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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

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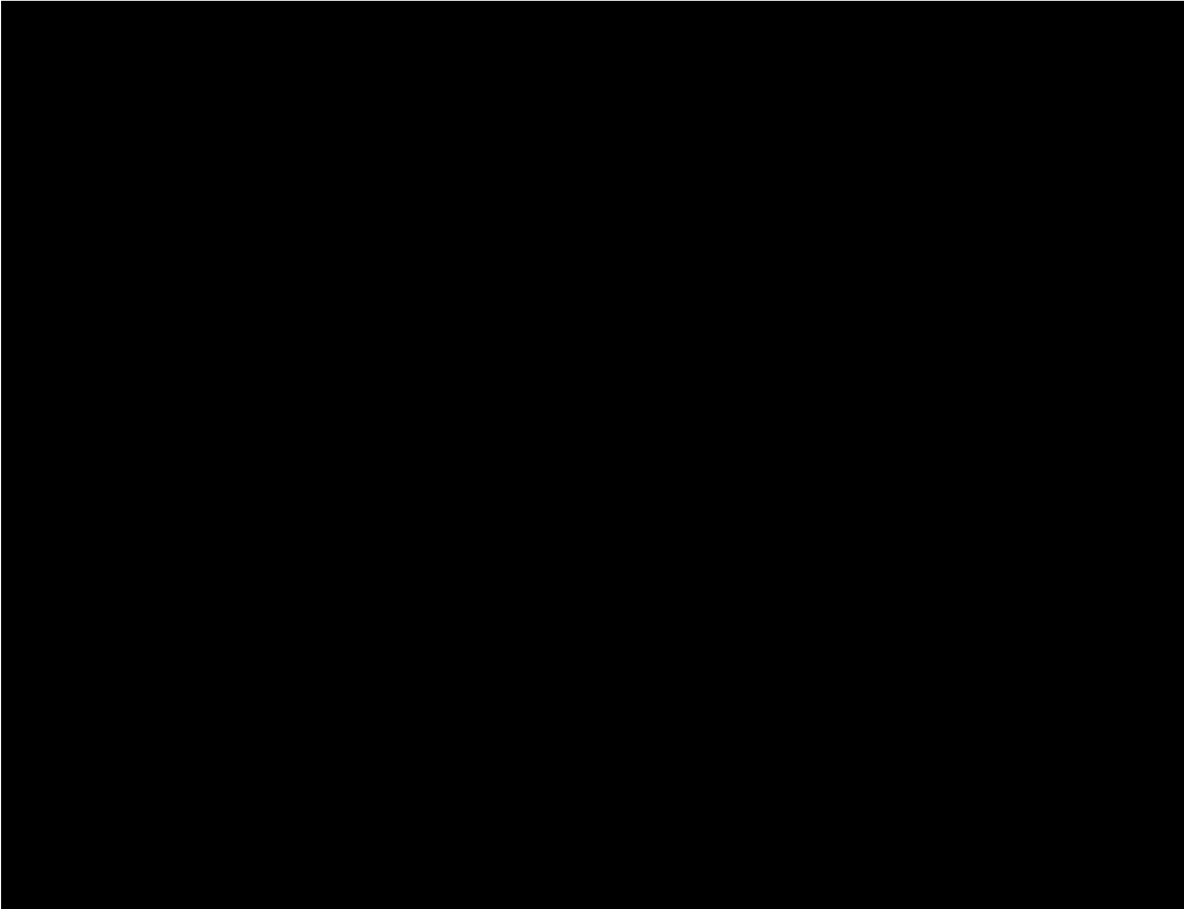
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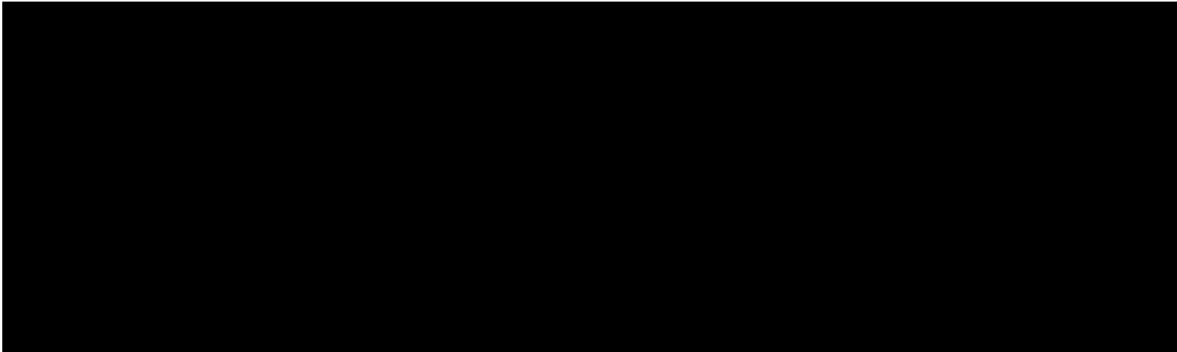
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THE BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS Page 20

