DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TELEGRAM

7159

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FROM: AMEMBASSY BRASILIA
CLASSIFICATION: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E.O. 11652: XGDS4
TAGS: PINT, BR, CPAS (WRIGHT, PAULO STUART)
SUBJECT: WHEREABOUTS PAULO STUART WRIGHT

ACTION: Secstate WASHDC

INFO: Amconsul SAO PAULO
Amconsul RECIFE
Amconsul RIO DE JANEIRO
Amconsul SALVADOR (Pouched)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BRASILIA 7159
A.
REF: /Brasilia 6933; B. Brasilia 998; C. Brasilia 6442

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1. ConGen São Paulo has reported further contacts with interested parties Wright case as follows: QUOTE 1. Reverend James N. Wright, who is President of a presbyterian missionary group in Brazil, has allowed us to read through file he keeps on his brother, Paulo Stuart, which includes copies of correspondence between various U.S. Senators and their constituents, correspondence between these Senators and Dept., Brazilian and U.S. news clippings, copy of letter the Reverend sent to President Geisel (May 28, 1974), and miscellaneous letters of support from various religious organizations. Reverend

DRAFTED BY:	DRAFTING DATE	TEL. EXT.	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:
POL:KWGarland:pw	9/18/74		AMB: John Hugh Crimmins

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FORM FS-413 11-72

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 79201
by MP/AMW on 11/26/2014

Wright also presented us with copy of a legal brief prepared by USP Law School Professor Goffredo Da Silva Telles Junior and São Paulo Attorney Maria Eugenia Raposo da Silva Telles ~~X~~ arguing that Paulo Stuart did not lose his U.S. citizenship by virtue of his having exercised his political rights in Brazil as a Brazilian citizen.

2. Inasmuch as some of the ~~xxx~~ letters from the Senators to Secstate (which we had not seen before) and other clippings contain references to alleged sightings of Paulo Stuart after his arrest in September 1973, we have again reviewed events following Wright's arrest with both Reverend Wright and Lawyer Jose Carlos Dias in an attempt to separate fact from rumor.

3. Reverend Wright and Dias' comments can be summarized as follows: Paulo Stuart Wright was last seen by a friendly source on September 5, 1973 in the identification room of DOI (Operacão Bandeirantes) in São Paulo. This witness, who is the same woman mentioned paras. 2 and 3, reftel (A), evidently was released shortly thereafter. Following her release, she returned daily to DOI to leave food for Paulo Stuart with guard, not being allowed to see Paulo Stuart or to hand food over to him personally. This practice continued until last

FORM 4-68 FS-413A
CONTINUATION SHEET

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 79201
by MP/AMW on 11/26/2014

week in September 1973 when she was informed that Paulo Stuart was no longer being held there. Perhaps because Cenimar in Rio at that time had primary interest in investigating ~~XXXX~~ Ação Popular (AP) activities, she assumed that Paulo Stuart had been transferred to that headquarters. Neither Reverend Wright nor Attorney Dias, however, could confirm Marvine Howe's November 26, 1973, report in New York Times of November 29 to the effect that "The last news of Mr. Wright came from a friend who said that he had been seen 23 days ago at the National Information Center of the Navy, an intelligence unit in Rio de Janeiro".

4. Another piece of information which Reverend Wright believes tends to confirm that Paulo Stuart had been detained at DOI São Paulo, comes from a methodist seminarian in São Paulo who visited DOI chief (at that time), Major Carlos Alberto Ulstra, sometime after Wright's arrest, in order to inquire about Wright's welfare. The Major reportedly showed the seminarian Paulo Stuart's voting identification card which Reverend Wright believes Paulo Stuart had in his possession at the time of his arrest.

