



Biography

He was born in Caconde, São Paulo, on April 27, 1910. He was a tax collector in Taubaté-SP (1930-1932). He fought the Revolution of 1932 on the São Paulo side as a first-lieutenant; he was soon promoted to captain of the September Seventh Battalion, participating in the “Frente do Túnel” battle. He was nominated tax collector of Sorocaba and Jundiaí (1935). He was a professor of Economics at the Commerce School of Sorocaba (1935-1939). He was the director of the Mint. He graduated from the Law School of Niterói (1940). He was the President of the recently created Administrative Department of Public Service - DASP (1940-1942), the director of the National Public Treasury, where he promoted a general reform of the Receiving Office of the Federal District, an agency that he later directed (1942-1945). He was nominated director of the Income Tax Division (1945). Secretary-general of Finances of the City Hall of the Federal District (1946); he planned the new loan bases for urban works for the federal capital. He was the director of the Caixa Econômica Federal (Federal Bank) of Rio de Janeiro (1947) and of the City Hall bank of the Federal District (1948). He was nominated to head the cabinet of the Minister of Treasury (1949-1951) and participated in the drafting of the SALTE plan (Health, Food, Transportation and Energy) (1950-1951). He was a member of the Council for the Administration of the Mobilization Bank Fund - CAMOB; member of the Advisory Committee for Foreign Commerce. After 1950, he also accumulated the position as member of the National Petroleum Council (CNP), resigning from these positions in 1951. He was elected to Congress from the Democratic Social Party (PSD) of São Paulo (1951-1966). He legislated on the reorganization of the Stock Exchange, with the objective of disciplining this financial sector. He was president of Congress (1959-1965) and, as such, assumed the presidency of the Republic several times, especially in 1961 and 1964. He was elected president of Congress (1959) against the orientation of his party, replacing Ulisses Guimarães. He studied at the National War College - ESG, in Rio de Janeiro (1959). He arranged for the transfer of Congress from the Palácio Tiradentes, in Rio de Janeiro-RJ, to the new Legislative building in Brasília-DF (1960). He was the President of the Global Interparliamentary Union (1962-1966). He was not reelected in 1966, and abandoned politics to dedicate to his coffee plantation in Minas Gerais, only returning in 1973 to preside the Ethics Committee of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB/SP). With the extinction of the political parties and the institution of bipartisanship by the Institutional Act No. 2 (1965), Goulart entered the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) and ran, unsuccessfully, for a seat in Congress in 1966. He died in São Paulo, on April 21, 1975.

Presidential Period

As president of Congress, in conformity with the Constitution in effect, Ranieri Mazzilli assumed the Presidency of the Republic on August 25 of 1961, due to the resignation of Jânio Quadros and the absence of Vice President João Goulart, who was in China. The military ministers of Jânio's administration - general Odílio Denys, of War; brigadier Grun Moss, Air Force; and admiral Sílvio Heck, Navy – formed a military junta, which tried to prevent, unsuccessfully, João Goulart from taking office, creating a serious political-military crisis in the country. The solution for the impasse was the approval by Congress, on September 2, of an amendment to the Carta of 1946, installing the parliamentary regime. João Goulart assumed the presidency on September 7 of 1961. On April 2 of 1964, the president of Congress, Ranieri Mazzilli, assumed the presidency of the Republic once again, due to the political-military coup that deposed president João Goulart. Despite this, the power de facto, was exercised by a Junta, which called itself the Supreme Command of the Revolution, composed of General Artur da Costa e Silva, Admiral Augusto Rademaker Grünewald and Brigadier Francisco de Assis Correia de Melo. The regime established with the coup of 1964 presented itself as a provisory military intervention, which intended to restore social order and resume with economic growth, combating the advance of communism and corruption.

On April 9, the Supreme Command established the Institutional Act No. 1 (AI-1). Drafted by Francisco Campos, the act established:

Indirect elections for the Presidency of the Republic; the temporary suspension of job stability for public employees; suspension of parliamentary immunity and repeal of elective terms of office; suspension of political rights for ten years; the strengthening of Presidential powers, who could present Bills and Constitutional amendments, which should be voted in thirty days, or they would be automatically approved due to lapse of time; and the enactment of the state of siege without the approval of Congress.

After the coup, political persecution began, with the burning of the National Student Union (UNE) building, the battering at the headquarters of the Última Hora newspaper, which supported João Goulart, and the intervention in labor unions and federations. Still in April, soldiers invaded the University of Brasília, arresting professors and students, and decreed the intervention in the university; approximately one hundred people had their political rights suspended for ten years based on the AI-1; military officers were transferred to the reserve; and new repeals of civilians and military servicemen were effected. During the same month, the Military Police Inquest (IPM) was installed, which allowed for the persecution of adversaries of the regime.

Obeying the electoral calendar stipulated by the AI-1, on April 11, Congress elected Field Marshal Castelo Branco as president of the Republic and José Maria Alkmin, of the Democratic Social Party (PSD), as vice-president. On April 15 of 1964, with the inauguration of Castelo Branco, a long succession of military administrations was initiated in the country.

Source: National Archive – Information Center of Presidential Collections

Observation: When João Goulart returned to the country, he reassumed the Presidency with limited powers. After the introduction of the Parliamentary system, the President is forced, in a public act before Congress on September 7 of 1961, to promise to follow the Constitution of the Republic, in order to be invested in the vacant office, due to the resignation of Mr. Jânio Quadros, as is stated in the Term of Commitment.

Summary

Born: São Borja-RS, on 01.03.1918

Died: Mercedes-Corrientes-Argentina, on 06.12.1976

Profession: Lawyer

In Office: 08.09.1961 to 24.01.1963 (01y04m16d)

Age when assuming office: 43 years old

Inauguration: on 08.09.1961, in joint session of Congress, presided by Senator Auro Moura Andrade. During the same session, the First Parliamentary Cabinet, presided by Tancredo Neves, was also inaugurated

Leave of Office: 02.04 to 11.04.1962, due to traveling, a period in which the President of Congress assumed the Presidency.

Observation: He assumed the Presidency by force of Constitutional Amendment No. 4 of 22.09.1961, which established the parliamentary system of government.