Partial returns from the elections of 7 October indicate that extreme leftists have made slight gains while the majority of positions in congress and in the states remain in the hands of moderates and conservatives. In the gubernatorial races, conservatives have won Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, extreme leftists have won Rio de Janeiro State and the vice governorship in Guanabara, and the outcome for pro-Communist Miguel Arraes in the key northeastern state of Pernambuco remains in doubt. Extreme leftists have somewhat increased the small number of seats they hold in the Senate; most votes for the lower house have not yet been counted.



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THE BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS

Partial returns from the elections of 7 October indicate that extreme leftists have made slight gains while the majority of positions in congress and in the states remain in the hands of moderates and conservatives. Returns are almost complete for the gubernatorial races in southern Brazil, but are still fragmentary for other contests.

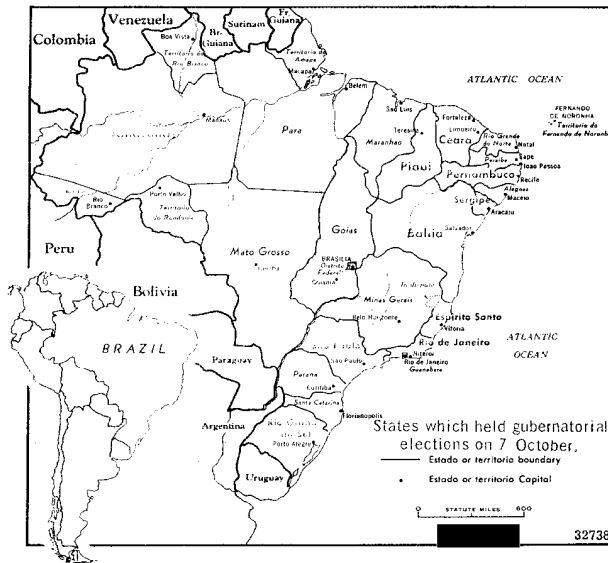
In Sao Paulo machine politician Adhemar de Barros, whose campaign emphasized his anti-Communist position, won by a sizable margin over [redacted] former President Janio Quadros. Moderate Bonifacio Nogueira, protégé of the capable incumbent, trailed badly. The outcome tends to strengthen moderate former President Kubitschek, who openly supported Adhemar. Leftist President Goulart tended to support Nogueira but was primarily interested in the defeat of Quadros, whose rivalry he feared.

In Goulart's home state of Rio Grande do Sul, conservative Ildo Meneghetti won by a small margin over Goulart's candidate. The election reflects opposition to Goulart's ultranationalist brother-in-law, outgoing Governor Leonel Brizola.

Goulart's major victory thus far in the elections is in Guanabara. There, supporters of Goulart outvoted those of his bitter enemy, incumbent Governor Carlos Lacerda, in the races for the vice governorship and for a Senate seat which most Brazilian observers had conceded to moderate outgoing Bahia Governor Magalhaes. In Brazil candidates are not bound by state residence requirements. In addition, the number of pro-Goulart federal deputies increased from one third to one half of Guanabara's delegation. Leonel Brizola, who seeks national leadership of leftist nationalist forces, won a deputy's seat by an unusually large margin of votes. Communist Party central committee member Marco Antonio Coelho will also be a member of the delegation.

Fellow-traveler Badger Silveira, who won the governorship of neighboring Rio de Janeiro State, is a member of Goulart's Labor Party and would support leftist moves by the federal administration.

In the key northeastern state of Pernambuco, conserva-



tive Cleophas is leading pro-Communist Arraes but voting trends indicate that either candidate could win by a small margin. In the event of a recount, the victor would probably not be known for months.

In the Senate elections, the winners of 39 of the 45 seats at stake now are known. Of these, 29 are centrists or conservatives, two are reactionaries, two are Communist fellow-travelers, and two are leftist ultranationalists. Others cannot be readily classified, including, for example, millionaire industrialist Ermirio de Moraes, who helped finance the pro-Communist gubernatorial candidate in Pernambuco. The outgoing senators included only one leftist ultranationalist and no Communists or fellow-travelers.

Returns in federal deputy races are not yet available for most states. [redacted]

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