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23 May 1966

RIGHTS OF 59 COMMUNISTS SUSPENDED 10 YEARS

Rio de Janeiro Radio O Globo in Portuguese 0000 GMT 21 May 1966--W

(Text) Rio de Janeiro--President Castelo Branco on 20 May signed a decree suspending for 10 years the political rights of 59 members of the Communist Party. The decree affects the following (all bracketed names phonetic):

(Albino Fernandes, Adalberto Timotio, Agenor de Andrade, Amaro Vlentim de Nascimento), Angelo Arroyo, (Antonio Campos), Antonio Chamorro, Antonio Ribeiro Granja, Apolonio Pinto de Carvalho, (Armando Frutuoso, Armando Mazo), Armenio Guedes, (Benedito Alves da Cunha, Benedito de Carvalho, Galim Chabad), Carlos Marighella, (Clara Mars), Diogenes Lopes de Arruda Camara, (Emilio Reinaldo da Silva), Eloy Martins, Francisco Gomes Filho, (Antonio Leyva), Geraldo Rodrigues dos Santos, Geraldo Soares, Giocondo Alves Dias, Vivaldo Pereira, Glauco da Rocha Frota, Elena Boaventura Neto, Humberto Lucena, Isaac Anseberg, (Manoel Souza Teixeira), Jacob Gorender, Joao Amazonas, Mauricio Grabois, (Joaquim Camara Pereira, Jose Albuquerque Sales, Jose Mendes da Costa, Jose Maria Crispim, Luiz Gilhardini, Luis Jose Telles, Maria Armada de Lima, Mario Alves de Souza Vieira, Zilmar Correia, Miguel Batista), Lourdes Odette de Carvalho, Dinarco Reis, (Nery Reis de Almeida, Neuza Campos, Oreste Tibaiba), Orlando Rosa Bonfim Jr., Ramio Luchesi, (Dario Alves, Renato de Oliveira Mota, Salomao Molina, Sergio Almos, Severino de Melo, Valerio Reis Konder, Baldir Gasso), and Zuleika Alembert.

FOURTH INSTITUTIONAL ACT NOT CONTEMPLATED

Florianopolis Radio Diario de Manha in Portuguese 0000 GMT 20 May 1966--W

(Text) Rio de Janeiro--Brazilian Justice Minister Mem de Sa said on 19 May that he is not aware that the government intends to issue a fourth institutional act if the Congress should abrogate the residence requirement for candidates to elective office. He said that if the residence requirement is abolished the government, naturally, will review the matter.

GEN. AMAURY KRUEL WILL ASK TO BE RELIEVED

Rio de Janeiro Radio Tupi in Portuguese 0030 GMT 21 May 1966--W

(Text) Rio de Janeiro--It was revealed on 20 May by sources close to the Brazilian War Ministry that Gen. Amaury Kruel will ask to be relieved of the command of the Second Army. Although General Kruel has not as yet been summoned by the war minister, he is expected to be in Rio de Janeiro next week to confer with General Costa e Silva.

Gen. Justino Alves Bastos who was relieved of the command of the Third Army on 19 May, is still in Rio de Janeiro awaiting orders from the war minister to go to Porto Alegre where he will transfer the command to Gen. Orlando Geisel who, in turn, is awaiting promulgation of his appointment to go to Rio Grande do Sul to take over his new command.

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Military Crisis Reviewed

Santiago Chile INTERPRESS in Spanish 1715 GMT 20 May 1966--E (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(Excerpts) Rio de Janeiro--The removal of Gen. Justino Alves Bastos as commanding general of the Third Army, one of the main units of the country's basic military system, and whose headquarters is located in Rio Grande do Sul, caused surprise and apprehension in Brazilian political circles. The decision is directly linked to severely critical statements made against the government by Gen. Alves Bastos in the last few days, statements which were repeated to the press yesterday when the general arrived at the Rio de Janeiro Santos Dumont Airport. The Third Army commanding general was summoned here by War Minister Artur Costa e Silva.

The crisis sparked by Gen. Alves Bastos' removal could worsen in the next few hours, because political observers also predict the removal of Gen. Amaury Krueel, the second army commanding general. The Second Army headquarters is located in Sao Paulo. Recently, Krueel made statements to the press in Porto Alegre which were interpreted as open support to the anti-government statements of his colleague, General Alves Bastos.

Simultaneously, Sao Paulo Governor Adhemar de Barros, who as everyone knows is united to Krueel through a political pact, told Sao Paulo dailies that the worst is yet to come and that the crucial point of this crisis is yet to come. De Barros also announced his plan to initiate in the next few days a campaign of popular mobilization against indirect elections and the restrictive electoral measures adopted by the government of Marshal Humberto Castelo Branco. De Barros claimed to have the support of important personalities, among them the influential former Sao Paulo Governor Carvalho Pinto.

It is felt here that the removal of Alves Bastos brings into the open a crisis that was fast developing behind the scenes. Generals Krueel and Alves Bastos, who played a decisive role in the ousting of President Joao Goulart in April 1964, aspired to hold governorships in Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. However, their plans were frustrated by a legal clause included in Institutional Act No. 3 which set at two years the period--electoral residential requirement--that each candidate must reside in the state for which he presents his candidacy.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) which supports both candidacies has introduced in the Federal Congress a constitutional amendment bill changing the electoral residence requirement. Krueel has told the press that President Castelo Branco had told him that this bill would not be opposed. According to Krueel, Castelo Branco also promised that National Renovation Alliance parliamentarians would be free to vote as they saw fit when the amendment came up for a vote. According to a manifesto to the country, whose release has been predicted by the Rio de Janeiro press for several days, General Krueel will denounce the president for not keeping his word.

The election of the two military officers to the governorships of Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo could lead, according to the opinion of political observers, to the collapse of the power structure set up since the overthrow of Joao Goulart. Moreover, Krueel and Alves Bastos, who are clearly linked to the opposition, had made statements favoring direct elections and against the government's economic-financial policy.

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