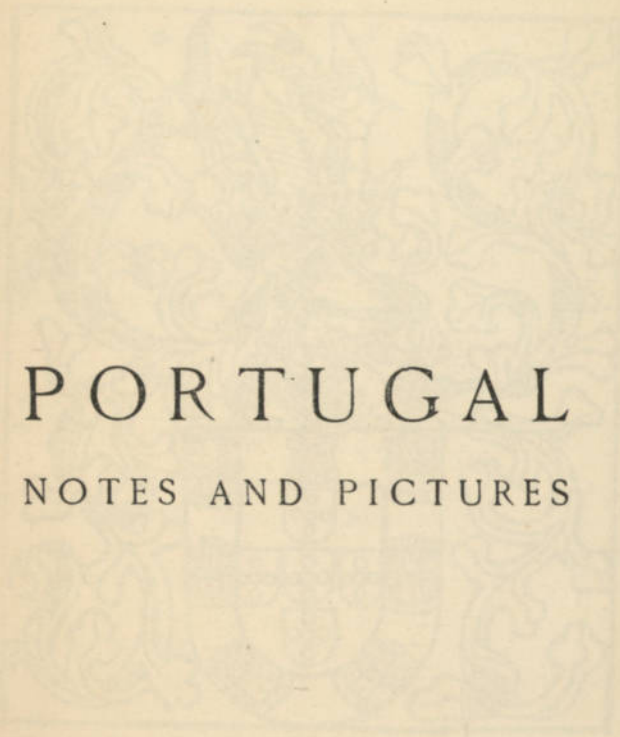




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MAYOR LOPES, PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE

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INCORPORAÇÃO



PORTUGAL
NOTES AND PICTURES



GENERAL CRAVEIRO LOPES, PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC



GENERAL JOHN B. FRANKLIN, U.S. ARMY



PRIME MINISTER DR. OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

THE LAND

Portugal is one of the two countries forming the Iberian Peninsula. Its Atlantic coastline stretches from longitude $36^{\circ}58'$ N. to $42^{\circ}9'$ N. forming a quadrilateral 89,000 square kilometres (roughly 34,700 miles) in area, rather more than one fifth of the total surface area of the Peninsula. From East to West it measures 218 kms. (roughly 136 miles) at its widest and its maximum length is 561 kms. (roughly 350 miles). To the North and East it is bounded by Spain with a frontier 1,200 kms. (roughly 748 miles) long and on the South and West by the Atlantic along a coastline of 845 kms.—1 km. (roughly 0,624 mile) for every 100 square kilometres (roughly 62 square miles) of land.

Apart from its continental territory Portugal also possesses in Europe the archipelagos of the Azores, Madeira and The Savage Islands—desert islands between Madeira and the Canaries. Portuguese Africa includes the archipelago of Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, the archipelago of S. Tomé and Príncipe, which includes the factory of S. João Baptista de Ajudá on the African coast of the Gulf of Guinea, and the vast territories of Angola and Mozambique. In Asia there is Portuguese India containing Goa, Damão and Diu; Macau in China, and part of the island of Timor in South-east Asia. The combined area of Continental and Overseas Portuguese territory throughout the world, totals 2,174,097 sq. kms. (roughly 848,000 square miles ⁽¹⁾).

Overseas Territories

(¹) Europe 92,161 sq. kms.
Overseas 2,081,936

2,174,097 sq. kms.

The relief

On the continent the greater part of the land is of fairly low altitude, 71.4 % being below 400 metres (1,212 feet) and only 11.6 % above 700 metres (2,121 feet). The highest point in the country is in the Serra da Estrela mountains and reaches 1,991 m. (6,033 feet). The distribution of high land throughout the country is very unequal, the North being more mountainous than the South and the interior more so than the coast.

Thus continental Portugal consists of a slope down from the central masses of the Peninsula to the Atlantic and its climate, flora and fauna are all influenced by this fact. This remarkable geographical individuality, has without doubt helped to bring about the cultural and political individuality which has characterised the western seaboard of the Iberian Peninsula since Neolithic times, thus contributing to the fact that Portugal has maintained well defined and unalterable frontiers for roughly 700 years, longer than any other country in Europe.

Climate

The distribution of high land combined with the prevailing winds affects the climate. The point of encounter between the prevailing Westerly Winds and the subtropical anti-cyclone belt — roughly latitude 35° N. — rises in summer and falls in winter. As a result Portuguese weather is sometimes damp and rainy (Atlantic type), while at others incomparably clear, calm and warm (Mediterranean type). Northern Portugal, being more mountainous, is more subject to the effects of oceanic winds, which turn to rain as soon as they come into contact with the high land. In the South, on the other hand, low altitudes prevent condensation of humidity, rain being consequently more infrequent. Thus Portugal is divided into a number of clearly-defined climatic zones: the North-Western with Atlantic-type weather, abundant rain, moderate winter and short summer; the North-Eastern, in the transmontane frontier region, with long, cold, snowy winters and scorching summers; the Southern, Mediterranean type, with very little rain, moderate winters and long, hot summers.

These three types of climate have naturally resulted in three types of countryside, influencing the way of life of the inhabitants accordingly. The consequent wide variation of scenery make Portugal a country which, though relatively small, is ideal for the tourist.

The average temperatures in 1949 ranged from $9^{\circ}7$ to $17^{\circ}4$ centigrade (*) with a minimum of $6^{\circ}9$ and a maximum of $41^{\circ}9$ (**).

THE PEOPLE

From the demographic point of view Portugal is clearly making great progress. In the last hundred years the population has doubled, rising from 2,500,000 and a density of 23 to 5,000,000 and a density of 46. In 1949 the population was 5,000,000 with a density of 46 inhabitants per square kilometre. This progress is due to a high birth rate, since there is virtually no emigration.

Portugal does not have two big cities, Lisbon and Oporto, with 2,000,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants respectively. The population has no areas of where there are great concentrations of the population.

The population of the Portuguese Empire totalled 12,000,000 but has probably passed the maximum of this system.

The Portuguese people is one of the most homogeneous in Europe, despite the different regional types. It is a people with dark eyes and hair and

(*) 50° to 63° Fahrenheit.

(**) 44° to 101° Fahrenheit.



THE PEOPLE

From the demographic point of view Portugal is clearly making great progress. In the last hundred years the population has doubled, rising from 3,397,000 and a density of 38 in 1841 to 7,722,152 and a density of 84.2 in 1940. Now in 1950, it is 8,441,312 with a density of 92.6 inhabitants per square kilometre. This progress is due to a very high birth-rate since there is virtually no immigration.

In Portugal there are only two big cities, Lisbon and Oporto, with 790,434 and 284,842 inhabitants respectively. 23% of the population live in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants so the greater part of the population is rural.

The population of the Portuguese Empire totalled in 1940 18,602,000 but has probably passed the 20,000,000 mark by now.

The Portuguese people is one of the most homogeneous in Europe, despite the different regional types it includes. Small in stature, with dark skins and hair and elongated heads the Portuguese form part of the so-called Mediterranean race.

**Population of
Overseas territories**

**Anthropological
characteristics**

- The language** The language spoken here is Portuguese, one of the Romance group of languages. It is spoken not only by the 20,000,000 inhabitants of the Portuguese Empire but by the considerable Portuguese colony in the U. S. A. and also in Brazil, namely by roughly 70,000,000 people.
- Education** French and English are compulsory subjects in 43 secondary schools, consequently a large part of the population speaks or at least understands these languages.
- Religion** The Roman Catholic Faith is predominant in Portugal the number of practising members of other religions being very small. The number of avowed atheists is less than 4 %.
- Folklore** The traditional forms of spiritual expression which constitute Portuguese folklore are to be found throughout the country and even beyond its frontiers, for they are the embodiment of that unity of feeling and of culture which brings together all those of Portuguese blood throughout the four continents and in addition those natives they have brought into contact with civilization. This shows that already in the XVth. century when Portuguese expansion began, the fundamental characteristics of its culture were so firmly established that they were able to survive all contacts with foreign lands and peoples.



HISTORY

Portugal's history dates from the middle of the XIIth. century when D. Afonso Henriques, breaking away from the kingdom of Leon, established himself as an independent king, a title which was recognised by the Leonese king in the Treaty of Zamora of 1143.

But Portugal did not come into being all at once. On the contrary her political independence is the outcome of a long period of national gestation whose beginnings may be traced back to pre-historic times.

At the end of the Neolithic Age and the beginning of the Iron Age there flourished along the Western edge of the Peninsula — the land that was later to become Portugal, a culture quite different from those at that time thriving in the Centre and the East. It was the so-called «dolmenic» culture characterised by the use of huge funerary constructions, suggesting an advanced state of social life. The people made contact by sea with the North Atlantic lands (Britain and Ireland) and introduced them to their culture.

Pre-historic time

In later centuries, however, after attaining quite a high level of culture, this dolmenic civilization became stagnant so-to-speak. Indeed when the Romans reached Lusitania in the third century B.C. they found it very antiquated and characterised by «castrums», small fortified groups of dwellings built on hilltops. The inhabitants

The Lusitanians

of these «castrums» were the Lusitanians, a warlike people, jealous of their independence. They offered stubborn resistance to the Romans for more than two centuries.

Viriato (d. 139 B.C.) was the most distinguished of these Lusitanian chiefs and he is considered as a remote national hero.

The Romans

The influence of Roman civilisation in Portugal was enormous. The agricultural methods of the conquerors, their systems of road and town construction, their language — all helped to turn the old Lusitania into a genuine Roman province.

The Suevii

When, in the Vth century, the barbarians invaded the Peninsula, they found in the West a completely Romanised and already strongly Christian society. It was in this region that the Suevii established their kingdom with Braga as their capital, remaining there for about a century and attaining a remarkable level of culture. Some time later their Kingdom was incorporated into the Visigothic Empire, which, in 711, was invaded and almost completely destroyed by the Moslems. These, in turn, left their mark on the Portuguese language — roughly 600 words are of Arabic origin — and influenced the life, and in particular the agriculture of the South of the country.

The Moslems

Reconquest

Immediately after the Arab invasion the Christian Reconquest began. The Visigoths who had fled to the mountains of Asturias organised themselves politically and formed an independent State with Oviedo as capital. It was from this Reconquest Movement that the State of Portugal was born.

As the Christian States advanced towards the South and the battle-front widened, the private interests of powerful families established in the newly-conquered lands began to clash with those of the central authority.

The County of Portucale

That is precisely what happened in southern Galicia where one of these families was in control of lands known as Portucale — from the name of a town at the mouth of the Douro, now the site of modern Oporto —, with almost complete autonomy. Eventually, towards the end of

the XIth century these lands were given as an hereditary county to Henry, son-in-law of the king of Leon, Afonso VI, and father of the first king of Portugal, Afonso Henriques.

**King D. Afonso
Henriques**

He, as well as achieving complete political autonomy for his land, also considerably enlarged them by recapturing Lisbon in 1147 and extending his dominion far beyond the Tagus.

In 1249, by conquering the Algarve, Portugal finally acquired the frontiers which she has maintained right up to the present day.

