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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-198

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AIR POUCH

(unclassified when separated from attachments)

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INFO : Amembassy Rio de Janeiro

FROM : AmConGen Recife *L/BR*

DATE: June 25, 1964

SUBJECT : Briefing Book for State of RGN

REF :

For the information of the Department and the Embassy, enclosed with this airgram is a copy of the briefing book for the state of Rio Grande do Norte. The briefing book, prepared by Vice Consul Peter J. deVos who has been following events in the state of RGN, is periodically revised and updated.

Edward J. Rowell
Edward J. Rowell
Minister Consul General

Enclosure: Briefing Book for State of Rio Grande do Norte (copy)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
JUL 14 1964

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In Out

Drafted by:

PJdeVos:jrw

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

FORM 4-62 DS-323

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to de Vos ARA/BR
10-14-65
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*RRR Index
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Amconsul Recife

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June 25, 64

BRIEFING BOOK FOR THE STATE

OF

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

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Cabinet of the Governor of Rio Grande do Norte

Governor:

Dr. Aluizio Alves

Chief of the Civil Household:

Jornalista Agnelo Alves

Chief of Military Household:

Col. José Paulino de Souza

Secretary of Finance:

Col. Manoel Leão Filho

Secretary of Health and Social Assistance:

Dr. Abelardo Calafango

Secretary of Interior and Justice:

Dr. Jocelyn Vilar de Melo

Secretary of Education and Culture:

Dr. Manoel Vilaça

Secretary of Public Safety:

Col. Ulisses Cavalcanti

Military Police:

Comte. Col. Sylvio Ferreira da Silva

Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation and
Public Works:(vacant)

Secretary of Economic Development:
(vacant)

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PRINCIPAL CITIES AND MAYORS OF
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Natal (pop. 200,000) | Mayor - Tertius Cesar Pires
de Lima Rebello |
| 2. Mossoró (pop. 50,000) | Mayor - Raimundo Soares de
Souza |
| 3. Macau (pop. 20,000) | Mayor - Albino Gonçalves de
Mello |
| 4. Caicó | Mayor - José Josias Fernandes |
| 5. Angicos | Mayor - Expedito Alves |
| 6. Currais Novos | Mayor - Mariano Guimarães |
| 7. Areia Branca | Mayor - Francisco F. da Costa |
| 8. Ceará Mirim | Mayor - Aderson Eloi de
Almeida |
| 9. Canguaretama | Mayor - Geraldo de Carvalho
Vilarim |
| 10. Açu | Mayor - Maria Angela Celestino
Galvão |

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Military Commanders

Natal, RGN

June, 1964

Commander of the Naval Base of Natal

Comandante da Base Naval de Natal

Capitao de Mar e Guerra Luiz Cyrilo de Albuquerque Cunha

Commander of the 7th Regional Infantry Division and Garrison
of Natal

Comandante da Infanteria Divisãõ da 7ª Região e Guarinação de
Natal

Coronel João Dutra de Castilho

Commander of the Air Force Base of Natal

Comandante da Base Aerea de Natal

Coronel Aeroviario Ebron Saldanha Pires

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Cabinet of the Mayor of Natal

Mayor: Tertius Rebello

Advisor of the Mayor:
Graço Magalhaes Alves

Chief of the Civil Household:
Ney da Silva Gurgel

Private Secretary to the Mayor:
Yvonne Ferreira Barbalho

Secretary of Education, Culture and Health:
Tomaz Edison Goulart do Amarante

Secretary of Development, Transportation and Commerce:
Rodolpho Pereira de Araújo

Secretary of Finance:
Humberto Nesi

Secretary of Transportation and Works:
Jose Francisco de Oliveira

Legal Advisor:
Jurandyr Navarro

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Natal City Council

President: Vice Mayor Raimundo Elpídio

Councilmen:

1. José Guará.....PDC
2. Jose Cavalho.....PDC
3. Augusto Alves.....PDC
4. Wallace Costa.....PDC
5. Pio Cavalcanti.....PR
6. Antonio Cortez.....PR
7. Francisco Sales.....PR
8. José Godeiro.....PSP
9. José Pedro Neto.....PSP
10. José Elesbão.....PSP
11. Orlando Garcia.....PSB
12. Francisco Galvão.....PSB
13. Raimundo Barreto.....PTN
14. Luiz Barbosa.....PTN
15. Demetrio de Viveiros.....PSD
16. Carlos Alberto Caú.....PSD
17. Eptacio Rodrigues.....PSD
18. Felinto Rodrigues.....UDN
19. Deoclecio de Bulhões.....UDN
20. Eugenio Neto.....UDN
21. Lourenço Gonçalves.....PTB
22. José Sotero.....PTB
23. Antonio Felix.....PTB
24. Bianor Medeiros.....PTB

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Officers of the City Council of
Mossoró, RGN

1º Vice-Presidente: Afonso Leonardo NOGUEIRA
2º Vice-Presidente: Francisco Martins de MEDEIROS
1º Secretário: José Inocencio de ALMEIDA
2º Secretário: Expedito Mariano de AZEVEDO

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State Deputies - RGN"Palacio Amaro Cavalcanti"

