

Session 13: Bureaucratic Authoritarianism in Chile and Elsewhere

Handout: Military Rule in Brazil

August 25, 1961	President Jânio Quadros (below) resigns, expecting to be returned to office by acclamation; Congress instead allows leftist Vice President João Goulart ("Jango") to take over http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Janio1.jpg
March 31, 1964	Military coup overthrows Jango (below) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Jango.jpg
April 9, 1964	First Institutional Act (AI-1) gives military president sweeping powers to purge civil service, set budget, and make arrests
October 27, 1964	AI-2 empowers government to abolish all existing political parties; makes elections for President, Vice President, and governor indirect
November 1965	Supplementary Act #4 forms 2 political parties
February 1966	AI-3 allows governors to appoint mayors of major cities
December 13, 1968	AI-5 suspends Congress indefinitely and gives the president the power to suspend <i>habeas corpus</i> indefinitely; in some ways, a coup within a coup
February 1, 1969	AI-6 purges Supreme Court and puts all offenses involving national security or the armed forces under jurisdiction of military tribunals
February 1969	AI-8 suspends upcoming elections for all posts
March 1969	Presidential decree outlaws any criticism of Institutional Acts, the government, or the armed forces; places all media under supervision of the military courts
Early 1969	Beginning of compulsory "Moral and Civic Education" (thought control); generally not taken seriously
September 1969	AI-13 permanently bans from the country anyone

Deemed dangerous to national security; AI-14
restores the death penalty

1968-73

Rapid economic growth