

Augusto Tasso Fragoso, Divisional General



Biography

He was born in São Luís, Maranhão, on August 28, 1869. He had his year of birth changed to 1867, in order to join the military. He was a student at the Military School of Praia Vermelha and was one of the students that divulged Rui Barbosa's abolitionist speeches in the academy in August of 1887. He attended the courses of Joint Chief of Staff and engineering in the National War College, graduating in mathematics and physical and natural sciences. He actively participated in the proclamation of the Republic, being incorporated to the troops of the 2nd Artillery Regiment in 1889. He was elected as constitutional delegate from Maranhão (1890) against his will. He supported the movement that led to the resignation of Deodoro da Fonseca (1891), being nominated as head of the Department of Public Works and Roads of the capital (1891-1892), after refusing Floriano Peixoto's offer to become the mayor of the Federal District. He participated in the repression of the Naval Revolt (1893-1894) and was wounded in combat. He served in the committee of limits with Bolivia (1900-1901), and was a military aid to the Brazilian mission in Argentina (1909-1910). He was the commander of the 8th Cavalry Regiment in Uruguaiana (RS), and for several times acted as substitute commander of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade (1910-1915). He occupied the command of the Military House of President Venceslau Brás (1914-1917). He commanded the 1st Cavalry Regiment in the Federal District in 1918, and the 4th Cavalry Brigade in the same year. He acted as director for War Material (1918-1922). He was in charge of the inquiry that investigated the responsibility of Lieutenants Eduardo Gomes and Antônio de Siqueira Campos in the episode known as the "Fort 18", which occurred in 1922. He was Head of the Army's General Staff (1922-1929), and because he was the most senior active officer at the time of the Revolution of 1930, he accepted the proposal made by Mena Barreto to lead the military operation to depose the president and the agreements with the other active generals, presiding the governmental junta that took control of the country until Getúlio Vargas arrived at the capital. He was nominated by Vargas to once again Head the General Staff of the Army in 1931, which he resigned from the following year. In 1933, he was nominated Minister of the Supreme Military Court, and acted as vice president of the organ in 1934, he retired compulsorily when he reached the limit age in 1938. Despite his precarious health, he dedicated to historic research. He died in Rio de Janeiro, on September 20, 1945.

Governmental Junta

With the eruption of the revolutionary movement of 1930, the governmental junta composed by Generals Tasso Fragoso and Menna Barreto and by Admiral Isaías de Noronha deposed

President Washington Luís, and assumed the control of the country. In the midst of the pressure of popular manifestations, of the military movements such as the Minas Gerais

movement, revolutionaries from Rio Grande do Sul arrive at Rio de Janeiro, forcing the junta to hand the government over to Getúlio Vargas on November 3, 1930.

Source: National Archive – Information Center of Presidential Collections

Summary

Provisory Government - 24.10.1930 a 03.11.1930 – Governmental Junta

‡ Born: São Luís - MA, on 28.08.1869

‡ Died: Rio de Janeiro - RJ, on 20.09.1945

‡ Profession: Military Service (General)

‡ In office: 24.10.1930 to 03.11.1930 (11d)

‡ Age when assuming office: 61 years old

‡ Inauguration: The Governmental Junta left no record of its investiture in the Inauguration Book

‡ Observation: He assumed power during the eruption of the revolutionary movement of 24.10.1930, when Washington Luís

was deposed and Júlio Prestes was prevented from taking office as President of the Republic