoundly moved. The strike was not a means of political agitation, or an action controlled from abroad, but purely and simply, as has been stressed in Brazil, an "existential" action.

TORTURE: EXISTENCE, INSTITUTIONAL AND JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK

Much has been written and reported concerning torture in Brazil, although unfortunately this is not the only country to employ this technique.

What should be stressed here is its institutional character, and the fact that an entire apparatus exists to carry out torture, with no other justification than the maintenance of the present regime.

The most serious aspect of torture in Brazil is that, within the framework of the present regime, it does not appear reasonable to hope that the authorities will return to a respect of the most basic human rights.

Torture in Brazil is not and could not be the result of individual excesses; neither is it, nor can it simply be an over-reaction against terrorist attempts to overthrow a regime already in difficulty, and in its turn, provoking the famous "cycle of violence". This cannot be the case because armed struggle no longer exists in Brazil.

Torture is a manifestation and the necessary result of a political model, with a judicial framework and a socio-economic content.

On the basis of Institutional Act Number 5, autonomous organs of repression, exempt from all judicial control, were created, including OBAN in São Paulo and CODI in Rio de Janeiro.

These units operate through organized terror and secrecy. Duplicating the activities of the official political police (DOPS), these autonomous groups kidnap, torture and often kill suspects; suspects whose crimes are defined, ever more widely, under the terms of the Law of National Security, thus opening the door to such persecution. Demands for *habeas corpus* do not stand in their way. In the rare instances where such requests are accepted by legal authorities, they would be ignored by these units.

Furthermore, we know that after a certain threshold is passed, or after a certain period of time, physical pain becomes psychologically bearable for the sufferer. Scientific research, in which doctors must necessarily have participated, has made it possible to identify the maximum suffering that the various systems of the body can endure, without resulting in death. This is why, rather than continuing to rely on methods of physical coercion (*pau d. arara*, electric shock, beatings, suffocation by water, and all manner of other cruelties including sexual abuse), the regime now employs terrible methods of psychological torture in addition to the use of electronic equipment.

Testimonies reveal that, after having undergone interrogation, stripped and with the head covered by a hood, the suspect is isolated in a tiny refrigerated room, given no food or water, and given no other means of carrying out natural body functions other than in the room itself.

The victim is then subject to "sophisticated" treatment for several days;

unbearable noises, such as the sound of jet engines, screams of terror, deafening and nerve-shattering music, and flashing lights combined with thirst, cold and hunger in an effort to create delirium. Then, while the victim is under the illusion of fantasies resulting from this delirium, a vision of water is offered him, and a feminine voice suggests that his thirst will be satisfied if he confesses or signs a declaration.

The use of such audio-visual and psychological methods suggest that human, material and therefore substantial budgetary resources are being used, and therefore, that such methods are an integral part of the system.

Thus, in Brazil, torture is not the expression of a passing crisis or a single scandalous phenomenon, but is an integral part of the political system which affects a growing proportion of the population.

It is said in Brazil that in the cities, approximately one family in three has been affected by repression: disappearance or imprisonment of a member of the family, blackmail, pressure, persecution of all sorts . . . Whatever may be the case concerning the "Brazilian miracle", presented in terms of figures which are distorted in large scale publicity campaigns*, the capitalist development regime in Brazil is incapable of resolving the tensions which have been created by the increase in its massive population. A variety of population movements, such as migration into the cities, peasant troubles in the north east, instability in the huge slums (*favelas*) leading to crime and brutal repression, have not been halted nor controlled.

The middle classes, who are not in favour of sharing the gains of the "Brazilian miracle", except through insecure and uncertain speculation on the stock exchange, are frightened and the fear can only increase in view of the fact that the concentration of profits will only continue at the cost of a continual reduction in the purchasing power of the poorest sectors of society.

Ambitious strategic and publicity orientated efforts such as the "Amazonia Highway" project, which will lead to large-scale population movements, will not resolve the difficulties.

Inauguration of an international system to maintain and defend human rights such as requested by the Forum on the Defence of Human Rights†, held in Montevideo in 1971, is the over-riding hope of Brazilians.

That this hope is expressed, sometimes with intensity, by all manner of people—ecclesiastics, lawyers, politicians of all shades of opinion—toward whom the families of those who "disappear" or are imprisoned turn, in the hope of some information or intervention, not only indicates a strong internal opposition, but is also an appeal for active support to which Europeans should be the first to respond. They know the results of allowing through indifference and silence, the development of a political system in which the demand for human rights became, as it has now become in Brazil, a crime against the state.

* Entrusted, on 150th anniversary of Brazil's independence, to a North American firm specializing in public relations. (1972)

† The confidence placed in the possible effectiveness of inter-governmental intervention, by itself, was shaken by the failure of the UN to name a High Commissioner of Human Rights in view of the fact that it would be the governments themselves who would be on trial.

Appendix

LIST OF PRISONERS REPORTED TORTURED

The following list presents, without comment, details which had been published up to the time of the original report of September 1972 concerning torture and political assassinations. Persons named in the list were cited in our documentation as having been subjected to torture, murdered by police or military, or as having disappeared whilst held in prison.

Notes to Interpretation of the List

In Portuguese speaking countries people often have several forenames and surnames. We found that while some of the documents examined gave complete names, others did not. We have therefore given the fullest versions we knew to be correct in the lists and added insufficient or inexact data in brackets. We attempted to eliminate evident errors of transcription, but undoubtedly some errors remain.

Roman numerals indicate the source of the information (see the list of documents) while letters and numbers that are not underlined indicate the section of the document from which the information has been drawn.

Corrections and Additions to the Original List

Where blanks appear, this indicates that a duplication has been established and the double entry eliminated. The list has not been renumbered, but eliminating the suspected duplications alters the number of reported torture victims as of September 1972 to 1,076.

Persons able to rectify any errors or omission that may have occurred in the list are asked to inform the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in London. We were unable to incorporate all suggested amendments and alterations in this second reprint but the originals of all documents as well as suggested corrections and additions are available for inspection in our offices by interested parties.

Bibliographical Notes

The bibliographical notes (Bibl) relate to documents (books, newspapers, reviews

and records) where torture and murder are described and where victims and torturers are listed. Note however that the word 'torturer' is not used in the lists since this would imply a judgement that only courts can make after having carefully studied the facts. Abbreviations used in the bibliographical notes are explained in the glossary.

LIST OF PRISONERS TORTURED

- 1 ABIGALL XII: A
- 2 ABRANTES Vania (Rio de Janeiro) II: 14 XII: A (Vania Arnovetty Abrantes)
- 3 ABUDJoão Antonio (São Paulo) VI: 38 VII: 22
- 4 ACERCA André A. Campos XII: A
- 5 ADAIL Ivan (estudante UEG) III: 17 - IX: 62
- 6 ADENINO XII: 26 - 12: A
- 7 AGAPITO Decio (estudante, São Paulo) III: 12
- 8 AGRA Celso (operario, São Paulo) Conferenca estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972
- 9 AIRES Emilia Rita (R.G. do Sul) II: 18
- 10 ALBEIGES Xavier de Maupeou(d') XII: A
- 11 ALBUQUERQUE Manuel Mauricio XII: A
- 12 ALBUQUERQUE Mario Miranda XII: B
- 13 ALBUQUERQUE Romulo Noronha XII: A
- 14 ALCANTARA Abelardo Rausch (funcionario de banco, Brasilia) IX: 60 X: 2 (ficha n. 248 - doc 52, 53) - XII. Economie et humanisme, mai-juin 1971 - J. do Brasil 18 February 1970
- 15 ALCANTARA Aldo de Albuquerque (Guanabara) I: 89 (Alcattara) III: 51 XII: A
- 16 ALCANTARA José Sampaio (de)(pedreiro, São Paulo) VIII: 1
- 17 ALENCAR Maria Elodia (operaria, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 (Elodia) - X: 3 (ficha n. 86 - doc. 25,36,41,50,49) - III: 31 - XII: A - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 XIII: 158 - XIV: 8
- 18 ALFONSO José (advogado, Belo Horizonte) I: 76 (Alfonso) - X: 1 (ficha n 186 doc 47, 52) - XIII: 89
- 19 ALFREDO José XII: A
- 20 ALMADA Isaias do Vale (periodista, São Paulo) II: 35 - III: 13 - VIII: 2 - VII: 22
- 21 ALMEIDA Aristenes Nogueira (de) (São Paulo) II: 17, 21
- 22 ALMEIDA Gerson Conceição (de) XII: Dial 19 February 1972
- 23 ALMEIDA Jaime (de) XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 24 ALMEIDA Julio Antonio Betancourt (de) (estudante, Minas Gerais) I: 82, 87, 88, 99 - XII: A (Julio Antonio de Almeida) - XII: B - XII: Commonweal 24 April 1970 XIII: 122, 127
- 25 ALMEIDA Thiago Andrade (de) (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 41-42 (Thiago) - X: 5 (ficha n 90 - doc 36 49, 50) - XII: A (Thiago de Almeida) - XV: 9
- 26 ALMEIDA Waldir (de) (sargento, Guanabara) I: 90 - III: 52 - X: 6 (ficha n 208 - doc 48) - XII: A
- 27 ALMEIDA Luciano (estudante, Recife) VIII: 4
- 28 ALMEIDA Antonio Mendes (de) Junior ("Pachê") (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 3
- 29 ALMEIDA Nelson José (de)(estudante, São Paulo) VII: 22 IX: 64 - XI: 3
- 30 ALMEIDA Romulo (de) VII: 22
- 31 ALMEIDA Clovis Bezerra (de) (estudante, Goias) XI: 48
- 32 ALPRIN José (operario, São Paulo) XIII: 103
- 33 ALVARENGA Mara Curtiss (artesa, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte) II: 16
- 34 ALVARENGA Afonso Junqueira (de) (funcionario, Porto Alegre) II: 23-24 - XIV: 7
- 35 ALVAREZ Marta Mota Lima (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - III: 22 30 - XII: A (Maria) - XII: A (Maria Mota Alma Alvarez) - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 (Martha Alvarex) - XIII: 138 - XV: 8
- 36 ALVES Francisco Xavier Castro (engenheiro, Porto Alegre) II: 18
- 37 ALVES Diomar XII: 22, A, 22
- 38 ALVES Mario (jornalista, Rio de Janeiro) II: 19, 39 - IX: 63 - XII: 27 XII: Economie et humanisme. mai-juin 1970 - Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 - Jeune

- Afrique 6 November 1971 Le Monde 16 May 1970 - XIII: 106 - L'Express 989 del 22 June 1970
- 39 ALVES Pedro Filho (professor, Guanabara) II: 19 - XII: A
- 40 ALVES João Lucas (ex sargento aeronautica, Rio de Janeiro) III: 2 - VI: 23 24, 38 48 - VII: 12 IX: 62 XI: 3, 43 XII: Economie et humanisme, mai-juin 1970 - Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 - XIII: 96
- 41 ALVES Paulo Roberto (estudante, Salvador) II: 32-33
- 42 ALVES José Gonsalvo (marinheiro, Belo Horizonte) VI: 20 - XI: 22 (Gonçalves) - XII: A
- 43 ALVES Antonio Francisco (operario, São Paulo) VIII: 5
- 44 ALVES Celso Lima IX: 61
- 45 AMANO João Katsunobu (operario, São Paulo) VII: 22 (Alamo) - VIII: 6 XII: A
- 46 AMANO Takao (estudante, São Paulo) II: 29, 30 - VII: 14 - X: 9 (ficha n 120 - doc 32, 49, 52) - XII: A (Takao Alamo) - XIII: 99 - XV: 9
- 47 AMARAL Roberto Cardoso F. (estudante, São Paulo) II: 17 - VII: 22 - XII: A
- 48 AMARAL Margarida Maria Lopes (do) VII: 22 - XII: A
- 49 AMARAL Marcia (estudante) XII: A - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 50 AMORIM Almir (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 7
- 51 ANDERSON James XII: A
- 52 ANDRADE Francisco Carlos (estudante) XII: A - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 53 ANDRADE Luis Edgard (de) L'Express n 951 del 29 September 1969
- 54 ANDREW Valdemar XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 55 ANGEL Stuart Edgard ("Henrique") (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 64
- 56 ANGELIM Ricardo (Belo Horizonte) I: 74-76 - X: 10 (ficha n 187 - doc 47, 52) XII: A XIII: 89
- 57 ANGELINA (Dona) XII: A
- 58 ANGELO José Rodrigues Jr. XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 59 ANGELO Octavio (São Paulo) X: 11 (ficha n 252 - doc 56) - Telegraph 18 March 1970 - NY Times 16 March, 3: 1
- 60 ANTONIO "Tônico" (estudante Rio de Janeiro) IX: 64
- 61 APARECIDA A. Maria XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 62 AQUINO Edgar Duarte (de) (fugileiro naval) L'Unità 12 March 1972 - XII: A
- 63 ARANTES José (ex presidente Une) XII: A - L'Unità 12 March 1972 - IX: 62
- 64 ARAUJO Walter Fernandes (de) (operario, Rio de Janeiro) I: 90 - III: 52 - X: 12 (ficha n 209 - doc 48)
- 65 ARAUJO Almerio (operario, São Paulo) Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972 - Boll IV Internat. 2 June 1972
- 66 ARAUJO Antonio Borges (de) (militar, Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 8
- 67 ARAUJO Karim (profesora, São Paulo) Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972 - Lotta Operaia 15 June 1972
- 68 ARAUJO Pedro Inacio (de) (camponês, Paraíba) IX: 64 - XI: 3
- 69 ARNEIRA Herval XII: Bureau International du Travail 17 May 1972
- 70 ARROYO Raimundo (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 13 (ficha n 63 - doc 22 e 50)
- 71 ARRUDA Marcos Penna Sattamini (de) (geologo) São Paulo VIII: 9 - XII: A - XII: 15 - XIII: 104 (Marcos Arruda) - Washington Post 19 September 1971
- 72 ASSIS Gomes Jeova (ver GOMES Jeova Assis)
- 73 AUGUSTA Maria (ver CARNEIRO Maria Augusta Ribeiro)
- 74 AUGUSTIN (padre) XIII: 168
- 75 AURELIO Marcos (jornalista, Rio de Janeiro) I: 88 - X: 14 (ficha n 201 - doc 48, 50) - XII: A
- 76 AVELAR Marcos de Aquino (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) XI: 18