President: Vice Governor Teodorico Bezerra

- + 1. Aderson Dutra
- 2. Agenor Maria - UDN
- + 3. Álvaro Mota
- + 4. Alzair Pereira
- 5. Ângelo Varela - PDC
- 6. Antônio Bilú - UDN
- + 7. Asclepiades Fernandes
- + 8. Assunção de Macêdo - PTB
- + 9. Boanerges Barbalho
- 10. Dary Dantas - UDN
- 11. Edgard Montenegro - UDN
- +12. Erivan França - PDC
- +13. Ezequiel Ferreira - PTB
- 14. Francisco Revorêdo - UDN
- +15. Francisco Sérafico - PSD
- +16. Garibáldi Alves - UDN (Majority Leader)
- 17. Gerônimo Queiroz - PTN
- +18. Jácio Fiúza - PSD
- +19. Jocelyn Vilar
- +20. José Fernandes
- +21. José Pinto - PSD
- 22. José Rocha - PTN
- 23. Leopoldo da Câmara - UDN

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State Deputies - RGN (cont)

- 24. Luís de Barros - UDN
- +25. Manuel Tôrres
- 26. Manuel Avelino
- 27. Milton Marinho - UDN
- 28. Moacir Duarte - UDN (Minority Leader)
- +29. Olavo Montenegro - PSD
- 30. Onezímio Maia - UDN
- +31. Patrício Neto - PSD
- 32. Paulo Diógenes - UDN
- +33. Paulo Gonçalves
- 34. Pedro Lucena - PTN
- +35. Radir Pereira - PTB
- +36. Roberto Varela - PDC
- 37. Rodrigues de Carvalho - UDN
- 38. Ulisses Bezerra - PSD
- 39. Valdemar Veras - UDN
- +40. Veras Saldanha

Alternates

César Alencar - PTB	Francisco Bittencourt - PTN
Israel Nunes	Pedro Leite - PTN
João Aureliano	Lacir Xavier
Lauro Aruda	Lauro Escóssia
Nilson Patriota	Paulo Barbalho - PSD
Valmir Targino	Firmo Gomes - PTB
Valmir Targino	Moacir Duarte

Note: + denotes pro-Government - denotes anti-Government

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NEWSPAPERS IN RGN

Dario de Natal - belongs to Diarios Associados chain;
afternoon edition Monday - Saturday

O Poti - Sunday edition of above

Tribuna do Norte - belongs to Governor Aluisio Alves;
daily and Sunday editions

Journal do Comercio - belongs to Vice Governor Al Teodorico
Bezerra and Federal Deputy Aluisio
Bezerra; daily and Sunday editions

Correia do Povo - belongs to Senator Dinarte Mariz; daily
and Sunday editions

A Ordem - belongs to Catholic Church in RGN; weekly

Diario de Mossoró - belongs to Senator Dix Huit Rosado

Diario de Macau - affiliation unknown

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University of Rio Grande do Norte

Rector: Onofre Lopes

Law Faculty: Otto Guerra

Pharmacy Faculty: Genário Alves Fonseca

Engineering Faculty: José Bittencourt

Odontology Faculty: Antonio Pipolo

Appointed March, 1964 for three-year term

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A. POLITICAL

Within the past few years, Rio Grande do Norte, one of the smaller, poorer states in Northeast Brazil, has come into the limelight under the administration of Governor Aluisio Alves. The state is undergoing a gradual change politically as the common man is beginning to awaken to his potential and challenge the dictates of the "political boss". Political debate, nevertheless, is still punctuated by an occasional bullet and assassination is not an unknown practice.

There currently exist two basic political forces in the state, of which the power and consistency of each is in constant flux. There is a conservative group led by Senators Dix-Huit Rosado Maia and Dinarte Mariz, a group which is composed mainly of the old "political bosses" of the UDN, PSD and PDC. This group derives most of its support from the interior of the state and represents the interests of the traditionally powerful families and some wealthy newcomers. Now in opposition to the state government, this group will attempt to regain control in the 1965 elections and possibly will run ^{former} Governor Dinarte Mariz or his hand-picked man as their candidate.

The second political force is the group headed by Governor Aluisio Alves, a coalition of various parties and personalities known as the "Cruzada da Esperança". Organized in 1960 by Alves to propel him to the Governorship, the "Cruzada" purports to stand for economic progress and social change through democratic means. Composed of many dissidents and opportunists, the "Cruzada" has weakened considerably since its inception. After floundering in troubled waters at the beginning of this year when some of the central figures of the "Cruzada" broke with the Governor, Alves has made a strong comeback in recent weeks with RGN politicos, a fact due principally to the uncertain atmosphere in the aftermath of the Revolution. The real success or failure of the "Cruzada da Esperança", however, will depend directly upon Alves' ability to hold the alliance together and to rally support for his candidates in the next elections.

The third political element in the state, the extreme left and the Communists, has been rendered completely ineffective by the Revolution of April 1. Whether or not the group can eventually stage a comeback will, of course, depend on the course of the Revolution and the entire national situation. In the past, Communists and fellow-travellers relied more upon penetration as a tactic rather than agitation and revolution. Djalma Maranhão, former Mayor of Natal, was the popular spokesman and nominal leader of the national leftist forces, and his brother, Luis Maranhão, an alternate state deputy, was the leading Communist Party member in the state. Some municipal and state government positions, as well as labor unions, student organizations, etc., were under Communist influence but the threat of a complete takeover was small, indeed, at the time of the Revolution.

