

Biographies of eminent Portuguese politicians (names from A to L)

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ABREU, Augusto Cancela de

Director of *Sociedade Estoril* and a member of the Board of Directors of *Caminhos-de-ferro da Beira Alta*. In the government reshuffle of 6 September 1944, became Minister for Public Works, a post which he held until 4 February 1947. Then moved to the Ministry of Home Affairs as Minister until 2 August 1950.

ALMEIDA, Vasco Vieira de

Born in 1932. Graduated in law in 1955. Member of *MUD Juvenil* (MUD-J) [youth wing of the Movement of Democratic Unity] when in grammar school. Supported Arlindo Vicente as a candidate for President of the Republic in the 1958 elections, transferring his support to Humberto Delgado when the PCP's candidate announced that he would stand down. Was imprisoned twice: in 1958, on the day of the presidential elections, and in 1963, after being involved in the escape of some important Communist Party members from Caxias prison on 4 December 1961.

In parallel to all of this, began his career in the financial sector, joining *Banco Português do Atlântico* (BPA) in 1958. He was promoted to general manager of the bank at the age of 35. Left BPA in 1972 to assume control of *Crédito Predial Português*, together with the industrialist, Manuel Bulhosa. Following the 25 April Revolution, was a member of the First Provisional Government, led by Adelino da Palma Carlos, in which he served as Minister for Economic Coordination, a post that he left in July 1974. In January 1975, became Minister for the Economy in the transitional Government that, in Angola, included representatives of Portugal and of the three nationalist movements (MPLA, UNITA and FNLA). Returned to Portugal in August of the same year. It was as Roving Ambassador that, in 1975, he secured financial aid for Portugal from the EEC.

AMADO, Luís Filipe Marques

Born in Oporto de Mós on 17 September 1953 and graduated in Economics from the *Instituto Superior de Economia*. Joined the PS in 1982 and settled on the island of Madeira, where he was elected to the Funchal Municipal Council and became a regional Member of Parliament on the island. In 1992, became a member of the *Assembleia da República* [Portuguese Parliament]. When António Guterres entered the Portuguese Parliament, in 1995, was appointed State Secretary for Home Affairs, becoming State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in 1997, a post that he held until 2002, the year in which the PSD/CDS-PP formed a coalition government. Appointed Minister for Defence in the Government of José Sócrates, from 2005 to 2006, replacing Freitas do Amaral in the Foreign Ministry in July of the same year.

AMARAL, João Maria Ferreira do

Began his career as an engineer in the Directorate-General for Electrical Services, where he met Ferreira Dias (then Chairman of JEN), to whom he became secretary when Dias became Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. After the Second World War, was Chief of Staff to Daniel Barbosa who, in 1948, appointed him Director-General of the recently organised Directorate-General for Industrial Services, where he remained until 1969. Amaral was an engineer, industrialist and 'disciple' of the work of Ferreira Dias, which he tried to pursue and implement throughout his career. See João Ferreira do Amaral, 'Amaral, João Maria Barreto Ferreira', in DHEN, pp. 43–44.

AMARAL, Joaquim Martins Ferreira do

Born in Lisbon on 13 April 1945 and graduated in Mechanical Engineering from the *Instituto Superior Técnico*. PSD activist since 1981. His career involved time in the Directorates of State Departments such as the Institute for Foreign Investment from 1982 to 1983, National Defence Industries in 1982 and Institute for Financial Aid to Agriculture and Fisheries Development in 1986. In 1979, was on the staff of the Directorate-General for Industrial Services when he was invited to join the Fifth Constitutional Government,

led by Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo, as State Secretary for the Mining and Manufacturing Industries.

Was invited to become State Secretary for European Integration in 1981, in the Government of Pinto Balsemão, where his position led him to chair the Committee for European Integration. Appointed Minister for Trade and Tourism in the first minority government of Cavaco Silva, a post that he held until 1990 when he took over the Public Works portfolio. After the PSD was defeated in the legislative elections in 1995, he took his seat as a Member of Parliament, having lost to João Soares as a candidate in the elections for the Lisbon Municipal Council in 1997. Stood for President of the Republic in the 1991 elections but lost to Jorge Sampaio.

AMARAL, Luís Fernando de Mira

Born in Amadora on 4 December 1945. Graduated as an electrical engineer from the *Instituto Superior Técnico* and was an assistant professor in that institute from 1969 to 1979. Continued his career in the Directorate-General for Civil Aeronautics from 1969 to 1975, after which he joined the Portuguese electricity company, *Companhia Portuguesa de Electricidade*. From 1980 to 1983, worked at the *Banco de Fomento Nacional* as a specialist and chaired the Board of Management of the *Instituto de Gestão Financeira da Segurança Social* [Institute for the Financial Management of Social Security] from 1984 to 1985. Was a member of the Executive Committee of the Union of Engineers for the Southern Region. Was invited to take the Labour and Social Security portfolio in the first government led by Aníbal Cavaco Silva from 1985 to 1987. Held the Industry and Energy portfolio in the 10th and 11th Constitutional Governments, under the PSD majority, and was responsible for the First and Second Specific Plans for the Development of Portuguese Industry (PEDIP) set up for the management of Community funds for the manufacturing industry.

AMORIM, Diogo Pacheco de

Mathematician and economist, Professor at the University of Coimbra and, later, of the University of Oporto. Catholic member of CADC and the Catholic Centre, the dissolution and subsequent integration of which into the National Union he defended. Member of Parliament in the First Republic and during the *Estado Novo*.

ANTUNES, Manuel Lobo

Born in Lisbon on 27 June 1958. Graduated in Law from the Catholic University, where he also took a degree in European Studies. Began his diplomatic career in 1983 holding the post of Embassy Attaché. In the following year, became a consultant to the *Casa Civil da Presidência da República* and continued as such until 1986. His diplomatic career took him to The Hague and to Harare, capital of Zimbabwe. In 2001, António Guterres invited him to become Diplomatic Adviser in São Bento, and he became deputy representative for the Portuguese Government at the Convention on the Future of Europe, the body responsible for preparing the draft European Constitution. When José Socrates came to power, Antunes was appointed State Secretary for Fisheries, then moving to the position of Deputy State Secretary for European Affairs in July 2006, when Luís Amado took over the Foreign Ministry.

ANTUNES, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernesto Augusto de Melo

Born in Lisbon on 2 October 1933. Attended Military Academy, trained at the *Escola Prática de Artilharia* in Vendas Novas and, in 1957, rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant. During the time that he spent in this town in the Alentejo, he made his first contacts with opposition groups and had his first disagreements with the military authorities. This led to his being posted to the Azores, where he served from 1958 to 1962. He served in Angola three times, from 1963 to 1965, 1966 to 1968 and 1971 to 1973. His name appeared among the CDE candidates for the legislative elections in 1969 for Ponta Delgada, but the military authorities refused to allow him to stand for election. He joined the Army Captains Movement in 1973, after his return from Angola, and became one of the main authors of the political programme for the MFA, *Movimento das Forças Armadas* [Armed Forces Movement]. He was appointed to the Council of State immediately

following the 25 April Revolution and was Minister without Portfolio in the Second Provisional Government, led by Vasco Gonçalves. He then took on the Foreign Affairs portfolio in the Fourth Provisional Government, led by Vasco Gonçalves, and in the Sixth, led by Pinheiro de Azevedo.

Deemed to be the MFA ideologist, he was responsible for the symbolic documents of the Revolution, such as the economic programme known as the 'Melo Antunes Plan' and the 'Document of the Nine', drafted with other members of the moderate wing of the Council of the Revolution. Was a member of this Council until it was dissolved in 1982 and a member of the Council of State from 1982 to 1986, returning to this body again in 1986. He joined the PS in 1981.

Died on 10 August 1999.

