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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

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BRAZIL

Brazilian President Goulart has won several victories over Congress in the maneuverings of the past two weeks for a new prime minister and cabinet, despite the constitutional amendment of September 1961 establishing a parliamentary system with implied legislative dominance. Confirmation of his latest nominee for the Prime Ministry, the little-known Francisco Brochado da Rocha, shows that for the moment at least Goulart has the upper hand.

Goulart's first nominee, the ambitious leftist San Thiago Dantas, was rejected by the legislature. The fact that some of Goulart's supporters did not vote for Dantas may indicate that the rejection was planned by Goulart as a way of blocking a potentially dangerous rival.

Goulart's second nominee, Senate President Moura Andrade, was confirmed in office by the Chamber of Deputies but resigned one day later because Goulart would not nominate the cabinet members Andrade had chosen. Goulart apparently believed he had a commitment from Andrade to push for the restoration of a strong presidential system and had not expected Andrade's effort to make himself an independent prime minister. Organized labor under considerable Communist influence called 24-hour strikes in major cities throughout Brazil in support of Goulart. The strikes were scattered but impressive by Brazilian standards and hence politically effective. Military leaders--who had been placed in their present posts by Goulart--also supported the President.

Goulart's nomination of Rocha on 8 July reflects the President's increased confidence in his own political power. Rocha is almost unknown nationally in Brazil except as an ally of Leonel Brizola, governor of Rio Grande do Sul, brother-in-law of Goulart, and a principal candidate for leadership of the leftist-nationalist forces in Brazil.

Rocha is a constitutional lawyer, born 8 August 1910 in Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul. He entered politics in 1930 as a supporter of Getulio Vargas, who took over the government in a coup in that year and ruled until 1945. Rocha's father and brother have both been mayors of Porto Alegre, but Francisco long preferred a background role. He was a special "unofficial" adviser to Brizola when Brizola was mayor from 1956 to 1958 and continued his advisory role after Brizola's election as governor in 1958. During this time he had a hand in the rejection of US aid to the police in Porto Alegre.

Rocha belonged at first to the heterogeneous but predominantly conservative Social Democratic party (PSD) but unofficially broke with it a few years ago to work in the leftist Labor party. He has recently been under consideration in Rio Grande do Sul for the Labor party's nomination for the Senate. Apparently, however, Rocha never enrolled as a member of the Labor party, and because he was largely unknown in Brasilia, Goulart was able to present him to congress as a member of the PSD, the largest party in congress. This may have been a major factor in his confirmation.

Rocha was described [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as one of the cleverest lawyers in the southernmost part of Brazil in October 1961. At that time, Brizola had asked Rocha to investigate charges that certain elements in the state government favored Communist activities. The investigation was apparently intended to justify Brizola's regime.

Rocha was a key adviser in the expropriation of a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Corporation in 1959 and was a Rio Grande do Sul secretary of interior and justice in early 1962 when a

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subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Company was expropriated by the state government. Rocha's few public statements suggest that he shares Brizola's resentment both of foreign capital and of capital from Brazil's key industrial state of Sao Paulo. Rocha's skill as a constitutional lawyer would be useful to Goulart both in moves against foreign-owned utility and mining compa-

nies--which would enhance Goulart's popular appeal-- and in maximizing Goulart's political power without overstepping the constitutional boundaries which the Brazilian military guard jealously.

Should Rocha fail to reach agreement with congress on cabinet appointments and resign, a new period of tension is likely. [REDACTED]

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