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Political (cont)

Aluisio Alves' election was based mainly on his promises to rid RGN of the corruption which prevailed during the Mariz administration and on his pledges to develop the state economically. Alves has brought to RGN water, road, housing and education programs in addition to the new power which arrived during 1963 from Paulo Afonso. These programs, achieved through SUDENE, the Alliance for Progress and the federal and state governments, are still mostly in the formative stages, and the concrete benefits remain to be fully realized. While the Alves administration appeared at first to be free from the graft which characterized its predecessor, rumors and charges to the contrary have developed, especially over the past year. The resignations of Education Secretary Calazans Fernandes and Agricultural Secretary Eider Moura in December 1963 provoked further outcries that all was not well in the "Cruzada da Esperança." SUDENE recently completed an audit in the education program and USAID/NE has resumed payments to the state after viewing the results of the audit.

Despite the fact that Alves has become somewhat of a political demagogue, and the inevitable rumors against the incumbent administration are heard, an overall evaluation must be favorable to the administration. Due to Alves' initiative, development programs have been started and there is an atmosphere of "hope" in the people. That Aluisio Alves appears pro-American and regularly publicizes the Alliance for Progress has been especially beneficial to U. S. policy in the Northeast.

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B. ECONOMIC

RGN's economy is based primarily on agriculture and the related industries since manufacturing is almost non-existent. This parched, corner state is swept by dry winds which, except for a narrow litoral area in the east, create a constant threat of drought. However, this year unseasonable rains beginning last December have been the cause of an excellent crop and unusually large harvest. The rains also led to heavy flooding during March and April in the Açu Valley, destroying crops and property in that area. Cotton is by far the most important cash crop, followed by sisal, Carnauba wax and hides. Due to the harsh climate, the cotton produced is of excellent quality, rivaling Egypt's best, and a small exporting industry has developed. RGN hides are also said to be of top quality and free from the defects and diseases found in other areas. Manioc, beans and corn are the main food crops grown in the state.

Although RGN is rumored to be very rich in mineral wealth, mining so far has been confined principally to bauxite and a little gold. The scheelite mines which a couple of years ago accounted for 80% of Brazil's total production are today shut down due to the "dumping" on the world market practiced by Red China and North Korea. Unrefined salt, located in the northwest part of the state near Macau, is also an important product and RGN accounts for about 72% of Brazil's total production, although sales to the south have been hindered by high costal shipping rates and the salt has to be trucked. Heavy rains are prejudicial to this year's output; however, the industry as a whole is regularly characterized by a high degree of inefficiency.

In December of last year, electric power arrived to Natal from the generators of Paulo Afonso, Bahia, and hopes for new industry have soared as the power is gradually distributed throughout the state. Such optimism is unwarranted on a foreseeable basis, nevertheless, and any new industry which may develop will be extractive or in processing. Natal and Macau are port towns in name only for the facilities are in extremely poor condition and annual shipping tonnage is ridiculously low. Considerable lobster is being exported to the United States from RGN (mostly by American firms). However, there is yet much progress to be made before fishing may be considered a principal industry. RGN has set up a variety of planning commissions to direct the development of the state's economy and to study its potentials, but such development efforts are still in the early stages.

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Economic (cont)

RGN has a population of approximately 1.2 million people, 38% urban, 62% rural. An overabundance of unskilled labor exists within the state and, consequently, a corresponding amount of unemployment or under-employment in both the urban and rural areas. As in the rest of the Northeast, much of the talented labor force departs for the more attractive job opportunities of the south. The rural peasants have been organized by the Church under the leadership of Natal Bishop Eugenio Sales into Sindicatos Rurais for the purpose of bettering the condition of the rural worker and for detaching and forestalling the appeal of the Ligas Camponesas. The Sindicatos are far to the left in orientation, but so far have not fallen to the control of the Communists who compete for leadership. Recently a central command for the Sindicatos was set up by State Federation President Jose Rodrigues Sobrinho and Bishop Sales. Urban labor, for any useful reference, is concentrated in Natal, Mossoró and Macau. The urban force is predominantly unorganized except for selected industries. The dock workers, bank workers and civil construction workers form the strongest unions and supply most of the leadership. Until recently, urban labor was infiltrated by Communists, but the Revolution of April 1 brought about numerous interventions and Communist influence has been removed, if perhaps only temporarily. The state General Workers' Command (CGT) has, likewise, been dissolved, and elections for new union officers have been held throughout the state.

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GOVERNOR

Aluisio ALVES - UDN

Youthful, dynamic and a political demagogue, Aluisio Alves was the youngest member elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1946. After three terms as a Federal Deputy, Alves broke in 1960 with the traditional wing of the UDN and his political mentor then-Governor Dinarte Mariz, to run successfully for the Governorship. Alves headed the "Cruzada da Esperança", a coalition of diverse parties and personalities representing many political philosophies who were grouped together in protest to the Mariz administration, and the challenger beat the Mariz candidate by a record twenty-three thousand votes. The break between Alves and Mariz was marked by the former's blaming the latter for the graft and corruption rampant in the state administration, and during the ensuing campaign the personal charges and counter-charges were so vindictive that the men became irreconcilable enemies, and the UDN split accordingly.