- 77 AVELAR Gilse Maria Cozenza (de) (assistente social, Belo Horizonte) I: 72-74 - II: 13-14 - VI: 56-58 - X: 15 (ficha n 175 - doc 47, 52, 60) (Gisela) - XII: A - XI: Observer 15 March 1970 - XIII: 88, 135 (Avelar Gilse)
- 78 AVELINE Carlos Cardoso (estudante, São Paulo) III: 12 - X: 16 (ficha n 1 - doc 1 e 50) - XIII: 82, 118, 119
- 79 AVELINE Carlos Lima (advogado, ex deputado, São Paulo) VI: 38 (C. Avellini) - VII: 22 (Avellini) - X: 17 (ficha n 242 - doc 1 e 50) - XII: A - XII: 24 - XIII: 82
- 80 AZEVEDO Afrenio Marciliano de Freitas XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 81 AZEVEDO José Lima (de) (estudante) XII: A - Paesa Sera 4 November 1969
- 82 AZEVEDO Ricardo (estudante, São Paulo) VII: 22 - VIII: 10 - XII: A XII: 26
- 83 AZEVEDO Geraldo (de) (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - III: 31 - X: 18 (ficha n 78 78 - doc 25, 36, 39, 50) - XII: A - XV: 8
- 84 AZUE Helena Moreira Serra XII: A
- 85 BACK Heriberto (estudante, São Paulo) Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972
- 86 BADYK Pamela XII: B
- 87 BARBARA Luis Antonio Santa (Bahia) IX: 63
- 88 BARBIERI Ivon XII: Observer 8 November 1970
- 89 BARBOSA Aryclenes (sacerdote, Riberão Preto) III: 28
- 90 BARBOSA Maria Mendes (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VI: 17 - VIII: 11, 12 - XII: B
- 91 BARBOSA Wilson do Nascimento (professor, Montevideo e Brazil) III: 38 - X: 20 (ficha n 109 - doc 25, 49, 50, 52)
- 92 BARCELOS Maria Auxiliadora Lara (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 7, 29 - VI: 49 - XI: 18 - XII: B
- 93 BARRAS Francisco Nogueira (camponês) J. do Brasil 9 January 1971
- 94 BARRETO Antoniel Campos (Bahia) IX: 60
- 95 BARRETO José Campos (operario, Osasco, São Paulo) IX: 62
- 96 BARROS Alverar (Porto Alegre) II: 10 - IX: 60 (Moreira de) - XII: B - XII: 27 (Alvamar Moreira de Barros) - XII: Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 - XIII: 106 (Alvamar Moreira do Barros)
- 97 BARROS Marco Antonio Victorio (estudante, Juiz de Fora) VIII: 13 - XII: B
- 98 BARROS Clenzeo (de) XII: B
- 99 BARROS Alexander S. Neto XII: N
- 100 BARROS Nilda Maroa Quadros (de) XII: B - XII: 26
- 101 BARROS Agricola Pais Filho (de) (economista, Guanabara) XI: 22
- 102 BASTOS Jorge Gouveia (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) XI: 38
- 103 BATISTA Demisthoelides XII: B
- 104 BATISTA Jorge II: 36 - XIII: 162 (Filho)
- 105 BATISTA Miguel XII: B
- 106 BAUMFELD Carlos Mine (estudante, menor de idade, Rio de Janeiro) III: 51 (Baufeno) X: 19 (ficha n 205 - doc 48, 50)
- 107 BAYARD Amilca (Belo Horizonte?) II: 28-29
- 108 BEATRIX Severino (operario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 21
- 109 BECK Julian XII: B
- 110 BECKER Alberto Henrique XII: B
- 111 BELLA Abel (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 14
- 112 BELINI Eliana Taddei (professora) XII: B - XII: 26
- 113 BELOQUE Gilberto Luciano XII: B - XIII: 104
- 114 BENCHIMOL Paulo Roberto das Neves (jornalista do "Correio da Manhã", Rio de Janeiro) III: 32 - X: - 21 (ficha n 103 - doc 25, 36, 49, 50) - XII: B - XV: 9
- 115 BENEDITO Nair (estudante, São Paulo) VII: 22 - VIII: 15 - XII: B

- 116 BENTO Mario (operario, Belo Horizonte) I: 74-76 - X: 22 (ficha n 184 - doc 47, 50) - XIII: 82, 89
- 117 BERNANDES Antonio Luiz XII: B
- 118 BESKOW Paulo Roberto (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 18 - XII: B
- 119 BEZERRA Gregorio (70 años, ex deputato federal, Recife) X: 23 (ficha n 31 - doc 13, 14) - Le Monde 5 September 1969 - Correio da Manhã 23 September 1964
- 120 BEZERRA Mara Ironie XII: B
- 121 BICALHO Tania (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) XI: 13
- 122 BOMFELD Carlos Mina (Belo Horizonte) II: 29
- 123 BONZENO Carlos Mina (menor, Rio de Janeiro) I: 89 - XII: B
- 124 BORBA (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 17 - X: 24 (ficha n 53 - doc 22 e 50) Olho Vivo - dic 1969
- 125 BORGES Fernando XII: B
- 126 BORGES José André (ex marítimo, Rio de Janeiro) III: 22 - X: 25 (ficha n 137 - doc 26, 41, 49, 52)
- 127 BORGES Ubirajara (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 22 - X: 26 (ficha n 126 - doc 26, 41 e 50)
- 128 BOTAZZO Carlos (estudante, São Paulo) II: 36 - VI: 38 (Botasso) - VII: 22 - XII: B - XIII: 131 (Botassio)
- 129 BOTELHO José Soares (aposentado da CTC, Rio de Janeiro) III: 37
- 130 BRANDÃO Antonio Augusto (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 27 (ficha n 65 - doc 22) - Olho vivo - dic 1969
- 131 BRANDÃO Sonia (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 28 (ficha n 124 - doc 26, 41, 52)
- 132 BRANDÃO LUCIMAR (Belo Horizonte) II: 16, 23 (Lubimar), 31
- 133 BRANDMILLER Miriam Burger (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) XII: B
- 134 BRANDMILLER Primo Alfredo (medico, Rio de Janeiro) XII: 19 (Primo Alfredo)
- 135 BRANQUINHO(?) (Ilha Grande) II: 26-28
- 136 BREDARIOL Priscila Magalhães (membro nacional de Jec, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - III: 31 (Priscilla Mascar) - VI: 20 - XI: 23 - X: 30 (ficha n 75 - doc 23), 36, 39, 50) - XII: B - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 158
- 137 BREDARIOL Celso Simoes (engenheiro agronomo, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - III: 31 - VI: 20 (Celso Mascar) - X: 29 (ficha n 74 - doc 23, 36, 39 e 49) - XI: 23 - XII: B - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970
- 138 BREYTON Jacques Emile Frederic (industrial, São Paulo) III: 13 - VIII: 20 - XII: 26 - XII: B
- 139 BRETAS Matusalem (Belo Horizonte) VI: 15 - XII: B
- 140 BRETAS Pedro Paulo (estudante, Belo Horizonte) I: 87, 88, 99, 100 - V: 9 - X: 31 (ficha n 199 - doc 48, 50) - XII: B - XIII: 125, 127
- 141 Aldo Sá (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 60 - XII: B
- 142 BRITO Elinor (estudante, Guanabara) XII: B - XII: Siglo 16 January 1971 - NY Times 16 January 1971, 3:3
- 143 BRITO Fernando (de) (Frei Fernando, Rio de Janeiro) VI: 26 - VII: 11 - III: 29 - X: 32 (ficha n 35 - doc 14, 43 e 50) - XI: 29 - XII: B - XIV: 132
- 144 BRITO Mario do Carmo XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 145 BRITO Maria do Carmo (sociologa, Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 21 - XII: B
- 146 BRITO JUAREZ Guimarães (de) (sociologo, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - XII: Jeune Afrique 6 November 1970 - L'Express n 989 del 22 June 1970
- 147 BRUNO Roberto (estudante, São Paulo) VII: 22 - VIII: 22 - XII: B
- 148 BUENO Lenine VII: 22 - XII: B
- 149 BUENO Carlos Mariano Galvão (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 23 - XII: B
- 150 BUGLIANI Mario (camponês, Ribeirão Preto) X: 33 (ficha n 238 - doc 49, 52) XII: B

- 151 BURTZIN Estada Dolva (estudante) XII: B (Estrela Dalva) - XII: 21 - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 152 CABRAL Cesar (comerciaro, Rio de Janeiro) X: 34 (ficha n 104 - doc 25, 36, 49, 52) - XII: C - XV: 9
- 153 CABRAL Helio XII: C
- 154 CABRAL Diniz Filho XII: C
- 155 CAIRES Hermes (de) VII: 22 - XII: C
- 156 CAIXE Vanderley (estudante, Ribeirão Preto) II: 36 - VIII: 24 - X: 35 (ficha n 236 - doc 49, 52)
- 157 CALDAS Alvaro Machado XII: C
- 158 CALDEVILLAS Ayrton Medeiros (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 25
- 159 CALEGARI Giorgio (dominicano, São Paulo) VI: 25 - VII: 11 - XI: 25 XII: C (Callegari) - X: 36 (ficha n 169 - doc 14 e 50) - XIV: 157
- 160 CALLEGARI C.M. XII: C
- 161 CALINO (Porto Alegre) II: 16, 23
- 162 CALLOU Severiano Viana (sargento - Rio de Janeiro) I: 91 - II: 31 (Severino Calor) - XII: C (Caillou) - XII: C (Sebastião Viana Calor) - XII: 27 (Sebastião Viana Calor) [Ver 232]
- 163 CALVERT Joseph Bertholo (bancario e estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 37 (ficha n 107 - doc 25, 36, 49, 50, 52) - XII: C (Joseph Bartold Calvet) - XV: 9
- 164 CAMARA Diognese de Arruda (escritor, e deputato federal, São Paulo) III: 23 - VI: 27 - X: 38 (ficha n 245 - doc 49, 52) - VII: 22 - XI: 34 - XII: A, C - XIV: 100
- 165 CAMPOS Irany (estudante, Belo Horizonte) II: 30, 31 - I: 99, 100 - X: 40 (ficha n 198 - doc 48) - XII: C - XIII: 127
- 166 CAMPOS Maria do Socorro Cunha (professora, São Paulo) Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma, 7 June 1972
- 167 CAMPOS Martinho (operario, São Paulo) Paese Sera. 30 April 1972 - Settegiorni 18 June 1972 - Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma, 9 June 1972 - XII: C
- 168 CAMPOS Margarita Sollero (Porto Alegre?) II: 18 - XII: C
- 169 CAMPOS Antonio Oscar Fabiano (de) (Rio de Janeiro) III: 37 - X: 39 (ficha n 99 - doc 25, 36, 49, 50) - XII: C
- 170 CAMPOS André XII: Universe 21 January 1972
- 171 CAMPOS Geraldo (estudante, Goiás) XI: 48
- 172 CAMPOS Natanael de Moraes XII: C - XII: Labour, mar 1972 - XII: N - XII: Courier de Politique Etrangère I: 15 - maggio 1972
- 173 CANTAL Wellington Rocha (advogado, Rio de Janeiro) VI: 21 - XI: 17 - X: 44 (ficha n 133 - doc 26, 49, 52) - XII: C
- 174 CARDOSO Sebastião (condutor) III: 38
- 175 CARDOSO Jaime Wallmitz (estudante) II: 20
- 176 CARDOSO Marco Aurelio Mendes (estudante, Guanabara) XI: 22
- 177 "CARLOS T." (Minas Gerais) VI: 43-47
- 178 CARLOS Luis (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - XI: 3
- 179 CARMO Maria do XIII: 104
- 180 CARNEIRO Rubens (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 43 (ficha n 219 - doc 49, 50)
- 181 CARNEIRO Laudelina Maria (Ass. social, Belo Horizonte) X: 42 (ficha n 178 - doc 47, 52, 60) - I: 80 - XII: C - XIII: 88, 135, 143, 144, 145
- 182 CARNEIRO (mai de Laudelina) I: 80-81
- 183 CARNEIRO Maria Augusta Ribeiro VII: 22 - XII: A
- 184 CARVALHO Jairo (de) (tipógrafo, São Paulo) II: 20, 9 - VIII: 29 - XII: c
- 185 CARREIRO Comelio XII: C

- 186 CARVALHO Luiz Amaro ("Capivara" - Recife) IX: 60 - Brazilian Front Information October 1971
- 187 CARVALHO Daniel José (de) (torneiro, São Paulo) II: 9 - III: 12-13 - VIII: 26 - XII: C
- 188 CARVALHO Derli José (operario, São Paulo) II: 9 - III: 13 - VIII: 27
- 189 CARVALHO Joel (operario, São Paulo) II: 9 - III: 9 - VI: 38 - XII: C
- 190 CARVALHO José Joel (operario) VIII: 30
- 191 CARVALHO Devanir José (de) (São Paulo) VII: 22 (Denir) - IX: 61 (Ivanir) - XII: C (Denir)
- 192 CARVALHO Maria José (Belo Horizonte) VI: 24 - XII: C
- 193 CARVALHO Apolonio (de) (São Paulo) XII: Observer 8 November 1970 - L'Express 22 June 1970, 13 July 1970
- 194 CARVALHO René Louis Laugery (economista, Guanabara) II: 38-39
- 195 CARVALHO Guillermo Santos (estudante) VIII: 28 - XIII: 131
- 196 CARVALHO Marco Antonio Bras ("Marquito") (operario, estudante, São Paulo) IX: 63 - XII: C
- 197 CARVALHO Raul XII: Observer 8 November 1970
- 198 CARVALHO Herbert XII: C
- 199 CARVALHO Isabel de Abreu XII: C - XII: Observer 8 November 1970
- 200 CARVALHO Marco Antonio (de) (estudante) XI: 3 [Ver 196]
- 201 CARVALHO Carlos Augusto (de) (taxista) XI: 22
- 202 CARVALHO Odijas (Recife) IX: 64 - XII: C
- 203 CASELLA Marcilio (estudante, Guanabara) X: 45 (ficha n 64 - doc 22 e 50)
- 204 CASEMIRO Dimas Antonio (tipografo, São Paulo) IX: 61
- 205 CASTELO Branco Lucio de Brito XII: B - XII: Dial 19 February 1972
- 206 CASTRO João Daniel (de) (filho) XII: C
- 207 CASTRO Clovis (de) (funcionario publico, São Paulo) VIII: 31
- 208 CASTRO Luis Wornek (de) (filho) (estudante Goias) XI: 48
- 209 CASTRO Degaulle de Freitas (operario, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 32
- 210 CASTRO Milton Soares (de) (operario) III: 20
- 211 CASTRO de Tarzan XII: C
- 212 CATALDO Luis Carlos de Souza XII: C
- 213 CATÃO Francisco Augusto Carmil (seminarista, São Paulo) XI: 28 - XII: C - XIV: 138
- 214 CATARINO Antonio VII: 22 - XII: C
- 215 CAUSET Rosemary Noguera (São Paulo?) VII: 11 [Ver 230]
- 216 CAVALCANTI Vasconcelos Claudio Antonio (estudante, São Paulo) Paese Sera 30 April 1972 - Sette Giorni 18 June 1972 - Conferença estampa, Roma 7 June 1972 - Correio da Manhã 10 May 1972 - XII: C
- 217 CAVALHEIRA Monsenhor XII: C - XII: 26
- 218 CERVEIRA Joaquim Pires (major reformado, Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 33, 37, 99
- 219 CHACHAMOVITCH Elisabeth (estudante) XII: 26 - XII: C - XIII: 103 (Chachamowitz Betty)
- 220 CHAMPS José Roberto (Porto Alegre?) II: 16, 23
- 221 CHARLESWORTH Sheila XII: C
- 222 CHAVES Seda dos Reis XII: C
- 223 CHAVES Nelson XII: C - XIII: 130
- 224 CHIMAGLIA Victorio XII: Bureau Int. du Travail 17 May 1972
- 225 CHONDROLL Clarisse XII: C - XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972 (Clerice)
- 226 "CICERO" (operario, Osasco, São Paulo) VI: 34 - X: 46 (ficha 144 - doc 20, 38, 52) - XIII: 128
- 227 CIETO Roberto (operario, Rio de Janeiro) II: 39-40 - IX: 47 (ficha n 246 - doc 49,