ARAÚJO, Alberto Henriques de

Born in Funchal on 3 March 1903. Graduated in Law from the University of Coimbra (1925), Alberto Araújo was a member of the *Junta Autónoma dos Portos do Arquipélago da Madeira* [Port Authority for the Islands of Madeira], Chairman of the Trade Association of Funchal and Member of the National Assembly (1945–1969). Throughout the 25 years when he served in Parliament, he was persistent in his arguments for the development of tourism, the construction of port infrastructure and the utilisation of water resources on the island of Madeira. While still a Member of the National Assembly, he spoke in favour of Portugal's participation in organisations for European cooperation, for example of Portugal's participation in the Marshall Plan, its signing of the Additional Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the accession of Greece and Turkey and the signing of the Stockholm Convention.

Died on 1 March 1980.

AZEVEDO, Admiral José Baptista Pinheiro de

Born in Luanda on 5 August 1917 and entered the Naval Academy aged 17. Lectured on astronomy and navigation at the Naval Academy and taught the course for sea captains at the Nautical College. Published works on trigonometry, meteorology and navigation. Joined the *Movimento de Unidade Democrática* (MUD) [Movement of Democratic Unity] and gave his support to opposition presidential candidates such as Norton de Matos, Quintão Meireles and Humberto Delgado. Was a Maritime Defence Commander in the Angolan province of Zaire when the Colonial War broke out. From 1968 to 1971, served as Naval Attaché at the Portuguese Embassy in London. Commanded the Marines during the 25 April Revolution and was a member of the *Junta de Salvação Nacional*, also appointed Chief of Staff of the Navy. Succeeded Vasco Gonçalves as Prime Minister and led the Sixth Provisional Government from 1975 to 1976. Stood as a candidate in the first elections for President of the Republic, held in 1976 and won by Ramalho Eanes. Was Chairman of the Pro-Olivença Patriotic Movement in 1981.

Died in Lisbon on 10 August 1983.

BARBOSA, António Manuel Pinto

Born in Murtosa on 31 July 1917. Graduated in Economics and Finance from the Technical University of Lisbon. Completed his doctorate in 1941 and then began a highly successful academic career. In 1948, was appointed Director of the *Conselho Técnico Corporativo* [Corporative Technical Council]. Two years later, was invited by Salazar to join the Government as State Secretary for the Treasury. In 1955, was appointed Minister for Finance, selecting Manuel Jacinto Nunes to replace him at the Treasury. Responsible for submitting Portugal's application to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Committed to financial and exchange stability as well as to a balanced budget, was often criticised throughout his mandate. In 1965, was appointed Governor of the Bank of Portugal, where he remained until the Revolution of 25 April 1974.

BARBOSA, Daniel Maria Vieira

Graduated in Civil Engineering from the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Oporto in 1935, where he was a student of Ezequiel de Campos. Won the award presented by the Oporto Municipal Council to the best student on the course. Studied at several foreign universities, in Germany, Switzerland and France. In 1936, became Assistant Engineer in the Technical Directorate of the Administration of the Ports of the Douro and Leixões and, in the following year, was appointed assistant lecturer in the Oporto Faculty of Engineering. In December 1941, instructed by the Ministry of the Economy to review the reorganisation of the Portuguese paper industry; in the following January, was appointed Chairman of the Reorganising Committee for the Paper Industry. Wrote a series of articles in the following years on industrial issues, important among them a series of articles highlighting industrial problems that was published in *O Diário Popular*. In March 1945, was nominated for the post of Governor of the Autonomous District of Funchal, where he remained until invited to serve in the government in 1947.

Replaced in the Ministry of the Economy, Daniel Barbosa returned to the University of Oporto as Professor of Economics. Subsequently, from 1949 to 1957, served as a Member of the National Parliament. In the interim, in 1952, was appointed Professor in the *Instituto Superior Técnico* and held the Chair of Political Economics. Was President of the Order of Engineers and, from 1965 to 1974, was Governor of the *Banco de Fomento Nacional*. In the final government reshuffle of the *Estado Novo*, in March 1974, Marcelo Caetano invited him once again to serve in the government, this time to lead the newly formed Ministry of Industry and Energy.

Daniel Barbosa left a large volume of published works, including several on the national economy. Apart from articles written during his time as Minister for the Economy, which remain as a collection in the Ministry's archives, other works important for their analysis of the development of the national economy include *Alguns Aspectos da Economia Portuguesa*, Vol. I, *Livraria Lello e Irmão Editores*, Oporto, 1949; *Realidades Económicas, Prelecções de Economia Aplicada proferidas no curso de 1950–1951*, *Centro de Estudos Económicos e Financeiros da Associação Comercial do Porto*, Oporto, 1952; *Considerações Acerca do Problema Económico Português*, *Livraria Tavares Martins*, Lisbon, 1958; *A acção dos engenheiros e os actuais condicionalismos da economia portuguesa*, *Instituto Superior Técnico*, Lisbon, 1961, *Separata da Técnica*, No 311, 1961, pp. 391–407; and *Novos Rumos da Política Económica, Celebrar o Passado, Construir o Futuro, Ciclo de Conferências promovido pela Comissão Executiva do 40º Aniversário da Revolução Nacional*, Vol. I, Lisbon, 1966, pp. 231–273, also edited independently by the author in 1966.

Daniel Barbosa also left a vast collection of published works addressing topics linked directly to his work as a civil engineer and, particularly in the early stages, mainly from the early 1940s, dedicated to economic and economic policy issues. There is a collection of articles from his time as Minister for the Economy that he had published under the title *Na Pasta da Economia. Discursos, Declarações e Súmulas das Conferências com a Imprensa*, *Portugália Editora*, Lisbon, undated.

See on Daniel Barbosa *A Universidade Técnica de Lisbon e os seus Mestres*, IST, Lisbon, 1956, pp. 787–791; *Daniel Maria Vieira Barbosa, Curriculum Vitae*, Tip. Sequeira Limitada, Oporto, 1944; J. M. Brandão de Brito, *Os engenheiros...*, op. cit.; *A Industrialização...* op. cit. and *Da ditadura financeira ao difícil triunfo da industrialização*, *Portugal Contemporâneo*, Vol. 4 — 1926–1958, *Publicações Alfa*, Lisbon, 1990, pp. 125–162; Fernando Rosas, *O Daniel das Faturas. Notas para um estudo da política de estabilização económica de 1947/1948, Ensaio de Homenagem a Francisco Pereira de Moura*, ISEG, Lisbon, 1995, pp. 387–407 or *Daniel Barbosa e a política de estabilização económica e social do pós-guerra (1947/8) in Salazarismo e Fomento...* op. cit., pp. 123–149; Maria Fernanda Rollo, *Barbosa, Daniel Maria Vieira*, in *DHEN*, pp. 90–91; Carlos Bastien, *Daniel Maria Vieira Barbosa (1908–1986)*, in *Dicionário Histórico de Economistas Portugueses*, op. cit., pp. 44–47; Fernando Rosas, *Rita Carvalho e Pedro Aires Oliveira, Daniel Barbosa, Salazar e Caetano. Correspondência Política 1945–1988*, 2 vols., *Círculo de Leitores*, 2002.

BARROS, José Augusto Correia de

Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry from 4 February 1947 to 16 October 1948.

BARROSO, José Manuel Durão

Born in Lisbon on 23 March 1956 and a graduate in Law from the *Universidade Clássica* (Lisbon). Obtained a Master's degree in Economic and Social Sciences and a postgraduate qualification in European Studies from the University of Geneva. Assistant Lecturer at the Lisbon Faculty of Law, Visiting Scholar of the International University Institute of Luxembourg and the Institute of Florence and Visiting Lecturer at the University of Georgetown, Washington. Was Director of the Department of International Relations at the *Universidade Lusófona*. A member of the MRPP aged 18, prior to 25 April 1974, joining the PSD six years later.

His first government post was as State Secretary for Home Affairs in 1985, in the first government led by Cavaco Silva. He then went on to become State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, from 1987 to 1992, in the 11th and 12th Constitutional Governments, which had a Social-Democrat majority. It was in this post that he mediated in the negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA that ended in the signing of the Bicesse agreements in 1991. Rose to the rank of Foreign Minister in 1992, which post he retained until 1995. Entered the national parliament in 1995 where he chaired the Foreign Affairs Committee. In 1999, he took over leadership of the PSD. Won the legislative elections in 2002, brought forward as a result of António Guterres standing down as Prime Minister in 2001, and led the coalition government supported by the PSD and CDS-PP. Left his post as Prime Minister to become President of the European Commission, appointed to the post on 26 June 2004.