5. Reverend Wright shot down the possible implication in Senator Abouresk's November 14, 1973 ltr. to ~~XX~~ Secstate that the fact that Paulo Stuart Wright's ~~x~~ "arrest was announced on a daily program sponsored by the government"

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 79201
by MP/AMW on 11/26/2014

was tantamount to a GOB admission of Wright's arrest. Reverend Wright stated that the ~~XXX~~ Voz de Brasil news item, probably broadcast October 4, was probably a report of Deputy Aldo Fagundes' statement in the Chamber regarding Wright's arrest. Reverend Wright could not corroborate the assertion that appeared in the ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ Religious News Service (New York City) article of November 15, 1973, written by Gary Maceoin, to the effect that Wright had been tortured (in DOI-SP) until his real identity had been established two weeks following his arrest. The Reverend believes that Maceoin's source for this statement may have been Brazilian exile groups in the U.S., some of whom, he implied, may be "professional" provocateurs feeding the U.S. press incorrect information regarding Wright for their own political purposes.

6. Reverend Wright's file includes a November 1, 1973 article in Jornal Do Brasil which contains the Brazilian security authorities' version of an alleged shooting incident in Recife resulting in the deaths of AP National Committee member Jose Carlos Novais da Mata Machado (reportedly son of a former Minas Gerais legislator and state secretary) and Gildo Macedo Lacerda (allegedly the AP regional chief in Salvador). This communique dates the shooting as having occurred October 28, i.e. subsequent to Paulo Stuart's detention

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 79201
by MP/AMW on 11/26/2014

in São Paulo and not prior as we previously reported (reftel B). Nevertheless, the Reverend Wright and Dias still believe that the "Antonio" identified in the communique as being the alleged assassin refers to Paulo Stuart Wright. However, they believe that it was the security agents and not Paulo Stuart who killed Mata Machado and Gildo and then invented the Recife shooting story.

7. Reverend Wright stated that he and Dias had attempted (and presumably are continuing efforts) to track down some of the eleven other AP members, who were reportedly captured in São Paulo at the same time as Paulo Stuart and who reportedly were subsequently released, in order to obtain further possible leads concerning Paulo Stuart's fate. Their attempts thus far have proven unsuccessful: some individuals fearing reprisal and others being difficult to locate. The eleven individuals reportedly arrested in São Paulo last September evidently are among those listed in the O Estado De São Paulo article of August 22, 1974 as having been tried, along with Paulo Stuart Wright, by the Permanent Council of Military Justice of the First Auditoria in São Paulo (ref C).

8. Reverend Wright also gave us new information which may shed further light on Cardinal Arns' "rumor"

FORM 4-68 FS-413A
CONTINUATION SHEET

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 79201
by MP/AMW on 11/26/2014

concerning the present whereabouts of Paulo Stuart Wright (para 1, ~~reftel A~~). Confirming a brief news item which recently appeared in the local press, Reverend Wright stated that Bishop James S. Rausch, Secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference, and Father Bryan Hehir, Head of the Justice and Peace Commission of the U.S. Catholic Conference, visited Brazil approximately August 23 to August 28, at Cardinal Arns' invitation. Bishop Rausch reportedly advised the Dept. in advance of plans to visit Brazil. During their stopover in São Paulo (August 23-25) Father Hehir stated verbally to Reverend Wright that just prior to travelling to Brazil he had been given the following message to transmit to Reverend Wright: There was a Brazilian exilee recently arrived in the U.S. following release from prison in Brazil who had stated that he had seen Paulo Stuart Wright "a month before". Reverend Wright said that Father Hehir was unable to give any further clarification at the time. Reverend Wright asked if ConGen could assist in obtaining further clarification from Father Hehir. UNQUOTE

2. FOR DEPARTMENT: (A) Request that Department contact Father Bryan Hehir through U.S. Catholic Conference, Washington, D.C., for further information he may have

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 79201
by MP/AMW on 11/26/2014

concerning Wright's whereabouts.

(B) According para 4, State 241256 (December 1973), "If Wright contacted by Embassy, he should be advised that although evidence available to Department indicates he expatriated himself, Department willing consider any evidence to contrary he may present." Final paragraph of Rando to Watson memo dated January 21, 1974, states, "While the available information indicates ~~xxx~~ that Mr. Wright probably has lost his United States citizenship a final determination as to his present United States citizenship status cannot be made until he presents himself at a United States consular office and completes the prescribed application forms." Are we correct in assuming on basis of above that Department is using this position in replying to all Congressional and other inquiries in regard to citizenship of ~~XXXXX~~ Wright? If not, what language is Department using?

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DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 79201
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