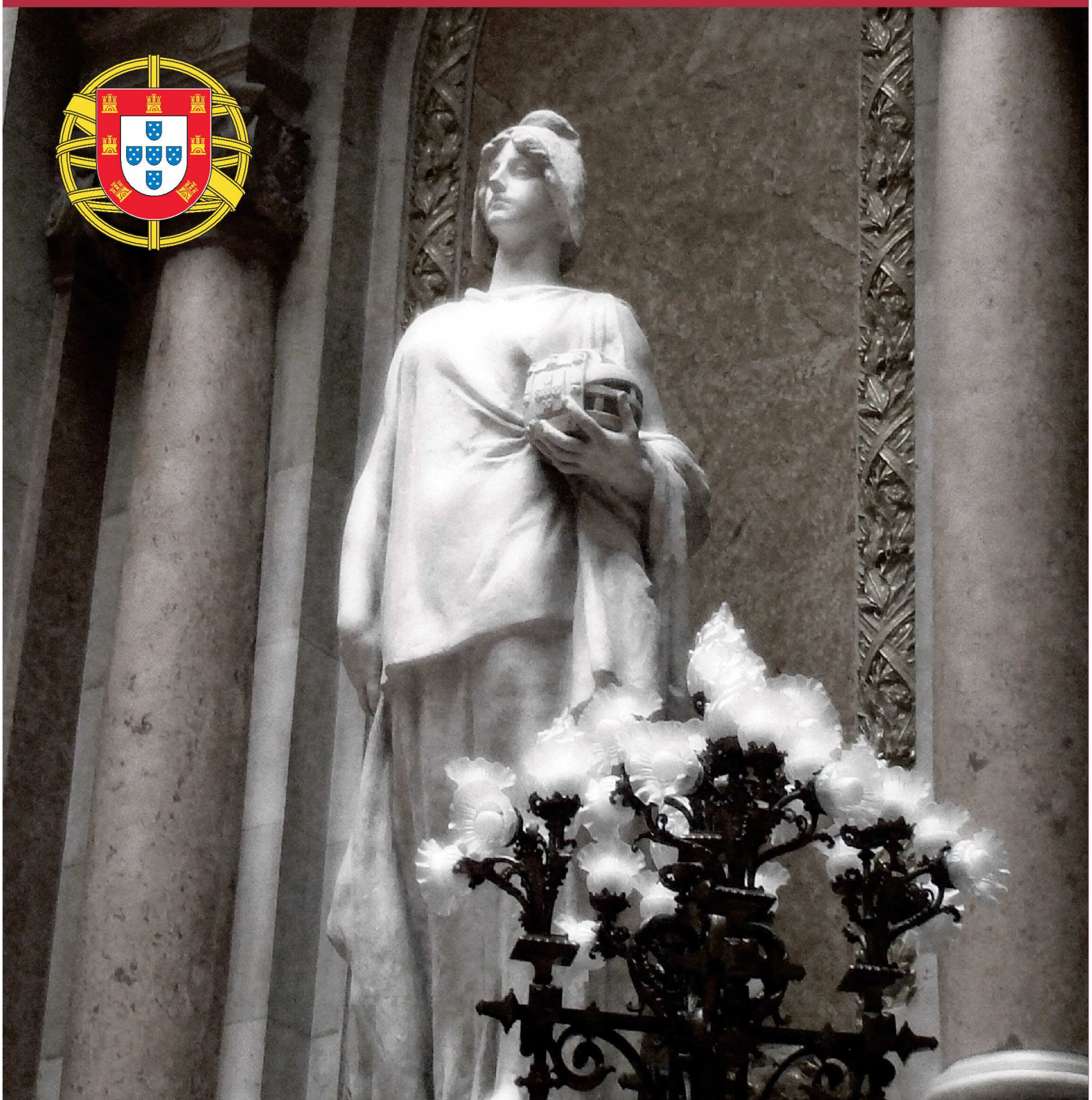
The Portuguese Republic at One Hundred

Richard Herr & Antonio Costa Pinto, Editors



The Portuguese Republic at One Hundred

EDITED BY
Richard Herr and
António Costa Pinto

PORTUGUESE STUDIES PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

© 2012 by the Regents of the University of California
All rights reserved.

ISBN 978-0-9819336-2-7

Contents

Acknowledgments *vii*
Notes on Contributors *ix*

INTRODUCTION

Republican Portugal: The Long Road to Democracy *1*
António Costa Pinto

THE FIRST REPUBLIC

1 Portugal's First Republic in Comparative Perspective of Its Era *17*
Stanley G. Payne

2 What Was Meant by a Republic in 1910 *25*
Richard Herr

3 The Deputies of the First Portuguese Republic, 1911–1926: A Prosopographic Study *37*
Pedro Tavares de Almeida, Paulo Jorge Fernandes, and Marta Carvalho dos Santos

4 Politics and the Azorean Church under the First Republic *57*
Susana Goulart Costa

5 The Changing Historiography of the First Portuguese Republic: A Brief Essay *67*
Douglas L. Wheeler

THE SECOND REPUBLIC

6 The Portuguese Transition to Democracy 83
Maria Inácia Rezola

7 Coping with the Double Legacy of Authoritarianism and Revolution in Portuguese Democracy 100
António Costa Pinto

8 Portugal: An Island Comes Ashore 121
Luís Campos e Cunha

THE REPUBLIC AND ITS CITIZENS

9 Broken Promises, Postponed Commitments 133
Rui Graça Feijó

10 Welfare State Growth in the Second Portuguese Republic: Social Spending and Its Challenges 153
Miguel Glatzer

THE REPUBLIC AND WOMEN

11 1910: Portuguese Republican Women out of the Shadows 181
Maria Manuela Aguiar

12 Portuguese Women Writers: Controlled, Silenced, or Otherwise Ignored Voices 195
Deolinda M. Adão

TOWARD A BETTER SOCIETY

13 Water and Environment in Portugal: The Dammed and the Reborn 209
Pedro Pinto, Kristen Podolak, and Mathias Kondolf

14 Entrepreneurship and Public Policy in Tomorrow's Portuguese Republic 233
Dana T. Redford

Index 247

CHAPTER 6

The Portuguese Transition to Democracy

MARIA INÁCIA REZOLA

On April 25, 1974, the Armed Forces Movement (MFA—Movimento das Forças Armadas) rose against the dictatorial regime that had ruled Portugal for forty-eight years. Nevertheless, the downfall of the dictatorship did not provide for the immediate advent of democracy, and the coup d'état led Portugal into a long revolutionary process of almost two years.

According to Kenneth Maxwell, one of the most important features to emphasize when studying the Portuguese revolution is its international impact, because "the events of the mid 1970s in Portugal also played a significant and precocious part in the great ideological conflict of the twentieth century."[1] This thesis has been developed by other authors, such as António Telo, Bernardino Gomes, Moreira de Sá, and Nuno Simas, whose studies have disclosed not only the significance of the international context for the course of events in Portugal but also the powerful effect of the revolution in the global balance.[2]

In fact, it is extremely important to notice that the downfall of the Portuguese dictatorship took place at a turning point in the Cold War after a period during which the decrease of the two superpowers' capacity to exercise their worldwide hegemony became obvious due to several factors: the particular weakness of the United States under the impact of the Vietnam War and Watergate crisis, the strengthening of the European Economic Community, and, finally, the shift in Soviet Union strategy in Europe determined by the Détente. In short, the uprising on April 25