Alves has been an active leader in RGN and has brought substantial development capital to the state. At first critical of the Alliance for Progress (he felt that he was not getting his fair share of the money), he has now become the chief publicist of the AFP, is more than receptive to Alliance money and, as such, is pro-American. He has been extremely friendly and cooperative with USAID officials in their dealings, but it should be cautioned that Alves is, above all else, an astute politician whose attitudes might change along with the popular temperament.

Alves has lost considerable popularity and prestige since his election three years ago, but remains the top politician in the state and has an amazing ability to rebound from unexpected situations. Prior to the Revolution, Alves and the "Cruzada" had been weakened considerably by the withdrawal of several prominent deputies, by rumors of graft and corruption and by the hold-up of USAID funds for the education program pending an audit. Alves was also spending considerable time outside the state, attempting to build up his national image, especially throughout the Northeast, and seemed unconcerned with the political crisis in RGN. The optimism of the opposition proved unwarranted, however, for after the Revolution, Alves was strongly endorsed by IV Army officials despite his somewhat tardy proclamation of unity with the Revolutionary forces. The state Government won a complete sweep in the recent elections for officers in the Legislative Assembly, and although the Governor still has but a one-vote majority in the Assembly, the opposition has split into fractions and no longer presents the solid front against Alves.

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Governor Alves (cont)

Governor Alves has not yet named his choice to succeed himself. The most likely candidate at the moment seems to be state deputy Roberto Varella, but Alves appears to be feeling out the prevailing situation in the state before officially endorsing any one person. Whoever Alves selects, the success of the "Cruzada" will directly depend on his ability to rally support for his candidates. The Governor himself has not yet announced his plans for his own future. Prior to the Revolution, it was well known that he desired to run as a vice presidential candidate, hopefully on the ticket of São Paulo Governor Ademar de Barros. It now appears Alves will seek a national position as Senator or Federal Deputy.

Alves is married, has four children (including a set of twins) and is a journalist by profession. He once worked for the Lacerda-owned Tribuna do Norte and currently owns the Tribuna do Natal as well as a radio station.

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VICE GOVERNOR

Teodorico BEZERRA - PSD

Teodorico Bezerra is a conservative, typical RGN "political boss" who is also president of the state PSD. A former four-time Federal Deputy, in 1962 Bezerra was defeated in the senatorial race by then Vice Governor Walfredo Gurgel. However, with the support of the PSD representatives and some help from the anti-Alves deputies (Alves opposed the move), he pushed through a change in the state constitution which reform permitted the Legislative Assembly to choose the Vice Governor. Bezerra then proceeded to get himself elected to the vacant position.

Awakened by his 1962 defeat, Bezerra worked hard in the off-year December, 1963 elections held for the new municipalities, and he came out the biggest winner as twenty of his handpicked candidates won. He has declared his own candidacy for the governorship in the next elections, but his chances of success are not encouraging at the moment, especially since the downfall of Juscelino Kubitschek with whom Bezerra always has sought to identify himself. Bezerra called the cancellation of the former President's political rights "a great loss to the Revolution and to the Nation."

Bezerra is not particularly close to Governor Alves; however, the two men do get along politically and the Governor included Bezerra in the recent trip to Chile to attend the Alliance for Progress housing meeting. The Vice Governor is an anti-Communist and was anti-Goulart prior to the Revolution.

Bezerra is thought to be in his middle sixties, is wealthy and runs the state-owned Grande Hotel in Natal. While in the U.S. in 1962, he broke his arm but is reported to have still enjoyed his trip. He is an excellent extemporaneous speaker.

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SENATOR

Dinarte MARIZ - UDN

Dinarte Mariz is a leading figure in the traditional wing of the UDN and is the chief of the anti-Alves opposition on the right. Lacking a formal education, Mariz is a career politician who, after being Mayor of the interior town of Caicó, became a Senator, was Governor of RGN 1957-1961 and was elected for a second time to the Senate in 1962.

Mariz supported Alves while the latter was a Federal Deputy, but in 1960 did not wish Alves to be the gubernatorial candidate for the UDN. Alves then broke with Mariz, a vindictive campaign followed with Alves coming out on top, and the two leaders became sworn enemies. There was some truth in Alves' charges of corruption during the Mariz administration, and during the interim months between the election and the inauguration of Alves, Mariz is said to have drained the state coffers.

Mariz is a conservative RGN political boss who, though usually personable, is somewhat lax as an administrator. He is anti-communist in his political philosophy, and has both the UDN machinery and substantial popular support behind him. Mariz has not declared his candidacy for governor, but there is considerable support among opposition politicians for his candidacy and it is entirely possible Mariz might be elected on a popular ground swell.

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SENATOR

Jeronimo Dix-Huit ROSADO MAIA - UDN

Dix-Huit Rosado is the eighteenth of twenty-one brothers, all of whom are named consecutively in French, Latin or Portuguese numbers. A medical doctor turned politician, he has been a state deputy, twice a Federal Deputy and in 1958 was elected Senator. Most of his political power is located about Mossoró and is due to the wealthy family's established influence in that area. The Rosado Maia family, of which Dix-Huit is now the head, pioneered the gypsum industry in RGN and has done extremely well in the industry.