- 52) - XII: 27 (Cielo Roberto) - XII: C (Cielo Roberto)
- 228 CLAUDIO Luis (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - XI: 3
- 229 CLAUSET Luis Roberto (jornalista, São Paulo) VI: 25 - VII: 11 (Causet) - X: 48 (ficha n 170 - doc 14, 50, 52) - XI: 28 - XII: C - XIII: 162
- 230 CLAUSET Rosemary Nogueira (jornalista, São Paulo) VII: 11 (Causet) - X: 49 (ficha n 171 - doc 50, 52) [Ver 215]
- 231 COELHO Andrade XII: C
- 232 COLON Severiano Viana (ex sargento P.M., Rio de Janeiro) VII: 12 (Severino) - IX: 64 - X: 50 (ficha n 13 - doc 9, 11, 38 41) - XI: 3 - XII: C - XII: Herald Tribune 6 November 1970
- 233 COMODO Roberto Ricardo (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 34
- 234 CONCEICAO Maria Imaculada (da) (secretaria, Belo Horizonte) XIII: 82, 121, 122
- 235 CONCEICAO Manuel (da) (campones, Pindaré Mirim, Maranhao) X: 51 (ficha n 159 - doc 38, 50, 52) - XII: C
- 236 COQUEIRO Aderval Alves (operario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 10 - VIII: 35 - IX: 60 - XII: C - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 237 CORNELIO (Ilha Grande, Guanabara) II: 28
- 238 CORREIRA José XII: C
- 239 COSME José Neto [Ver FERREIRA Alves Cosme José Neto]
- 240 COSTA Alipio (camponês) XII: D - XII: 26
- 241 COSTA Vãnio XII: C - XII: 26
- 242 COSTA Rosa Alves (de) XII: C
- 243 COSTA Merciadés Porcino (da) XII: C
- 244 COSTA José Raimundo (da) (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63
- 245 COSTA Batista II: 15
- 246 COSTA Marco Antonio Maranhão (da) XII: C
- 247 COSTA Dulce VII: 22 - XII: C
- 248 COSTA Wilson (estudante, São Paulo) III: 15 - XII: C
- 249 CHRISTO Carlos Alberto ("Frei Beto") (São Paulo) XII: C - VII: 11 - XIII: 162 - XIV: 67
- 250 CROGUENNAC Hervé (sacerdote, Belo Horizonte) III: 25
- 251 CRUZ José Geraldo (diacono, Belo Horizonte) III: 25
- 252 CRUZ Filomena Ramos (da) XII: C
- 253 CRUZ Marcelo Nogueira (da) XII: C
- 254 CUNHA Miguel (da) (engenheiro) XI: 53
- 255 CUNHA Hamilton Pacheco (da) (operario grafico, São Paulo) VII: 12 - VI: 38 - IX: 62 (Escoteiro) - X: 52 (ficha n 15 - doc 9, 14, 38) (Escoteiro) - XI: 3 - XII: C
- 256 CUNHA Carlos Alberto Lobão S. (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 36 - XII: C
- 257 CURY Almir Marum (Rio de Janeiro) I: 89 - III: 50 - X: 53 (ficha n 203 - doc 48) - XII: C
- 258 CUNHA Fabiani XII: C
- 259 CUNHA Humberto Rocha XII: C
- 260 CURY Walmir Marum (Rio de Janeiro) I: 89 - X: 54 (ficha n 202 - doc 48) - XII: C
- 261 DALONA Magnus XIII: 162
- 262 DALVA Maria XII: D
- 263 DAMIAS José (estudante) XII: D (José Damião) - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 264 DANTAS Altino R. XII: D
- 265 DAWBOR Ladislav XIII: 103 - XII: Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 (Dowlor)
- 266 DELIZOIKO Eremias ("Ze Carlos") (ex sargento do Exército, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 61 - X: 55 (ficha n 24 - doc 11, 14, 38 e 50)

- 267 DEANE Carlos Alberto XII: D
 268 DHERIEG Norberto (São Paulo) XII: 27
 269 DIAS Celso Lopes (estudante, Guanabara) X: 56 (ficha n 52 - doc 22)
 270 DIAS Armando Augusto Vargas (Porto Alegre) II: 17 - VII: 22 - XII: 26 (Armando Vargas Dias) - XII: D
 271 DIAS João Batista VII: 22
 272 DIAS Tercina XII: D
 273 DICK Jaime Nelio XII: D
 274 DIFALGUINHO (São Paulo) L'Express n 955 del 3 agosto 1970
 275 DILMA Vieira NY Times 22 August 1974
 276 DINIZ Wellington Moreira (Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 37 - XII: D (Wellington Diniz)
 277 DOMIENSE Pedro (funcionário público, Bahia) IX: 64 - XI: 3
 278 DORMA (operário, Belo Horizonte) VI: 23 - XI: 13 - XII: D
 279 DOWBER Ladislav [Ver DAWBOR Ladislav]
 280 DRUMOND João Batista Franco (agricultor, Pernambuco) XI: 54
 281 DRUMONT Arnaldo Fortes (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 38
 282 DUARTE Rogeiro (cineasta, Rio de Janeiro) X: 59 (ficha n 8 - doc 7) - XI: 16 - XIII: 115, 116
 283 DUARTE Ronaldo (artista plástico, Rio de Janeiro) X: 60 (ficha n 76 - doc 7) XI: 16 - XIII: 115, 116 (Reinaldo Duarte)
 284 DUARTE José Antonio Gonçalves XII: D
 285 DUARTE Nilton II: 39-40
 286 DUARTE Erwin Rezende (estudante, Minas Gerais) (Retrat parcialmente suas declarações) I: 83, 84 - III: 55 - X: 57 (ficha n 194 - doc 46, 52) - XI: 45 - XII: D XII: O Globo 11 August 1971 - XIII: 123
 287 DUARTE Newton Leão (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 58 (ficha n 226 - doc 49, 52)
 288 DULLEY Richard Dominguez XII: D - XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
 289 DURÃO Jorge Eduardo Saavedra (Porto Alegre) II: 16, 23-24 - XIV: 194 (Jorge Eduardo Saavedras Durão)
 290
 291 ELEUTERIA (estudante) III: 21 - XII: E (Eleuterio Nelson)
 292 EMILIANO XII: E
 293 EHENINI Norberto [Ver DHERIEG Norberto] XII: E
 294 ESMANHOTO Vania Santarosa (professora, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - X: 61 (ficha n 79 - doc 25, 36, 39 e 50) - XII: E - XIII: (Vania Esmanhoto) - XV: 8
 295 ESPINOSA Antonio Roberto (Rio de Janeiro) II: 7, 17, 22
 296 ETIENNE Inez XII: E
 297 EUCLIDES (Guanabara) I: 90
 298 FABIANO Luis XII: M
 299 FALCÃO Rui II: 15
 300 FALCO Rafael Neto (de) (estudante, São Paulo) II: 34
 301 FANTINI Delio (estudante, Belo Horizonte) II: 13 - I: 83-84 - III: 16 (Fanchini) - VI: 15 - X: 62 (ficha n 197 - doc 48) - XII: F (Delio de Oliveira Fantini) - XIII: 124
 302 FARIAS Hamilton José Barreto XII: F
 303 FAYEL Carlos (Rio de Janeiro) II: 39-40
 304 FAVANO André Luis (Porto Alegre) II: 15
 305 FAVANO Isabel (Porto Alegre) II: 15
 306 FELIX Aladino VII: 22 - XII: F
 307 FENSTERSEIFER Delci (operário, Rio Grande do Sul) II: 41 - XIV: 97 (Delci

- Fensterseifer) (Rio de Janeiro)
 308 FERNANDES Ottone Guimaraes (Guanabara) II: 23 - XII: F - XII: (O Estado 21 September 1971)
 309 FERNANDES Hamilton VI: 38 - VII: 22
 310 FERNANDES João Manuel (estudante, Curitiba) X: 63 (ficha n 105 - doc 25, 36, 49, 50) - XII: F (Manoel) - XV: 9
 311 FERNANDES Nielse (funcionario público, Curitiba) III: 32 (Nielse Fernandez) X: 64 (ficha n 43 - doc 21, 25, 36, 41) - XII: F - XV: 9
 312 FERNANDEZ Tania Regina Rodrigues XII: F
 313 FERRARI Aquiles IX: 60
 314 FERREIRA Almir Dutton (medico, Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 40 - XII: B (J. do Brasil 9 June 1972)
 315 FERREIRA Ayberé Sâ (São Paulo) Paese Sera 30 April 1972 - Sette Giorni 18 June 1972 - Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972 - XII: F
 316 FERREIRA Cosme Alves Neto (diretor da Cineteca do Museu de Arte Moderna no Rio de Janeiro) I: 91 (Cosme José Neto) - III: 52 (Cosme José Neto) - X: 139 (ficha n 215 - doc 48, 50)
 317 FERREIRA Fernando de Araujo (São Paulo) IX: 61
 318 FERREIRA Fernando Borges de Paula (estudante, São Paulo) VII: 22 - IX: 61 - X: 65 (ficha n 14 - doc 6, 9 e 11) - XI: 3 (Ferreira Fernando de Paula)
 319 FERREIRA Irineu (operario, Ribeirão Preto) X: 66 (ficha n 233 - doc 49, 52)
 320 FERREIRA José Francisco Severo (Pernambuco) IX: 63
 321 FERREIRA Luiz Roberto Alves (empregado, São Paulo) VI: 25 - XI: 28 - XII: F - VIII: 39
 322 FERREIRA Joaquim Camara ("Toledo") (ex deputado, São Paulo) II: 29-30 - IX: 62 - XII: F - XII: Observer 8 November 1970 (Camara Ferreira)
 323 FERREIRA Nin XII: L'Express 13/19 September 1971
 324 FERREIRA Paula XII: F
 325 FERREIRA Paulo Eduardo (estudante, Ribeirão Preto) VIII: 41
 326 FERREIRA Raul Lanari (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 64 - XII: New York Review 30 December 1971 (Ferreira Raul Amaro Nin)
 327 FIANI Marcia Savaget (funcionaria, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 (Marcia) - III: 7, 30 - X: 67 (ficha n 84 - doc 25, 36, 41, 50) - XI: 12 (Marcia Savaget) XII: F - XII: S (Marcia Savaget) - XII: Place News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 158 - XV: 8
 328 FIGUEIRA Jorge Fidelim Golvar (jornalista da Revista Visão) XII: F (Figueredo Jorge Fidelino Galvão (de) - L'Unità 12 March 1972
 329 FIGUEREDO Germana XII: F
 330 FIRMO Claudio Moreira (esportista, Pará) VI: 19-20 - XI: 53 - XII: F
 331 FLEURY Carlos Eduardo Pires (estudante, São Paulo Rio) III: 11 (Fleury Carlos Eduardo) - VIII: 42 - IX: 60 - X: 71 (ficha n 116 - doc 32, 59, 50, 52) - X: El siglo 11 January 1970 - XII: F (Fleury Carlos Eduardo) - XIII: 99 (Fleury Carlos Eduardo) - XV: 13 - L'Unità 12 March 1972
 332 FLORES Artemisio (sapateiro, São Paulo) VIII: 43
 333 FOGAZZA Luis (São Paulo) VII: 22 - XII: F
 334 FON Anton (Filho) (estudante, São Paulo e Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 45
 335 FON Antonio Carlos (jornalista, São Paulo) III: 11 - VII: 22 (José) - VIII: 44 - XII: F (Antonio José Fon)
 336 FONSECA Ana Maria Medeiros (da) XII: F
 337 FONSECA Guillemme Almeida XII: O Estado 30 September 1971
 338 FONSECA Mario Neto (Rio de Janeiro) III: 31 - X: 141 (ficha n 88 - doc 36 e 50) - XII: N - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - XV: 8, 9

- 339 FONSECA Valadares Irineu (sexagenario, aposentado, Belo Horizonte) I: 74-76 (Irineo da) - X: 72 (ficha n 183 - doc 47)
- 340 FORTES Marcio (?) (Helcio) Pereira XII: O Estado 21 September 1971
- 341 FORTINI Roberto Antonio (de) (Rio Grande do Sul) II: 10-11
- 342 FRANCISCO João Pedro XII: F
- 343 FRATTI Rolando (operario, São Paulo) VII: 22 (Frate Rolando) - X: 73 (ficha n 231 - d doc 49, 52) - XII: F (Frate Rolando)
- 344 FREIRE Fernando Palha II: 11
- 345 FREIRE Eiraldo Palha II: 11
- 346 FREIRE Fausto Machado (sociologo, Rio de Janeiro) I: 91 - III: 22, 52 - X: 74 (ficha n 142 - doc 26, 41, 48, 52)
- 347 FREIRE Norma XII: F - XII: 26 - XIII: 103
- 348 FREITAS Alipio Cristiano (de) XII: F
- 349 FREITAS Alipio Raimundo Viana (jornalista, São Paulo) III: 10 (Frira) - VIII: 46 - XI: 30 (Vianna) - XIII: 99
- 350 FREITAS Carlos Alberto Soares (de) (sociologo) IX: 60 - XII: F, S
- 351 FREITAS Fernando (de) (empregado, Belo Horizonte) VI: 18 - VIII: 47 (Fernandes)
- 352 FREITAS (esposa de Fernando de Freitas) VI: 18
- 353 FREITAS Geraldo Alves (de) (camponês) Jornal do Brasil 9 January 1971
- 354 FRIEDERICK Jean Marck Paese Sera 4 November 1969
- 355 FUJIMORE Ishitane (São Paulo) IX: 62 (Joshitane) - XII: F (Yoshitane) - Comunicato Stampa CADAL
- 356 GABEIRA Fernando XII: G
- 357 GABRIEL (Sao Paulo) II: 34
- 358 GALHARDO Darrier Carlos (estudante, Ribeirão Preto) VIII: 48
- 359 GALIZIA Geraldo [Ver RODRIGUES Geraldo Galizia]
- 360 GALVÃO Augusto Cesar Sales (Belo Horizonte) II: 16 - II: 23 - XIV: 56
- 361 GALVÃO Ruy XII: G
- 362 GARCIA (Paraná) II: 42
- 363 GARCIA Claudio Guerra (P. Alegre) II: 15
- 364 GARCIA João Carlos Bona (Porto Alegre) II: 10
- 365 GARCIA Ozenilda Alice (operaria) XII: 26 - XII: G
- 366 GENTILLI Alberto (Belo Horizonte) VIII: 49 (filho)
- 367 GENTILE Alberto (filho) (estudante) II: 18
- 368 GERALDO (marinheiro da Marinha Mercantil, Guanabara) I: 90
- 369 GERSON XII: G
- 370 GIANINI José Carlos (empregado do banco) XII: G - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 371 GIORGIO Fabio di (estudante, São Paulo) Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972
- 372 GODOI Geraldo XII: G
- 373 GODZINHO Sergio XII: G
- 374 GOMES Antonio Padilha (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 50 - XI: 18
- 375 GOMES Edgar Stuart Angel XII: G, J.
- 376 GOMES Guilherme Simoes (professor) XII: 26
- 377 GOMES Jeova Assis (estudante, São Paulo) IX: 60 (Assis Gomes Jcova) - X: 75

- 378 GOMES Pedro Garcia (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 76 (ficha n 108 - doc 25, 36 e 50) - XII: G - XV: 9
- 379 GOMES Roberto Pericois Vitoriano XII: G
- 380 GOMES de Souza Antonio Claudio (tecnico electricista, São Paulo) Paese Sera 30 April 1972 - Sette Giorni 18 June 1972 - Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972 - Correio da Manhã 10 May 1972
- 381 GOMES Solange Lourenço XII: G
- 382 GONCALVES Delcy Paulo (de) (professora, Belo Horizonte) I: 74-79 - II: 13 - VI: 60-61 - X: 161 (ficha n 177 - doc 47, 52, 60) (Delcy Gonçalves Paula) - XII: P (Delcy Gonçalves Paula) - XIII: 88, 135, 139, 140 (Delcy Gonçalves)
- 383 GONÇALVES Francisco Luis de Sales ("Chichão", estudante, São Paulo) III: 13 - VII: 23 (Salles) - VIII: 51 - XIII: 82 (Gonclaves Francisco Luis de Salles)
- 384 GONÇALVES Gil XII: G
- 385 GONÇALVES Josephina XII: G
- 386 GONÇALVES Maria Lucia Carvalho (psicologa, São Paulo) III: 13 (Gonçalves Lucia) - VII: 22 (Gonçalves Lucia) - VIII: 52
- 387 GONÇALVES Raimundo (Bahia) IX: 64
- 388 GONÇALVES Rui NY Times 2, 22:4
- 389 GORENDER Jacob (São Paulo) VIII: 53 - XIII: 162 - L'Express n 989 dal 22 June 1970
- 390 GOUVEIA Guaracyra (professora, São Paulo) Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972 - Bollettino IV Internazionale 2 June 1972
- 391 GOUVEIA Isolda (estudante, São Paulo) Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972 - Bollettino IV Internazionale 2 June 1972
- 392 GOUVEIA MARIA Candida de Souza (estudante, Curitiba) I: 71 - II: 27 (Mares Candida de Souza Golveia) - X: 77 (ficha n 83 - doc 25, 36, 41 e 52) - XII: G - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 158 (Gouveir) - XV: 8
- 393
- 394 GRANADO Antonio XII: G
- 395 GROSSI Yone de Souza (sociologa, Belo Horizonte) III: 2, 16 - VI: 19 (Yvonne Gross de Souza) - VIII: 54 - XII: G (Yvonne Gross de Souza)
- 396 GUEDES Lylia da Silva XII: G (Lilia Guedes) - XII: O Estado, 1971
- 397 GUEDES Antonio de Rezende (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 55 - XI: 45
- 398 GUERRA Antonio André de Camargo XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 399 GUERRA Edmauro XII: G
- 400 GUIMARÃES Antonio (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 22 - X: 78 (ficha n 138 - doc 26, 41 e 52)
- 401 GUIMARÃES Lucimar B. (Minas Gerais) IX: 63
- 402 GUIMARÃES José (São Paulo) IX: 63 - XI: 3
- 403 GUIMARÃES Osvaldo Roberto XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 404 GUIMARÃES Ottoni Fernandes Filho O Estado 21 September 1971
- 405 GUIMARÃES Sebastiana Correia Bitencourt (comerciaría, São Paulo) III: 15 (Sebastiana) - VI: 25 (Sebastiana Correia Bittencourt Guimarães) - X: 79 (ficha n 242 - doc 49, 52) - XI: 28, 32 - XII: G (Correira)
- 406 GURGEL Roberto Marques XII: G
- 407 HANSEN Olavo (operario, São Paulo) VIII: 56 - IX: 64 (Hamsen) - XII: H - XII: Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 - XIII: 106 - XII: 20, 26 - Brazilian Fron Inf 1970 - NY Times 2 August 1970, 22:4 - Veja 20 May 1970 (p 27) - Veja 2 September 1970
- 408 HARRIS Roy XII: H