**Consolidation
of the reign**

The period that followed was one of internal organisation, its most outstanding king being D. Dinis who encouraged agriculture, founded the University in 1290 and organised the navy.

On the death of king D. Fernando, in 1383, the country became involved in a series of wars of succession, in which D. Nuno Alvares Pereira brilliantly defeated the Spanish pretender, and acclaimed the Portuguese pretender D. João, Master of Avis, king of Portugal. D. João later consolidated his position in the famous battle of Aljubarrota in 1385 and became the first king of the Avis dynasty.

The Avis dynasty

The two hundred years that this dynasty lasted are without doubt, the most brilliant in Portuguese history. It is the period of the Discoveries and of Portuguese expansion, beginning with the capture of Ceuta in 1415. Under the direction of Prince Henry the Navigator there then began the systematic exploration of the Atlantic and of the African coast as far as the Gulf of Guinea. One by one solutions are found to navigational problems which ever longer journeys bring about: navigating by the stars, first by the Pole star, then after crossing the Equator by the sun; the designing of the caravel, a new type of ship, more suited to sailing on the high seas; and the careful study of winds and ocean currents.

Henry the Navigator

Under D. João II, generally considered the greatest Portuguese king, the Discoveries received new impetus. From then on, the scientific exploration of the South Atlan-

The Great Discoveries

tic was methodically and tenaciously pursued and a new era in world history commenced to dawn. As a result there followed naturally and logically a whole series of discoveries—America by Columbus in 1492, the Sea Route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1498, Brazil by Alvares Cabral, (officially recognised in 1500 but actually known to the Portuguese before that), and finally in 1522 Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe.

Influence of the Discoveries

The influence of these Portuguese Discoveries on the History of Civilisation was enormous: the economic life of Europe from then on took a new turn; new fields until then never dreamed of were opened up to scientific research. Without exaggeration it might be said that they marked the dawn of the Modern Age.

The Portuguese Empire in the XVIth century

In the middle of the XVIth century the Portuguese Empire stretched from Morocco to South-East Asia and in America included Brazil. Its missionaries and businessmen travelled over every continent, carrying to China and Tibet, to Abyssinia and the Congo, to the wilds of Brazil and to the Spice Islands, in fact to every part of the newly-discovered world, the torches of Christianity and Civilisation.

The crisis of 1580

In 1578 Portugal's young king D. Sebastião attempted the final conquest of Morocco, but died disastrously and heirless in the battle of Alcacer-Quibir. There then began a new dinastic crisis; the Portuguese crown fell into the hands of Philip II of Spain and for 60 years the country was ruled by Spanish kings. In 1640, however, the Portuguese dynasty was restored in the person of D. João IV, Duke of Braganza. The Portuguese Empire, which under the administration of the Philips had been subject to the fierce attacks of both the Dutch and the English was to a great extent recovered. Meanwhile the vast territories of Africa had remained intact and, still more important, so had Brazil, which during the new dynasty was to enjoy a period of great prosperity, reflected in the happy reign of D. João V, one of the most brilliant in Portuguese history.

The Braganza dynasty

King D. João V and Brazil

During the following reign, that of D. José I, that great statesman The Marquis of Pombal attempted to transform the whole of Portuguese life, by applying the theories of the then fashionable «enlightened despot». His methods were so violent, however, that his work had no great influence on future events.

King D. José I

At the beginning of the XIXth century Portugal on three occasion suffered invasion by the Napoleonic armies. To avoid capture, the Court retired to Brazil and remained there until 1820 when a rebellion of the «liberals» introduced a representative government and compelled it to return to Lisbon.

Brazil, which had been raised to the status of a kingdom in 1815, achieved its independence in 1822.

Brazil's independence

With the death of D. João VI there began in Portugal a long period of political strife between on the one hand the «liberals», (supporters of D. Pedro, the eldest son of D. João VI, but who had forfeited his right to the Portuguese crown by accepting that of the young Brazilian Empire), and on the other hand the «traditionalists», supporters of the younger son, D. Miguel, and defenders of the traditional Portuguese institutions. In 1834 the «liberal» party was victorious and there began another series of bloody civil wars which continued for many years.

Political strife

Towards the end of the XIXth century remarkable colonial development was undertaken in Africa, but party strife at home brought the monarchy into ever greater disrepute until in 1910 the country became a republic.

Colonial development in Africa

The Republic

For sixteen years Portugal was the victim of party struggles each one more bitter than the other and the decadence of the administration reached the lowest point ever. At last in 1926 the Army rebels in the name of the nation, banished the politicians and there began a period of painful but brilliant national recovery. In 1933 a new Constitution brought into being the Corporative Republic, and a most scrupulous administration under a distinguished economist, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, restored Portugal to her rightful place as a progressive and civilizing nation

National Revolution

Salazar

King's College

worthy of the respect and consideration of other nations for her honesty and straightforwardness in international affairs and for the courageous efforts on behalf of Western civilization which she has made and is still making both within and beyond her frontiers.



CULTURE

The roots of Portuguese Culture are firmly planted in the Christian faith.

We can say with pride that if Latin was the medium for expressing the Roman aspect of Christianity, Portuguese more than any other language expressed its Catholicity. Indeed, when at the end of the XIth. century, the English, French and Dutch attacked the vast Lusitanian Empire from the farthest limits of the Far East to the innermost reaches of the wilds of Brazil, they were obliged to speak the Portuguese language in order to make themselves understood by the Natives.

The earliest records we possess of a culture expressed in the spoken word in the then land of Lusitania — later destined to become Portugal, deal with the Arian-Priscillian controversy which raged in the IVth. century AD and involved bishops Potamio of Olisipo (Lisbon) and Itatio of Ossonoba (Faro).

Later on the Light shines from Braga through the writings of St. Martin of Dume, St. Frutuoso, and Paolo Orosion who, with St. Augustine, gave us the first Christian interpretation of Universal History.

**Braga, centre
of culture**

Also from the Monastic culture of the Western part of the Iberian Peninsula — by then already known as Portugal — there emerges at the end of the XIIth. and beginning of the XIIIth. centuries, St. Anthony of Lisbon

St. Anthony of Lisbon (better known as St. Anthony of Padua), Doctor of the Church Universal and Portuguese Culture's first gift to Christianity.

Living as he did until he was 25 years old, first in Lisbon then in Coimbra, it was most assuredly in this, his native land, that he acquired the prodigious knowledge by means of which for eleven years and until his death in 1231, he lashed out at heresy in France and Italy.

Petrus Hispanus A little later we find another native of Lisbon, Petrus Hispanus, Pope John XXI, enriching the heritage of scholastic culture with numerous medical and philosophical works. Among these the «Thesaurus Pauperum», also that most original treatise «De Anima», and the famous «Summulae Logicales» (the latter being until the middle of the XVIth. century, the standard work on Logic in use throughout the Universities of Europe).

The «Cancioneiros» (Song-books) By this time the people of old Lusitania were already conversing in the soft Romance dialect of Portuguese so that it was not by chance that this became the official language of lyricism throughout the entire Peninsula. (For example Alfonso X, «The Wise», King of Castille, wrote his «Cantigas de Santa Maria» in Portuguese). Those ancient verses, the «Cantares de Amor» and the «Cantares de Amigo», are, in rudimentary Portuguese, the expression of the most profound and intimate of all Portuguese emotions: «saudade», an essentially Portuguese feeling of desperate longing for someone or something long dead or far away. Already that feeling can be sensed from the swaying of the «verde pino» or the furious roaring of «ondas que grandes son» described in those short but sublime little poems of the Cancioneiros (those song-books of Ajuda, the Lisbon National Library and of the Vatican).

Roman Art At the same time from the soil of that poetic Minho countryside of the Cancioneiros, fashioned from the dark-brown granite of their land by the hands of the first Portuguese, there arise didactic pillars and pillar-heads to illustrate the catechism of the people, and rugged Apostles

theoretically intended to guard the simple Romanic chapels and doorways of the cathedrals of Braga, Oporto, Coimbra, Lisbon and Evora, all erected through the piety of the well-to-do, from the ruins of those destroyed by the Moors.

The patriotic excitement aroused by the wars with Castille from 1383 to 1385 and the prestige of their central figure the Holy Constable, the mystic Blessed Nuno de Santa Maria, inspire the first Portuguese chronicler — first in time and first in merit, Fernão Lopes (c. 1380-c. 1460). The kings and princes of the Avis dynasty (which originated in 1385) themselves contribute to national culture with a series of remarkable works: «Livro da Montaria» (Book of Horsemanship) by D. João I, «Leal Conselheiro» (Loyal Councillor) by his son D. Duarte, and «Livro da Virtuosa Benfeitoria» (Book of Virtuous Beneficence) by the Infante D. Pedro.

**Fernão Lopes,
Chronicler**

**Contribution
of the Princes of
Avis**

The great deeds of the discoverers had begun and the thoughts of contemporary men of learning were fixed on the sea and the skies, namely on the problems of astro-navigation. Besides listing the chroniclers who record it — Zurara, Diogo Gomes, João de Barros, Castanheda, etc. — the work of the scientists (the cosmographers and cartographers who charted the results of these great new experiments) must be mentioned. The old Greek science which Mediaeval scholastics had glossed over and commented upon in the Universities, was to receive a new impulse which would raise it to the level of Modern Science. This very impulse was provided by the experiments carried out in the laboratory of the Ocean by the Portuguese. The entire civilized world at that time turned its attention to Portugal and it was here that all those no longer content with the doctors of old assembled. It is here too that for ten years (1475-1485) Columbus studied and commented the works of Pedro d'Ailly and Pope Pius II, writing in such notes as the one in the margin of the «Imago mundi» opposite the allegation that the Torrid Zone is uninhabitable — «The Torrid Zone», notes

**Columbus's
apprenticeship**

**Revolution by
experience**

Columbus, «is not uninhabitable for the Portuguese are today sailing in it; moreover it is already densely populated. On the Equator stands the castle of Mina belonging to His Most Serene Majesty the King of Portugal and which we have seen». It is this same spirit of inquiry and observation that caused the great cartographer Duarte Pacheco Pereira to state repeatedly in his «Esmeraldo de situ orbis» that «experiment is the mother of everything» and Garcia da Orta, the botanist, in his famous «Colóquio dos simples e drogas», (1553) to show himself decidedly in favor of experiment and direct observation of natural phenomena as against the authority of the ancients.

The modern spirit

It was also this truly modern spirit which inspired the work of a Pedro Nunes and a D. João de Castro, the first in a treatise on The Globe (1537) and in his «De crepusculis» etc., where he solves such cosmographical problems as the differences in the duration of the sunset and the question of loxodromy, the second in his Charts, that of The Red Sea, from Lisbon to Goa and from Goa to Suez, the first works in experimental oceanography to clarify phenomena such as, for instance, the deviations of the magnetic needle until then unexplained.

