

## Portugal

### Rice

For the beginning of the 1919-1945 period, Portugal had a parliamentary government with a dual executive, but the President was considered to be the head of state. At the beginning of 1919, Portugal was under military rule—a government that had been established following a coup in 1917. The President at the beginning of 1919 was João do Canto e Castro Silva Antunes, who was a member of the military. Military control over the government had begun to wane the previous year, and in October 1919, the presidency was turned over to a civilian leader, António Jose de Almeida, a member of the Republican Evolucionist Party, or PRE. Almeida's time in office is classified as democratic, but democracy in Portugal was chaotic and fragile at this time. Almeida, in fact, had to flee from Lisbon in 1922 due to the assassination of several other key political figures amidst great unrest in the capital.

In 1923, Manuel Teixeira Gomes, a member of the Democratic Party (PD), was elected President (SOLS change). However, politics remained so unstable that Teixeira Gomes resigned in December 1925. He was replaced by another leader of PD, Bernadino Machado Guimarães, who had previously served as President from 1915-1917 (no SOLS change). Machado was also unable to quell political and civil unrest, which was incited once again due to a counterfeit currency scandal that was discovered shortly before Machado came into office (Anderson 2000, 144).

Machado was only able to hold onto the presidency until 1926, when he was overthrown in a military coup, led by General Óscar de Fragoso Carmona (SOLS change). Carmona's government is classified by GWF as being personalist (a personalist regime that would last until 1974), but initially his basis of support was the military, and his government was called a "military dictatorship" (Anderson 2000, 145). In 1930, Carmona's SOLS changes to UN, National Union (Griffin and Griffin 2007, 50; Wheeler and Opello 2010, 274).

Due to the worldwide financial crisis which began in the late 1920s, Carmona's government asked António de Oliveira Salazar, an economics professor, to become the minister of finance in 1928. Salazar became popular among the military, and in 1933, he was asked to form a government (Anderson 2000, 145). At this point, he had a support party, the National Union (which was the military, and Carmona's, support party as well), and was the designated successor of Carmona (no SOLS change). He "received virtual dictatorial powers" and created a constitution that "emphasized the power of the executive" (Anderson 2000, 145) —two clear markers of a personalist government.

Salazar remained in power until September 1968, when he was replaced due to his incapacitation following a stroke and cerebral hemorrhage. Marcelo das Neves Alves Caetano, also of the UN party, was appointed PM by then president Américo Thomaz to succeed an incapacitated Salazar (Cahoon; Encyclopedia Britannica; U.S. Department of State).

In 1974, a military coup occurred which removed Caetano from power and placed António Sebastião Ribeiro de Spínola of the military as president and head of state (U.S. Department of State; The Columbia Encyclopedia 2008; Cahoon). We code a major SOLS change for April 25, 1974, since Caetano did not select Spínola as his successor. On September 30, 1974, Francisco da Costa Gomes of the military became president after Spínola resigned on September 30 ("Antonio de Spínola, 86, a Bridge To Democracy for the Portuguese"). da Costa Gomes was made president by the National Salvation Junta (Worldstatesmen.org labels those affiliated with this junta as members of the military and Movimento das Forças Armadas, or

MFA) which conducted the coup and also ruled the country after the 1974 coup. Geddes ends the coding of the regime type in 1974 yet codes an *autend* for that year. For this reason, coding 1974 through 1976 should not be done the way that previous years were. Since a military junta conducted the coup in 1974, I treat the years until 1976 as a military autocracy. This is consistent with historical events in Portugal seeing as the heads of state during this time period were of the military and the military junta were the ones who decided who the heads of state would be (Encyclopedia Britannica). Accordingly, we code no SOLS change for the Spínola da Costa Gomes leadership transition (Cahoon).

After ratifying a 1976 constitution, Portugal returned to democratic control. On July 23, 1976, António dos Santos Ramalho Eanes of the Partido Renovador Democrático (PRD) became the first democratically elected president in decades (Goemans et al. 2006, 254; Cahoon; The Columbia Encyclopedia 2008). We code a major SOLS change for July 23, 1976, since Eanes was not of the Military/MFA political association.

No relevant political changes occurred until 1986 when Mário Alberto Nobre Lopes Soares of the Partido Socialista (PS) was elected president (Goemans et al. 2006, 254; Cahoon). Since Eanes and Soares were of different political parties, we code 1986 as a major SOLS change. Another leadership transition took place in 1996 when fellow PS party member Jorge Fernando Branco de Sampaio succeeded Soares as president. We code no SOLS change here since both politicians were from the same party.

The final event of political relevance which took place prior to the end of this projects temporal domain was the 2006 election of former PM Aníbal António Cavaco Silva of the Partido Social Democrata (PSD) party on March 9, 2006 (Cahoon; The Columbia Encyclopedia 2008). We code a major SOLS change for 2006 since the former and latter presidents were from two different political parties.

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