- 409 HATSUMI Celia Heto [Ver HETO Celia Hatsumi]
 410 HEITOR Leopoldo (advogado, Guanabara) X: 80 (ficha n 166 - doc 39, 50, 61) - XI: 31, 32, 33
 411 HELOU Farid (arquiteto, São Paulo) III: 9 (Faride) - VI: 36 (Faride) - X: 81 (ficha n 232 - doc 27, 49)
 412 HENRIQUE Stuart Edgar Angel Jones [Ver GOMES Henrique Stuart Edgar Angel]
 413 HETO Celia Hatsumi (São Paulo) II: 4 - XII: 25 (Hatsumi Celia Heto)
 414 HOKUCHE Nobue (professora, São Paulo) VIII: 57 - XII: H
 415 HOMEN Eduardo Americo Tavares ("Dudu") (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 16 (Hommem) - VI: 20 - X: 82 (ficha n 49 - doc 22 e 50) - XI: 26 - XII: H (Homen Eduardo Americo)
 416 HORTA Celso Antunes (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 58 - XII: H
 417 HORTZ Atanasio (Belo Horizonte) II: 15, 16, 23-24
 418 HUEBRA Neusa Maria (Neto) (Belo Horizonte) II: 16, 23-24
 419 IAVELBERG Yara (professora de sociologia, São Paulo) IX: 64 - XII: Y (Yara Yavelberg)
 420 IRGEU João [Ver JOÃO Irgeu]
 421 IBRAIM José (operario, Osasco, São Paulo) VII: 22 - X: 83 (ficha n 157 - doc 20, 38 e 52) - XII: 1 - XIII: 85 (Ibrahim José)
 422 ISHII Nobue [Ver YSHII Nobue]
 423 ISRAEL Steve Ben XII: I
 424 IVAN (estudante de Recife) [Ver ADAIL Ivan]
 425
 426 JAIME [Ver LIMA Jaime]
 427 JANE Jessie [Ver SILVA Jassy Jane]
 428 JANE Mary Paese Sera 4 November 1969
 429 JEREMIAS Antonio XII: J
 430 JESUS José (de) (São Paulo) VI: 36-37 - X: 84 (ficha n 153 - doc 20, 38 e 52) - XIII: 129, 130
 431 JOAQUIM (operario de Osasco, São Paulo) VI: 21 - XI: 18 - XII: J (Joaquim Antonio)
 432 JORDÃO Jorge de Miranda (jornalista, Porto Alegre e São Paulo) X: 85 (ficha n 110 - doc 52)
 433 JOÃO Irgeu (Porto Alegre) II: 15
 434 JONAS (estudante, Recife) IX: 62 - XV: 13
 435 JOUBERT Walter H.R. (militar, Guanabara) VIII: 59
 436 JUEZ Etienne XII: J
 437 JULIETA Maria XII: J
 438 KANTALL Wellington (advogado, Guanabara) III: 21
 439 KAIROVSKY Israel XII: K
 440 KATSUOBU João (São Paulo) XIII: 99
 441 KERTZSCHER Ubiratan Vatutin Borges (comerciante Rio de Janeiro) II: 25
 442 KITA Emiko (estudante, Belo Horizonte) X: 86 (ficha n 181 - doc 47, 52)
 443 KLASBRUNN (ou GLASBRUNN) Victor Hugo (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 72 (Klagsbrunn) - III: 22, 31 - VII: 12 (Glasbaum Victor Hugo) - X: 88 (ficha n 69 - doc 22, 23 e 36) - XI: 11 (Glasbrun) - XII: K (Klagsbrunn) - XV: 8, 9
 444 KLASGSBRUNN Marta Saavedra (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 72 - III: 31 - X: 87 (ficha n 70 - doc 22, 23 e 36) - XI: 12 (Glasbrun Marta Saavedra) - XII: Place News 20 March 1970 (Klagsbrunn Marta Maria) - XIII: 159 (Klasbrunn Marta Maria)
 445 KNABE Birgit XII: K
 446 KRAPP Mary XII: K

- 447 KREMER Ida (sociologa, São Paulo) X: 89 (ficha n 149 - doc 20, 38, 52)
 448 KRIGGER Marcilio (advogado, Rio e São Paulo) III: 9 - VI: 36, 37 (Krieger Marcilio) - X: 90 (ficha n 154 - doc 20, 38 e 52) - XIII: 129 (Marcilio Krieger)
 449 LACERDA Marcio Araujo (de) (estudante, Minas Gerais) VIII: 60 - XII: L (Lacerda Manlio A. de)
 450 LACOMBE Americo Masset (advogado e juiz federal São Paulo) VIII: 61
 451 LAMARCA Carlos XII: L
 452 LANAVI Raul XII: L
 453 LAPOENTE Joaquim Fernando (jornalista, Rio de Janeiro) III: 21 - X: 91 (ficha n 129 - doc 26, 41, 52)
 454 LARA Flavio XII: L
 455 LARA Leonil (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 22 - X: 92 (ficha n 122 - doc 26, 41, 52)
 456 LARA Sergio (fisico do Instituto de Pesquisas Nucleares, Rio de Janeiro) X: 93 (ficha n 210 - doc 48) - I: 9
 457 LAVECHIA José (sapateiro-motorista, Vale da Ribeira, São Paulo) VIII: 62 - XII: L
 458 LEAL Euclides Dias (comerciante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 94 (ficha n 140 - doc 26, 41, 48, 52)
 459 LEAL Jorge (ingeniero, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - XII: L
 460 LEITE Eduardo ("Bacuri") (estudante, Rio de Janeiro e São Paulo) II: 27, 28 (Seite) - II: 30, 37, 41-42 - VIII: 64 - IX: 61 - XII: L - XII: O Estado 21 September 1971 - Comunicato CADAL
 461 LARA Alfonso Celso Leite (estudante de Minas Gerais) I: 82-88, 99-100 - II: 14 - V: 9 - X: 96 (ficha n 190 - doc 48, 52) - XI: 45 - XII: C, L - XII: Commonweal 24 April 1970 - XIII: 122, 127
 462 LEITE Nilton Gaia (operario carpintario, Curitiba) I: 70 - III: 31 - X: 97 (ficha n 47 - doc 21, 25, 36, 49, 50) - XII: L (Milton Gaia Leite) - XII: Place News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 159 (Milton Gaia Leite) - XV: 7, 9 (Milton Gaia Leite)
 463 LEMOS Ivan Adail (de) (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 39-40 - X: 98 (ficha n 221 - doc 49)
 464 LEONARDO João XII: L
 465 LEONCIO Avelino (Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 65
 466 LEOVI (Belo Horizonte?) II: 23
 467 LEPORACE Maria Marcia dos Santos XII: L
 468 LEBEAUXPINS (frei Ivo) Yves do Amaral (dominicano, Rio de Janeiro) III: 29 (Lesbeux) - VI: 26 (Lesbaupin) - VII: 11 (Lesbaupin) - X: 95 (ficha n 34 - doc 14, 43, 50) - XI: 29 (Lesbaupin Yves do Amaral) XII: L (Lesbaupin) - XIV: 173 (Lesbaupin)
 469 LEVEN Michel Marie (Belo Horizonte) III: 25
 470 LICHTSZSTEIN Carlos (estudante, São Paulo) II: 36 - III: 12 - VII: 14, 23 - X: 99 (ficha n 121 - doc 32, 49 e 52) - XII: L (Lidstein) - XV: 13
 471 LIGIA Vera [Ver MAGALHÃES Vera Ligia de Araujo]
 472 LIMA Augusto Raimundo (de) XII: L
 473 LIMA Humberto Trigueiro (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 100 (ficha n 93 - doc 25, 36, 50) - XII: L
 474 LIMA Ivens Marchetti de Monte (Paraná) II: 26
 475 LIMA Marco Antonio da Silva (ex marinheiro, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - X: 101 (ficha n 218 - doc 49, 50) - XII: L
 476 LIMA Rodrigo José de Faria (advogado, Rio de Janeiro) X: 202 (ficha n 102 - doc 36, 25, 50)
 477 LIMA Jaime I: 89 (Jaime) - XII: J (Jaime)

- 478 LIMA Tito de Alencar (dominicano, São Paulo) II: 32 - VII: 11 - X: 103 (ficha n 172 - doc 14, 50, 52) - XII: L - XII: Telegraph 18 March 1970 - Telvan Journal Fev 1972 - Place Press Fev 1970 - XIII: 149-153 - XIV: 358 - NY Times 16 January 1970 3:3
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- 480 LIMA Francisco Rodriguez (de) XII: Granma January 1971
- 481 LIMA Rodrigo José Farias (advogado, Rio de Janeiro) III: 38 - XII: L - XI: 13 (de Faria)
- 482 LIMA Newton Natos (funcionario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 38
- 483 LIMA Martha Mota XII: L
- 484 LINDOSO Felipe XII: L
- 485 LINS Maria Luisa de Araujo XII: L
- 486 LIRA Roberto Tavares de (17 anos, estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 104 (ficha n 225 - doc 49, 52)
- 487 LISBOA Marijanne Vieira (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - III: 22, 30 - VI: 22 - VII: 12 (Marijeane) - X: 105 (ficha n 71 - doc 23, 36, 25, 22) - XI: 12 - XII: L - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 158 - XV: 8
- 488 LOBO Elsa Ferreira (jornalista, São Paulo) X: 106 (ficha n 244 - doc 49, 52) - I: L (Eliza) - XII: 26 - XIII: 162 (Lobo Elsa F.)
- 489 LOBO Pedro (ex sargento Policia Militar, São Paulo) VI: 34-38 - X: 107 (ficha n 158 - doc 20, 38 e 52)
- 490 LOPES José Ribamar (advogado, Brasília) X: 108 (ficha n 163 - doc 39, 50 e 52)
- 491 LOPES Maria Tereza (estudante, Guanabara) III: 18
- 492 LOPES Lívio (funcionario) VI: 18 (Lopez Lívio) - VIII: 66 - XII: L
- 493 LORENZATO Mario (jornalista e funcionario publico municipal, Ribeirão Preto) X: 109 (ficha n 239 - doc 49, 52)
- 494 LOURO Antonio XII: L
- 495 LOURENÇO Osvaldo XII: L, 26
- 496 LOUVERIO Maria Ivone de Souza XII: L
- 497 LUCAS João [ver LUCAS Juan]
- 498 LUCAS Juan (Rio de Janeiro) II: 31 (João Lucas) - IX: 63
- 499 LUCENA Adamaris Oliveira (de) (São Paulo) XII: Le Monde 20 March 1970 - XII: L (Damavis Lucena) - XII: NY Times 16, 3/1 (Lucena Damaris Oliveira?)
- 500 LUCENA Raimundo de Oliveira (São Paulo) X: 110 (ficha n 254 - doc 56) - XII: Le Monde 20 March 1970 (Lucena Antonio Raimundo de)
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- 502 LUIS Edson XII: Economie et humanisme mai-juin 1970
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- 504 MACARAT Claudiney (advogado, Ribeirão Preto) XII: 26
- 505 MACELA Guiomar XII: 26, M
- 506 MACH Antonio Joaquim (advogado, Rio de Janeiro) XII: M
- 507 MACHADO José (estudante, São Paulo) VII: 22 - VIII: 67 - XII: M
- 508 MACHADO Luis Raul Dodsworth (estudante, Minas Gerais, São Paulo) III: 12, 18 - VII: 12 - XI: 30 (Luiz Raul Dodsworth Machado) - XII: M - X: 112 (ficha n 22 - doc 11, 14, 22, 27 e 47)
- 509 MACEDO Nilo Sergio Menezes (estudante em Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte) I: 82-87 - X: 111 (ficha n 191 - doc 48, 52) - XI: 45 - XII: M - XIII: 82 (Macedo Nilo Sergio Menezes) - II: 14 (Nilo Sergio Meneses)
- 510 MACEDO Paulo Wagner (estudante, Goias) XI: 48
- 511 MACHADO Ronaldo Dutra (estudante, Recife) VIII: 68

- 512 MACEDO Sonia Lacerda (de) (Belo Horizonte) II: 14 - XII: M - XIV: 354
- 513 MACIEL José Luiz de Andrade (dentista, São Paulo) VIII: 69
- 514 MADEIRA Antonio Carlos (medico, São Paulo) III: 11 - VI: 36 (Antonio Carlos Madeira) - VII: 22 - XII: 25 - XIII: 129, 130 - X: 113 (ficha n 151 - doc 20, 38 e 52)
- 515 MADEIROS Helio Gomez (escafandrista) III: 32, 37
- 516 MAGALHÃES Antonio (funcionario do Dep Nac de Estradas de Rodagem, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 70 - XII: M
- 517 MAGALHÃES Luis XII: M
- 518 MAGALHÃES José Natalino (operario, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 71 - XII: M
- 519 MAGALHÃES Luis XII: 26
- 520 MAGALHÃES Oadre J.A. NY Times 26, 5: 1, 1970
- 521 MAGALHÃES Perola (Guanabara) X: 114 (ficha n 76 - doc 23, 36, 39, 50) - XI: 24 (Magalhães)
- 522 MAGALHÃES Vera Ligia Araujo (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 15, 16, 23 (Ligia Vera) VIII: 72 - O Globo 29 July 1970
- 523 MAGALHÃES Vera (estudante, Belo Horizonte) X: 115 (ficha n 185 - doc 47, 50)
- 524 MAGELLA Geraldo (São Paulo) II: 34 - XII: M
- 525 MAIA Dulce de Souza (ver SOUZA Maia Dulce de)
- 526 MALVASIO Alessandro (advogado, São Paulo) VIII: 74
- 527 MANGANERA Nancy [ver UNGER Mangabeira Nancy]
- 528 MANGARIELLO Fernando Celso de Castro XII: M
- 529 MANOEL "da Filho" (estudante, Guanabara) X: 68 (ficha n 54 - doc 22 e 60)
- 530 MANUEL (lider campones) XII: M - Paese Sera 4 November 1969
- 531 MARCELO (engenheiro) II: 11
- 532 MARCHETTI Ivens (33 anos, arquiteto, Laranjeira do Sul Paraná) II: 42 - III: 22 - X: 116 (ficha n 95 - doc 49, 50, 53)
- 533 Maria Ana (São Paulo) II: 34
- 534 Maria Luisa (estudante) III: 18
- 535 MARIANELLA Carlos (ex deputado, São Paulo) IX: 61 - X: 117 (ficha n 250 - doc 49, 61) - XII: M - XII: 10
- 536 MARIJA Elias Filho XII: M
- 537 MARINHO Domingos Borges (ex sargento da Brigada Militar Gaucha, Porto Alegre) X: 118 (ficha n 220 - doc 49, 50)
- 538 MARINHO VANDA Cozetti XII: M (Marinho Vania Cozetti) - XIV: 366
- 539 MARQUES Eldemara Aparecida II: 34
- 540 MARQUES Jarbas da Silva (Professor primario, Rio de Janeiro) II: 39 - X: 119 (ficha n 224 - doc 49, 52)
- 541 MARTHA (operaria) IX: 64
- 542 MARTINI Marcos Alberto VII: 22 - XII: M
- 543 MARTINELLI Raphael (dirigente sindical ferroviario, São Paulo) XII: 26, M
- 544 MARTINES (Osasco) VI: 37
- 545 MARTINEZ Francisco (Porto Alegre) II: XV:
- 546 MARTINS Caio Venancio VII: 22 - XII: M
- 547 MARTINS Mario L'Express n 951 del 29 September 1969
- 548 MARTINS José XII: M
- 549 MASSARO Sergio (São Paulo) VIII: 76 - XI: 30
- 550 MATOS Antonio Sergio (de) XII: M (Matos) - XII: O Estado 21 September 1971
- 551 MATOS Antonio Pereira (estudante Minas Gerais) III: 47 (Antonio Pereira Mattos) - X: 120 (ficha n 200 - doc 49, 50) - XI: 45 (Antonio Pereira de Matos)
- 552 MATOS (sargento, Guanabara) XII: 27