**Portuguese Uni-
versity**

Apart from this great work of the scientists, problems of general culture were not forgotten. Kings D. João II, D. Manuel I, and D. João III spent huge sums of money in scholarships enabling Portuguese students to attend the most important foreign Universities. The last named of these kings founding 50 scholarships for poor students at the Colegio de Santa Barbara, run by Diogo de Gouveia, the «senior», (a gesture highly praised and admired by the whole of the contemporary cultured world). In 1537 the University was re-organized and transferred to Coimbra where it became one of the most famous in Europe. In 1548 the Colegio das Artes was founded. It was handed over to The Society of Jesus in 1555 and eventually produced Pedro da Fonseca, the most learned commentator of Aristotle, and the world famed «Cursus Conimbricencis» whose influence on Descartes and Leibnitz is

**Work of contem-
porary men of
learning**

also widely known. Francisco Suares, the «Doctor eximius» likewise lived and lectured in Coimbra. He produced his best work at the beginning of the XVIIth. century.

All this cultural brilliance was bound to be reflected in the literature of the time and it is in fact during the XVIth. century that Portuguese literature attained its greatest splendour. Suffice it to mention the names of Gil Vicente, creator of the national theatre, and Camões, the greatest of Portuguese poets and one of the greatest of all times; to list all the outstanding figures would need a whole book. However, mention must be made of one other literary genre which is typically Portuguese and was at that time very popular: travel books, relating journeys both by sea and on land, the most important of these being the «Peregrinação» of Fernão Mendes Pinto.

In the field of sculptural arts, Gothic — as far as Portugal is concerned — was always considered an exotic and alien style of which we have only two at all noteworthy examples: the XIIth. Century Cistercian Abbeys of Alcobaça and Batalha respectively. Towards the end of the XVth. century, however, it acquired a specifically Portuguese aspect improperly described as the manueline style though more accurately speaking, it is a development of flamboyant Gothic having special characteristics due to exuberant ornamentation of nautical inspiration. (See Jeronimos Monastery and Belem Tower, in Lisbon, and the Chapter-House of Christ's Convent in Tomar, etc.).

Painting also attained its greatest heights during the XVth. century, culminating in the work of Nuno Gonçalves and his famous polyptych of San Vicente (now at the National Museum of Ancient Art together with a remarkable collection of portraits of the first generation of Discoverers including Prince Henry the Navigator). The same traditions were continued throughout the XVIth. century by such distinguished painters as Jorge Afonso, Cristovão de Figueiredo, Frei Carlos, Grão Vasco, etc.

The XVIIth. is to literature the century of prose-wri-

Camões and Gil Vicente

Travel books

The Manueline style

Nuno Gonçalves

The XVIIth century ters, the century in which the Portuguese language attains the height of its power and beauty with Padre Antonio Vieira, Frei Luis de Sousa, P. Manuel Bernardes and D. Francisco Manuel de Melo. The missionaries, especially the Jesuits, continue their cultural work coupled with their Apostolic activities and make noteworthy studies of the Oriental, African and Brazilian languages as well as of the customs, and plant and animal life of the countries in which they work.

The XVIIIth century The XVIIIth. century is particularly remarkable for works of historical erudition and those of a poet of distinction: Bocage.

Romanticism. Herculano and Garrett Romanticism enters Portugal arm in arm with «liberalism», with Herculano, novelist, poet and historian; Almeida Garrett, poet, dramatist and political orator, and Castilho. The next generation, however, following the literary dictates of Paris, reacts towards realism with Anthero de Quental, poet and essayist, Eça de Queirós, novelist, and Oliveira Martins, in History and Politics.

Realism

Yet, paradoxically, this very generation (denationalized and uprooted) eventually contradictorily re-discovers the Portugal it had abandoned, accepting previously spurned Christianity, and in the end influencing the «return to Portugal» generation. The latter starts (in the cultural field) with the movement of «Integralismo Lusitano», with Antonio Sardinha as its central figure. In politics it achieves its perfection of expression in Salazar, himself a Coimbra professor and perhaps the only one among the modern world's politicians, to represent the expression of that old University tradition and therefore, of that Christian spirit in which the roots of Portuguese culture are so firmly implanted.

«Integralismo lusitano»

Salazar and Portuguese culture



POLITICS

By virtue of the present (1933) Constitution, Portugal is a Corporative Republic, namely is governed under a political regime holding that the Constitution legally defines the Social categories comprising the Nation, for which reason it gives due prominence to natural groupings of Society. These include: the Family (united by bonds of blood-relationship), the Municipality, (united by bonds of neighbourhood), and Private Enterprise (united by bonds of economic interest).

Corporative Republic

From these primary elements of society, other more complex groupings emerge which also enjoy full political expression in the Corporation. But the Corporative State has yet to be completed by improvements in its structure including extended membership in the Corporations.

The President of the Republic is elected by universal suffrage for a term of seven years. He may be re-elected for an unlimited number of further terms.

The President of the Republic

The political representation of the People is vested in the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber. The former is composed of 120 member elected by direct suffrage of the people. The latter is composed of «procurators» representing economic, cultural and moral organizations throughout the country. Bills are introduced by the National Assembly and by the Government. The latter — after submitting proposals to the expert opinion of the Corporative Chamber — may then present this

The Chambers

proposed legislation to the Assembly for discussion and consideration.

The Government

Government is by a Council composed of a President and 14 Ministers. This Council of Ministers is chosen by the President of the Republic and is responsible to him.

The Courts

Justice is administered by Ordinary and Magistrates Courts. The former comprise: the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and district courts known as «Courts of the First Instance». Lower, or Magistrates Courts, exist in some localities. They are presided over by Municipal Justices or Justices of the Peace. They deal with petty offences. The Constitution upholds the principles of Habeas Corpus.

Workers organization

Labor is organized into Trade Unions and employers into Federations known as «Gremios». Wages and Salaries are fixed by contractual agreements between the Unions and the Federations, subject to Government approval. Differences are settled by Labour Tribunals.



ECONOMICS

Portugal has always been an agricultural country, but during the last few years, due to an intelligent policy of agricultural development (especially in the field of hydro-electrical power production) the industry has acquired ever greater importance in the national economy.

The most important crops grown are cereals used for making bread (wheat, maize and rye) and during recent years the rice acreage has been greatly increased to cope with the increasingly important part played by it in the Portuguese diet. Also widely cultivated throughout the land is the potato. But wine and cork constitute Agriculture's greatest contribution to Portugal's Economy. Indeed Portugal is the fifth most important wine-producing country in the world, wine being among its most important exports (13 % of the total).

Agriculture

Port wine, known all over the world, is not only the most valuable product of Portuguese soil, but also the only one to achieve world-wide circulation.

As regards cork Portugal ranks first in world production its exports reaching 170,000 tons, in 1950.

Portugal is also the world's fifth most important producer of olive-oil, which in this country is the most commonly used cooking fat, although a considerable part

of the annual production is used in the fish-canning industry.

Fruit, both fresh and dried (especially figs) is of excellent quality and occupies an important place both in the national diet and in the export programme.

The most popular meats here are beef, pork and mutton, respectively.

Minerals The principal minerals produced here are coal, sulphur, wolfram, tin and manganese.

Fishing One of the most important sources of national wealth is fish, Portuguese canned fish ranking with the world's best (especially sardines and tunny). Exports are of considerable importance to the National Economy.

Commerce Portugal imports more than it exports. Its exports include: wine, fruit, timber, cork, resins, canned fish, copper, wolfram and salt. Imports consist mainly of: raw materials (cotton, wool, iron and steel), machinery, mineral fuels (coal, oil and petrol), foodstuffs (sugar, maize, wheat, coffee and tea), and tobacco, (the latter being supplied in part by the Portuguese Overseas Territories). The principal countries from which it imports are: The United States, England, Portuguese Overseas Territories and France. Those to which it exports are: Portuguese Overseas Territories, England, Belgium and France.

Communications There are some 16,900 kms. (roughly 10,500 miles) of roads in Portugal almost all covered by road-transport services which means that transport is available to any part the country.

The railway network covers 3,584 kms. (roughly 2,240 miles). Passenger-trips total some 60,000,000 a year. The number of motor-cars registered totals 90,000.

The merchant fleet consists of 10,050 units totalling 920,000 tons.

It is estimated that 5,000 aircraft and 38,000 passengers land at Lisbon Airport annually.

Telegraphic and telephone services cover 1,409 kms. (roughly 880 miles) and 21,495 kms. (roughly 13,412 miles) respectively.

The monetary unit is the escudo (1\$00) which is **Currency** subdivided into centavos. There are copper coins of 10 and 20 centavos, nickel of 50 centavos and 1\$00 and silver coins of 2\$50, 5\$00 and 10\$00. Bank-notes are issued for 20\$00, 50\$00, 100\$00, 500\$00 and 1.000\$00.

STATISTICAL DIGEST
OF PORTUGUESE ECONOMY

Total area of Portuguese territory

1950	1,000,000
1951	1,000,000
1952	1,000,000
1953	1,000,000
1954	1,000,000
1955	1,000,000
1956	1,000,000
1957	1,000,000
1958	1,000,000
1959	1,000,000
1960	1,000,000

Population (National)

1) No. of inhabitants

1950	1,000,000
1951	1,000,000
1952	1,000,000
1953	1,000,000
1954	1,000,000
1955	1,000,000
1956	1,000,000
1957	1,000,000
1958	1,000,000
1959	1,000,000
1960	1,000,000

2) Density

1950	1,000,000
1951	1,000,000
1952	1,000,000
1953	1,000,000
1954	1,000,000
1955	1,000,000
1956	1,000,000
1957	1,000,000
1958	1,000,000
1959	1,000,000
1960	1,000,000

Production

1) Agriculture

1950	1,000,000
1951	1,000,000
1952	1,000,000
1953	1,000,000
1954	1,000,000
1955	1,000,000
1956	1,000,000
1957	1,000,000
1958	1,000,000
1959	1,000,000
1960	1,000,000

STATISTICAL DIGEST OF PORTUGUESE ECONOMY

Total area of Portuguese territory

On the continent	92,161 sq. kms.	(Approx. 35,000 sq. miles)	
Overseas	2,081,936	» (» 800,000 »)	
Total	2,174,097	» (» 835,000 »)	

Population (Continent)

1) No. of inhabitants

1900	—	5,423,132
1920	—	6,032,991
1940	—	7,722,152
1950	—	8,441,312

2) Density

1900	—	59.1 per sq. km.	(Approx. 151.3 per sq. mile)
1920	—	65.8	» (» 168.4 »)
1940	—	84.2	» (» 215.6 »)
1950	—	92.6	» (» 237.1 »)

Production

1) Agriculture

Wheat:

			%
1925	—	3,454,933 quintals (Approx. 340,000 tons.)	100
1935	—	6,089,771	» (» 600,000 ») 176
1945	—	3,146,415	» (» 309,000 ») 91
1950	—	5,745,926	» (» 564,000 ») 166

Maize:

					%
1925	—	4,866,293	»	(Approx. 479,000	») 100
1935	—	3,837,633	»	(» 372,000	») 70
1945	—	2,537,536	»	(» 250,000	») 50
1950	—	6,881,215	»	(» 675,000	») 141

Rye:

