

BRAZILIAN POLICE SLAY TERRORIST

Describe Victim as Leader of Elbrick Kidnapping

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 4 (AP)—Police sources said tonight that the police shot and killed Carlos Marighella, the terrorist accused of having planned the kidnapping in September of the United States Ambassador, Charles Burke Elbrick.

Marighella, a former Communist leader and Brazil's most-wanted criminal, was accused of a number of terrorist acts in addition to the Elbrick kidnapping. He and his followers are believed to have been responsible for the hijacking of a Brazilian airliner to Cuba Oct. 8 and the fire-bombing of the home of Archbishop Agnelo Rossi of São Paulo.

Police and other sources said Marighella had been killed in a shootout with federal policemen at a house near the American consulate in São Paulo. Another terrorist and three policemen were wounded, the informants said.

Marighella was believed to be the leader of the National Liberating Action, one of two terrorist groups that claimed credit for kidnapping Mr. Elbrick on Sept. 4 and holding him 78 hours.

During that time the kidnapers published a manifesto that termed the Government of Brazil a dictatorship. Mr. Elbrick was freed after the Brazilian Government acceded to a ransom demand and flew 15 prisoners to Mexico City. Most of them later traveled to Cuba.

Expelled by Communists

The freed prisoners were interviewed extensively in Mexico City before leaving for Havana. Several of them said they believed the revolutionary movement in Brazil had acquired a unified direction under the leadership of Marighella.

In a study of the guerrilla movement in Brazil, published in Havana in August, 1968, Marighella asserted that the political aim of guerrilla warfare was "the expulsion of United States imperialism and the total destruction of dictatorship and its military forces in order, in consequences, to establish the power of the people."

Marighella, 58 years old, was expelled in late 1967 from the relatively peaceful Brazilian Communist party for his violent views.

It was widely believed that among his crimes were the holdups of at least eight banks. The freed prisoners acknowledged having taken part in bank robberies to raise funds for the revolutionary movement. The anti-Government manifesto, published at the time of the kidnapping, also took credit for bank robberies.

One of Marighella's most spectacular actions took place last August in São Paulo. He was believed to have been at the head of a band of 12 men armed with submachine guns that took over a radio station and broadcast an attack on the military Government of President Arthur da Costa e Silva.