

PROCESSED

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

LOCATION SHEET

UNCLASSIFIED

REPORT NO. 2809013264
PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES
ORIGINATOR CUSARMA Brazil
13 April 1964

(Classification and Control Markings)

inal A-1

(Leave Blank)

The Cubanization of Brazil was under way and that only a very small number of officers were Communist or felt real loyalty to Goulart. He and his associates had been working hard on the various units of the Rio Garrison to point out their duty to the officers of those units. The March 13th meeting and the use of the Army to protect a meeting in which a known Communist (Oswaldo Pacheco) had shared the platform with the President of the Republic, had made it clear that the process of the Cubanization of Brazil was speeding up. Shortly after that, the revolt of the army enlisted men had made it clear that discipline in the Armed Forces was on the verge of a complete breakdown. On Saturday, a meeting was held of the principal leaders of the Democratic Resistance Movement and the decision had been made to move it dawn on 2 April. However, the Goulart speech at the Automobile Club addressing a group of Sergeants on the 31st of March had so incensed General Olympio MOURAO FILHO, CG 4th Infantry Division, that he had decided to revolt in the early hours of Tuesday morning, 31 March. General Amaury KRUENIGER promised to throw in his forces with the revolt had been received Saturday afternoon, 29 March. At 5am, General Muricy said he had been awakened and advised that General Mourao Filho was in a state of revolt as of 3am. He had dressed in civilian clothes, picked up two officers and driven north out of Rio at high speed. His principal fear had been that he would be intercepted south of Areal by elements of the 1st Light Infantry Bn, stationed in Petropolis and commanded by Colonel Zlat Tullio KERENSKY Motta, a notorious Goulart fan. He passed Areal and began to drive at a more normal pace. After passing Tres Rios and the Paraibuna River, he had come upon the head of the rebel column moving south headed by Col. Oswaldo FERRARO de Carvalho, C.O. of the 11th Infantry Regiment. He had gone to Juiz de Fora, changed into uniform, and returned to the column to take over command of the rebel forces consisting of some 3,000 men of the Federal Army and 600 men of the Minas Gerais State Police. He said that the Minas Gerais State Police behaved magnificently throughout. Just south of the Paraibuna, General Muricy encountered the first Goulartist forces Tuesday morning. These were the troops of the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry from Petropolis. Colonel Kerensky said he would resist and General Muricy said that if Kerensky did not withdraw within two hours, he would attack. Even as this exchange was going on, Col. Kerensky's officers and one platoon came over to General Muricy's forces. Col. Kerensky then withdrew his forces southward with only three officers to await the arrival of the government forces under Brig General Luiz Tavares da Cunha Mello.

7

In the early afternoon of Tuesday, just south of Tres Rios, he had encountered advance elements of the 1st Infantry Regiment commanded by Col. Raymundo Ferreira de Souza, and Col. Raymundo had told him that he was coming over to his side and promptly proceeded to do so. Col. Raymundo warned him that the Battalion Commander of the 1st Artillery was not so disposed. This was Lt Col Raimundo NONATO dos Santos. General Muricy talked to him and told him that this was not a party war to defend Gov. Carlos Lacerda or any other politician, but a war to save Brazil from being taken over by the Communists. Col. Nonato said that he would not join nor would he oppose and requested permission to retire with his battalion. General Muricy refused and Nonato's officers fraternized with Gen. Muricy's troops. Col. Nonato said that he was loyal to Goulart and could not change sides. Gen. Muricy said that above personal or party loyalties, there was the question of loyalty to Brazil. Col. Nonato, still unconvinced, was arrested and Muricy's column moved south.

Just north of Areal, General Muricy said that he received an envoy of General Cunha Mello's who told him that he would open fire if Muricy advanced any further. Gen. Muricy said that by the railroad telegraph in Tres Rios (his only means of communications with General Mourao Filho), he had heard that 1st Army Commander, General Armando de Moraes Ancora had gone to Rezende to talk to 1st Army Commander, General Amaury Kruel, and that the 1st Army was falling apart. He sent word to Cunha Mello that he should check to see if this was not true. Cunha Mello sent back word saying that he had ascertained that this was true and that he would withdraw, but asked that there be no pursuit to avoid humiliating incidents. General Muricy replied that if Cunha Mello would tell him what time his rear elements would move out, he would guarantee that his forces would not move forward until two hours later. Cunha Mello suggested that he wait until dawn to move and General Muricy said that he would not. That night he would descend the escarpment and occupy the Nacional Motors Factory.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority WWD 53094