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PROTOCOLO DE ENTRADA
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Nº 20.

Posse do Presidente
Getúlio Vargas.

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A Secretaria de Estado das Relações Exteriores o Consulado Geral do Brasil em Nova York cumprimenta e tem a honra de remeter, em anexo e em triplicata, dois artigos publicados no "New York Times" e referentes à posse do Presidente Getúlio Vargas.

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Nova York, em 6 de fevereiro de 1951.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1946

Vargas Is Sworn In as President, Pledges Closest Amity With U. S.

Carnival Spirit Prevails as Former 'Strong Man' Returns to Helm in Brazil—Cabinet Is Non-Political—Domestic Aims Stressed

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31—Getulio D. Vargas, who seized the Brazilian Presidency by force in 1930 and held power without the benefit of an election for fifteen years, was sworn in for another five-year term today.

This time he was the unquestioned victor in a free vote. His gray hair wa ssifted through with confetti as he took the oath, for his faithful suppotrers turned the solemn inauguration into a carnival-like triumph for their 67-year-old hero.

They mobbed the open car in which he rode, fired guns by way of celebration and gave Rio de Janeiro another of its incredible traffic jams.

During the day, Senhor Vargas found time to pledge inter-American cooperation with a view to building up a "hemisphere bloc," and continuance of the closest ties with the United States. He named a non-political Cabinet that included, as expected, Joac Neves de Fontcura as Foreign Minister.

To Fight Living Cost

On taking the oath and receiving the sash of office from Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, the retiring President, he promised a fight on the cost of living as the primary aim of his domestic policy, but disavowed the idea that he was about to perform miracles.

Moreover, in a crowded open-air press conference he promptly replied to a question as to his assertion a year ago that his downfall in 1945 had been due to the influence of Adolf A. Berle Jr., then United States Ambassador, and Spruille Braden, then United States Assistant Secretary of State.

"My original statement fully explained my point of view on the matter," Senhor Vargas declared. "I merely want to add that the traditional and permanent relations of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Brazil were in no way affected by the attitude of any individual officials, who may have misinterpreted those ideals and served them badly."

Fifty-two special diplomatic missions studded with Cabinet members, generals and admirals attended the swearing-in ceremony in the Congressional Palace in mid-afternoon. The ceremony was brief.

Senhor Vargas took the oath in a high voice:

"I promise to maintain, defend and fulfill the Constitution of the Republic, observe its laws, promote the welfare of Brazil, support the Union, its integrity and its independence."

Joao Cafe Jr., Senhor Vargas' strong opposition of the Catholic Voters League, repeated the oath.

Fermando Melo Vianna, Congress president, then said:

"In the name of the Congress, I declare the President and Vice President of the Republic inaugurated. May they give Brazil all the good and all the progress that we hope for."

Speaking on the domestic situation, Senhor Vargas was applauded the loudest when he emphasized that his victory had come from the people.

Seated in the rear of an open car, the new President literally was mobbed by those who wished to ride with him. His bodyguard and mounted police finally cleared the way.

The final act of the inauguration was played at the Presidential Palace, where General Dutra waited with the outgoing Cabinet. Senhor Vargas then received the blue, green and yellow sash that symbolizes the Presidency. He then praised General Dutra as having earned the thanks of the Brazilian people for having led an administration that culminated in a model election.

The long drama in which the two men had starred was about over. Only the banned but active Brazilian Communist party was unable to distinguish between them. The Red newspaper Imprensa Popular said: "The old tyrant Vargas now succeeds the iniquitous dictator Dutra. There is no change in the plight of the people."

But on the basis of popular enthusiasm the great number of Brazilians are confident of better days, despite the new President's warning not to expect miracles.

Names Government

The new Cabinet follows:

Foreign Affairs—Joao Neves da Fontoura.
Justice—Francisco Negrao de Lima.
Labor—Danton Coelho.
Finance—Horacio Lafer.
War—Gen. Newton Stillac Leal.
Agriculture—Joao Cleofas.
Education—Ernesto Simoes Jr.
Navy—Admiral Renato de Almeida Guilhobel.
Air—Nero Moura.
Transportation—Alvaro Souza Lima.

Laurival Fontes was appointed chief of the President's civil staff and Victor de Esprito Santo Cardozo, chief of the President's military staff. Gen. Ciro de Rezende was named chief of police and Angelo Mendes Moraes, Mayor of Rio de Janeiro. Ricardo Jaffet became director of the Bank of Brazil.

Tonight Senhor Vargas made his first social appearance as President at a reception at the Argen-

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1951.

RETURN OF VARGAS

Getulio Vargas, who is being inaugurated as President of Brazil today, is a towering and controversial figure. The one certainty about the immediate future is that things are going to hum in Brazil. Whatever else he may be called, Dr. Vargas is undeniably a great personality, a great politician and the ablest administrator in Latin America. His first effort—a very considerable one—was to seize office in 1930 and hold it as a dictatorship for fifteen years. This time he has been elected President by a clear majority in a free, fair and orderly election.

Times have changed in Latin America since 1930. There were dictators all over the place in those days. There still are a goodly number, but the situation is much more complex and even the dictators have to be far more responsive to popular opinion than ten or twenty years ago. In the case of Brazil there is a new and democratic Constitution since Dr. Vargas was last President, and he will have to be responsive to it. He is a centralist, or federalist, who believes in giving component states as little authority as possible. He is, too, on his record, a demagogue whose appeal is directed to the underprivileged masses—and they were the ones who elected him. His old title of "Father of the Poor" stood him in good stead. The intention is praiseworthy in our egalitarian days, but, as we have been seeing in Argentina and previously in Fascist Italy, that type of paternalism has its dangers.

From what little Dr. Vargas has said since his election, he envisages a Socialist state along the lines of Britain and the Scandinavian countries. The possibility of applying a system requiring so much civic discipline and understanding in Brazil seems slim, but it is a method of government that is at least democratic. The President is handicapped by great expectations, but he will be helped by the fact that his predecessor, Eurico Dutra, was a colorless, inert President who did little to counter the sharp post-war inflation. Dr. Vargas is anything but colorless and he certainly does things. We who are hemispheric neighbors will watch the results with interest and with the same friendliness for Brazil that is felt today as a new Presidential milestone is passed.