1925	—	1,285,422	»	(Approx. 126,000	») 100
1935	—	1,203,539	»	(» 118,000	») 93
1945	—	1,220,668	»	(» 120,000	») 94
1950	—	1,700,338	»	(» 167,000	») 132

Potatoes:

1925	—	3,396,445	»	(Approx. 334,000	») 100
1935	—	5,127,960	»	(» 504,000	») 150
1945	—	7,424,534	»	(» 730,000	») 218
1950	—	11,277,537	»	(» 1,116,000	») 332

Rice:

1925	—	169,730	»	(Approx. 16,700	») 100
1935	—	577,430	»	(» 56,900	») 340
1945	—	444,827	»	(» 43,700	») 262
1950	—	1,210,344	»	(» 119,000	») 713

Wine:

1925	—	5,672,309	hectoli.	(Approx. 126,000,000	gal.) 100
1935	—	5,924,361	»	(» 131,000,000	») 104
1945	—	10,167,282	»	(» 225,000,000	») 179
1950	—	9,489,523	»	(» 211,000,000	») 167

Olive oil:

1925	—	427,224	»	(Approx. 9,480,000	») 100
1935	—	573,629	»	(» 12,700,000	») 134
1945	—	442,160	»	(» 9,800,000	») 103
1950	—	437,325	»	(» 9,700,000	») 102

Cork:

1925	—	565,341	quintals	(Approx. 55,700	tons.) 100
1935	—	950,404	»	(» 93,400	») 168
1945	—	1,500,260	»	(» 147,600	») 265
1950	—	1,737,790	»	(» 170,000	») 308

2) Cattle

	Heads of cattle %	
1925	7,126,829	100
1935	6,681,443	93
1950	7,359,966	103

	For slaughter %	
	Tons.	
1925	39,042	100
1935	50,741	130
1945	62,582	160
1950	75,511	193

3) Fish (value)

	Esc.	Esc.-gold	(Esc.-gold) %
1925	205,980,453	9,420,800	100
1935	207,743,127	5,106,500	54
1945	790,486,000	17,349,400	184
1950	979,210,000	18,936,300	201

4) Minerals

1950 Usable material	(in tons)	Value in Contos (*)	Value in Pounds
Coal	512,609	62,358	779,475
Sulphur	276,070	63,188	789,850
Wolfram	1,690	114,385	1,429,812
Tin	962	36,079	450,987

Communications (Continent)

Roads:

Total length of national road-coverage		%
1925	13,388 kms. (8,490 miles)	100
1935	14,182 » (8,865 »)	105
1945	15,149 » (9,470 »)	113
1950	16,746 » (10,466 »)	125

(*) A conto equals 1.000 Escudos.

Number of motor-vehicles

			%
1925	—	8,191	100
1935	—	30,195	368
1945	—	47,026	574
1950	—	89,254	1,089

Railways :

Total length of railways			%
1925	—	3,232 kms. (2,020 miles)	100
1935	—	3,475 » (2,170 »)	107
1945	—	3,584 » (2,240 »)	110
1950	—	3,584 » (2,240 »)	110

Number of carriages

			%
1925	—	840	100
1935	—	1,276	151
1945	—	1,170	139
1950	—	1,124	133

Number of goods-wagons

			%
1925	—	5,361	100
1935	—	4,750	88
1945	—	9,273	172
1950	—	9,890	185

Number of passengers

			%
1925	—	24,873,385	100
1935	—	24,821,284	99
1945	—	41,972,090	168
1950	—	57,473,000	231

Shipping :

Sailing-ships

		No.	%
1925	—	19,092	100
1935	—	18,382	96
1945	—	18,530	97
1950	—	17,615	92

Ships powered by steam or otherwise

	No.	%
1925 —	591	100
1935 —	916	154
1945 —	1,238	209
1950 —	2,053	348

Air Travel:

Number of passengers to enter the country

1950 — 44,626

Number of passengers to leave the country

1950 — 44,736

Amount of merchandise brought in

1950 — 316,689

Number of aircraft to enter

1950 — 5,444

Amount of merchandise taken out

1950 — 176,873

Number of aircraft to leave

1950 — 5,446

Foreign Trade

1) Imports (values in gold)

	1.000 Esc.
1925 —	113,622
1935 —	56,559
1945 —	89,021
1950 —	152,365

2) Exports (values in gold)

	Esc.
1925 —	39,423
1935 —	22,705
1945 —	71,056
1950 —	103,146

3) Relationship of exports to imports

1925	—	34
1935	—	40
1945	—	79
1950	—	67

4) Countries receiving Portuguese exports

	% of the total
England	— 17,35
Angola	— 14,00
U. S. A.	— 12,93
Mozambique	— 8,20
Belgium and Luxemburg	— 5,32
France	— 4,80
Germany	— 3,65

5) Countries from which goods are imported

	% of the total
England	— 17,18
U. S. A.	— 15,68
Angola	— 8,68
Belgium and Luxemburg	— 8,61
Mozambique	— 5,75
France	— 5,04

6) Produce exported

Olive oil:

1925	—	17,947	hectoli. (Approx.	1,770 tons.)	100
1935	—	26,308	» (»	2,600 »)	146
1945	—	8,141	» (»	800 »)	45
1950	—	95,571	» (»	9,400 »)	532

Cork:

1925	—	1,278,200	quintals (Approx.	125,800 »)	100
1935	—	1,460,088	» (»	143,600 »)	114
1945	—	1,423,157	» (»	140,300 »)	111
1950	—	2,099,704	» (»	206,700 »)	164

Table and fortified wines:

1925	—	385,102	hectoli.	(Approx.	8,500,000	gal.)	100
1935	—	404,782	»	(	»	8,980,000	») 105
1945	—	445,890	»	(	»	8,890,000	») 115
1950	—	751,945	»	(	»	16,700,000	») 195

Port and Madeira wines:

1925	—	639,088	hectoli.	(Approx.	14,195,000	gal.)	100
1935	—	450,180	»	(	»	9,994,000	») 70
1945	—	118,231	»	(	»	2,624,000	») 18
1950	—	256,657	»	(	»	5,697,000	») 40

Tinned fish (national and nationalised):

1925	—	45,176,479	Kgs.	(Approx.	44,000	tons.)	100
1935	—	41,931,384	»	(	»	41,000	») 92
1945	—	45,136,761	»	(	»	44,000	») 99
1950	—	42,482,550	»	(	»	41,500	») 94

PICTURES

THE LAND



Minho — «Espigueiro» (maize shelter).

Serra do Marão, near Vila Real.





Minho landscape.

Trás-os-Montes — Ervedosa





Douro — Terraced vineyards.

Douro — «rabelo» (river boat for the transport of Douro wines and other merchandise to Oporto).





Vila Velha de Ródão (Beira
Baixa) — Olive grove on the
banks of the Tagus river.



Serra da Estrela.



Nave de Santo António (Serra da Estrela)
— Pasture land.



Serra do Caramulo — Pasture land.

Paul (Beira Alta) — Old granite house.





Banks of the Agueda River (Beira Litoral).

Rocky summit—Castelo de Vide (Alto Alentejo).



The Tagus Bridge — Santarém.

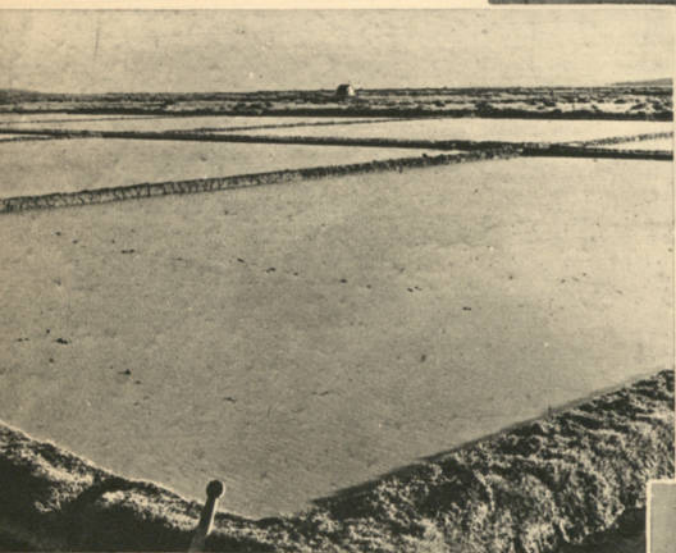


Alentejo — cultivating
«bread» land (namely:
wheat land).



Alentejo — Harvesting

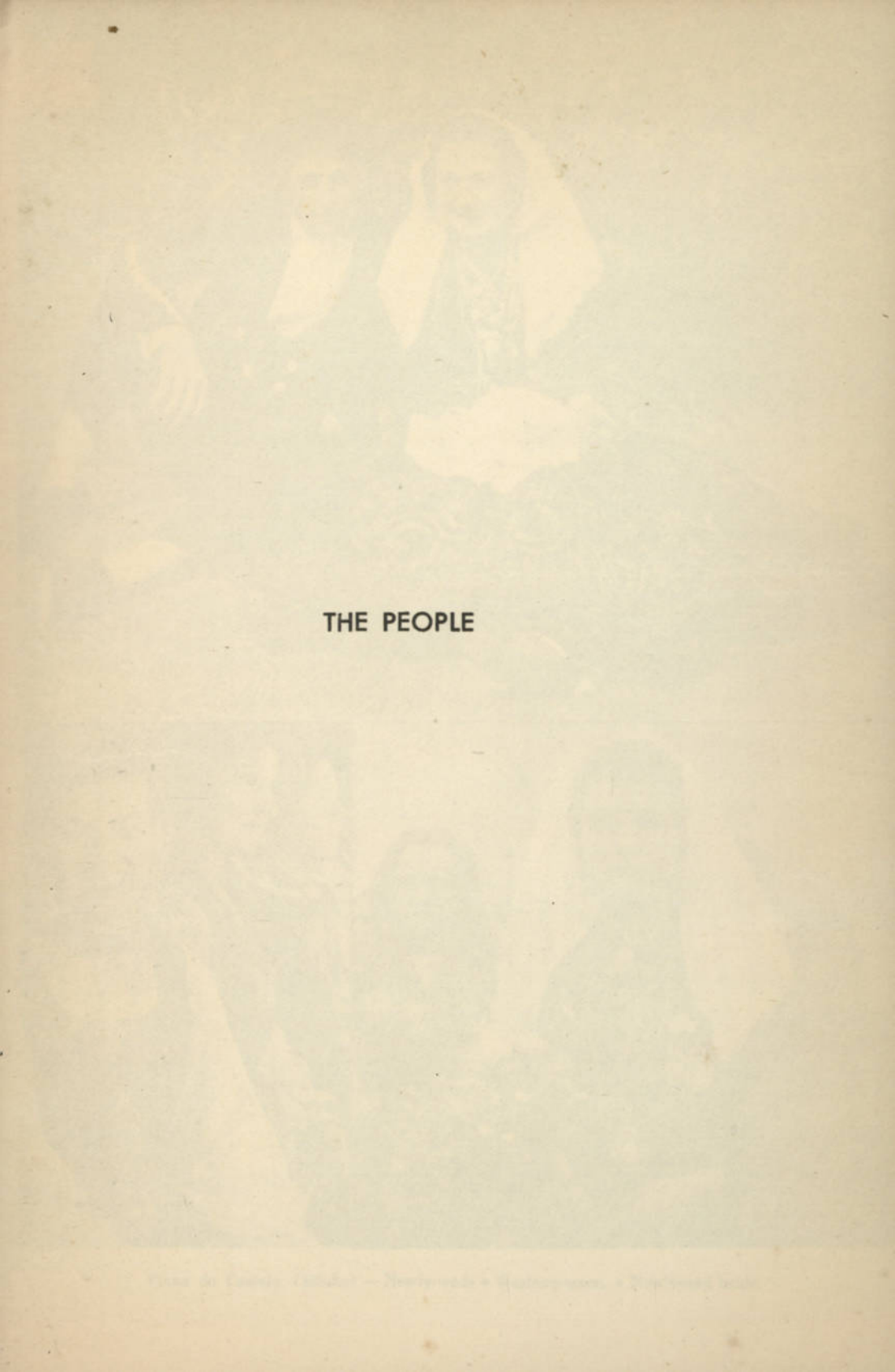
Algarve — Village street
(Alte).