- 553 MATTOS Wanio José (de) (advogado, São Paulo) II: 13
 554 MATTOS Yara (estudante, Pernambuco) III: 19 (Yara Matos) – X: 121 (ficha n 61 – doc 22, 37, 50) – XI: 23
 555 MEDEIROS Carlos Eduardo XII: M
 556 MEDEIROS Helio Gomes (de) (escafandrista, Niteroi) X: 122 (ficha n 97 – doc 25, 49, 50) – XII: M (Medeiros Helio)
 557 MEDEIROS Ina de Souza (jornalista, Curitiba) I: 70 – II: 26-28 – III: 22 – X: 123 (ficha n 82 – doc 25, 36, 41) – XII: M – XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 – XIII: 158 – XV: 7
 558 MEDEIROS Marcelo (engenheiro) XII: M, 26
 559 MEDEIROS Marcos Antonio Farias (de) (estudante, Paraná) I: 70 – II: 42 (Marco Madeiros) – II: 26 (Marcos Antonio de Medeiros) – III: 22 (Marco Antonio Medeiros) – III: 31, 37 – X: 124 (ficha n 146 – doc 21, 25, 36, 49, 50) – XII: M
 560 MEDEIROS Sebastian II: 42 (Sebastião Madeiros) – III: 22
 561 MEDEIROS Sebastião Filho (estudante Paraná) II: 26 (Madeiros Sebastião Filho) – II: 30 – X: 70 (ficha n 45 – doc 21, 25, 36, 49, 50) – XII: M – XV: 9
 562 MELGAÇO Carlos Antonio (estudante) VIII: 76 – XI: 44 – XII: M
 563 MELO Candido Pinto (estudante, Pernambuco) VI: 53, 54 – XIII: 86 – Jornal do Brasil 25 May 1972
 654 MELIGO Laeste D. XII: M
 565 MELO Alberto Vinicius de XII: M
 566 MELO Flavio Eliseu (operario, Guanabara) III: 20 (Eliseu Melo) – IX: 61
 567 MELO Flavio Monteiro (de) (operario) III: 37
 568 MELO Genesio Borges (de) (contador, São Paulo) VIII: 77 (Gensio) – XI: 30
 569 MELO José Ferreira (de) XI: 54
 570 MELO Marco XII: M
 571 MELO Neusa Souza II: 14
 572 MELO Reinaldo José de (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 28-29 – III: 51 – I: 89 – X: 125 (ficha n 204 – doc 48, 50) – XI: 17 – XII: M
 573 MELLO Genesio Homem de (operario) XII: 26
 574 MENDES Antonio XII: M
 575 MENDES Francisco Roberval (tecnico, Rio de Janeiro) II: 22-23 – 12: O Estado 21 September 1971 – XIV: 147
 576 MENDES José Nonato (operario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 21 (José Mendes) – X: 126 (ficha n 131 – doc 41, 52 e 26) – XII: M
 577 MENEGATO Percival XII: M
 578 MENEGON II: 15
 579 MENEGUZZI Claudio (Porto Alegre) II: 23-24, 16
 580 MENESES Maria do Carmo Ibiapina (Porto Alegre) II: 18
 581 MENESES Nilo Sergio Macedo (Belo Horizonte, Guanabara) I: 99-100 – I: 88 – V: 9 – XII: S – XIII: 122
 582 MENTOR José XII: M
 583 MERCES José Rosvino das (mecanico, São Paulo) VIII: 78
 584 MERLINO Lui Eduardo (estudante, São Paulo) IX: 63 – XII: B – XII: Le Soir 25 August 1971
 585 MERLINO M. Da Rocha (jornalista) Le Soir 25 August 1971
 586 MEYER Antenor (estudante, São Paulo) VII: 13 – X: 127 (ficha n 115 – doc 32, 49, 50) – XII: M
 587 MEYER Marco Antonio Azevedo (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 91 – III: 53 – X: 128 (ficha n 213 – doc 48 e 50)
 588 MIAKI Darci Toshio XII: M (Miaqui) – L'Unità 12 March 1972

- 589 MIELNIK Otavio VII: 22 – XII: M
 590 MILO Eliseu III: 2
 591 MILTON (operario) XII: 27
 592 MODESTO Francisco Nilson (bancario, São Paulo) II: 11
 593 Xavier (de) XII: M
 594 MONTANHA Sergio (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 129 (ficha n 62 – doc 22 e 50)
 595 MONTEARROYOS Silvia XII: Vi
 596 MONTEIRO Flavio (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 130 (ficha n 100 – doc 36 e 52) – XII: M – XV: 9
 597 MONTEIRO José Antonio Magalhães (sacerdote) (Urbano Santo, Maranhão) XII: M (José Antonio Monteiro) – I: 107-109 – Brazilian Information Front, sett 1970
 598 MONTEIRO José Carlos Brandão (advogado, funcionario do Banco do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 79
 599 MONTEIRO José Roberto (engenheiro, Rio de Janeiro) I: 91 – X: 131 (ficha n 314 – doc 48, 50)
 600 MONTEIRO Victoria Pamplona (Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 (Pamplona Vittoria Lucia Martins Monteiro) – III: 31 – X: 159 (ficha n 77 – doc 25, 39 e 50) – XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 – XIII: 159 – XV: 8
 601 MORAES Irineu (de) (campones, Ribeirão Preto) XII: M – XII: 26 (Morais de)
 602 MORAES Sonia Maria Lopes (de) (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 132 (ficha n 66 – doc 22)
 603 MORENA Carlos Frederico Frascari (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 18
 604 MORAIN Reinaldo Filho XII: M
 605 MOREIRA Wellington XII: M
 606 MORENO Hugo Miguel (São Paulo) XII: 19
 607 MORETTI Aurea (estudante, Ribeirão Preto) X: 133 (ficha n 240 – doc 49, 52)
 608 MORO Marco Antonio XII: M
 609 MOTA Manuel (professor, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63
 610 MOTA Nestor Pereira (de) (professor, São Paulo) VI: 26 – VII: 11 – VIII: 81 – XI: 29 – XII: M
 611 MULLER Wilson (empregado de banco, São Paulo) VIII: 82
 612 NACCARATO Claudiney (advogado, Ribeirão Preto) X: 134 (ficha n 235 – doc 49, 52)
 613 NADELSON Andrew XII: N
 614 NAHAS Jorge Raimundo (estudante, Belo Horizonte) I: 82-87 – II: 14 (Jorge Nahars) – VI: 24 – X: 135 (ficha n 11 – doc 9) – XI: 44 – XII: N – XIII: 83, 126
 615 NAHAS Maria José (estudante, Belo Horizonte) I: 82-87 (Carvalho) – II: 14 – X: 136 (ficha n 10 – doc 9) – XI: 44
 616 NASCIMENTO Alberto Vinicius Melo (do) XII: C
 617 NASCIMENTO Geraldo Manuel (do) (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 62
 618 NASCIMENTO Manuel Dias (São Paulo) NY Times 16 January 1971, 3:3
 619 NASCIMENTO João Roberto Costa ("Peixe") (estudante, Recife) VIII: 63
 620 NASCIMENTO Marco Antonio (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 16 – X: 137 (ficha n 48 – doc 22 e 50)
 621 NASCIMENTO Maria do Socorro (Porto Alegre) II: 18
 622 NASCIMENTO Mello XII: N
 623 NASCIMENTO Nivaldo Cavalcanti (funcionario CTC) III: 38
 624 NASCIMENTO Raul Alves do (filho) Paese Sera 4 November 1969
 625 NASCIMENTO Wilson Barbosa (do) (Rio Grande do Sul) III: 23 – VI: 23 – XI: 15, 51
 626 NELLO Genesio Homen (de) [ver MELLO Genesio Homen (de)] XII: N

- 627 NECERSSIAN Sonia XII: N
 628 NELSON (operario Mina Gerais) II: 13-14 - IX: 64
 629 NETO Cosme Alves Ferreira (industrial) Paese Sera 4 November 1969
 630 NETO Rosa II: 15
 631 NEVES Artur Gunha XII: N
 632 NEVES José (sargente Pu de Guanabara) I: 90 - X: 142 (ficha n 211 - doc 48)
 633 NEERING Norberto IX: 64 [ver DHENING Roberto]
 634 NICOLETTI Luis Sergio (empregado de Banco, São Paulo) III: 13 - VIII: 84
 635 NICOLETTI Vera (estudante, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) III: 15 - VII: 22 - X: 143 (ficha n 241 - doc 49 e 52) - XII: N (Nicolete)
 636
 637 NILTON (feroviario, São Paulo) IX: 64 - XII: N
 638 NOBRE José Geraldo XII: N
 639 NOBREGA Ligia XII: N
 640 NOGUEIRA Lucio Dias (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VI: 16-17 - VIII: 85 - XII: N - XIV: 235
 641 NOGUEIRA Plauto (camponês) J. do Brasil 9/1
 642 NOGUEIRA Sebastião (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 144 (ficha n 125 - doc 26, 41 e 52)
 643 NOBREGA Castor de (Major do Exército) XII: 26, N
 644 NOBREGA José Araujo (Rio de Janeiro) VI: 38 - IX: 62 - XI: 3 - XII: N
 645 NOIRE Puido Alfonso Duque (de) (bancario) Paese Sera 4 November 1969
 646 NORONHA Ary (estudante, São Paulo) X: 145 (ficha n 234 - doc 49 e 52)
 647 NORONHA Reil 'ex militar, Guanabara) III: 21
 648 ODIGIAS Ivane (Recife) J. do Brasil 12 February 1970 (?)
 649 OEST Lincoln (ex deputado, São Paulo) X: 146 (ficha n 230 - doc 49, 52)
 650 OLIVEIRA Alexandre Lira de XII: O
 651 OLIVEIRA Antonio José (de) (operario, Belo Horizonte) III: 44 - VI: 16 - X: 147 (ficha n 196 - doc 48) - XII: O - XIII: 124
 652 OLIVEIRA Conceição Imaculada (operaria, Minas Gerais) II: 13-14 - VI: 19-34 - X: 148 (ficha n 182 - doc 47, 50, 52) - XI: 44 - XII: O
 653 CONCEIÇÃO (Filho) Imaculada de Oliveira (Belo Horizonte) IX: 61
 654 OLIVEIRA Denison Luis (de) "Caetano" (sapateiro) VIII: 86 - XII: O
 655 OLIVEIRA Didiu (estudante, São Paulo) XII: D, 16
 656 OLIVEIRA Diogenes José Carvalho de (São Paulo) II: 17 - X: 50 (ficha n 253 - doc 56) - XII: Telegraph 18 March 1970 - NY Times 16, 3:1, 1970 (?)
 657 OLIVEIRA DORMA Tereza de (operaria, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - III: 7 (Norma) 31, 32 - X: 149 (ficha n 73 - doc 23, 36, 49, 50, 52) - XII: O, Peace News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 159 - XV: 8
 658 OLIVEIRA Efigenia de (Belo Horizonte) II: 16 - XII: O
 659 OLIVEIRA Eustaquio Pinto (de) XII: O
 660 OLIVEIRA Genesio VII: 22 - XII: O
 661 OLIVEIRA Gerson Teodoro (de) (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 62 - XII: O
 662 OLIVEIRA José Joaquim (de) (operario, São Paulo) XII: 16:1
 663 OLIVEIRA José Raimundo de (estudante, militar, Belo Horizonte) (retrat parcialmente suas declarações) X: 151 (ficha n 195 - doc 48, 52) - XI: 45 - XII: O - XII: O Globo 11 August 1971 - XIII: 123
 664 OLIVEIRA José Sales (estudante, São Paulo) XII: O - XIV: 222 - L'Unità 12 March 1972
 665 OLIVEIRA José Toledo de (bancario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 37 - X: 152 (ficha n 227 - doc 49, 52)

- 666 OLIVEIRA Luis Medeiros de (Pernambuco) VI: 50-51 - VII: 12 - XII: O - XIII: 133 - Veja 26 November 1969 - X: 153 (ficha n 5 - doc 5, 11, 19 e 27) - XI: 54
 667 OLIVEIRA Maria Angelina Paese Sera 16 May 1972
 668 OLIVEIRA Manoel Cirilo Neto (estudante, São Paulo) II: 29-30 - III: 12-14 - X: 140 (ficha n 118 - doc 32 e 52) - XII: N (Cirillo) - XIII: 100 (Cirillo Manoel de Olivetta) - XII: N (Manoel Cyrillo de Oliveira Netto) - XV: 13
 669 OLIVEIRA Manuel Alves de (sargente, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - XI: 3
 670 OLIVEIRA Maria Julio (operaria, São Paulo) XII: 16:1
 671 OLIVEIRA Josemar (São Paulo) XII: 16:1
 672 OLIVEIRA Mauricio Guilherme (de) (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 64
 673 OLIVEIRA Paulo Francisco XI: 25
 674 OLIVEIRA Pedro Lobo (sargente, São Paulo) II: 17 (Lobo) - VIII: 87
 675 OLIVEIRA Pedro (estudante) Paese Sera 4 November 1969
 676 OLIVEIRA Silvia Lopes (de) IX: 64
 677 OLIVEIRA Valmir Andrade XII: O
 678 OLIVEIRA Wanderlei XII: O
 679 OLIVEIRA XII: O
 680 OSAWA Shizio (São Paulo) X: 154 (ficha n 251 - doc 56) - XII: Le Monde 20 March 1970 - NY Times 16 March 3:1 - XIII: 153, 154, 103
 681 OSCAR José (advogado) O Globo 29 July 1970
 682 OSWALDO Ruis XII: Afrique-Asie M.5, 1972
 683 OTA André T. Sumoto (estudante) XII: O - L'Unità 12 March 1972
 684 PACHECO Argonauta (São Paulo) III: 9 - VI: 38
 685 PACHECO Odilon (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 22 - X: 155 (ficha n 128 - doc 41 e 52)
 686
 687 PAIVA (madre, fratello e moglie do José Paiva) (São Paulo) VI: 36
 688 PAIVA José (operario grafico, São Paulo) III: 9 (Paiva José) - VI: 36-37 - VII: 22 - X: 156 (ficha n 152 - doc 20, 38, 52) - XIII: 129, 130 (José de Paiva)
 689 PAIVA Mauricio Vieira (de) (estudante de Minas Gerais) X: 157 (ficha n 189 - doc 48, 52) - XII: P - XIII: 122, 125, 127 - I: 82-83, 99 - V: 8, 9 - XI: 45
 690 PAIVA Rubens (engenheiro, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 64 - XII: P
 691 PALHANO Aluisio IX: 64 - XII: P
 692 PALHARES Wilson (São Paulo) VII: 22 - XI: 30 - XII: P
 693 PALMAR ALUISIO Ferreira (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 41-42 - III: 32 (Aluisio Palmar) - X: 158 (ficha n 92) - XII: P (Aluisio Palmar) - XV: 9
 694 PALMEIRA Vladimir (leader estudantil) III: 22
 695 PANDOLFI Dulche Chaves (Porto Alegre) II: 18 - XII: P - XII: NY Review 30 December 1971
 696 PARADA Oscar Akiito [ver TERADA Oscar Akihito]
 697 PARANHOS Paulo Sergio Granado (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 23 - X: 160 (ficha n 249 - doc 52, 50) - XI: 17 - XIV: 308
 698 PAZ Carlos Sarmento da XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
 699 PAZ Maria Valderes Sarmento da (estudante) III: 17
 700 PAULO Fernando Borges de XII: P
 701 PEDRO (operario, São Paulo) II: 12
 702 PEDRO Paulo (São Paulo) II: 12 - XII: P
 703 PEDROSO Antonio VII: 22 - XII: P
 704 PEIR Aton Filho XII: P
 705 PEIXOTO Galino II: 15
 706 PEIXOTO Maria do Rosario da Cunha (professora, Minas Gerais) I: 79-80 (Peixote) -