Dix-Huit Rosado has travelled widely behind the "Iron" and "Bamboo" curtains and has visited the United States as well. He is an anti-communist, but has long advocated Brazil's trading with all nations, including the "Bloc" countries. Although he is of the conservative wing of the UDN, Dix-Huit is not as reactionary as many of his colleagues. He is a constant critic of the Alves' administration and has accused the Governor of dishonesty and of being a coffee "contrabandista". He probably will back Dinarte Mariz as Alves' successor and Carlos Lacerda for the Presidency.

Dix-Huit Rosado's older brother, Dix-Sept, was Governor of RGN in the early 1950's before being killed in an airplane crash. His younger brother, Vingt, is a Federal Deputy. Another brother, Vingt-et-Un, recently retired as President of the Brazilian Salt Institute.

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SENATOR

Monsignor Walfredo Dantas GURGEL - PSD

Walfredo Gurgel, a Catholic priest ordained in 1931, has been a Vicar-General, a teacher and high school principal before turning to politics as a career. He was elected Vice Governor of RGN in 1961, a position he left in 1962 when he was elected to the Senate. Gurgel is considered by his friends as a middle-of-the-roader in his political views. There have been past reports, especially when Gurgel was Vice Governor, of cool relations between Governor Alves and the Monsignor, but the two men have a good working political relationship at the present time.

Gurgel is a good friend of Bishop Salles with whom the Senator is said to have worked on social and rural assistance problems. Walfredo recently (December 1963) completed a trip to Europe when he was a representative of the Senate to the International Labor Conference held in Switzerland. He is 55 years old.

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FEDERAL DEPUTY

Jeronimo VINGT Rosado Maia - PTB

Younger brother of Senator Dix-Huit Rosado, Vingt Rosado was elected Federal Deputy in 1962 after having served as both state deputy and Mayor of Mossoró. He is ambitious, popular in the interior and his family's vast influence in the area has contributed heavily to his political prestige. Vingt Rosado belongs to the PTB, but politically is close to the UDN and Dinarte Mariz whom he will probably support for governor in 1965.

Rosado Maia classifies himself as a centralist who will go along with the left on certain issues, which is a pretty fair self-estimate. He favored Brazil's "non-alignment" foreign policy and still believes in the possibility of co-existence between East and West. He has travelled to the Soviet Union and encouraged Brazil's re-establishment of diplomatic and commercial ties with Russia. However, because Rosado is a wealthy landowner and an integrated member of the established RGN family, it is believed that many of his expressed views such as land reform without immediate compensation, etc., do not represent his true beliefs, but rather are for public consumption.

Vingt Rosado has carried on a strong anti-Aluisio Alves campaign ever since Alves took office, and becoming Federal Deputy has given him a better podium from which to speak. He claims that Alves is a crook, misuses Alliance funds and propagandizes federal projects in RGN as accomplishments of the "Cruzada da Esperanza." While Vingt Rosado does not appear to have immediate plans to advance his political career, he is influential in RGN and should be watched as a coming political figure.

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FEDERAL DEPUTY

Djalma Aranha MARINHO - UDN

Djalma Marinho is serving his third term as Federal Deputy, having served previously as a state deputy. He belongs to the traditional wing of the UDN and in 1960 was the loser to Aluizio Alves in the gubernatorial campaign. Marinho has a strong following, nevertheless, and is a respected politician. On nationalistic issues he is moderate and he was publicly critical of President Goulart and blamed him for Brazil's chaotic condition prior to the Revolution.

Deputy Marinho is friendly to the United States and represented Brazil in the United Nations in 1963. He is a lawyer by profession and worked for the U. S. Army in Natal during World War II and was also a legal advisor to Esso for ten years. Marinho is a very intelligent man and plays an influential role in RGN. He is married and four of his five children are lawyers.

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FEDERAL DEPUTY

Clovis Coutinho MOTA - PTB

Clovis Mota is serving his third term as Federal Deputy, was Vice President of the Chamber and is one of the truly able and dedicated politicians from the Northeast. A chemical engineer, he has made a fortune in the family hide and tanning industry in RGN. He was originally allied with the traditional wing of the UDN, but following an argument with Dix-Huit Rosado he joined the PTB and now supports Governor Alves' "Cruzada da Esperanza." In his political philosophy, Mota has been categorized as both a centralist and a leftist (he considers himself the latter), but in either case he is not an extremist. He advocates that Brazil should follow her own independent international policy, a policy whereby Brazil could confront the United States as an equal, but a course which most definitely is democratic and pro-Western. He, himself, is anti-Communist and pro-American, and believes that the Alliance for Progress has some merit but does not feel that Brazil should become a puppet to the United States. He is critical of SUDENE, favoring instead a "state by state" approach to economic development, and has expressed the feeling that Celso Furtado is a Communist. He has publicly supported President Goulart in the past and it seemed likely that Clovis Mota would be a gubernatorial candidate on the PTB slate - until the Revolution elipsed his chances.

Mota has journeyed to the United States at the invitation of the Department of State and has been to Europe and Japan and Nationalist China (1964) as well. He is young (33) occasionally loses his temper over insignificant matters and is a diabetic. His brother is state deputy, Alvaro Mota.