Interviewed by *Público* on 9 January 1994, he defended European integration as an international model under international law that is not restricted to intergovernmental interest groups but that should protect itself against federalist temptations. Published the books *Sistema de Governo e Sistemas Partidários* and *O sistema político português face à integração europeia*, the latter with Pedro Santana Lopes as co-author.

BEBIANO, José Bacelar

Minister for the Colonies from 25 April 1928 to 20 July 1929 and held the Trade and Communications portfolio, which he exercised from 18 April to 1 June 1928 and during a few days in November of the same year, and Chairman of the Council for Colonial Research Missions. Chairman of the Portuguese Delegation to the OEEC Colonial Committee.

BELEZA, Luís Miguel Couceiro Pizarro

Graduated in Economics from the Technical University of Lisbon in 1972 and obtained his doctorate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1979. Joined the Bank of Portugal in the same year, working in the Economic Studies Office. Worked as an economist for the International Monetary Fund, responsible for relations with Spain from 1984 to 1987. Returned to Portugal and to the Central Bank where, at the invitation of Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, he became a Director. In 1990, joined the 11th Constitutional Government as Minister for Finance, after the departure of Miguel Cadilhe, and remained there until 1991.

On 4 April 1992, was appointed as Governor of the Bank of Portugal, where he was responsible for conducting the introduction of the escudo to Economic and Monetary Union, after joining the Exchange Rate Mechanism on 6 April 1992. Faced the crisis that affected the European Monetary System in September 1992 as a result of fluctuations on financial markets and which led to the escudo devaluing by 6 %, a situation repeated on 13 May 1993, with a devaluation of 6.5 %. On 26 July 1994, was removed from the position of Governor following differences of opinion with the Minister for Finance, Braga de Macedo, who queried the action of the Central Bank and argued for lower interest rates.

BIANCHI, João António de

Began his diplomatic career in 1916. Was Secretary to Portugal's Legation in London, delegate for Portugal to the Peace Conference in 1919, Minister Plenipotentiary and Head of Protocol in 1922, *chargé d'affaires* in London in 1923 and 1924, Minister for Portugal in Peking in 1925, Political Director in the Foreign Ministry in 1932, and was appointed Minister for Portugal in Washington in 1933. When Portugal's Legation in Washington became an Embassy on 27 May 1944, Bianchi continued to represent Portugal in the USA as Ambassador and remained in this post for 14 years. In August 1947, he returned to Portugal to succeed Teixeira de Sampaio as Secretary-General in the Foreign Ministry.

CADILHE, Miguel José Ribeiro

Born in Barcelos in 1945. Graduated in Economics from the University of Oporto, in 1968. Was on the staff of BCP, rising to Head of the Economists' Office of the Bank located in Oporto. His first experience in government came in 1980 when he was invited by Cavaco Silva to join the Government led by Francisco Sá Carneiro, becoming State Secretary for Planning. After the fall of the Sixth Constitutional Government, he left for London in 1981, where he carried out research at the London School of Economics. Taught in the Oporto Faculty of Economics. When Cavaco Silva won the legislative elections in 1985, Cadilhe became Minister for Finance in the 10th and 11th Constitutional Governments. He left the post in 1990. He was known in government for his tax reform that introduced VAT, IRS and IRC [individual and corporate income tax] and for what became known as the *Lei Sapateiro*, the legislative instrument regulating the capital market and which was to enable privatisation to take place. After his departure from government, he went to the private sector, working in BPA, Banco de Fomento and BCP. In 2001, he chaired the Portuguese Investment Agency, established during the Durão Barroso Government.

CALDAS, José Garcez Pereira

Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture from 16 October 1948 to 2 August 1950.

CAMPINOS, Joaquim Jorge de Pinho

Born in 1937 and lived in exile in France for 14 years. Was one of the founders of the PS. Following the Revolution of 25 April 1974, was State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Second, Third and Fourth Provisional Governments. Was appointed Minister for Foreign Trade under the Sixth Provisional Government and Minister without Portfolio in the First Constitutional Government. Took part in the talks that led to Portugal recognising the independence of Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe. Was also a Constitutional Court judge and an MEP. In 1988, was appointed Director in the European Parliament's Legal Service.

Died in Mozambique on 30 July 1993, the victim of a road accident.

CAPUCHO, António D'Orey

Born in Lisbon in 1945 and graduated in Company Management and Organisation. Supported the democratic opposition candidates led by the CEUD in 1969 and by the CDE in 1973. Joined the PS in 1974. Appointed Assistant State Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Seventh and Eighth Constitutional Governments, was moved to the Ministry of the Quality of Life in the Ninth Constitutional Government between 1981 and 1984. From 1987 to 1989, was Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in the 11th Constitutional Government. Was elected to Parliament in the legislative elections in 1980, 1983, 1985 and 1987. In 1989, stood for election to the European Parliament and was elected as head of the PSD list, repeating this success in 1993, this time in second place on the PSD list led by Eurico de Melo. In 1994, was appointed as one of the Vice-Presidencies of the European Parliament. Currently Mayor of Cascais Council.

CARDIA, Mário Augusto Sottomayor Leal

Born in Matosinhos on 19 May 1941. At the age of 17, took part in the electoral campaign for the election of General Humberto Delgado, in 1958. In the following year, entered the Faculty of Arts of Lisbon University

where he studied History and Philosophy. Was a member of the inter-associations coordination group which met during the academic crisis in 1961/1962, the year when he joined the PCP, which he left in 1973. Joined the editorial board of the magazine *Seara Nova* in 1963, where he worked until 1972, and was a founding member of the PS in Germany in the following year. Was Minister for Education in the First Constitutional Government, led by Mário Soares, from 1976 to 1978, after having been a member of the Constituent Assembly. Was elected to Parliament in the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Parliaments. Lectured in the Philosophy Department of the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences at Lisbon's *Universidade Nova*.

CARLOS, Adelino Hermitério da Palma

Born in Faro on 3 March 1905. Enrolled in the Lisbon Faculty of Law and, in 1923, set up the *Liga da Mocidade Republicana* [Republican Youth League]. Graduated in 1926 and, in the following year, began a long career in law, representing leading figures involved in the revolt of 7 February 1927, such as General Sousa Dias and Colonel Freiria. Distinguished himself in the defence of several famous persons involved in opposition to the *Estado Novo*, among them Norton de Matos, Bento de Jesus Caraça, Azevedo Gomes, João Soares and Vasco da Gama Fernandes. Still as a lawyer, was actively involved in the proceedings to determine the validity of Calouste Gulbenkian's last will and testament and in the *Sommer* inheritance case.

Obtained a Doctorate in History and Legal Sciences from the Lisbon Law Faculty in 1934, but the *Estado Novo* would not allow him to teach and removed him from his position in the Institute of Criminology. Acted as an agent for General Norton de Matos when he stood for the Presidency of the Republic in the 1949 elections. Was elected President of the Order of Lawyers, where he served two terms of office from 1951 to 1956. In the early 1950s, he joined the Faculty of Law at Lisbon University as guest lecturer and served as Director of this Faculty from 1965 to 1970. Was invited by General Spínola to lead the First Provisional Government following the 25 April Revolution, but resigned 56 days later. Belonged to the Advisory Council of the PRD and chaired the Committee of Honour when Ramalho Eanes stood for the Presidency of the Republic.

CARNEIRO, Francisco Manuel Lumbrales de Sá

Born in Oporto in 1934 and graduated in Law from the University of Lisbon. Entered political life in the midst of the *Primavera Marcelista* and stood in the elections for the national parliament as a member of the *Acção Nacional Popular*. Became a leading figure in a group of members that became known as the Liberal Wing, which included Francisco Pinto Balsemão, Magalhães Mota, Miller Guerra, Mota Amaral and Pinto Leite, who would try to reform the regime from within in an attempt to achieve greater democracy. The rights of prisoners, particularly under the authority of the DGS, freedom of the press, and the right to meet and form associations became the focus of his speeches in the national parliament. However, he resigned as a Member of Parliament on 25 January 1973, claiming that the conditions were not such that parliamentary affairs could be conducted freely. He then devoted himself to SEDES, where he was a member of the Coordinating Council from 1973 to 1974.