Vale do Sado — Rice-fields.

Funchal (Madeira) — Picturesque
view.





THE PEOPLE



Viana do Castelo (Minho) — Newly-weds • Washerwomen. • Newly-wed bride.



Regional folk types — Miranda do Douro (Trás-os-Montes).



«Sargaceiros» (seaweed collectors) — Apulia (Minho).



Peasants — Moimenta (Beira).



Fisher folk — Nazaré.



«Campinos» (bull herders) — Ribatejo.



Peasants — Alentejo.



Regional folk types — Algarve.

THE HISTORY



Statue of a Lusitanian warrior — (Ethnological Museum, Lisbon).



Roman temple — (Évora).



Ruins of the Roman city of
Conimbriga — Condeixa-a-Velha
(Coimbra).

Conde D. Henrique — Miniature
— in the archives of the Cathedral
of Santiago de Compostela.



Guimarães — The Castle,
«cradle of the Nation».





D. Afonso Henriques — Tomb — Mosteiro de Santa Cruz (Coimbra).



D. Sancho I—Tomb — Mosteiro de Santa Cruz (Coimbra).



The Tomb of D. Dinis — (Odivelas)

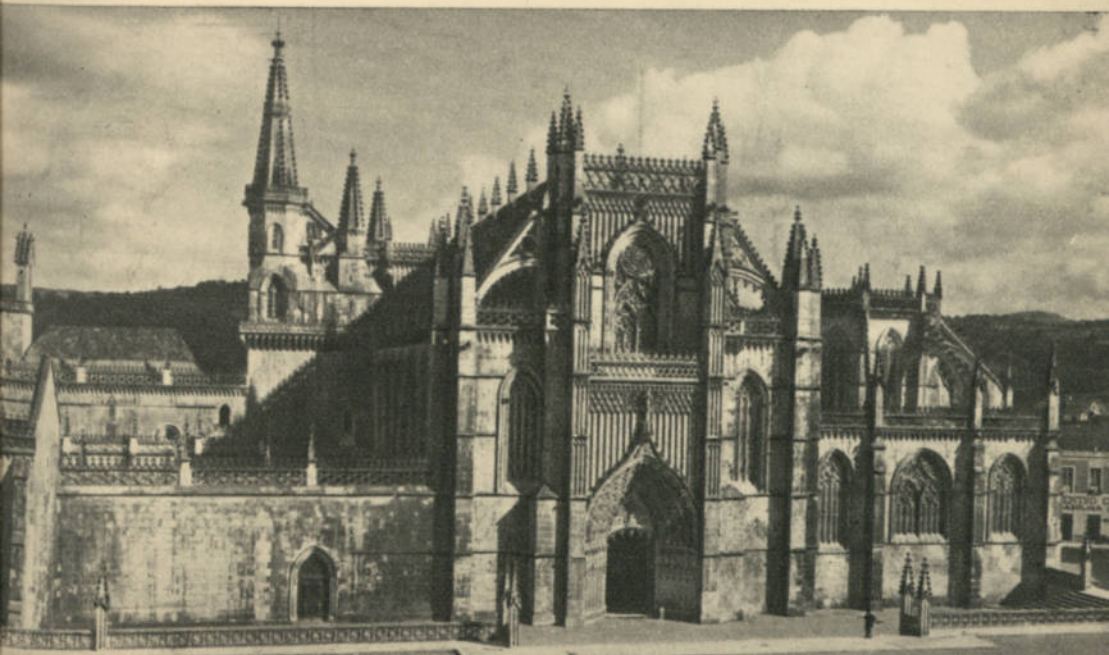
The battle of Aljubarrota (Miniature on view at the British Museum).



D. João I — painting on wood,
(National Museum of Ancient
Art — Lisbon).



Batalha — The Monastery.



D. Nuno Alvares Pereira.



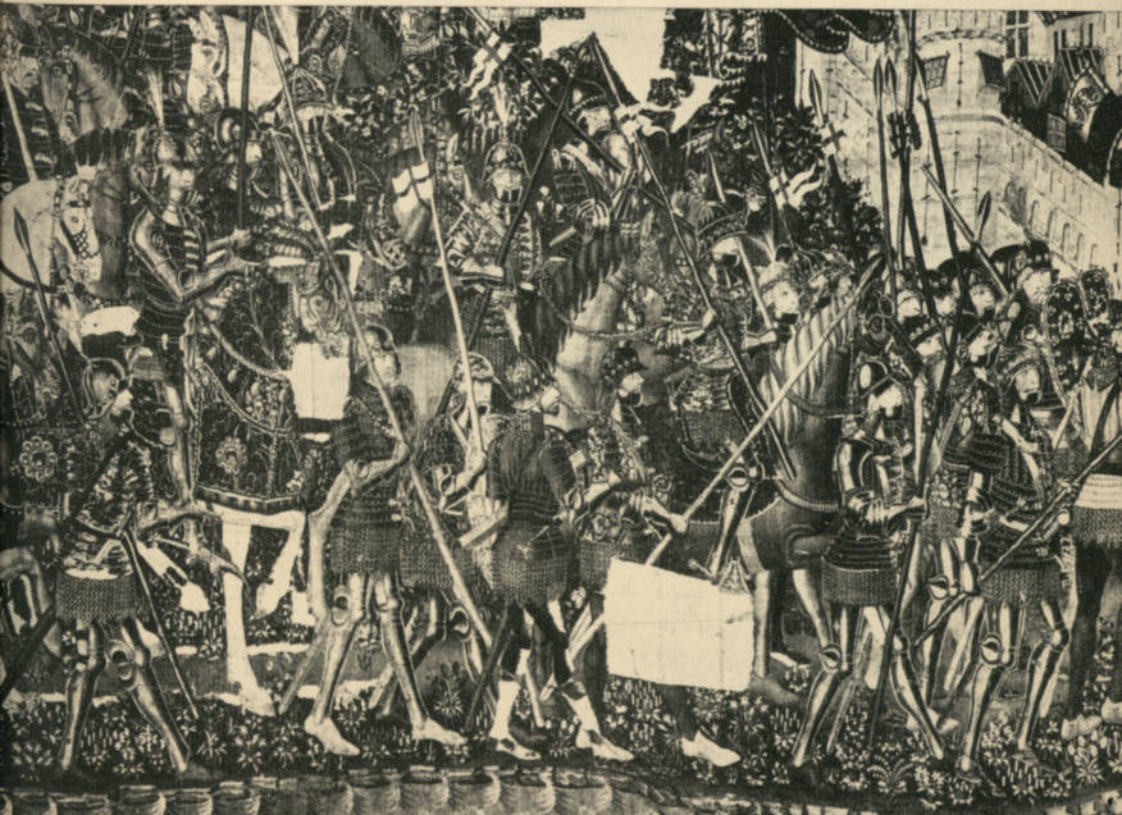
Ruins of Carmo Convent.



Infante D. Henrique, the Navigator. — Taken from the Nuno Gonçalves panels.



The conquest of Arzila, taken from the Pastrana tapestries.





D. Sebastian, portrait by Cristovão Aires — Museum of Ancient Art (Lisbon).



D. João IV



D. João V



D. José I



D. João VI



D. Pedro IV



D. Maria II

D. Carlos I



D. Manuel II



Marshal Carmona

CULTURE

Art



Visigothic Church of S. Pedro de Balsemão

Romanesque Church of S. Pedro de Rates





Coimbra — «Sé Velha» (Old Cathedral) (12th century)



Lisbon Cathedral (12th century) — Transept.



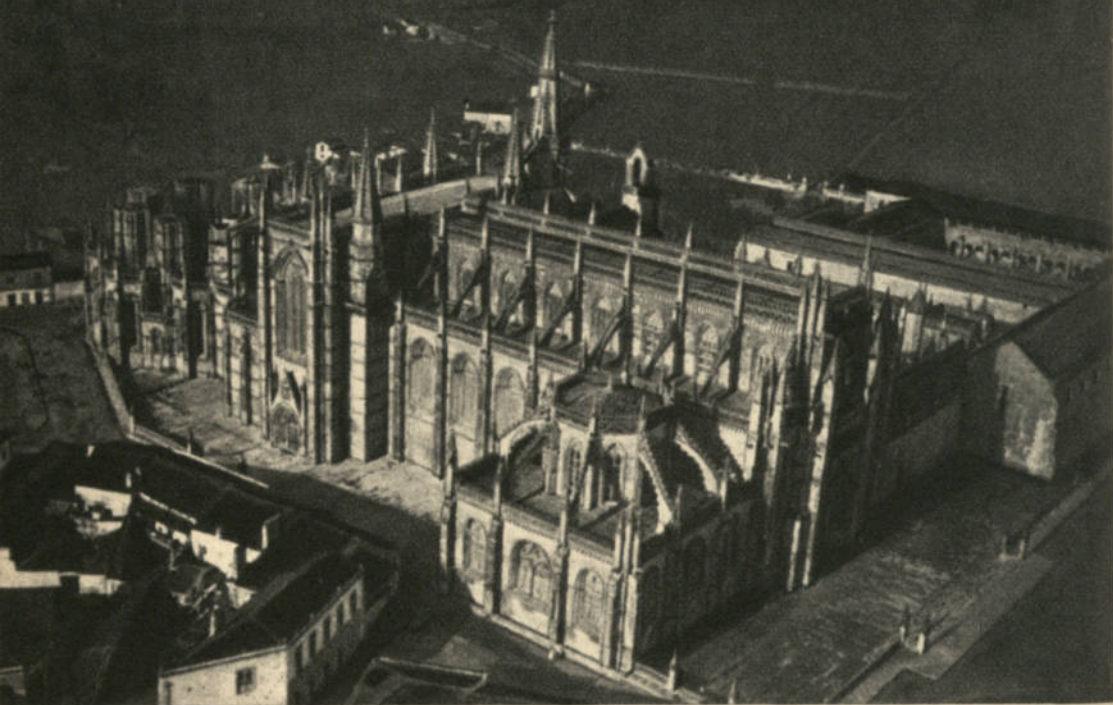
Evora, the Cathedral
(13th-14th centuries)

The tomb of King Peter I (14th century) — Alcobaça Monastery.