- X: 162 (ficha n 179 - doc 47, 52, 60) - X: El Siglo January 1970 - XII: P - XIII: 88, 135, 142, 143 (Maria do Rosario)
- 707 PELNEIO José Oscar (advogado) NY Times 5 October 1970
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- 709 PENAFIEL Carlos Guilherme de Mendonça (jornalista, São Paulo) VI: 25 - X: 164 (ficha n 168 - doc 14, 39, 50) - XI: 3, 28 - XII: P - XIII: 162 (Guimarães)
- 710 PERCINOTO Roberto (bancario, Guanabara) X: 165 (ficha n 228 - doc 49, 52)
- 711 PEREIRA Abner de Souza (operario, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 89
- 712 PEREIRA Antonio Carlos Melo (estudante) XII: P - XIV: 39 - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 713 PEREIRA Antonio Expedito Carvalho (advogado, São Paulo) II: 4-5, 17 - III: 8-9 - VI: 36 - VII: 22 - X: 166 (ficha n 150 - doc 20, 38, 52) - XII: P - XIII: 129 - XV: 25 - Le Monde 28 January 1971
- 714 PEREIRA (Padre) Henrique Neto (sociologo, Recife) VI: 38, 51-53, 55-56 - IX: 60 - X: 138 (ficha n 36 - doc 14, 18, 38, 50) - XII: N - XIII: 86 - XV: 27 - Le Nouvel Observateur N 290 - 1 June 1970 - L'Express n 986 - 1 June 1970 - J. do Brasil 25 May 1972 - Labour Oct 69 (Peireira Antonio Henrique Neto)
- 715 PEREIRA Antonio Ubaldino (operario, São Paulo) II: 17, 31 - III: 9 (Ubaldino Antonio) - VI: 37 (Ubaldino Antonio) - VII: 22 (Antonio Ubaldino) - X: 238 (ficha n 146 - doc 20, 38, 52) (Antonio Ubaldino) - XII: 26, U, P (Ubaldino Pereira) - XIII: 130
- 716 PEREIRA Atualpa (Rio de Janeiro) III: 24
- 717 PEREIRA Carlos Alberto (operario, Osasco) X: 167 (ficha n 148 - doc 20, 38, 52)
- 718 PEREIRA Carlos Gilberto (Goias) XIII: 128
- 719 PEREIRA Francisco Tiago (São Paulo) II: 4 - XII: 25
- 720 PEREIRA João Carvalho (São Paulo) II: 4 - XII: 25 - Le Monde 28 January 1971
- 721 PEREIRA Jorge Gonçalves XII: P
- 722 PEREIRA José Carlos (advogado, São Paulo) X: 168 (ficha n 30 - doc 12)
- 723 PEREIRA José Fermin II: 4 - XII: 25 - Le Monde 28 January 1971
- 724 PEREIRA José Mariani (ex ca o, São Paulo) II: 5, 36
- 725 PEREIRA José Oscar Pelucio (advogado, Brasília) X: 169 (ficha n 165 - doc 51) - XII: Folha de São Paulo 27 February 1970
- 726 PEREIRA Iuri Xavier XII: P
- 727 PEREIRA Lazaro (motorista, São Paulo) II: 4 - XII: 25
- 728 PEREIRA Lino Sã (estudante, Rio) X: 170 (ficha n 68 - doc 22) - III: 37 - Olho Vivo des: 1969
- 729 PEREIRA Maria Regina Peizoto XII: O Estado 19 June 1971
- 730 PEREIRA Nazareth Oliveira II: 4 - VI: 36
- 731 PEREIRA Roberto de Barros (engenheiro electricista, São Paulo) VII: 11 - VIII: 90
- 732 PEREIRA Plinio Peterson XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
- 733 PEREZ Eugenio Luiz (padre, Ribeirão Preto) III: 28
- 734 PEREZ Luis Henrique (operario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 32 - X: 171 (ficha n 98 - doc 25, 49, 50, 36) - XII: P - XV: 9
- 735 PEZZUTI Angelo [ver SILVA Angelo Pezzuti da]
- 736 PEZZUTI Carmela (funcionaria, Minas Gerais) II: 14 - XII: P
- 737 PFUT Rui Oswaldo Aguiar (jornalista e operario, São Paulo) O Estado de São Paulo 13 June 1972 - J. do Brasil 13 June 1972 - Le Peuple (Belgio) 17 June 1972 - J. do Charleroi 16 June 1972 - L'Indépendance 16 June 1972 - Sette Giorni 18 June 1972 - Conferença estampa Lelio Basso, Roma, 7 June 1972 - Paese Sera 16 May 1972 - Le Monde 2 June 1972 - Realta Portuali May 1972 - International Press

- Service 13/5 - L'Unità 15 May 1972 - Paese Sera 30 April 1972 Sindacato e Societa 5 June 1972 - Fronte Sindacal Indipendente (Mexico) 19 May 1972 - XII: R
- 738 PIMENTA Reinaldo Silveira (estudante, Guanabara) IX: 64 - X: 172 (ficha n 4 - doc 2)
- 739 PIMENTEL Fernando da Mata II: 15
- 740 PIMENTEL Lucia (estudante, Guanabara) III: 17
- 741 PINHEIRO Serafim II: 28 - XII: P
- 742 PINHO Almi (Belo Horizonte) VI: 21 - VIII: 91 (Pinho Almir) - XII: P
- 743 PINTO Candido (estudante, Pernambuco) X: 173 (ficha n 160 - doc 38, 50, 52, 60) - XI: 55 (Candido) - XII: La Civiltà Cattolica 7 March 1970
- 744 PINTO Fernando Sana XII: P
- 745 PINTO Geraldo (ex marinheiro, Rio de Janeiro) X: 174 (ficha n 123 - doc 26, 41 e 52)
- 746 PINTO José Adão (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VI: 16 - VIII: 92 XII: P
- 747 PINTO João Adolfo Castro XII: P
- 748 PINTO José Maria (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 22 - X: 174 (ficha n 127 - doc 41 e 52)
- 749 PINTO Marilene Villas Boas (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - XII: P (Vilas) - XII: Economie et Humanisme (mai-juin 1971) - O Globo 4 juin 1970 (?) - XII: P
- 750 PINTO Murilo [ver SILVA Murilo Pinto da]
- 751 PINTO Onofre (ex sargento, São Paulo) II: 17 - VI: 37 - X: 175 (ficha n 32 - doc 13 e 38) - XIII: 130
- 752 PINTO Ramiro XII: P - VII: 22
- 753 POERNER Arthur José XII: P
- 754 POLETTI Mauricio XII: P
- 755 PONCE Granville (São Paulo) II: 36 - VI: 38 - VII: 22 - XII: P - XIII: 131 - XIII: 162 (Jessi Adolfo de Granville Ponce)
- 756 PORTELA Tiberio XII: Le Monde 8/9 August 1971
- 757 PORTELA Emiliano XII: Le Monde 8/9 August 1971
- 758 POTIGUAR Eliana Macedo (estudante, Guanabara) XII: P - L'Unità 12 March 1972
- 759 PRADO Antonio Padua XII: P
- 760
- 761
- 762 PRATA Mario de Souza (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) XII: P - XII: O Globo 4 juin 1972
- 762 PRESSBURGER Tomas Miguel (advogado, Brasília) X: 176 (ficha n 164 - doc 39, 50, 52)
- 763 QUADROS Eduardo Teodosio "Eduardinho" (8 meses, Rio de Janeiro) VI: 20 (Eduardo Quadros) - X: 177 (ficha n 60 - doc 22, 37, 50)
- 764 QUADROS Marta Teodosio (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 19 - VI: 20 - X: 178 (ficha n 59 - doc 22, 37 e 50) - XI: 23 - Olho Vivo: dez 1969
- 765 QUADROS Ney Freitas (engenheiro, Rio de Janeiro) III: 19 - VI: 20 - X: 179 (ficha n 58 - doc 22, 37 e 50) - XI: 25 - XII: Q
- 766 QUEIROZ Benjamin Cid (estudante) VIII: 16, 17 - XII: B
- 767 QUINTILIANO Tulio (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 93 - X: 180 (ficha n 130 - doc 26, 41, 48 e 50) - XI: 44
- 768 RABELO Anette Scott XII: R - XII: Le Monde 8/9 August 1972
- 769 RABELO Antonio XII: R - XII: Le Monde 8/9 August 1972
- 770 RAIMUNDO Alipio XIII: 162
- 771 RAIMUNDO Jorge XII: R

- 772 RAYMUNDO Manoel VII: 23
 773 RAMOS Sonia Regina Yessin (estudante, Guanabara) II: 33-34 - XII: R
 774 RAUL Luis Paese Sera 4 November 1969 - XII: O Estado 1971 (Raul Luiz)
 775 RATON Luiz Felipe (padre dominicano, São Paulo) VI: 26 - VII: 11 - XI: 29 - XII: R
 776 REGO Augusto Sussekind de Moraes (advogado) II: 41-42
 777 REGVEIRA Lucio Flavio (jornalista, Rio de Janeiro) II: 39 - XII: R (Lucio Flavio Regueira)
 778 REIS Daniel Arão L'Express n 992 - del 13 June 1970
 779 REIS João Anunciado (dos) (Belo Horizonte) VI: 15 - XII: R
 780 REIS José Paulo (empregado do banco, São Paulo) VIII: 94
 781 REIS Samuel Arão (operario, Rio de Janeiro) II: 18
 782 RESNIK Rosane (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 70 - II: 27 - III: 22, 30, 32 (Reznick-Resnik) - X: 181 (ficha n 81 - doc 25, 36, 41 e 50) - XII: R - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 157 - XV: 7
 783 RESNIK Zileia (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 70 - X: 182 (ficha n 80 - doc 25, 36, 41 e 49) - XV: 7 - II: 27 (Sileia) 42 (Zileia Resnick) - III: 29-32 - XI: R - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - ORBE, Editorial Santiago 1971 - XIII: 157
 784 REZENDE Roberto F. XII: R
 785 RIBAMAR José (psiquiatra) XI: 13
 786 RIBAS Walter (advogado) XII: 26 - XII: R
 787 RIBEIRO Celso Aquino (funcionario publico, Guanabara) VI: 17 - VIII: 95-96 - XII: R
 788 RIBEIRO Cristovão da Silva (Guanabara) II: 18
 789 RIBEIRO Demetrio Rocha (funcionario, Belo Horizonte) VIII: 97
 790 RIBEIRO José Olavo Leite (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 98
 791 RIBEIROS Emely S. XII: R
 792 RICARDO VI: 40-41
 793 RIPOLI João (padre, Ribeirão Preto) III: 28
 794 RITA João Batista (estudante, Porto Alegre) II: 17-18
 795 ROBERTO José (estudante) Paese Sera 4 November 1969
 796 ROCHA Ezequias Bezerra da XII: R
 797 ROCHA Francisco Barreto da XII: R
 798 ROCHA Francisco Pereira XII: R
 799 ROCHA Guilhermina Bezerra da XII: R
 800 ROCHA Luiz XII: R
 801 ROCHA Omar (da) junior (estudante, São Paulo) III: 17 - X: 183 (ficha n 50 - doc 22 e 50)
 802 ROCHA Vera Maria (estudante, Pernambuco). NY Times 15 January 1971. 9:1
 803 RODELLO Osmar Filho VII: 22 - XII: R
 804 RODRIGUES Albertina (Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 99
 805 RODRIGUEZ Antonio Carlos (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 37
 806 RODRIGUES Darcy XII: R
 807 RODRIGUES Epaminondas (operario, São Paulo) Conferenca estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972
 808 RODRIGUES Francisco (operario, Rio de Janeiro) X: 184 (ficha n 223 - doc 49, 52)
 809 RODRIGUES Geraldo Galiza (Rio de Janeiro) III: 32 (Galizia Geraldo) - X: 185 (ficha n 96 - doc 25, 49 e 50) - XI: 13 - XII: G (Galizia Geraldo) - XV: 9
 810 RODRIGUES Iran (estudante, São Paulo) Conferenca estampa Lelio Basso, Roma 7 June 1972

- 811 RODRIGUES Nelson XII: R
 812 RODRIGUES Ranuzia XII: R
 813 RODRIGUES Sebastião (São Paulo) IX: 64
 814 RODRIGUES Valdiney (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 17 (Valdiney) - X: 186 (ficha n 51 - doc 22 e 50)
 815 ROGEIRO Antonio (Curitiba) II: 41-42 (Rogerio) - III: 22 (Rogerio)
 816 ROIG Vincente (estudante e professor, São Paulo) II: 17 - VII: 22 - VIII: 100 (Roiz Vincente Eduardo Gomes) - XII: R
 817 ROLINS Fernando III: 8, 18
 818 ROLLINS Sergio Texeira VI: 23 - XI: 13 (Texeira Rollins) - XII: R
 820 ROMEN XII: R
 821 RONALDO José XII: R
 822 RORADA Oscar XII: R
 823 ROSA Apio da Costa (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VI: 16, 18 - VIII: 101 - XII: R
 824 RASALINA Sra XII: R
 825 ROSA Maria Luiza Garcia (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 72 - III: 22 - V: 6 - X: 187 (ficha n 55 - doc 22, 38, 49 e 50) - XI: 13 - XII: R - XIII: 159 - XIV: 268 - XV: 9
 826 ROSARIO Maria do VI: 40-41
 827 RUIVO Fernando (estudante, São Paulo) IX: 61
 828 RUSSO Carlo Jr. (estudante, Ribeirão Preto) XIII: 103
 829 RUY Marcos [ver PFUTSENREUTER Rui Oswaldo]
 830 SA Fernando de Almeida (estudante) III: 37
 831 SAAB Nonir Tuhani (funcionario, Belo Horizonte) XII: S (Saba) - L'Unità 12 March 1972
 832 SABAG José Wilson (estudante, São Paulo) VI: 38 (Joré Wilson Salag) - VIII: 102 - IX: 63
 833 SALAZAR Herculano (Belo Horizonte) II: 23
 834 SAMPAIO Benedito Artur (medico psiquiatra, São Paulo) VIII: 103
 835 SAMPAIO Pedro Porfirio (jornalista, Rio de Janeiro) III: 32 - X: 188 (ficha n 91 - doc 25, 36, 50) - XII: S - XV: 9 (Sampado)
 836 SANTANA José Sabino (mulherdo, São Paulo) X: 189 (ficha n 29 - doc 6 e 11)
 837 SANTANA João Urbano XII: S
 838 SANTANA Solange Maria (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 - III: 18, 30, 32 - X: 190 (ficha n 72 - doc 22, 36 e 50) - XI: 11 - XII: S - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 158 - XV: 8 - J. da Tarde 27 October 1971 (Macedo Maria Solange)
 839 SANTOS Abdias José dos (Rio de Janeiro) X: 191 (ficha n 161 - doc 37 e 39)
 840 SANTOS Adilson Marcus (jornalista) XI: 18
 841 SANTOS Almir Amorim Fonseca (estudante) VII: 22 - XII: R
 842 SANTOS Ana Maria (dos) VIII: 104
 843 SANTOS Celia Luizia Salvador (professora) VI: 26 - VIII: 105, 107 - XI: 29 - XII: R
 844 SANTOS Genival (dos) (leader sindical, Volta Redona) NY Times 2 January 1970, 10:7
 845 SANTOS Guilherme Pereira (dos) XII: S
 846 SANTOS João Candido dos XII: J. do Brasil 9 June 1972
 847 SANTOS João Domingos dos (pescador, fabricante de pequenos barcos, São Paulo) VIII: 106
 848 SANTOS Joaquim do XII: S
 849 SATTAL João Potta (São Paulo) (voir n 872) X: 196 (ficha n 3 - doc 1)
 850 SANTOS Joaquim Alfredo Dominiques dos (professor) VI: 26 - VIII: 105-107 (Domingues Joaquim Santos) - XI: 29 (Domingues Joaquim Santos) - XII: S