He founded the PPD shortly after the 25 April Revolution, on 5 May 1974, together with Pinto Balsemão and Magalhães Mota, and he then became the Deputy Prime Minister in the First Provisional Government led by Palma Carlos, resigning after differences of opinion with the non-Spinola military of the MFA (Armed Forces Movement). Was elected Secretary-General of the PPD at its first Party Congress, but leadership of the party went to Emídio Guerreiro because of his ill health between 1975 and 1976. Faced internal divisions, an example being the Aveiro Congress, when a Social Democrat faction led by Emídio Guerreiro left the PPD, and another, in 1979, involving many members of his parliamentary group. Formed the Democratic Alliance together with the CDS, and the Democratic Alliance formed the government in 1979. After embarking on a collision course with General Ramalho Eanes, supported Soares Carneiro when he stood in the presidential elections in 1980.

Died on 4 December 1980, when the plane in which he was flying to attend an election campaign event in Oporto crashed in Camarate.

CARREIRA, Henrique Medina

Born in Bissau on 14 January 1931. Completed an intermediate course in mechanical engineering in 1951 and, in 1954, graduated in Education. Graduated in Law in 1962 and practised tax and commercial law. Following the 25 April Revolution, joined the Board of *Banco Intercontinental Português* from 1974 to 1975 as representative of the Portuguese state. In the same year, joined the Sixth Provisional Government of Pinheiro de Azevedo as Under-Secretary of State for the Budget. Was appointed Director-General of Payments and Taxation, taking up office in January 1976. Became Minister for Finance in the First Constitutional Government, led by Mário Soares, and, in this post, negotiated a loan of 750 million dollars from the IMF. Left the PS in 1978 during the Second Provisional Government owing to differences of opinion regarding the economic policy adopted by the party in power. In the second half of the 1990s, led the Commission appointed by the Minister for Finance, Sousa Franco, to carry out a study of changes to the property tax system. Was appointed member of the Administrative Council of Expo '98.

CARVALHAS, Carlos Alberto do Vale Gomes

Born in São Pedro do Sul on 9 November 1941. Graduated in Economics from the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Financeiras*, after beginning his university life in Oporto. While still in his teens, worked for General Humberto Delgado in the 1958 presidential elections, joining the PCP 11 years later and also joining the CDE. In his professional career, was Financial Manager of Profabril, a company in the CUF conglomerate, and he became Director of *Notícias da Amadora*. Also wrote for publications such as *Vértice* and *Seara Nova*. Even before the 25 April Revolution, was involved in union activity in the Metalworkers' Union. Following the Revolution of 25 April 1974, was appointed State Secretary for Labour in the First Provisional Government, a post that he retained until the Fourth Provisional Government. After leaving government, he became a Member of Parliament and was a member of the Parliamentary Committee for European Integration. As a member of this Committee, he provided the technical information for the PCP's position on Portugal's accession to the EEC.

Headed the CDU list in the elections to the European Parliament held in 1989 and, in Strasbourg, was one of the Vice-Chairmen of the European United Left. Elected to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the PCP at a congress held in Oporto in May 1990. At that time, the party was suffering an internal crisis owing to a dispute involving some members who either left or who were expelled from the party which arose from the fall of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe and a more open political approach in the USSR. The 14th Congress of the PCP, held in Almada in December 1992, confirmed Carlos Carvalhas as the successor of Álvaro Cunhal, the traditional leader of the PCP. He remained at the head of PCP affairs until November 2004, handing over power to Jerónimo de Sousa at the 17th Congress, held in Almada.

CASTRO, Augusto de

Journalist, writer and diplomat. Graduated in Law from the University of Coimbra. Member of the Progressive Party during the final years of the monarchy. From 1924, was Portugal's Ambassador to London, then to the Vatican, Brussels, Rome, then again to Brussels and, finally, to Paris (1945–1947). Director of the *Diário de Notícias* when not acting as a diplomat (1919–1924, 1939–1945 and 1947–1971). National Prize for Literature.

CATROGA, Eduardo de Almeida

Born in São Miguel do Rio Torto, a suburb of Abrantes, on 14 November 1942, and graduated in Finance from the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Financeiras*, Technical University of Lisbon, in 1966. Concluded postgraduate studies at the Harvard Business School in 1979. Worked for the Ministry of Finance as a consultant from 1967 to 1974. Taught at ISCEF from 1968 to 1974. In 1968, became manager of CUF, where he held several posts, remaining with this conglomerate after its nationalisation and becoming Vice-Chairman of Quimigal from 1978 to 1980. From 1981, sat on the board of several companies, among them SAPEC, PROLOGICA, SPC — Serviço Português de Contentores, CELCAT, BP Portuguesa and Banco Finantia, also involved in establishing the Association of Public Managers and the Managers' Forum.

Invited to become Minister for Finance in 1993, after Jorge Braga de Macedo left the Government, and held that post until 1995.

COISORÓ, Narana Sinai

Born in Goa in 1933 into a Hindu family with nationalist convictions. Left Goa to study at the University of Coimbra, where he graduated in Law in 1955. In the following year, completed the complementary course in Economics and Political Science. Acted as Legal Adviser to the delegation that, in 1958, took part in the negotiations for the Stockholm Convention, the document that resulted in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). After completing his doctorate in the Faculty of Law at the University of London, entered academic life in 1962 in the *Instituto de Ciências Sociais e Política Ultramarina* (ISCSPU), from which he was removed in 1969 by the then Minister for Education, José Hermano Saraiva. Continued his career as a teacher and lawyer. He returned to the ISCSPU only after the 25 April Revolution in 1974, the year in which he joined the CDS. Was elected a Member of Parliament in 1976 and gave up politics after Manuel Monteiro took over the leadership of the CDS.

CORREIA, José Dias de Araújo

Studied Science and Mining Engineering at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. Was Minister for Trade and Communication from 11 June to 10 November 1928 and Minister for Agriculture for three days from 16 to 18 July, also in 1928, in the Ministry under José Vicente de Freitas. Member of Parliament in all the governments during the *Estado Novo*. Was Director of the *Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Crédito e Previdência* (CGD) from 1929 to 1964; Chairman of the study group appointed to consider the Finance Bill; rapporteur for the committee responsible for reviewing public spending; delegate from the national parliament to the Interparliamentary Trade Congresses held in London and Bucharest.

Araújo Correia played an important part in defending and promoting the country's economic development, as may be seen in his numerous political speeches, particularly in the exercise of his duties as Member of Parliament and, above all, as rapporteur on public spending, in articles in which he frequently analysed the state of the country and of economic policy and formulated and argued for proposals on Portugal's economic development. He was particularly active and had a notable influence on defining and conducting Portuguese economic policy in the period following the Second World War. It was Araújo Correia who drew up the Portuguese economic plan submitted in November 1948 to the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which aimed to maintain Portugal's participation in the Marshall Plan, and he was the first Chairman of the Technical Committee for European Economic Cooperation (TCEEC) set up to manage the use of this aid in Portugal, a post that he occupied only between 1 September 1948 and 29 July 1949.

On Araújo Correia, see, among other works, J. M. Brandão de Brito, *Os Engenheiros e o Pensamento Económico do Estado Novo* in AAVV, *Contribuições para a História do Pensamento Económico em Portugal, Universidade Moderna, 84*, Publicações Dom Quixote, Lisbon, 1988, pp. 211–234 and Carlos Bastien, *Correia, José Dias de Araújo*, in *Dicionário de História do Estado Novo (DHEN)*, Dir. Fernando Rosas and J. M. Brandão de Brito, Coord. Maria Fernanda Rollo, Círculo de Leitores, Lisbon, 1996, p. 225, and *José Dias de Araújo Correia (1894–1978)*, in *Dicionário Histórico de Economistas Portugueses*, coord. José Luís Cardoso, CISEP Topics and Debates, 2001, pp. 96–99.