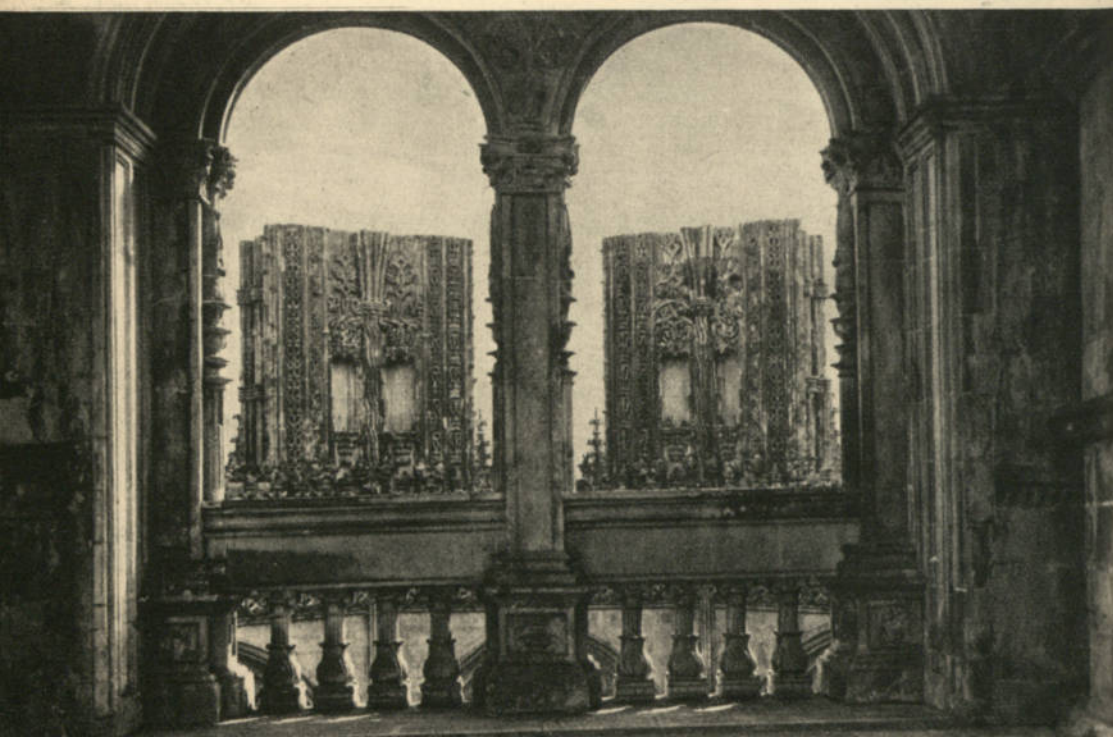


High-altar of the Alcobaça Monastery (Cistercian Gothic, 13th century)



Batalha Monastery (Gothic-flamboyant style, 14th-15th centuries).

Batalha Monastery — a detail of the Unfinished Chapels.





The tomb of Lopo Fernandes Pacheco (14th century) — Lisbon Cathedral.

The tomb of King John I and Philipa of Lancaster (15th century) — Batalha.



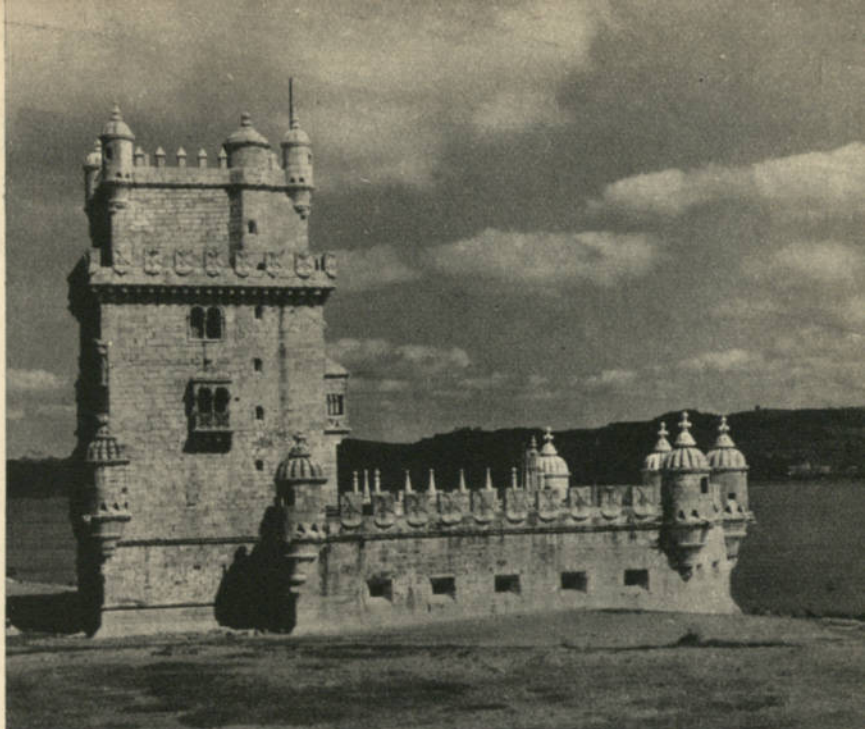


A Polyptych by Nuno Gonçalves (15th century) — Museum of Ancient Art — Lisbon.





Jeronimos Monastery, at Belem, Lisbon (Manueline architecture—16th century).



Tower of Belem — Lisbon.



Cloister of the Jeronimos
Monastery.



The Good Shepherd, by Frei Carlos (16th century) — Museum of Ancient Art — Lisbon.

Gregório Lopes (xvith century)
— Adoration of the Magii —
National Museum of Ancient Art
— Lisbon.



Cristovão de Figueiredo
(xvith century) — Christ
being laid in the Tomb —
National Museum of Ancient
Art — Lisbon.



Vasco Fernandes (xvith
century) — Saint Peter
— Grão Vasco Museum
— Viseu.



Cloister — Convent of Christ
(xviith century) — Tomar.



Mateus Manor (xviiith century) — Near Vila Real.

Mafra Convent (xviiith century).





Praça do Comércio (xviiith century) — Lisbon.



Queluz Palace (xviiith century) — Near Lisbon.



Ajuda Palace (xixth century) — Lisbon.



Domingos António Sequeira (xviiith-xixth centuries) — Portrait of Count Farrobo — National Museum of Ancient Art — Lisbon.



Miguel Ângelo Lupi (1826-1883) — Water-carrier — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



Visconde de Meneses (1820-1878) — Portrait of the Viscountess Meneses — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.

Henrique Pousão (1859-1884)
— Cecília — Soares dos
Reis Museum — Oporto.



Silva Porto (1850-1893) —
Salmeja Plain — National
Museum of Contemporary
Art — Lisbon.

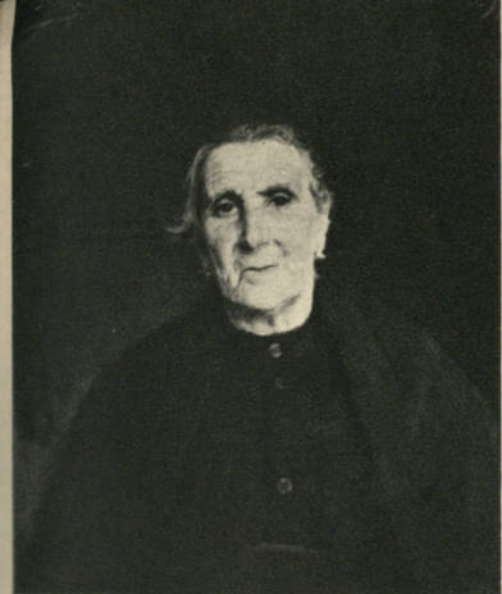




Carlos Reis (1863-1940) — The Fair — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.

Malhoa (1885-1933) — Saint Martin's Day — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.

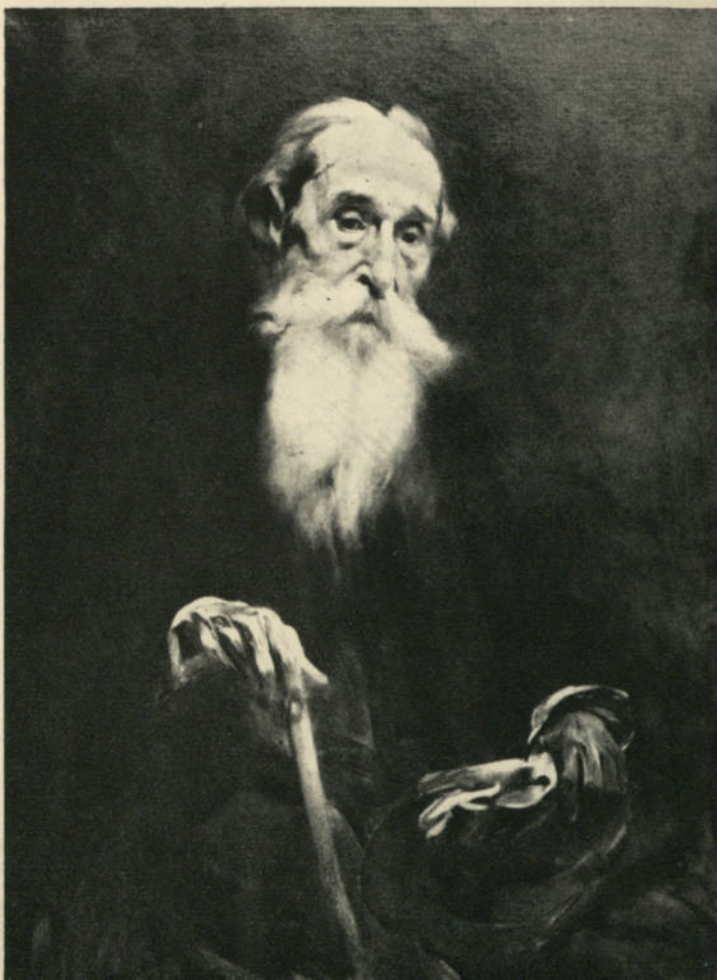




Veloso Salgado (1864-1945) — Portrait of Ventura Terra's Mother — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



João Vaz (1859-1931) — Cabaças Tower, at Santarém — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



Columbano (1857-1929) — Portrait of Bulhão Pato — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.

Teixeira Lopes (1866-1942) — Saint Isidore —
Teixeira Lopes Museum — Vila Nova de Gaia.



Soares dos Reis (1847-1889)
— The Exile — Soares dos
Reis Museum — Oporto.



Sousa Lopes (1879-...) — Going out to fish —
National Museum of Contemporary Art—Lisbon.



Roque Gameiro (1864-1935) — *Rua Nova dos Ferros* — Lisbon.