- 851 SANTOS José Duarte dos (ex marinheiro, Rio de Janeiro) II: 39-40, - III: 22 - X: 192 (ficha n 16 - doc 10 e 49)
- 852 SANTOS José Marques (dos) (empregado do banco) XI: 18
- 853 SANTOS José Xavier dos (marceneiro, São Paulo) VIII: 108
- 854 SANTOS Luis Carlos de Souza (dos) (economista, Rio de Janeiro) II: 30 - III: 31 - X: 193 (ficha n 89 - doc 36, 49 e 50) - XI: 13 - XII: S - XV: 8
- 855 SANTOS Manoel Conceição dos (leader sindical, Pindaré Mirim) XII: R - XIII: 120-121 - VI: 38, 48 (Manuel Conceição)
- 856 SANTOS Maria Aparecida dos (enfermeira, São Paulo) III: 14 - VII: 22 - VIII: 109 - XII: R
- 857 SANTOS Mario dos (funcionario CTC, Rio de Janeiro) III: 37
- 858 SANTOS Manuel Antonio dos (carpinteiro, Rio de Janeiro) III: 37
- 859 SANTOS Nelson Chaves dos II: 17 - III: 9 (Nelson Chaves) - VI: 38 (Nelson Chaves)
- 860 SANTOS Osvaldo Antonio dos (operario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 10 (Osvando Antonio Santos) - VI: 37 - X: 194 (ficha n 155 - doc 38, 20 e 52) - XIII: 130
- 861 SANTOS Paulo Matos dos (Neto) XII: N
- 862 SANTOS Pedro Chaves dos (agronomo, Paranaíba) II: 36-37 - XII: R
- 863 SANTOS Raimundo Nonato dos (advogado, Brasília) X: 195 (ficha n 162 - doc 39 e 50) - XI: 48 - XII: 20
- 864 SANTOS Sergio Francisco (dos) III: 15
- 865 SANTOS Theodomiro Romeiro dos XII: R
- 866 SANTOS Wilton Montenegro (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 38
- 867 SANZ Luis Alberto Barreto Leite (jornalista, cineasta, São Paulo) II: 6
- 868 SAPAHI Aytan II: 11
- 869 SARAIVA Bernardino (sargento) IX: 60 - XI: 3
- 870 SARPA Ignez Maria II: 15
- 871 SARTI Homero XII: S
- 872 SATTAL João Potta (São Paulo) IX: 62 - X: 196 (ficha n 3 - doc 1)
- 873 SAVAGET Marcia [ver FIANI Marcia Savaget]
- 874 SCAVONI Arthur Alvaro (estudante, São Paulo) L'Unità 12 March 1972 - XII: S
- 875 SCHRAGUE Clemens Frederic Augusto (biologo, São Paulo) VI: 34, 37, 38 (Clemens Frederico Augusto) - X: 197 (ficha n 147 - doc 20, 33 e 52) - XII: R (Clemens Schrague) - XII: Sunday Times 17 May 1970 - Spiegel n 51 - 15 December 1969 - XIII: 128, 130
- 876 SCHREIR Chael Charles (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 7, 29 (Chael) - III: 2, 16 VI: 49-50 - IX: 61 - X: 198 (ficha n 247 - doc 49, 52) - XI: 3, 19 - XII: La Mission 5 December 1969 - Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 - Peace Press fev 1970 - XIII: 106
- 877 SCHNEIDER Alfredo (São Paulo) XII: S
- 878 SCHIRNER Carlos (comerciante) (São Paulo) XI: 3 - IX: 61
- 879 SEABRA Enio (operario, Belo Horizonte) I: 74-76 - X: 199 (ficha n 23 - doc 11, 27, 33 e 47) - XIII: 82, 89
- 880 SEBASTIANA [ver GUIMARAES Sebastiana Correia Bitencourt]
- 881 SEGURA Vincente XII: S
- 882 SEIXAS Angela Camargo (Rio de Janeiro) X: 201 (ficha n 217 - doc 49, 50)
- 883 SEIXAS D. Fanny de XII: American Friend of Brasil, maj 1972
- 884 SEIXAS Iara de XII: American Friend of Brasil mai 1972
- 885 SEIXAS Jeda de XII: American Friend of Brasil mai 1972
- 886 SEIXAS Joaquim Alencar (de) (funcionario Petrobas, São Paulo) IX: 62 - XII: S XII: American Friend of Brasil mai 1972

- 887 SELERINO Antonio (operario, Osasco) VI: 34 (Selestino A.) - XII: S - XIII: 128
- 889 SENESIO XII: S
- 890 SEVERINO Geraldo (Pernambuco) XI: 55
- 891 SHANO Hans XII: S
- 892 SHAVI William XII: S
- 893 SHILLER Gustavo Buarque (estudante, Porto Alegre) II: 15
- 894 SIEGL Ilda Brandle (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 71 (Ilda Brande Siegl) - III: 31 - X: 200 (ficha n 85 - doc 25, 36, 41 e 50) - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 (Brandke) - XIII: 158 - XV: 8
- 895 SILVA Angelo Cardoso (da) (Porto Alegre) II: 10 (Angelo Cardoso) - IX: 60 - XIII: 106
- 896 SILVA Angelo Pezzuti (da) I: 82, 83 (Pezzuti da Silva) - I: 99 (Pezzuti) - XI: 45 (Pezzuti Augusto?) - X: 202 (ficha n 193 - doc 48, 52) - XII: P (Angelo Pezzuti) - XIII: 123, 127 - XII: S - XII: O Globo 8 November 1970 - Observer 8 November 1970
- 897 SILVA Argonauta Pacheco da (ex vereador, São Paulo) [ver PACHECO Argonauta] III: 9 - VI: 38 - X: 203 (ficha n 33 - doc 13, 38) - X: Granma 12 October 1969
- 898 SILVA Arnaldo Amancio (da) (operario, Rio de Janeiro) III: 21 (Silva Arnaldo) - X: 204 (ficha n 134 - doc 26, 41 e 52)
- 899 SILVA Bruno Dansler Magalhães XII: S
- 900 SILVA Carlos Gomes (da) (4 mesi, São Paulo) X: 205 (ficha n 113 - doc 32, 49, 50, 52) - El Siglo 11 January 1970
- 901 SILVA Carlos Rolemberg (da) XII: S - XII: O Estado 1971 - Le Monde 8/9 August 1971
- 902 SILVA Claudio de Torres (estudante agronomo, Rio de Janeiro) II: 30 - III: 19 - VI: 21 - X: 206 (ficha n 57 - doc 22, 25, 49 e 50) - XI: 17 - XII: S
- 903 SILVA Edivaldo Celestino (da) (ex marinheiro, Rio de Janeiro) II: 40 (Edivado) - X: 207 (ficha n 222 - doc 49 e 50)
- 904 SILVA Eudaldo Gomes (da) XII: S
- 905 SILVA Francisco Gomes da ("Chiquinho") (operario, São Paulo) II: 36, 30 - X: 208 (ficha n 114 - doc 32, 49, 50 e 52) - XII: S - XIII: 99 (Silva Francisco)
- 906 SILVA Geomar Ribeiro da XII: S
- 907 SILVA Geronimo Marinho da (funcionario da Administração) III: 37
- 908 SILVA Gerson Teodoro (da) XII: S
- 909 SILVA Josephina da XII: S - Le Monde 8/9 August 1971
- 910 SILVA Hilda Gomes (da) (prenda domestica, São Paulo) VII: 14, 22 - X: 209 (ficha n 112 - doc 32, 49, 50, 52) - XII: S - Observer 15 March 1970
- 911 SILVA Jessy Jane (São Paulo) [ver JANE Jessy] II: 11 (Jessy Jane) - XII: O Estado 25 June 1971 - XIV: 177
- 912 SILVA João Anselmo da (São Paulo) III: 12
- 913 SILVA José Anselmo da (motorista, São Paulo) VIII: 110 - XI: 30
- 914 SILVA João Domingos XII: 27
- 915 SILVA Aparicio da (São Paulo) III: 12
- 916 SILVA José Antonio da (estudante, Piraçununga) VIII: 111
- 917 SILVA José Roberto (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 112
- 918 SILVA Juracy Gomes da (Alfajate, São Paulo) VIII: 113
- 919 SILVA Luis Gonzaga (da) (viajante, Ribeirão Preto) X: 210 (ficha n 237 - doc 49, 52)
- 920 SILVA Marco Antonio [ver LIMA Marco Antonio Silva da]
- 921 SILVA Maurilo Pinto (da) (estudante, Belo Horizonte) I: 82-90 - I: 88, 90, 99 (Murilo Pinto) - V: 9 (Murilo Pinto) X: 211 (ficha n 188 - doc 48, 52) - XII: P

- (Murilo Pinto) - XIII: 122, 123, 127 - II: 14 - III: 43, 49 - XI: 45 - XII: S
- 922 SILVA Orlando Diogenes Lima (da) (Rio de Janeiro) XI: 18
- 923 SILVA Otacilio Pereira da (ex marinheiro, Goias) II: 17 (Otacilio Pereira da Silva) - III: 9 - VI: 37 - X: 212 (ficha n 156 - doc 20, 38 e 52) - XII: R - XIII: 130
- 924 SILVA RAIMUNDO Eduardo (da) (operario, São Paulo) IX: 64 - XII: 16/1 - XII: M, R
- 925 SILVA Roberto Romano XII: S - Economie et humanisme, mai-juin 1971
- 926 SILVA Roque Aparecido (da) (operario de Osasco) IX: 64 - X: 213 (ficha n 28 - doc 6, 11, 3, 38)
- 927 SILVA Sandra II: 11
- 928 SILVA Senildo (da) XII: S
- 929 SILVA Severino Beatrix (motorista de taxi, Rio de Janeiro) I: 90 - III: 52 - VI: 21 - X: 214 (ficha n 132 - doc 26, 29, 41, 48) - XI: 18 (Saverino) - XII: S
- 930 SILVA Valdo (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) XII: S, 26
- 931 SILVA Virgilio Gomes da ("Jonas") (São Paulo) II: 29 - III: 20 - VII: 14 - IX: 64 - X: 216 (ficha n 111 - doc 32, 49, 50 e 52) - XII: S - XII: La Mission 5 December 1969 - Observes 15 March 1970 - Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 - Economie et humanisme, mai-juin 1969 - XV: 13
- 932 SILVA Washington Alves (da) (contador, São Paulo) II: 11 - XII: 26
- 933 SILVEIRA Antonio Rogeirão Garcia (da) (estudante Laranjeira) X: 217 (ficha n 99 - doc 25, 36, 49, 50) - II: 26-28 - XII: S - XV: 9
- 934 SILVEIRA Carlos Eduardo Fernandes (da) (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 114
- 935 SILVEIRA Felix (Porto Alegre) II: 15
- 936 SILVEIRA GARCIA (da) III: 32
- 937 SILVEIRA Maurina Borges (da) (irmã da caridade, Ribeirão Preto) VI: 27-28 - VII: 22 - III: 28 - X: 218 (ficha n 37 - doc 15, 16, 43) - XI: 35 - XII: S - XII: M (Irma Maurina) - XII: 24 (Irma Maurina) - XII: Le Monde 20 March 1970 - Peace News 20 March 1970 - Telegraph 18 March 1970 - Peace Press fev 1970 - Observer 15 March 1970
- 938 SILVEIRA Mauricio Guilherme XII: S
- 939 SILVEIRA Mauro Mello III: 24
- 940 SILVINO Ivanildo XII: S
- 941 SIMÕES Domingos (sargento, São Paulo) VIII: 155
- 942 SIMÕES Guilherme (professor catedrático de odontologia, Ribeirão Preto) II: 36 - VIII: 116
- 943 SIMÕES Raimundo Grarany XII: O Estado 21 September 1971
- 944 SIMÕES Reinaldo Grarany (estudante, São Paulo) II: 23
- 945 SINVAL Leão Itacarambi (ex prete dominicano) VI: 26 - VIII: 63 - XI: 29
Leão Sinval Itacarambi) XIII: 162 (Leão Sinval Itacarambi) - XIV: 350 (Itacorombi Sinval Leao)
- 946 SIQUEIRA Elias (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VI: 16 - VIII: 117
- 947 SISTER Sergio (estudante, São Paulo) II: 11
- 949 SMOLENTZOV André (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 32 - X: 219 (ficha n 101 - doc 22, 50 e) - XII: S - XV: 9
- 950 SOARES Carlos Alberto [ver FREITAS Carlos Alberto Soares]
- 951 SOARES XII: S
- 952 SOARES Manoel de Jesus XII: Herald Tribune 6 November 1970 - Jeune Afrique 6 November 1971
- 953 SOARFS Manuel Raimundo (ex sargento do Exército) III: 2, 19 - IX: 63 - XI: 3, 51 - XII: 27 - XII: S
- 954 SOARES Osvaldo XII: S