CORTÊS, Ulisses Cruz de Aguiar (1900–1975)

Graduated in Law and practised law in Coimbra and Lousã. Chief of Staff of the Minister for Justice, Manuel Rodrigues, and Director-General and Secretary-General in that Ministry. Member of the Executive Committee for the First Conference of National Union (1946). Was the Minister for the Economy under the *Estado Novo* who occupied the post for the longest period, from 1950 to 1958; Minister for Finance from 1965 to 1968.

COSTA, Adelino Amaro da

Born on 18 December 1943 in Lisbon. A graduate in Civil Engineering from the *Instituto Superior Técnico*, where he also became an assistant lecturer. Devoted his time to the study of higher education, publishing a work on planning in that field. Worked in the Office for Studies on Higher Education of the Ministry of Education led by Veiga Simão, in the time of Marcelo Caetano. At the same time, worked for several newspapers. Founder of the CDS. In July 1974 was a member of the Constituent Assembly and was a Member of Parliament from 1976. Was elected Deputy Chairman of the CDS in 1978 and, in 1979, became a member of the Government of the Democratic Alliance, supported by the centrists and the PPD, as Minister for Defence.

Died on 4 December 1980 in the aircraft that crashed in Camarate while travelling with the Prime Minister, Sá Carneiro.

COSTA, Alfredo Nobre da

Born in Lisbon in 1923. Graduated in Mechanical Engineering from the *Instituto Superior Técnico* in 1946 and, in 1948, completed postgraduate studies in London. At the age of 27, began a long professional career in the private sector in the companies belonging to the Champallimaud Group, moving from the management of *Fábrica de Cimentos Tejo* to *Fábrica de Cimentos Cabo Mondego* and *Cimentos de Leiria*. In 1962, joined *Siderurgia Nacional* [National Steel] as Technical Director. Left the Champallimaud Group to create Lusotecna, a company founded in 1965, at the same time as he was appointed Director of EFACEC.

In 1972, was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of SACOR, which he left in 1974, after the 25 April Revolution. Was appointed State Secretary for Heavy Industry in the Sixth Provisional Government of Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, and Minister for Industry and Technology in the First Constitutional Government led by Mário Soares. In 1978, the then President of the Republic, General Ramalho Eanes, invited him to head the Third Constitutional Government, formed at the initiative of the President, a government that lasted for 85 days and fell after its programme was rejected by the Portuguese Parliament. Costa subsequently became Chairman of CELCAT and returned to EFACEC, the company of which he was Manager when he died on 1 April 1996.

COSTA, Francisco Manuel Seixas da

Born in Vila Real on 28 February 1948. Graduated in Political and Social Sciences from the Technical University of Lisbon after studying Electrotechnical Engineering at the University of Oporto. Began his professional career in the private sector and, after the 25 April Revolution, was appointed to the *Junta de Salvação Nacional*. In 1975, joined the *Movimento de Esquerda Socialista* (MES) [Socialist Left Movement], in the same year that he began a diplomatic career that took him to capitals such as Oslo, Luanda and London and to institutions such as the World Trade Organisation. Was State Secretary for European Affairs from 1995 to 2001, during which time he was involved in negotiating the Treaties of Amsterdam and Nice, witnessed the process of the escudo joining the third phase of EMU, participated in the preparations for the Portuguese Presidency of the EU in 2000 and was involved in the negotiations relating to Agenda 2000.

The experience that he acquired in European issues led him to speak out against the threats to the small countries of ‘intergovernmental drift’ in the Community decision-making process. Left the Government in 2001 and was appointed Portuguese Ambassador to the UN, a post from which he was withdrawn in the following year when he was transferred to the OSCE Headquarters in Vienna. In 2003, accepted the invitation of the Government of Durão Barroso to join a working party set up to observe the work of the Intergovernmental Conference with responsibility for finalising the Constitutional Treaty. Published *A diplomacia europeia*.

CRUZ, António Manuel de Mendonça Martins da

Born in Lisbon on 28 December 1946. Graduated in Law from the University of Lisbon, devoting his whole

working life to a career in the diplomatic service. In 1975, was posted to Mozambique with the task of setting up a Portuguese Embassy in Maputo. As Ambassador, represented Portugal in Cairo from 1976 and in Geneva, at the United Nations, from 1979. From 1984 to 1985, was Head of the European Communities Department in the Foreign Ministry. With the victory of Cavaco Silva in the 1985 legislative elections, became Diplomatic Adviser to the Prime Minister, a post that he left in 1995 to represent Portugal at NATO and Western European Union (WEU), in Brussels, a post that he held until 1999.

The invitation to be Foreign Minister in the government led by Durão Barroso came in 2002, when Martins da Cruz was Portugal's Ambassador in Madrid. It was as Minister that he participated in the Convention on the Future of Europe, led by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the aim of which was to draw up a draft European Constitution. He submitted his resignation from this post in October 2003 and was removed from the coalition government of the PSD-CDS.

CRUZ, João Carlos Lopes Cardoso de Freitas

Born in Lisbon on 27 March 1925 and graduated in Law from the University of Lisbon. Began his diplomatic career in 1947, serving in the Portuguese Embassy in London in 1950, where he rose to the rank of Third Secretary in the Legation. In the following year, was transferred to the Portuguese Delegation to the Permanent Council of the North Atlantic Pact in Paris and attended a course in NATO's Institute of Defence. Was Consul General in the Embassy in New York in 1963 and appointed Permanent Representative for Portugal to the OECD in Paris in 1970. Was Portuguese Ambassador in Bonn from September 1971. Appointed Permanent Representative for Portugal to NATO, in Brussels, on 29 August 1974 and became Foreign Minister in the Fourth Constitutional Government, led by Carlos Mota Pinto, in 1978.

CUNHA, Arlindo Marques da

Born in São João da Boavista, a suburb of Tábua. Graduated in Economics from the University of Oporto in 1975 and, in 1979, obtained an MPhil in Agronomy from the University of Reading, UK. Was an assistant lecturer at the Catholic University of Oporto and lectured on the agricultural policy of the Common Market in the postgraduate course in European Studies at the University of Coimbra from 1983 to 1986. Was on the staff of the Coordinating Committee of the Northern Region between 1975 and 1979. Was appointed State Secretary for Agrarian Development in 1986, before taking up the post of Minister for Agriculture in 1990, following the departure of Álvaro Barreto. It was in this Ministry that he gained recognition for his skills in reforming the common agricultural policy (CAP), the reform being carried out during the Portuguese Presidency of the EEC in the first half of 1992. He left the government to stand for election to the European Parliament and was elected on 12 June 1993. Has a varied bibliography on regionalisation and the problems of agriculture and European integration.

CUNHA, Luís Manuel Moreira Campos e

Born in Luanda in 1954. Graduated in Economics from the Catholic University of Lisbon, taking a doctorate at the University of Columbia in New York. Taught in the Faculty of Economics at the *Universidade Nova* in Lisbon from 1985, the year in which he completed his doctorate. He later became the Director of that Faculty and remained there until invited by José Sócrates to join his Government as Minister for State and of Finance, in March 2005. Prior to this, had been Vice-Governor of the Bank of Portugal from 1996 to 2002. He spent only a short time with the Sócrates Government, leaving the Ministry of Finance in July 2005.

CUNHAL, Álvaro Barreirinhas

Born in Coimbra on 10 November 1913. Attended primary school in Seia and secondary school in Lisbon, enrolling in the Faculty of Law of the University of Lisbon at the age of 17. His first contact with the Portuguese Communist Party dates from this time. Cunhal was elected student representative to the Senate of the University of Lisbon and became a member of the League of Friends of the USSR and the International Red Aid. Became Secretary-General of the Communist Youth association in 1935 and, in

1936, joined the Central Committee of the PCP. He was imprisoned in 1937 and released in 1938. Was imprisoned again throughout 1940 and, while in prison, completed his law degree. In the following year, took up the post of Director of the *Colégio Moderno* with responsibility for monitoring student studies. In this post, he met and formed a close friendship with Mário Soares.