António Carneiro (1872-1930) — *Comrades* —
National Museum of Contemporary Art—Lisbon.



Eduardo Malta (1900-...) — Portrait.



Henrique Medina (1901-...) — Portrait.



António Soares (1894-...) — Portrait — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon



Eduardo Viana (1881-...) — Lobster.



Amadeu de Sousa Cardoso (1887-1918) — The Sea (drawing).

José Tagarro (1902-1931) — Portrait (drawing) — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



Stuart Carvalhais — Fish-wives (drawing) — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



Jorge Barradas (1894-...) — Carnaval.



Francisco Franco (1886-...) — Monument to
D. João IV — Vila Viçosa.



Alvaro de Brée (1903-...) — Monument to the
Navigator Cabrilho — S. Diego, California
(United States).

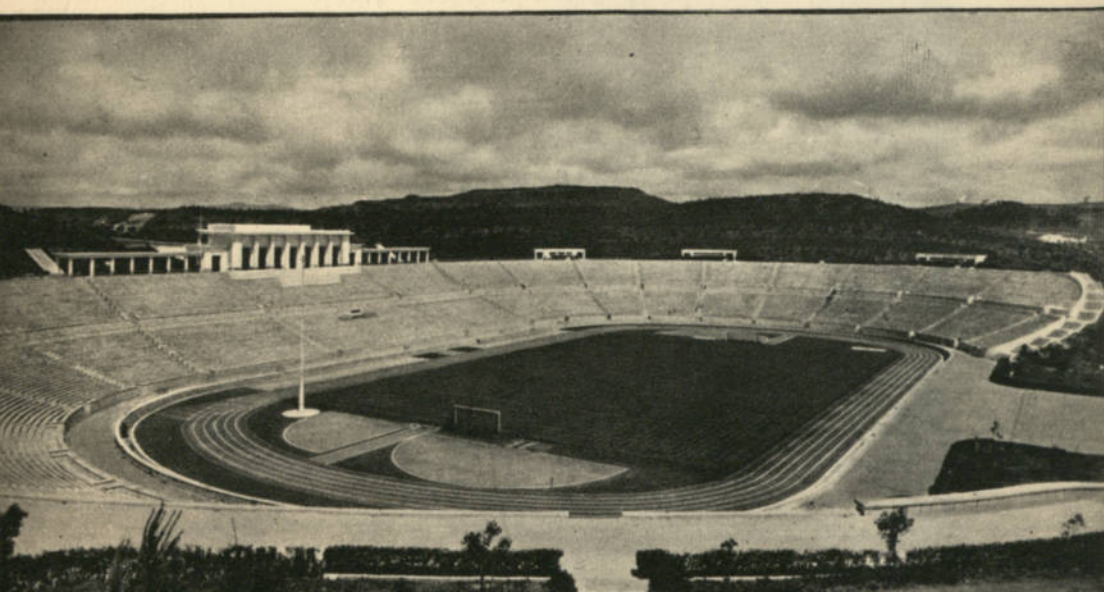


Church of Our Lady of Fátima (Architect: Pardal Monteiro, 1897-...) — Lisbon.

Bas-relief (Sculptor Francisco Franco, 1886-...) — The Mint (Architect: Jorge Segurado, 1898-...) — Lisbon.



National Stadium (Architect Jacobetty Rosa, 1901) — Lisbon.





Almada Negreiros (1893-....) — Woman — Lisbon.



Francisco Smith (1886-...) —
Procession.



Carlos Botelho (1899-...) — The Castle Coast



Paulo Ferreira (1911-...) —
Mlle. Louise.

Bernardo Marques (1898-...) — Drawing.





Rui Gameiro (1906-1935) — Bust of José Tagarro — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



Diogo de Macedo (1889-...) — Bust of a woman — National Museum of Contemporary Art. — Lisbon.



Canto da Maia (1890-...) — Piety.

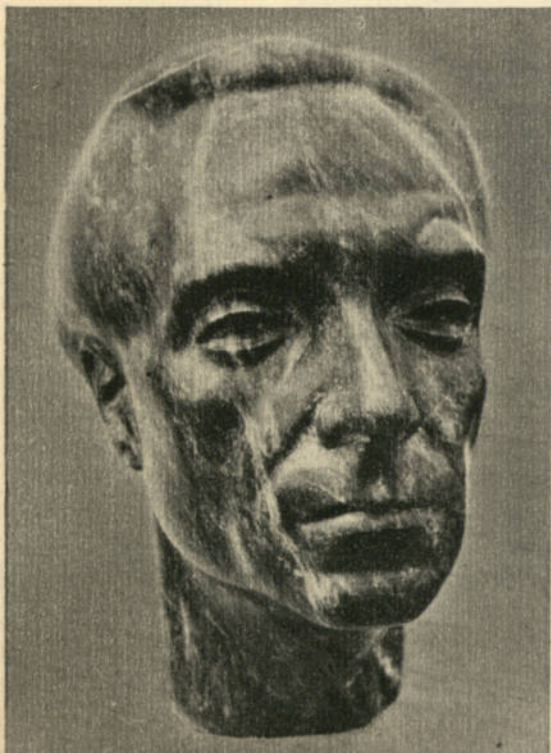


Leopoldo de Almeida (1899-...) — Eve — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



Martins Correia (1910-...) — Peasant Woman — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.

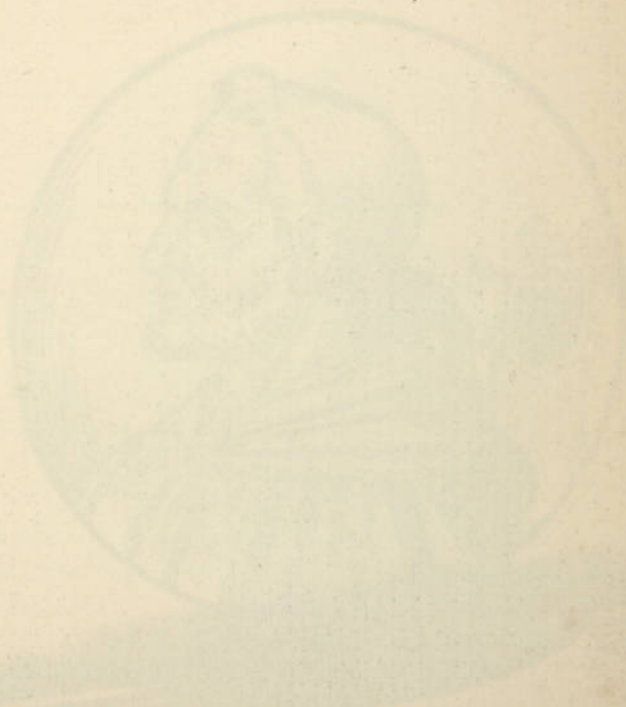
António Duarte (1912-...) — Poet's bust — National Museum of Contemporary Art — Lisbon.



João Fragoso (1913-...) — Bust.



CULTURE
Thought and Literature





Saint Anthony of Lisbon —
xvith century Portuguese
painting — Museum of An-
cient Art — Lisbon.



Petrus Hispanus
(Pope John XXI).



Illumination in the «Cancioneiro da Ajuda».



Illuminated page from «Crônica de D. João I», by Fernão Lopes.



Duarte Pacheco Pereira.

Luis de Camões.



First edition of «Os Lusíadas».

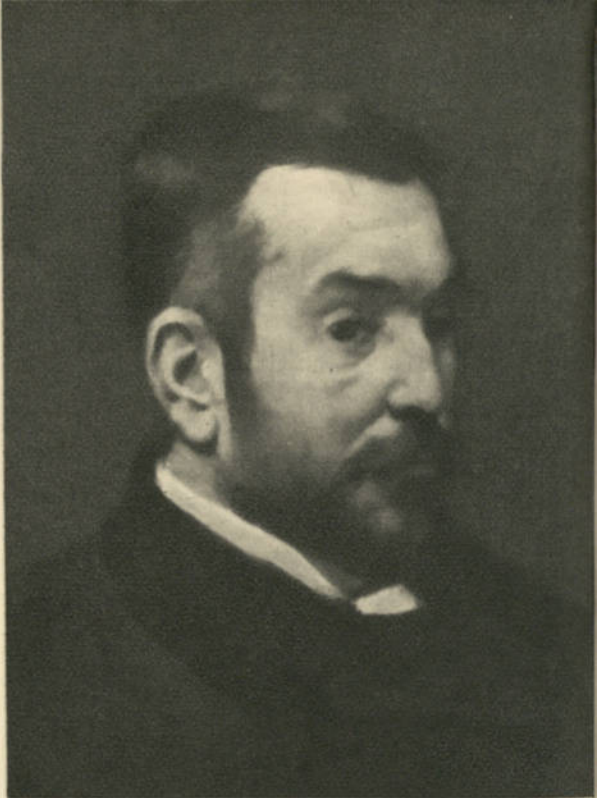


Antero de Quental (painting by
Columbano).

«Vencidos da Vida», group among
which were Eça de Queirós, Ra-
malho Ortigão, Guerra Junqueiro
and Oliveira Martins.



Oliveira Martins (painting by Colum-
bano).



Antonio Sardinha.

ECONOMICS



Port wine in storage.



Salt pans.

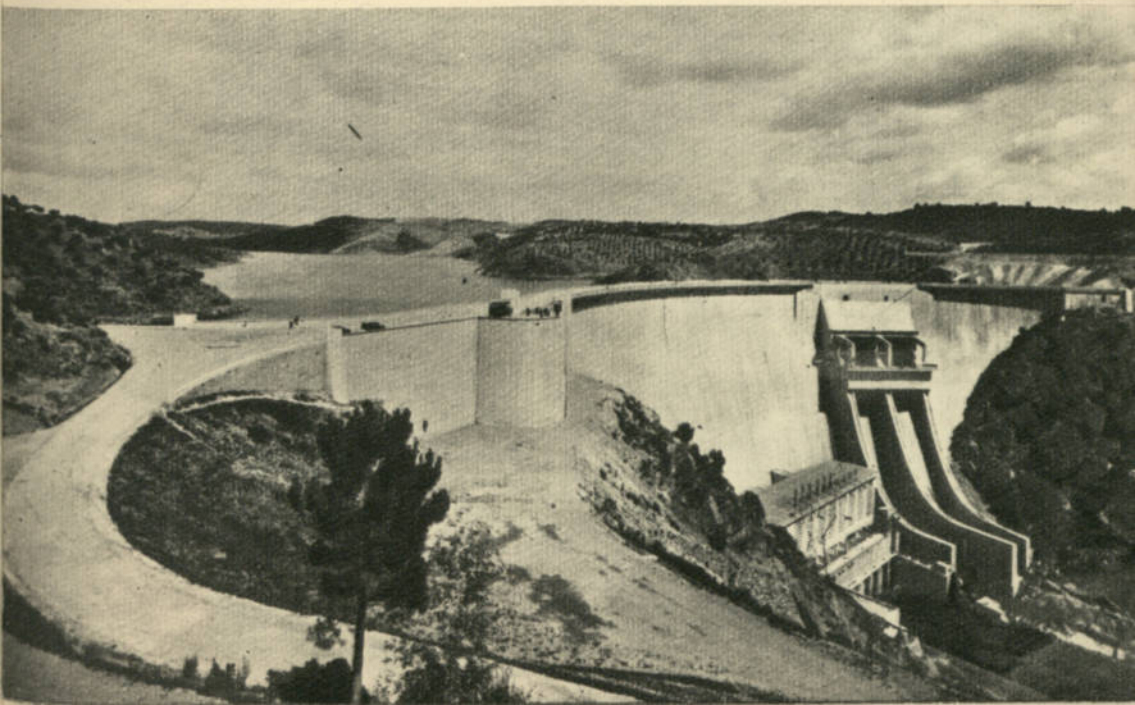


Mechanical threshing.



