

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Classification and Control Markings)

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ORIGINATOR USARMA Brazil

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2. (C) In 1954, General KRUEL was the eighth signatory of the famous colonels' Manifesto, denouncing then-Labor Minister Joao Goulart, and which subsequently led to Getulio Vargas' deposition and suicide. KRUEL was, in addition, the officer who actually handed the Colonel's Manifesto to the then-Minister of War. Subsequently, KRUEL went before the convention of the Brazilian Labor Party and admitted his guilt and pleaded for forgiveness. He went on to be Chief of Police of Rio de Janeiro. During the 1961 struggle over the inauguration of Joao Goulart, he escaped from opposition, fled Rio and joined Joao Goulart, flying with him to BRASILIA where he became Chief of the Military Household and Minister of War. The only constants in KRUEL's career has been his vehement opposition to Communism, his physical courage and his force as an officer.

3. (C) In Military School, and as young officers, Amaury KRUEL, Humberto de Alencar CASTELLO BRANCO, and Teofilo de Arruda (deceased 1963), were inseparable friends. The great break between the first two occurred during World War II, when KRUEL was G-2 of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, and Castello Branco was its G-3. KRUEL and Chief of Staff, Floriano de LIMA BRAYNER, bitterly resented Castello Branco's obvious brilliance and growing influence with the Division Commander, General Joao Baptista MASCARENHAS DE MORAES. Castello Branco's brilliance so outshone the mediocrity of LIMA BRAYNER that he did everything he could to cause trouble between KRUEL and Castello Branco, thereby neutralizing both of them and enhancing his own influence. This culminated in November 1944 in an accusation by General KRUEL that Castello Branco was interfering in his section. This brought a sharp reply from Castello Branco, and KRUEL attempted to assault him physically and was restrained only by other officers (Colonel Senna Campos as G-4, Colonel Braga G-1, and Col Osvaldo de Araujo MOTTA, inspector general), and a direct order to desist from MASCARENHAS DE MORAES. KRUEL nearly turned on him. For many years following this incident, KRUEL and Castello Branco did not speak to one another.

4. (C) As the Goulart Government moved even further left, Army officers urged KRUEL who was coming under mounting attack from Leonel Brizola on the extreme left, to take some action to prevent the country from drifting into anarchy and communism. KRUEL, who had long since made his peace with Goulart, was convinced that his friend would not betray him, refused every offer of support. Castello Branco offered to support KRUEL, but the latter refused. Finally, the blow fell and to his utter astonishment and indignation, KRUEL was summarily dismissed as War Minister and replaced by Uair Dantas Ribeiro, and the leftward trend continued. Goulart's open support for the sergeants and encouragement of insubordination in the Navy, finally alarmed KRUEL and his brother, retired General Riograndino KRUEL, who had been in touch with the group of officers led by Castello Branco, finally brought KRUEL to support the revolution. He and Castello Branco had staged a semi-reconciliation in February 1963 when Castello's wife Argentina died, and Kruel attended the funeral.

5. (C) On the day of the Revolution, KRUEL tried desperately to obtain guarantees from Goulart and decided to support the Revolution only when it was plain that the Second Army was moving without him (three hours before KRUEL decided to join the Revolution, the Second Tank Battalion Commander, Pery Zimmerman, was loading his tanks to move to Rio, and Carlos Alberto Ribeiro's Fourth Infantry Regiment was moving into Rio. KRUEL it was who negotiated the surrender of Goulart's Commander, General Ancora. Many officers felt KRUEL had <sup>joined</sup> ~~joined~~ only when it was clear he had no alternative. Many remember his vindictive persecution of anti-Goulart officers. Such pro-Goulart officers as remained on active duty resented his desertion, and outside of a small group of officers either personally devoted or indebted to him or who admired his unchallengeable physical courage and leadership, <sup>few</sup> ~~felt~~ anything towards him other than antipathy. This explains the absolute lack of any military support for his Manifesto.

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6. (C) KRUEL had made up his mind to remain on active duty until he reached the time of mandatory retirement in April 1967. He did not need the promotion to Marshal as he is independently wealthy. Long rumored to have been in touch with Goulart and other exiles in Uruguay as well as in open touch with deposed Governor Adhemar de Barros, KRUEL survived because Castello Branco knew that his feud with KRUEL was common knowledge and he would bend over backwards to tolerate acts of KRUEL's that he would have punished immediately in any other officer. He was anxious that no one believe that he was using his power as President to satisfy a personal vendetta. When the new retirement law brought about a large number of retirements, it was decided to replace General KRUEL in the command of the Second Army and bring him to Rio de Janeiro to head one of the major Army departments. He was advised of this first and realized he was about to lose his last trump. Whereupon he changed his mind, applied for retirement and loosed a Manifesto blasting not only the Government, but Castello Branco personally in this by verbal terms.

7. (C) Castello, a strict disciplinarian, had no choice but to act against KRUEL. However, rather than place KRUEL under house or fortress arrest that would have given him a martyr's crown, he and War Minister ADEMAR DE QUEIROZ acted skillfully and in a way designed to nullify even further KRUEL's negligible influence in the Armed Forces, by merely giving him a written reprimand and immediately retiring him as a Marshal. KRUEL was punished not for <sup>issuing</sup> his Manifesto, but for three purely military and disciplinary reasons:

- a. For turning over command of Second Army to Major General Carlos Luiz GUEDES without authorization from the War Minister;
- b. For leaving Sao Paulo and proceeding to Rio de Janeiro without having obtained permission to do so; and
- c. For, by the two preceding infractions, having given a bad example to his subordinates.

8. (C) KRUEL rushed to join the opposition Movimento Democratico Brasileira in the hope of getting, if not the Presidential nomination, at least the nomination for Senator from Guanabara State (where the MDB nomination is tantamount to election). Instead, he may get the nomination to run as a Federal Deputy. He may have political impact in the future, but this is doubtful. Certainly, whatever military support he may have had, is now imperceptible, if indeed there is any left.

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