It was during the 1940s that Cunhal became involved, and came out a winner, in a struggle between factions for effective management of the future of the party. Imprisoned for a third time in 1949 and sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the High Court, he planned, together with other Communist leaders, a daring escape from the Peniche fortress prison in 1960. In 1961, after settling in Paris, was elected Secretary-General of the PCP, a post left vacant since the death of Bento Gonçalves in 1942. Returned to Portugal on 30 April 1974, from Paris, and became a member of the First Provisional Government, led by Palma Carlos, as Minister without Portfolio. He retained the post throughout the Second, Third and Fourth Provisional Governments led by Vasco Gonçalves. Was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1975 and to Parliament from 1976 to 1992. Was a member of the Council of State from its establishment in 1982 until 1992.

Álvaro Cunhal had tremendous reservations regarding Portugal's accession to the EEC and went as far as to say, at a press conference in 1987, that it would be disastrous for the economy and for national independence, expressing his opposition to a future political union and to the supranational direction of Portuguese foreign policy. In fact, the 12th Congress of the PCP, held in Oporto in 1988, approved a resolution that rejected liberalisation of the capital market and participation of the escudo in the European Monetary System and called for renegotiation of the Accession Treaty. At the 14th Congress held in 1992 he resigned from the post of Secretary-General of the PCP, handing over to Carlos Carvalhas.

Died in Lisbon on 13 June 2005.

CUTILEIRO, José Pires

Born on 20 November 1934 in Évora. Enrolled in the Faculty of Architecture but actually graduated in Social Anthropology at Oxford, after applying to study Medicine. Published two books of poetry and wrote for the magazine *Almanaque*, which also published writers such as Luís de Stau Monteiro and José Cardoso Pires. Obtained his doctorate in 1968 and joined St Antony's College as a Fellow from 1968 to 1971. Lectured in Social Anthropology at the London School of Economics and Political Science from 1971 to 1974.

Was invited by the then Foreign Minister, Mário Soares, to become Cultural Adviser to the Embassy in London, a post that he occupied from 29 September 1974 to 1 June 1977, when he became Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Portugal to the Council of Europe until September 1980. Served at the Embassy in Maputo and was appointed Permanent Representative of Portugal at the Disarmament Conference in Europe, held in Stockholm on 14 January 1984. In 1987, was called to Lisbon to take up the post of Director-General for Political and Economic Affairs. Negotiated the accession of Portugal to Western European Union and led the delegation that negotiated the terms for the use of the Lajes Base in the Azores, in 1988 and 1989, with the United States of America.

Was posted to Pretoria as Ambassador in 1989 and became Special Adviser to the Foreign Ministry of the Portuguese Presidency of the European Community. In this role, he coordinated the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia, held from January to August 1992, chaired by Lord Carrington. Had been head of the Diplomatic Institute since March 1994 when he became Secretary-General of Western European Union (WEU), on 16 November 1994, after an election in which he counted on the explicit support of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The choice made was of a diplomat with an Atlantic-oriented career at a time when WEU was revived after ratification of the Treaty of Maastricht as a pillar of common defence. In the words of José Cutileiro, WEU 'was then recognised as a viable structure [...] to become an instrument of defence for the European Union [...] [and] contribute, fundamentally, towards reinforcing the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance'. José Cutileiro was reappointed Secretary-General of WEU in May 1997.

DELGADO, Humberto da Silva

Born in Torres Novas in 1906. Began a military career and was one of the first pilots in the Portuguese Air Force. Took part in the military coup of 28 May 1926. In 1936, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Portuguese Youth and Military Attaché to the General Command of the Portuguese Legion. In 1947, was appointed Portuguese Delegate to the International Organisation for Civil Aviation in Montreal and Portuguese Representative to NATO in Washington (1952–1957).

A candidate in the presidential elections on 8 June 1958, he became one of the symbols of opposition to the regime when, at a press conference, he stated that, if he were elected, he would dismiss Salazar: 'Obviously, I shall dismiss him.' The National Union candidate, Américo Tomás, was elected, and, on 11 June, Delgado was dismissed from his post of Director-General of Civil Aviation. One year later, he requested asylum at the Brazilian Embassy. In 1962, already in Brazil, he was active in the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of Portugal.

Was assassinated by the PIDE (Portuguese security police) on 13 February 1965.

DIAS JÚNIOR, José Nascimento Ferreira

Graduated in Electrotechnical and Mechanical Engineering from the *Instituto Superior Técnico* (IST), where he lectured from 1928 to 1966. Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry from 28 August 1940 to 6 September 1944. In 1925, began his professional career in the CUF. In 1936, was appointed Chairman of the *Junta de Electrificação Nacional*. In 1947, was appointed Chairman of the *Companhia Nacional de Electricidade* [national electricity company] and, in the following year, became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the *Metropolitano de Lisbon* [Lisbon underground railway]. Appointed Chairman of the *Câmara Corporativa* [Corporative Chamber] in 1957. Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry from 1940 to 1944 and Minister for the Economy from 1958 to 1962. For Ferreira Dias and his principal publications, see: J. N. Ferreira Dias Jr, *Linha de Rumo I e II* and *Outros Escritos Económicos, 1926–1962*, 3 vols., *Introdução e Direcção de Edição de J. M. Brandão de Brito*, Lisbon, Banco de Portugal, 1998.

DUQUE, Rafael da Silva Neves

Born in Torres Novas on 3 September 1893. Graduated in Law from the University of Coimbra. Chief of Staff of the Republican Minister for Labour, Lima Duque, and took part in the coup on 28 May 1926.

In 1934, Salazar invited him to head the Ministry of Agriculture. Immediately tried to implement a series of neo-physiocratic measures with a view to modernising Portuguese agriculture, but without much success. When the Ministry of Agriculture was dissolved, moved to the recently established Ministry of the Economy, taking up office on 28 August 1940. Four months later, was replaced by Luís Supico Pinto.

Died in 1963.

EANES, António dos Santos Ramalho

Born in Alcains on 25 January 1935. Entered the Military Academy as a volunteer in 1953 and was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in 1957, the year in which he left for India on his first commission. Was seconded to Macao in 1962, with the rank of Captain, and then transferred, together with the men under his command, to Mozambique, where he arrived in 1964. He returned there in 1966 for another commission. The Overseas War also took him to Guinea-Bissau, in 1969, and to Angola in 1974, where he was stationed when the 25 April Revolution broke out. Was one of the organisers of the *Congresso dos Combatentes* held in Oporto. Returned to Lisbon to join the *ad hoc* Commission for the Media, assuming the management of programmes for *Rádio Televisão Portuguesa*, which he left on 28 September 1974. Signed the *Documento dos Nove* and was considered to be one of the strategists in the military movements that led to containment of the forces responsible for the counter-coup on 25 November 1975.

Stood as a candidate in 1976 for the first presidential elections held in the newly democratic Portugal and

won 61.5 % of the vote. His first term of office was marked by the dismissal of the Second Constitutional Government, after the CDS dissolved its coalition with the PS, and by three governments appointed at the President's initiative, led by Nobre da Costa, Carlos Mota Pinto and Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo. Was re-elected in the 1980 presidential elections with a large majority over the losing candidate, Soares Carneiro. Was seen as the leading personality in a new political movement, the Party for Democratic Renewal, which won 18 % of the vote in the legislative elections in 1985. At the end of his second term of office in Belém, turned to leading the PRD, in 1986, but suffered a heavy defeat in the legislative elections in 1987 when the party's share of the vote fell to 5 %. Left politics, implementing a decision taken prior to the elections.

FÉLIX, António José de Castro Bagão

Born in Ílhavo on 9 April 1948. Graduated in Economics in 1970 from the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Financeiras* (ISCEF). Began an academic career as assistant lecturer at ISCEF in 1973, in 1976 becoming assistant lecturer at the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e do Trabalho*. Having completed his military service, began his career in insurance as the Financial Manager of the *A Mundial* insurance company in 1976, before moving to the Management Board of COSEC, where he remained until 1979.