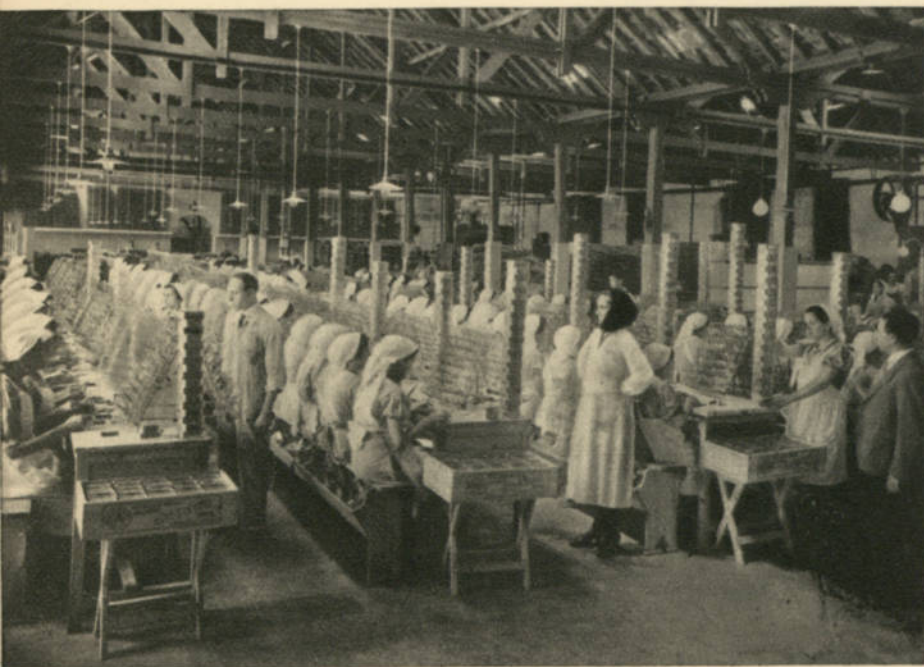
Cork stripping

Castelo do Bode — Dam and
power station.





Tunny fishing



Fish canning
factory.

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
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
ERRATA

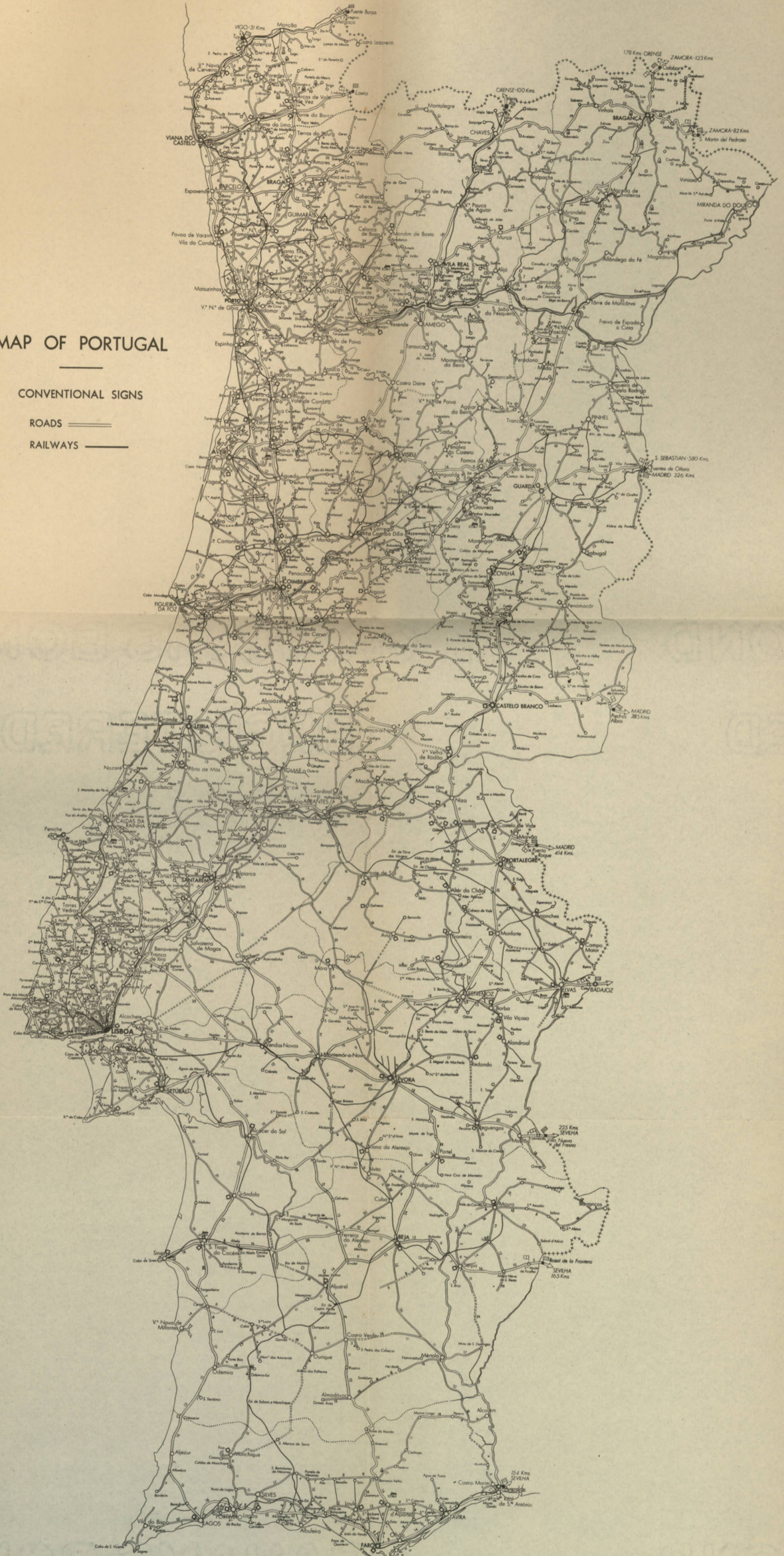
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2.º - Pág. 10 - Linha 2.ª - "Luzes" - corrigir para "Luzes".
3.º - Pág. 10 - Linha 3.ª - "Luzes" - corrigir para "Luzes".
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10.º - Pág. 10 - Linha 10.ª - "Luzes" - corrigir para "Luzes".

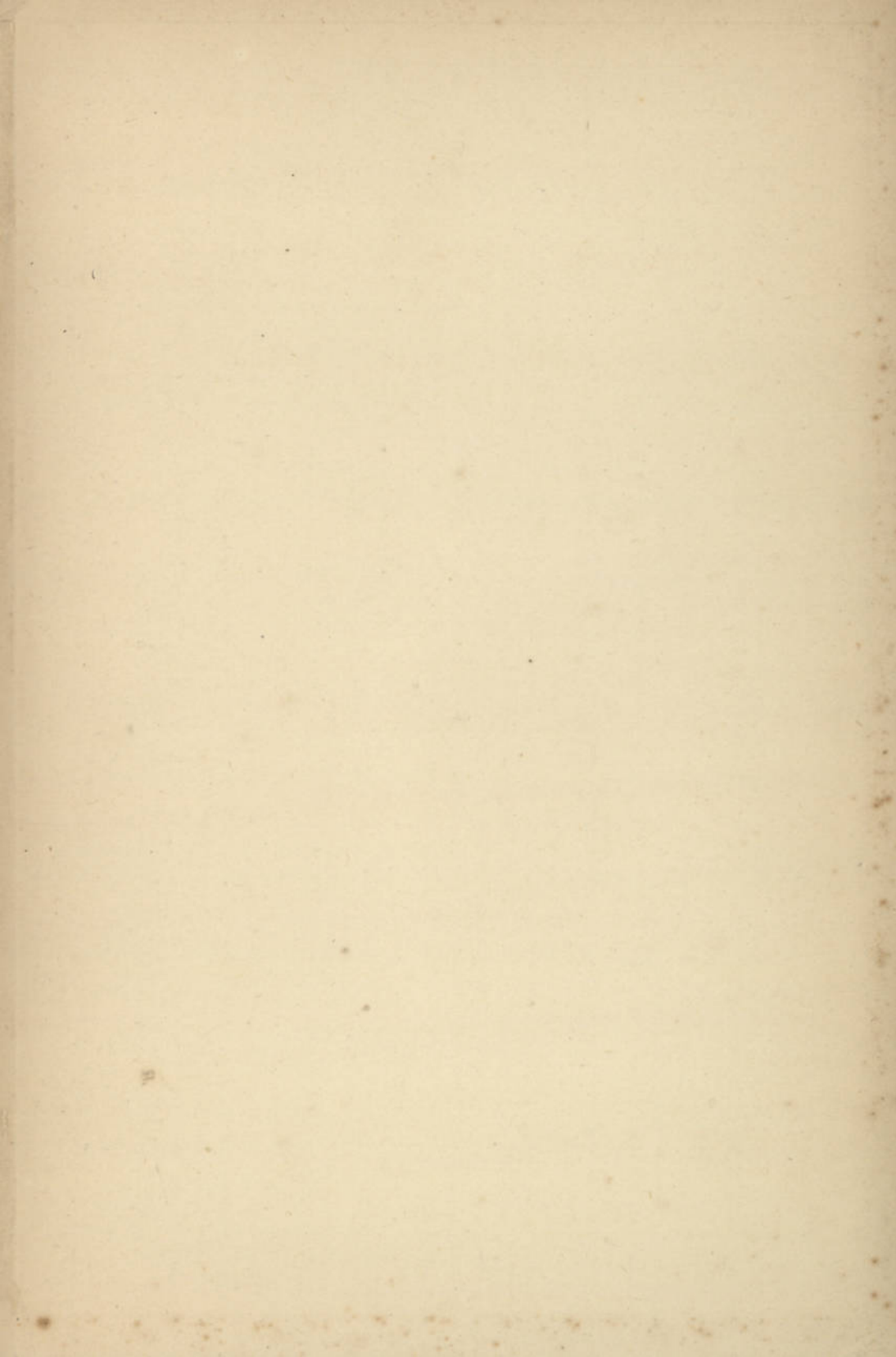
MAP OF PORTUGAL

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

ROADS 

RAILWAYS 





EDITIONS
S N I
LISBON

NB



EFG0000513995

S.N