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FEDERAL DEPUTY

Jesse Pinto FREIRE - PSD

Jesse Freire is a two-time Federal Deputy who previously had been a Natal councilman and a state deputy. He has also been RGN Secretary of Finance, Vice President of the Brazilian Commercial Confederation (he now seeks the Presidency), and was recently (November 1963) re-elected President of the RGN Commercial Federation. In addition, he has been a Minister on the Supreme Labor Court.

Deputy Freire began as a poor ice cream vendor and today has become one of the wealthiest men in RGN. A member of the Ação Democratica Parlamentar, in the Congress, he is conservative in his views, is politically close to Vice Governor Teodorico Bezerra, and supports the state administration on most issues. He has visited the United States and is anti-Communist. It is currently uncertain whom he will support for governor, although Freire has been quoted as favoring Lacerda to be Brazil's next President. He signed a manifesto calling for the legalization of the Communist party in Brazil, but after the Revolution, claimed he only had wanted to bring the Communists into the open.

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FEDERAL DEPUTY

Odilon RIBEIRO COUTINHO - PDC

Odilon Ribeiro Coutinho is another member of the old Paraiba family who has entered the field of politics. He was elected Federal Deputy from RGN in 1962 with the fervent support of Governor Aluizio Alves. In 1960 he joined Alves' "Cruzada da Esperanza" and was a heavy financial contributor to Alves' campaign. However, at the beginning of 1964, Odilon Ribeiro Coutinho broke publicly with Alves and decided to form a "third force" which, he claims, will support neither the opposition nor the government, but which will adopt an independent course in all matters. Actually, the break stems from Ribeiro Coutinho's desire to have Alves openly support him for the 1965 gubernatorial campaign at an early date in return for the past support which Ribeiro Coutinho has rendered to the Governor. Alves believes that Ribeiro Coutinho is a wealthy aristocrat who, despite his election as Federal Deputy, cannot win the popular vote. Additionally, the Governor supported some men who defeated Ribeiro Coutinho's mayoralty candidate in the December 1963 elections, and further angered the Deputy. Since the break, Ribeiro Coutinho has been seen often in the company of Dinarte Mariz and has let it be known that he is Mariz's favorite candidate to run for the governorship against the candidate of the "Cruzada."

Ribeiro Coutinho may be classified politically as a centralist. He favors land reform with compensation (he is a landowner) and a National Reform Institute to implement such a program. Prior to the Revolution, he considered Lacerda as being too extreme and a victim of his temperament, but felt that a JK-Arraes ticket in 1965 could possibly unite Brazil in her development struggle. In order to correct the conservative image many have of him, Ribeiro Coutinho identified himself with the "ala jovem" of the Alves forces before breaking with the Governor.

A student politician at the University of Recife Law Faculty (UEP President 1944 and 1st Vice President of the UNE in 1945), Ribeiro Coutinho devoted himself principally to the family business until 1962. He was also President of COSERN, the RGN state electric power company. His brother, João Ribeiro Coutinho Ursulo is a Federal Deputy from Paraiba.

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FEDERAL DEPUTY

Aristofanes FERNANDES - PDC

Aristofanes Fernandes is an integral member of Aluizio Alves' "Cruzada da Esperanza" and is very close personally to the Governor. Fernandes was elected a Federal Deputy with Alves' assistance in 1962 and has been a publicist in the Chamber of Deputies for the current RGN administration ever since. His campaign is reported to have been financed by IBAD.

Fernandes has expressed his favor of a constitutional amendment to provide for land reform without immediate compensation and labels persons against such an amendment as reactionaries.

Fernandes was anti-Lacerda because he felt that the latter was too extreme in his views. The Deputy now favors postponing presidential elections until 1966 when he believes that the Brazilian political situation will be more settled. =

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FEDERAL DEPUTY

Aluizio BEZERRA - PSD

Aluizio Bezerra is a firm supporter of the "Cruzada da Esperanza" and is considered an equally firm supporter of Governor Alves. A Natal businessman and a former state deputy, Bezerra was elected Federal Deputy in 1962 with the backing of Alves and uncle Teodorico Bezerra. There are rumors that Aluizio is currently at odds with his uncle but there has been no open break. Just prior to his election, Bezerra was serving as RGN Secretary of Interior and Justice.

Originally considered a centralist in his political views, since becoming a Federal Deputy he has moved to the left wing of the PSD. He advocates state monopolies in such fields as petroleum, electricity, and mining, to name a few. He also proposes an extensive agrarian reform on a collective basis and with full state support. He has not yet declared his preferences for either gubernatorial or presidential candidates in 1965.

Aluizio Bezerra received his law degree in 1953 from the University of Alagoas Law Faculty. He recently visited Switzerland as a delegate to the International Cocoa Conference (October 1963).

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STATE DEPUTY

Grimaldi ALVES - UDN

Grimaldi Alves is a journalist by profession and brother to Governor Aluizio Alves. He is majority leader in the Legislative Assembly and is capable, though not outstanding, as a politician. In addition to his duties as state deputy, he is editor-in-chief of the Tribuna do Norte owned by Aluizio Alves. He was shot in the leg on the floor of the Legislative Assembly three years ago after a heated debate with another deputy. He is usually calm in temperament, however, and his ability to conciliate members of the State Assembly has been remarkable.