Acquired his first experience in government during the Democratic Alliance (AD), the PSD/CDS coalition, remaining in the State Secretariat's Office for Social Security during the Sá Carneiro Government and the two following governments led by Pinto Balsemão. Returned to government, this time at the invitation of Cavaco Silva, to become State Secretary for Employment and Vocational Training, in the 11th Constitutional Government, a post that he took up in 1987 and which he held for four years. While in government, he revealed corruption in the use of aid from the European Social Fund. Joined the Bank of Portugal in the 1990s, where he was Deputy Governor from 1993 to 1994, moving then into the private sector where he became Director-General of BCP.

This independent politician, with links to the CDS, returned to executive power after the PSD victory in the 2002 legislative elections and was appointed Minister for Social Security in the Durão Barroso Government and Minister for Finance in the government led by Pedro Santana Lopes in 2004.

FERNANDES, António Júlio de Castro (1903–1975)

A graduate in Law from the University of Lisbon, politically on the far right, having been a leader in the Nuno Álvares National Crusade at the end of the First Republic and founder of the National-Syndicalist Movement of Rolão Preto. In 1934, left the 'Blue Shirts' to join the *Estado Novo*. Played an active role in institutionalising corporativism and was on the staff of the INTP. His political career proceeded within the corporative machine, having been Vice-Chairman of FNAT [*Fundação Nacional para Alegria no Trabalho*] and involved in the management of several trade associations.

Was a Member of Parliament under the National Alliance and attorney of the CC. In the government reshuffle of September 1944 was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Social Welfare, a post in which he remained until called to take on the Economic Affairs portfolio on 16 October 1948, the Ministry he headed until 2 August 1950 (when he was replaced by Ulisses Cortês). Was also Chairman of the Executive Commission of the União Nacional and a Director of BNU. His published works relate mainly to Portuguese corporativism, apart from a few speeches as Minister for the Economy and Director of BNU.

FRANCO, António Luciano Pacheco de Sousa

Born in Lisbon in 1942. Graduated in Law from the University of Lisbon and, in 1972, completed his doctorate, after following a postgraduate course at the Sorbonne in Paris. Began his university career as Professor of the Faculty of Law of Lisbon University. Was a member of the Catholic University Youth Movement. Following the 25 April Revolution, joined the PPD, after repeated meetings with Freitas do Amaral and Adelino Amaro da Costa, founders of the CDS. Was appointed State Secretary for Finance in the Sixth Provisional Government of Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo and, in 1976, was elected Member of

Parliament for the PPD, the party that he went on to lead from January to July 1978.

Left the PPD and founded the *Associação Social-Democrata Independente* (ASDI) [Independent Social Democrat Association], the political movement that he led from 1979 to 1982, while serving in the Fifth Constitutional Government led by Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo as Minister for Finance between 1979 and 1980. In 1986, accepted the invitation of Prime Minister Cavaco Silva and the Minister for Finance, Miguel Cadilhe, to be President of the Court of Auditors, a post which he retained until 1995. When the PS, led by António Guterres, came to power, he again took up the Finance portfolio between 1995 and 1999, during which time Portugal joined the euro. Returned to active politics in 2004, heading the PS list in the elections for the European Parliament.

Died on 9 June during an election campaign event in Matosinhos.

FREIRE, António José Aniceto de Siqueira

Born in Lisbon on 17 April 1918 and graduated in Law from the University of Lisbon. Began his career as a diplomat in 1942. In 1946, was posted to the Consulate-General in Tangier and was transferred to Ankara the following year. His career took him to the capitals of Argentina, Cuba and Chile before he settled in Paris in 1953. Was posted to Leopoldville in 1956. Became Ambassador in Beirut in 1962. In Geneva, led the Permanent Delegations to GATT and EFTA as from 26 December 1966, being appointed Ambassador on 3 July 1973. On 13 November 1974, led the Portuguese Mission to the European Communities, and later moved to Paris as Ambassador in 1979. Retired on 8 March 1984.

Died on 2 October 1999.

GAGO, Carlos Jorge Mendes Corrêa

Born in Lisbon on 25 June 1934. Graduated in Mining Engineering from the *Instituto Superior Técnico* and obtained a postgraduate qualification in Industrial Administration. Was Director of Planning and Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Council Presidency from 1963 to 1974. Worked with the Directorate-General for Civil Aviation, to which he was a consultant from 1966 to 1970. Was a Director of the public enterprise for industrial estates from 1973 to 1976 and of Petrosul from 1976 to 1982. Chaired the Administration Board of the Port of Lisbon from 1972 to 1986. Was Foreign Minister in the Third Constitutional Government, led by Alfredo Nobre da Costa, in 1978, and Minister for Economic Coordination in the Fifth Constitutional Government led by Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo. Was appointed a Director of Somincor, where he remained from 1986 to 1989, and in 1992 was invited to become the President of the *Instituto Nacional de Estatística* (INE).

GOMES, D. António Ferreira

Born in Ermesinde on 10 May 1906. In 1916, entered a seminary and graduated in Theology in 1925.

Left for Rome, studying Philosophy at the Gregorian University in 1928, the year in which he was ordained a priest. On returning to Portugal, lectured at the Vilar Seminary in Oporto. In 1948, was appointed coadjutor Bishop of Portalegre and Castelo Branco. Then became active politically, publishing articles on doctrine in Catholic journals, focusing on topics related to politics, freedom, totalitarianism and Church-State relations.

In 1952, was appointed Bishop of Oporto. In July 1958, addressed a letter to Salazar, referring to social and political issues, which provoked the hostility of the regime and forced him into exile in Spain, where he lived for 10 years.

Returned to Portugal on 19 June 1969. In 1980, received the *Grã-Cruz da Ordem da Liberdade* [Grand Cross of the Order of Liberty].

Died in April 1989.

GOMES, Francisco da Costa

Born in Chaves on 30 June 1914. Attended the Military Academy from 1924 to 1931 and attended the cavalry course that ended in 1935. Graduated in Mathematics from the University of Oporto. Was appointed to the General Staff of NATO in the USA, where he remained from 1954 to 1956. In 1958, was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Army, working with the Minister for Defence, Botelho Moniz, and was responsible for reorganising the armed forces, preparing them for future challenges resulting from the Colonial War. His involvement in the military coup planned by Botelho Moniz in April 1961 earned him a post in Recruitment and Mobilisation of the District of Beja.

Became a lecturer at the *Instituto de Altos Estudos Militares* in 1964. In 1965, was seconded to Mozambique, where he was Second in Command of the Military Region, becoming Commander two years later. In 1970, saw service in Angola as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. In 1972, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army, a post from which he was removed in 1974 after refusing to take part in the tribute paid by the Chiefs of Staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces to the President of the Republic, Américo Tomás. Joined the *Junta de Salvação Nacional* on 25 April. Became President of the Republic on 28 September 1974 after António de Spínola renounced the position, ending his term of office in 1976 after the first elections for the post of President of the Republic were held, leading to a victory for Ramalho Eanes. In 1977, became a member of the Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation and was promoted to Marshal in 1982.

Died on 31 July 2001.

GONÇALVES, General Vasco dos Santos

Born in Lisbon on 3 May 1922. Enrolled in the University of Coimbra in 1940 but, two years later, entered the Military Academy. In 1949, studied Engineering at Tancos Vocational College and did military service at the Lajes Base in the following year. Carried out missions in various parts of the Portuguese Empire: Goa in 1955 and, during the Colonial War, in Mozambique in 1965, and in Angola in 1970. Rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1967, after having worked on the clandestine newspaper *Tribuna Militar* in 1960. Joined the Army Captains' Movement in 1973. After the 25 April Revolution, was appointed Prime Minister following the resignation of Adelino da Palma Carlos on 18 July 1974, going on to lead the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Provisional Governments before being dismissed from the post on 29 August 1975. Retired in December 1975.

Died in Lisbon on 11 June 2005.

GOUVEIA, Maria Teresa Pinto Basto (Teresa Patrício Gouveia)

Born in Lisbon on 18 July 1946. Graduated in History in 1970 and, in the same decade, actively supported initiatives to preserve Portugal's heritage, having been Secretary of the National Committee for the European Architectural Heritage Year, an organisation set up by the Council of Europe. Worked in the Coordinating Office for External Cultural Activities under the State Secretariat for Culture from 1977 to 1980. Represented the State Secretariat for Culture in the Steering Committee for Cultural Cooperation of the Council of Europe and headed the Office for Cultural and International Relations in the Ministry of Culture.