- 955 SOARES Reil de Noronha (ex militar, Rio de Janeiro) I: 90 (Roil) - III: 52 - X: 220 (ficha n 135 - doc 26, 41 e 52)
- 956 SOARES Carlos Alberto XII: S
- 957 SOARES Rosa Maria XII: S
- 958 SOBRINHO Henrique Roberto XII: S
- 959 SOCCAS Marlele Souza XII: Washington Post 19 September 1971
- 960 SOLIGO Antonio Alberto (padre operario em Osasco) III: 8 - VI: 31-39 - X: 221 (ficha n 39 - doc 20 e 38) - XII: S - XIII: 84-85, 127-130
- 961 SORIANO Antonio (estudante, Guanabara) III: 17 - VIII: 118 - XI: 13
- 962 SOUTO Edson (estudante, operario, Rio de Janeiro) [ver SOUTO Edson Luis de Lima] X: 222 (ficha n 26 - doc 11 e 50) - XII: S
- 963 SOUZA Aldo Sã Brito de (Guanabara) XII: O Estado 21 September 1971 - XII: S
- 964 SOUZA Alduisio Moreira (presidente federazione studentesca, Brasilia) XIII: 116, 117, 118 (presidente do UNE)
- 965 SOUZA Alexandre Magno (de) (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 60
- 966 SOUZA Artur de (Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 119
- 967 SOUZA Benvinda Raimunda Pereira de XII: S
- 968 SOUZA Diogenes Sobrosa (de) XII: S - XIV: 101 - Paese Sera 29 January 1972
- 969 SOUZA Doni Rodrigues (de) (militar) VIII: 120
- 970 SOUZA Dulce Maia (atriz, São Paulo) III: 13 - VIII: 73 - XII: S
- 971 SOUZA Flavio Roberto XII: S
- 972 SOUZA Francisco Antonio Jorge de (São Paulo) II: 34
- 973 SOUZA Getulio de (17 anos) XII: 16:2 - XII: S
- 974 SOUZA Ivane Loureiro (Natal) XII: J. do Brasil 12 February (1970?)
- 975 SOUZA Ismael Antonio (de) (São Paulo) II: 21-22
- 976 SOUZA João Roberto Borges (de) (estudante Recife) VI: 18 (João Borges Souza) - IX: 62 (João Borges de Souza) - X: 223 (ficha n 143 - doc 33, 8, 50, 52) - XI: 3 - XII: S (João Borges de Souza) - XIII: 88 (João Borges de Souza)
- 977 SOUZA José de (ferroviario, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63 - XI: 3
- 978 SOUZA José Afonso de (Paraná) II: 23
- 979 SOUZA Luis Barreira de XII: S
- 980 SOUZA Maria do Carmo (professora) XII: 26
- 981 SOUZA Maria Raimunda Pereira de XII: S
- 982 SOUZA Yvone Loureiro de XII: O Estado 1971
- 983 SOUZA Mario Tomino XII: S
- 984 SOUZA Mauro Fernando (estudante, Estado do Rio) III: 32-37 - X: 224 (ficha n 706 - doc 25, 36, 49, 50) - XII: S - XV: 9
- 985 SOUZA Neusa Maria de (Neto) XII: N
- 986 SOUZA Odigias Carvalho (estudante, Recife) XII: O Estado 15 May 1971 - XII: S (Odijas) - Jornal do Brasil 12 February 1970?
- 987 SOUTO Edson Luis de Lima (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 61 - 7: 12 (Edson Souto)
- 988 SPADINI Yara XII: S - Gramma 14 March 1971 - NY Times 12 February 1971 8:1
- 989 SPEIGNER José Roberto (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) IX: 63
- 990 SPINOLA Pedro (estudante) III: 17
- 991 SPINOZA Antonio Roberto (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) II: 29-36 (Spinozza) - VI: 49 - XI: 18 (Spinosa) - XII: S - VIII: 121
- 992 STALIN Luis (pescador, Rio de Janeiro) I: 91 (Stalim) - III: 53 (Luiz Stalim) - X: 225 (ficha n 212 - doc 48 e 50)
- 993 SUSUKI João Caneio (pintor, São Paulo) III: 12 - VII: 14 (Susuki) - X: 226 (ficha n 119 - doc 32 e 52) - XII: S (Susuki) - XV: 13
- 994 TARQUINIO Tomas Tonho XII: T

- 995 TAKAOKA Carlos (São Paulo) II: 17
 996 TAKAOKA Luis (São Paulo) II: 11
 997 TAL Arlinda de (estudante) X: 227 (ficha n 87 - doc 36 e 41)
 998 TAL Flavio Monteiro III: 32
 999 TAL Pedro de (Paraíba) III: 2
 1000 TALPE Jean H. (padre operario de Osasco) VI: 34-36 (João Talpe) - VI: 47-48 - VII: 11, 22 (Jan) - X: 228 (ficha n 38 - doc 18 e 38) - XII: T - XV: 24 (Jan Talpe)
 1001 TAPAJOS Luis Furtado VIII: 122
 1002 TAPAJOS Renato Carvalho (cineasta) II: 17 - III: 14 - VII: 22 - VIII: 122 - XI: 30 - XII: T
 1003 TARKE Mario Paulo II: 15
 1004 TAYAR Linda (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 231 (ficha n 27 - doc 50, 52) - XI: 17 (Tayan!) - XII: T - L'Unità 12 March 1972
 1005 TAVARES Fernando Perreira (estudante) Paese Sera 4 November 1969
 1006 TAVARES Flavio (jornalista, Rio de Janeiro) II: 40 - III: 22 - VII: 23 - X: 229
 1007 TAVARES João Gonçalves (bancario, Rio de Janeiro) X: 230 (ficha n 40 - doc 21 e 50)
 1008 TEIXEIRA Aluisio (estudante, Guanabara) III: 18 - X: 232 (ficha n 56 - doc 22, 36 e 49)
 1009 TEIXEIRA Clenia XII: T
 1010 TEIXEIRA Elenando Celso (advogados Cidade Recife) X: 233 (ficha n 6 doc 5, 11, 19 e 27) - XI: 54 - XII: T - XIII: 87 (Elenaldo Teixeira) - XIII: 131 - VI: 50 - V: 7 - VII: 12 - Veja 26 November 1969 - XIV: 119
 1011 TEIXEIRA Rogeiro Campos (estudante, Belo Horizonte) VI: 16-17 - VIII: 123 - XII: T
 1012 TEMPLE José Carlos XII: T
 1013 TERADA Oscar Akiito (estudante, São Paulo) VIII: 88
 1014 TEREZA VI: 39-42 - XII: T
 1015 THADEU Nelson (estudante, Rio de Janeiro)
 1016 THEBALDI Waldemar (medico) XII: 25 - XII: T
 1017 THEODOR Luke XII: T
 1018 TINOCO Mario (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) X: 235 (ficha n 67 - doc 22)
 1019 TINTINO Pedro (operario, Osasco) VI: 34 - X: 236 (ficha n 145 - doc 20, 38, 52) - XIII: 128
 1020 TOLDO Plinio (sacerdote) III: 28
 1021 TORTIMA José Carlos XII: T - XII: 20
 1022 TREVISAN Pedro (ex funcionario, São Paulo) X: 237 (ficha n 229 - doc 49 e 52)
 1023 UNGER Nancy Manganheira NY Times 16 January 1971, 3:3 - XII: El Siglo 16 Ene 1971 - 1971 - Puro Chile (?) 16 January 1971
 1024 URAO Tania (direttrice Corsi Oxford) II: 18
 1025 VAIM Jorge Medeiros (empregado) VI: 22 - XI: 13 - XII: V (Vaem)
 1026 VALADARES Carlos Bernardo (estudante, Rio) II: 24
 1027 VALADARES Antonio Carlos Melgaço (estudante, Rio) I: 74-76 - VI: 59 - X: 239 (ficha n 180 - doc 47 e 52) - XII: V - XIII: 89
 1028 VALADARES Loreta Kiefer (advogada, Porto Alegre) I: 74-76 - X: 240 (ficha n 176 - doc 47, 52, 60) - XII: V - XII: Economie et humanisme mai-juin 1971 - XIII: 88, 89 (Loreta Kiefer) - XIII: 135, 139, 140 (Loreta)
 1029 VALADARES Marilena Melgaço I: 74-76
 1030 VALADARES Maria (estudante, Rio) III: 22 - X: 241 (ficha n 136 - doc 26, 41 e 52)
 1031 VALE Jorge Medeiros ("Bom Burgues") (bancario, Rio) - [ver VALLE Jorge Medeiros] X: 242 (ficha n 41 - doc 21, 50)

- 1032 VALENCA João Antonio Caldez (ex frei Mauricio) (São Paulo) X: 243 (ficha n 174 - doc 14, 50 e 52) - XII: V - VI: 25 - VII: 11 - XI: 28 - XIV: 192
 1033 VALENTE Vasconcelos Mancel (padre dominicano) VI: 26 - VIII: 124 - XI: 29 - XII: V (Mancel Vasconcelos Valiente)
 1034 VALLE Jorge Medeiros (Guanabara) II: 29-30 - XII: V (Valle Jorge)
 1035 VANIA (Professor, Guanabara) XI: 24
 1036 VALLE Jaime Medeiros (estudante, Rio) X: 244 (ficha n 266 - doc 48, 50)
 1037 VASCONCELOS Ana Wilma Oliveira Morais (jornalista, São Paulo) X: 245 (ficha n 167 - doc 39, 50, 14) - XII: V - VI: 24 - VII: 11 - XI: 27
 1038 VASCONCELOS Lucia Maria Murat XII: V
 1039 VASCONCELOS Paulo de Tarso Bras (estudante, São Paulo) II: 30 (Wenceslau) 36 Paulo de Tarso) - VI: 27 - VII: 14 (Wenceslau) - X: 69 (ficha n 117 - doc 32, 49, 50, 52) - XI: 29 (Vasconcelos Paulo de Tarso) - XII: V - XII: T (Paulo de Tarso) - XII: La Mission 5 December 1969 (Wenceslau Paulo de Tarso) - XIII: 100 (Paulo de Tarso) - XV: 15 (Wenceslau Paulo de Tarso)
 1040 VATUTIN Ubiratan XII: V
 1041 VERA (Sao José de Rio Preto) XI: 32 - XIII: 168
 1042 VERDONSCOTS Jan (missionario, Rio Grande Do Sul) XI: 50
 1043 VIANA Antogildo Pascoal (Rio de Janeiro) IX: 60
 1044 VIANA Silva XII: V
 1045 VICINI Rev. Giulio (São Paulo) XII: V - XIV: 158 - Gramma 14 March 1971
 1046 VIDAL José Carlos XII: V
 1047 VIEGAS Leda (costureira, Rio de Janeiro) X: 246 (ficha n 18 - doc 22 e 49)
 1048 VIEGAS Pedro França (jornalista, Angra dos Reis) II: 40-41 - X: 247 (ficha n 17 - doc 10, 22, 49)
 1049 VIEGAS (moglie di Pedro França) II: 40
 1050 VIERA Ariceu (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) III: 22 - X: 248 (ficha n 141 - doc 26, 41, 52)
 1051 VIEIRA Celso XII: V
 1052 VIEIRA Colombo (São Paulo) II: 11 - XII: O Estado 25 June 1971
 1053 VIEIRA Emily II: 16
 1054 VIEIRA Francisco Gonçalves XI: 48
 1055 VIEIRA LITZ Benjamin (advogado, defensor publico no Est de Rio, estudante de Ciencias Sociais, São Paulo) VIII: 125 - XIII: 104
 1056 VIGEVANI Maria do Socorro de Carvalho (comerciarista, São Paulo) XII: V
 1057 VIGEVANI Tullo (jornalista, São Paulo) XII: V
 1058 VILAÇA Maria Tereza de Lemos (professora, Recife e Pernambuco) VIII: 126
 1059 VILAR (bancario, São Paulo) II: 11
 1060 VILAS Armando da Silva (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) XI: 38
 1061 VILELA Magro José ("Frei Magno") VII: 11
 1062 VILMA Ana (São Paulo) XI: 31 - XIII: 168
 1063 VINICIUS Alberto XII: V
 1064 VINICIUS Marcos ("Xanha") (Recife) IX: 63 - VII: 22 (Marco Vinicios) ? - XII: V (Marco Vinicios) ?
 1065 VINHOSA Paulo Teixeira XII: V
 1066 VIROTI Juarez Moncao XII: V
 1067 VITOR João (Pernambuco) XI: 55
 1068 WEID Jean Marc von der (estudante, Rio de Janeiro) I: 72 - II: 35 (Mara) - III: 8, 32 - VI: 22 - X: 249 (ficha n 19 - doc 11, 14, 22, 33 e 36) - XI: 11 - XII: W - XII: Peace News 20 March 1970 - XIII: 96 - XV: 8
 1069 WEY Salvador Sales ("China") (ex operario da Remington, Rio de Janeiro) I: 89 - III:

- 51 - X: 250 (ficha n 207 - doc 48, 50) - XII: W
 1070 WILLIAM Francisco XII: W
 1071 WROBEL Vera (estudante, Rio) I: 91-92 - III: 54 (Wrebel) - X: 251 (ficha n 216 - doc 48 e 50)
 1072 XAVIER Gilles de Maupeou d'Albieges (sacerdote do São Benedito do Rio Preto) I: 107-108
 1073 XAVIER Rui Cardoso de Abreu (jornalista do Correio da Manhã) III: 32 - X: 252 (ficha n 44 - doc 21, 25, 36, 41 e 49) - XII: X - XV: 9
 1074 YSHII Nobue (comerciante, São Paulo) III: 14 - VIII: 127 (Yshii Nobue) - VII: 22 - XII: 26 - XII: I
 1075 YOMA Akiko (Goias) XI: 48
 1076 ZACHARIAS Antonio Maria (Rio de Janeiro) VIII: 128
 1077 ZANCONATO Roberto Galhardo (medico, Belo Horizonte) VI: 17 (Zanconata Mario Roberto Galbardo) - VIII: 129 - XII: Z (Zanconato Mario Roberto Galbardo)
 1078 ZANIRATO Carlos Roberto (ex cabo do Exército, São Paulo) IX: 61 - X: 253 (ficha n 12 - doc 9) - XI: 3 - XII: 27 (Zaniratto) - XII: Z
 1079 ZANIRATTO Ricardo VII: 22 - XII: Z
 1080 ZARATTINI Ricardo (engenheiro, Recife, São Paulo) III: 15 - VII: 23 - VIII: 130
 1081 ZEZINHO I: 99-100 - V: 9 - XIII: 127

FOOTNOTES TO LIST:

629/630 Although 'Neto' can be a surname in Portuguese, it can also mean 'grandson' or 'grandchild'; eg the third.

997/999 Note that 'Tal' is not a surname, it means 'something' or 'so and so' and is used when the name is not known.

GLOSSARY

<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>English</i>
estudante	student	ex-cabo	ex-corporal
sacerdote	priest	conducor	driver
operario	worker	tipografo	typographer
ficha	card	torneiro	turner
pedreiro	stone-mason	taxista	taxi-driver
periodista	journalist	seminarista	seminarist
sargento	sergeant	major reformado	retired major
engenheiro	engineer	secretaria	secretary
marinheiro	sailor	diacono	deacon
militar	soldier	agricultor	farmer
campones	peasant	artista plastico	artist
geologo	geologist	sindical	trade union
ver	see	empregado	employee
padre	priest	esportista	sportsman
assistente social	social worker	sapateiro	shoemaker
advogado	lawyer	sexageneiro	sexagenarian
menor de idade	minor	marinha mercantil	merchant navy
anos	years (old)	arquiteto	architect
ex-maritimo	ex-sailor	juiz federal	federal judge
aposentado	retired	fisico	physicist
medico	doctor	carpinteiro	carpenter
sociologo	sociologist	dentista	dentist
comerciaro	shopkeeper	escafandista	deep-sea diver
dominicano	dominican priest	lider campones	peasant leader
bancario	bank employee	profesor primario	primary-school teacher
escritor	author	contado	book-keeper
tecnico	technician	estudante	student
mecanico	mechanic	feroviario	railway worker
major de Exército	army major	mae	mother
irmao	brother	mulher	wife
psichatra	psychiatrist	pescador	fisherman
marceneiro	cabinet-maker	enfermeira	nurse
agronomo	agronomist	biologo	biologist
vereador	alderman	prendao domesticas	domestic
viajante	travelling salesman	irma da caridade	sister of charity (nun)
atriz	actress	pintor	painter
padre operario	worker priest	ciencias sociais	social sciences
costureira	dress maker	fugileiro naval	marine
<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>English</i>
R G do Sul - Rio Grande do Sul	a state in Brazil	funcionario de banco	bank employee
Jornal do Brasil (Jornal brasileiro)	Brazilian newspaper	UNE - Uniao Nacional dos Estudantes	National Union of Students
JEC - Juventude Estudantil Catolica	Young Christian Workers	engenheiro agronomo	agronomic engineer
funcionario publico	civil servant	PM - Policia Militar	military police
sargento do Exército	army sergeant	retrat, parcialmente suas declaracoes	partially retracts his allegations

Portuguese

director de cineteca do Museu de Arte Moderna no Rio
 Instituto de Pesquisas Nucleares
 Dep Nac de Estradas de Rodagem
 dirigente sindical ferroviario
 fabricante de penuenos barcos
 professor catedratico de odontologia
 CTC - Companhia de Transporte Comun
 UEG - Universidade do Estado de Guanabara

English

director of cinematheque in Museum Modern Art in Rio
 Institute for Nuclear Research
 National Highway Department
 railway union leader
 small-boat maker
 qualified dental professor
 Public Transport Company

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(1) Tribune: Herald Tribune; Telegraph: Daily Telegraph; O Estado: O Estado de São Paulo.

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