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STATE DEPUTY

Erivan FRANÇA - PDC

Erivan França is a close, personal friend of Aluizio Alves and is an integral member of the "Cruzada da Esperança". A forceful speaker, he is the vice majority leader in the Legislative Assembly and chief defender of the Alves administration. He has a daily radio program called "Falando Francamente" and is also a journalist. He used to be especially violent in attacking Natal's Mayor Djalma Maranhao with whom he had a public fist-fight in December 1963, but has shifted his criticism to Dinarte Mariz. França has announced his candidacy for Mayor of Natal in the next elections.

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STATE DEPUTY

Otavo MONTENEGRO - PSD

Otavo Montenegro is a loyal supporter of the Alves administration and occasionally exhibits a violent temper. A personal feud with Angelo VARELA culminated with Montenegro's shooting Varela in the head on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on January 13, 1963, and critically wounding him. Montenegro was not prosecuted because of immunity granted him by virtue of being a parliamentarian. He is from the interior town of Açú from where he derives his political support. He is vice leader of the PSD in the Assembly. A landowner, he is short, stocky in build and is always armed.

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STATE DEPUTY

Moacir DUARTE - UDN

Moacir Duarte is the leader of the minority in the Legislative Assembly and is related to Dinarte Mariz. Conservative in his politics, he leads the opposition forces against the Governor whom he criticizes at every opportunity. Duarte was a suplente (alternate) until recently when some deputies lost their mandate and he became a regular deputy.

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STATE DEPUTY

Luis MARANHÃO

Luis Maranhão is the brother of Natal ex-Mayor Djalma Maranhão, and was the top Communist in RGN prior to the Revolution. He was a suplente (alternate) state deputy but has had his mandate cancelled in the aftermath of the Revolution. Originally, he supported the Alves administration and was even reported at one point in 1961 to be in line for a Cabinet position to satisfy pressure from the leftist elements in RGN for representation. However, Maranhão later broke with the "Cruzada" and joined the opposition forces. Maranhão held a position on the PCB National Central Committee and was an active in subversive activities in RGN. He is now imprisoned by the IVth Army authorities in the Natal Garrison.

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STATE DEPUTY

Roberto VARELLA

Roberto Varella has served several terms as state deputy and has twice been elected by his colleagues as 1st Vice President of the Legislative Assembly, a position he currently occupies. He enjoys considerable prestige throughout the state of RGN and is a candidate for the governorship in the next elections. Originally a member of the opposition, Varella switched in support of Governor Alves last year and has become an important figure in the "Cruzada". If he can get Alves to endorse him, Varella's chances for success would be improved substantially. Upon occasion, Varella has assumed the role of acting Governor and realized substantial publicity as a result.

Varella is a wealthy sugar mill owner from the interior of the state. He is also president of Natal's ABC Futebol Clube, a social club which sponsors a popular football team. He is married and considers fishing his favorite pastime.

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STATE DEPUTY

Luiz de BARROS - UDN

Luiz de Barros has been a state deputy for numerous terms and is currently the president of the state UDN party. Prior to the Revolution, he was a staunch opponent of Governor Alves and closely followed the line of Senator Dinarte Mariz. Since the revolution, a Barros has found it prudent to absent himself from the Legislative Assembly on issues critical to the Governor in order to avoid taking a firm stance. Nevertheless, Barros is believed still to be a firm member of the traditional wing of the UDN. Barros has endorsed Carlos Lacerda as his preference for the Presidency in the next elections and gave his full support to the election of Castello Branco as interim President of Brazil.

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MAYOR of Natal

Tertius REBELLO - Unaffiliated

Tertius Cesar Pires de Lima Rebello, newly elected mayor of Natal, RGN, by the Municipal Council is possibly one of the best selections which could have been made to succeed former mayor Djalma Maranhao, deposed after the military takeover on April 1, 1964. During his past career as both Naval Officer and public servant, Rebello has demonstrated a tremendous vitality and a capacity to "get things done" that is almost unique among the nordestino (man from Northeast Brazil). An excellent speaker, Rebello possesses an intelligent and thoughtful mind, and his administrative and executive experience should serve him well in his new position.

Tertius Rebello was born in the small town of Parnaiba, Piauí. After graduating from secondary school, he elected to become a Naval Officer and attended the Brazilian Naval School. As he progressed in his career, he studied at the Naval War College and during World War II, took a "Commanding Officer's Course" in Miami, Florida and a "Diesel Engineering Course" in Cleveland, Ohio, at the invitation of the United States Navy. He has had experience in submarine warfare. In 1956, Rebello returned to the United States where he was attached as an assistant to the Brazilian Naval Mission in Washington, D. C., for almost two years.

Several years ago, he was granted a leave of absence from his Naval duties to serve RGN Governor Aluizio Alves as an advisor on the development of the fishing industry and water resources in the state. Last year, Rebello resigned his Naval commission, receiving the rank of Rear Admiral, to help found the economic development and research company, Companhia do Desenvolvimento do RGN (CODERN). His specific concern, in addition to being a Director of CODERN, remained the development of a fishing industry and he has travelled throughout Brazil, talking with officials from USAID, the Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (SUDENE), the Brazilian Government, as well as private businessmen and foundations in an effort to draw capital to RGN for this purpose.