Chaired the Steering Committee for Cultural Cooperation of the Council of Europe, after being Vice-Chairman of the same body. Occupied these two posts from 1984 to 1987. Was State Secretary for Culture in the Governments of Cavaco Silva from 1985 to 1990. Became a Member of the national parliament in 1987. Was appointed State Secretary for the Environment in 1991 and rose to the rank of Minister in June 1993. As State Secretary, represented Portugal and the EEC at the World Conference on the Environment held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Was appointed Foreign Minister in the Durão Barroso Government in 2003,

after the resignation of Martins da Cruz. Her curriculum vitae also includes time in the administration of the Serralves Foundation. Is currently a Director of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, a post that she that took up in November 2004.

GRILO, Francisco Monteiro

Agronomist, former Director of Agricultural Services in the colony of Mozambique. Portuguese Delegate to the Colonial Committee of the OEEC.

GUERRA, Rui da Fonseca e Sousa Camões Teixeira

Born in Elvas in 1902. In January 1956, was Senior Minister Plenipotentiary in the State Secretariat in the Foreign Ministry, as Director-General of Economic and Consular Affairs. In this role, carefully observed negotiations, joining several Portuguese delegations at OEEC meetings. Portuguese Government Delegate to the meeting of the Seven held in Geneva in early 1958. Was involved, as the replacement for the State Secretary for Trade, in the negotiations to set up EFTA and headed the Portuguese Delegation at the meetings held in 1959 in Oslo, Stockholm and Saltsjöbaden, securing significant guarantees for Portugal. In June 1960, became Portugal's Ambassador in Berne and, in October of the same year, Portugal's Permanent Representative on the EFTA Council in Geneva.

Died in Lisbon in 1996.

GUTERRES, António Manuel de Oliveira

Born in Lisbon on 30 April 1949. Graduated in Electrotechnical Engineering from the *Instituto Superior Técnico* in 1971 and attended the postgraduate course in Economics for Engineers. Worked with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and with the *Gabinete da Área de Sines* as a specialist from 1973 to 1974. Was deputy to Mário Soares when the latter served in the Fourth Provisional Government as Minister without Portfolio and to Salgado Zenha when he was Minister for Finance in the Sixth Provisional Government. Was a member of the Commission for European Integration from 1976 to 1979.

Returned to the *Gabinete da Área de Sines* from 1983 to 1984 and was Director of Strategic Development of the IPE (*Investimentos e Participações do Estado*) from 1984 to 1985. Became a member of the PS in 1974 and was elected to Parliament, first from 1976 to 1983 and, later, from 1985 to 1995. Was a member of the National Secretariat of the PS from 1977 to 1981 and from 1986 to 1992. In this same year, on 23 February, took over leadership of the PS at the Tenth Congress, standing against Jorge Sampaio. Won the legislative elections held on 1 October 1995 and was sworn in as Prime Minister of the 13th Constitutional Government. In May 2005, was appointed United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

LEITÃO, João António de Morais

Born in Covilhã on 4 September 1938. Graduated in Law from the University of Lisbon in the early 1960s and joined the *Companhia de Seguros Douro*. Still in the 1960s, was hired by the Disputes Department of the Pinto & Sotto Mayor Bank, also practising law in an office where his partners were Costa Reis and Francisco Pinto Balsemão. In 1966, was invited to be Managing Director of *Mundial*, which he left in 1975, at the time when businesses were being nationalised, returning to the legal profession full-time. Worked with SEDES from the early 1970s and, in the period after the 25 April Revolution, founded the CDS. After being President of the Portuguese Football Federation, in 1979, joined the Sixth Constitutional Government, led by Sá Carneiro, at the helm of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Returned to the work of government, now under the leadership of Francisco Pinto Balsemão, in 1981 (Seventh Constitutional Government), where he held the Finance portfolio. Returned to politics in 1994 as a member of the Political Commission of the CDS-PP led by Manuel Monteiro, having been elected at a Party Congress held in Setúbal in February of the same year.

LEITE (Lumbrales), João Pinto da Costa Leite

Graduated from the Faculty of Law in Coimbra, where he was a student and assistant to Oliveira Salazar. Shortly after Salazar took over the Finance portfolio, he called on Costa Leite to be his Under-Secretary of State, a post that he held in 1929 (17 July to 5 November) and from 23 October 1934 to 13 December 1937, at the same time as the post of Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Social Welfare, which he held temporarily from 14 March 1935 to 18 January 1936. Was Minister for Trade and Industry (13 December 1937 to 28 August 1940), for Finance (28 August 1940 to 2 August 1950), for Home Affairs (23 July 1941 to 12 August 1941), for Public Works and Communications (18 November 1943 to 6 September 1944) and for the Presidency (2 August 1950 to 7 July 1955), before being replaced by Marcelo Caetano.

Among other posts held during the *Estado Novo*, was also Chairman of the *Junta Central da Legião Portuguesa* and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Union. A monarchist, belonging to the most conservative wing of the regime in this post-war period, he was the man whom Salazar trusted and used as his right arm for the more than 20 years that he was in government. Lumbrales had a decisive role to play in the conduct of the issues linked to Portugal's participation in the Marshall Plan. He happened to be the man responsible for the initial decision to reject American financial aid — raising the problem of the German gold held in the vaults of the Bank of Portugal, using arguments such as the claim that Portugal should not be included among those craving the dollar. Lumbrales remained with the Finance portfolio during the period characterised by the payments crisis facing Portugal in the late 1940s which led to a request for financial aid under the Marshall Plan.

After Portugal had carried out a U-turn on Marshall Plan aid, management of anything related to the use of this American aid remained under his control. The actual Technical Committee for European Economic Cooperation, set up to manage use of Marshall Plan aid in Portugal, fell under the authority of the Ministry of Finance, moving to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers when Lumbrales was appointed Minister for the Presidency.

LEITE, Maria Manuela Dias Ferreira

Born in Lisbon on 3 December 1940. Graduated in Economics in 1963 from the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Financeiras*. Became an assistant lecturer at the same institute, where she began her academic career, which continued beyond the Revolution of 25 April 1974. Still in the 1960s, won a scholarship from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation which enabled him to attend a course in Germany on education and its economic components organised by the OECD. Became a researcher from 1964 to 1972 and specialist in the Investment Service of the same Foundation from 1972 to 1973.

Was Director of the Statistics Department of the IPE (*Investimentos e Participações do Estado*) Group, in the same year joining the Bank of Portugal, where she worked in the Studies Office from 1977 to 1986. In this year, she became Director-General of Public Accounts at the Ministry of Finance, a post which she left to become State Secretary for the Budget. In 1993, was appointed Minister for Education, where she remained until the end of the Cavaco Silva Government. Was elected to Parliament in the legislative elections in 1991, 1995 and 1999. In 2002, joined the government led by Durão Barroso as Minister of State and Minister for Finance, leaving government when the Prime Minister left to become President of the European Commission.

LOPES, Pedro Miguel de Santana

Born in Lisbon on 29 June 1956. Became a member of the PSD in 1976, although he began his political career immediately after the 25 April Revolution while a student in the Lisbon Faculty of Law. Was invited by Francisco Sá Carneiro to be his Legal Adviser when he was forming the government of the Democratic Alliance which consisted of the PSD and PS. Was appointed State Secretary for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in 1985, part of the first government led by Cavaco Silva. In 1987, became a Member of the European Parliament, returning to Portugal in 1989. In 1990, replaced Teresa Gouveia as State Secretary for Culture, a post from which he resigned in 1994.

While the PSD was in Opposition, and after losing the race for leadership of the PSD to Fernando Nogueira in 1995, became the manager of Sporting Clube de Portugal in the same year, leaving the club in April 1996. Was elected to the Municipal Council of Figueira da Foz in 1997. In 2001, was elected to the Lisbon City Council. In February 2002, was selected as a Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Regions. After Durão Barroso left government to become President of the European Commission, he was to form the government in the summer of 2004, in coalition with the CDS-PP, although the President of the Republic dissolved this government in December 2004.