Although he has never before been active in politics (or perhaps because of this fact), Admiral Rebello is well known and highly respected in Natal where he has made his home for many years. Several years ago he was accorded the honorary title "Citizen of Natal" by the town council. He maintains an excellent working relationship with both Governor Alves and with the influential Bishop of Natal, Dom Eugenio Sales, whom Rebello assisted to organize the rural unions and radio education programs in RGN.

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Tertius Rebello --

Rebello has not yet defined his political philosophy, but close friends and co-workers classify him as a moderate progressive who is honest, dependable and who believes entirely in democratic principles. Having lived in the United States and having many American friends, Rebello is staunchly pro-American and was President of the Board of Directors of the Sociedade Cultural Brasil Estados Unidos (SCBEU) for two years. He understands English well, but speaks it poorly. He favors the Alliance for Progress, although he does not hesitate to criticize its faults. The AFP, Rebello has stated, "has too many 'study groups', old, retired persons who live luxuriously on the Brazilian economy, and administrators." In his opinion, what the AFP needs are more energetic, well-trained technicians who are willing to integrate into Brazilian society and acclimate to conditions in the country.

Rebello has a slender, wiry build, is lightly complected and has dark eyes and hair. He is in his mid-forties, and has an intense appearance, although he has a fair sense of humor and is quite charming socially. He has been married to his wife, Maria, for almost twenty years and they have two children. He likes to deep-sea fish, read and swim.

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APOSTOLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF NATAL

Dom Eugenio SALES

Dom Eugenio Sales is for all practical purposes the head of the Church in RGN since Archbishop Helder is in semi-retirement. "Dom Eugenio", as he is fondly known throughout the state, has been the instigator and driving force behind the Sindicatos Rurais which have thus far successfully pre-empted the Ligas Camponesas as the main force in RGN labor organization. The Bishop has been trying to hand over gradually rural union leadership to the peasant leaders, but he maintains the Servico Assistente Rural (SAR) to give guidance and assistance. Julieta Calazans, a social economist, is another key figure in SAR. The Bishop has installed a radio education station in an attempt to bring some degree of literacy to the masses in the interior, and believes that education is an essential element for the advancement of the rural peasant.

Dom Eugenio is a staunch anti-Communist and feels that the Sindicatos Rurais are the answer to the Ligas and Communist efforts to infiltrate and gain control of the interior. He appears to have achieved his aim to date. The Bishop is pro-Western and yet, while friendly to officers of the Consulate General, is hesitant to become too closely identified with Americans for fear of provoking charges of "imperialist lackey".

He was a schoolmate and close friend of Aluizio Alves, but with the state government now entering into the social assistance field in the interior, the resulting competition between the Church and state has brought a certain coolness to the relationship. The Bishop is hardworking, and on his recent trips to Europe to attend the Ecumenical Council, he took advantage of the opportunity to attend labor conferences in Germany. Upon returning to Brazil in December, he spent only two days in Natal before departing for São Paulo to participate in the formation of the Confederation of Rural Workers. He is Secretary of the National Secretariate of Brazilian Bishops.

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Djalma MARANHÃO

Djalma Maranhão, the former leader of the leftist-Communist forces in the state of RGN, was Mayor of Natal until the Revolution of April 1, 1964, when he was unanimously voted impeached by the City Council and imprisoned by IV Army authorities. Maranhão is currently being held in the Natal Garrison along with other persons formerly engaged in subversive activities. A former appointed-mayor of Natal and Federal Deputy, he, in 1960, became the first elected Mayor of Natal. He was more popular than ever before the Revolution and had actively initiated a campaign for the governorship in the next elections. Although he did not, at the time of the Revolution have sufficient force to win an election (strong in Natal, he was not well known in the rural areas) he was in an influential position and for a price, could have been a deciding factor in a tight contest between the other two political elements in the state.

Djalma Maranhão and Governor Alves rendered one another mutual support in the 1960 campaign, but a divergence between the two soon appeared, and in the 1962 elections they were firm opponents. Maranhão still considers himself to be "nacionalista" and in the past cooperated with the Communists. He was reported to have been a card-carrying member of the PCB until 1946 when he was expelled for wishing to reform a "united front" with other leftist groups. He is extremely anti-American, critical of the Alliance for Progress and refused to receive the American Ambassador when the latter was visiting Natal in May, 1963.

As Mayor, Maranhão was a shrewd politician and gave the lower classes showy public works such as a municipal Sports Palace, parks, an outdoor stage, a public market, etc. to show his concern for them. He built low-cost housing and numerous schools throughout the city which, at first thatched-roofed huts, were later transformed into tiled brick buildings. The content of the education program "Com Pe No Chão, Tambem Se Aprende Ler", had a definite political connotation, but it was partially successful in achieving some degree of literacy among the masses and boosted Maranhão's prestige considerably.

Maranhão is personally charming but has a quick temper which occasionally flares. He is a former physical education instructor, possesses a solid build, and has been known to physically attack politicians who have insulted him. Just what Maranhão's immediate future will be depends on IV Army officials but it may be expected that Maranhão's will not slide into oblivion despite the fact that his political rights have been cancelled for ten years by the Revolutionary Command.

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