

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

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THEY FIGHT AND THEY WIN

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

THE struggle of the Portuguese people for better conditions, a happier life, a democratic regime and against the colonial wars continues without interruption. These are vital problems for the whole people, they are the guarantees of a better future for Portugal and so the deeply patriotic feelings of the Portuguese keep these issues in the forefront of their lives.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

All the efforts of this police state could not prevent May Day demonstrations in several parts of the country, like Lisbon, Alpiarca, Baixa da Banheira, Alhos Vedros, Moita, Montiso, Barreiro, Grandola and Ermidas.

In Lisbon, people who demonstrated in the centre of the town clashed with the police. A number of demonstrators were wounded.

There were many one day strikes amongst industrial and farm workers in Alpiarca, Cartaxo, Torres Novas, Almada, Montemor o Novo, Escoural, S. Christovao, Aviz, Couco, Grandola and many places in Algarve.

AGAINST REPRESSION

On May 26th, 100 novelists, poets and playwrights demanded in a telegram to the Minister of Education, the release of their colleagues Manuel da Fonseca, Augusto Abelaira and Pinheiro Torres, members of the Society of Authors, arrested by PIDE a few days before.

The following day students demonstrated in one of the Lisbon main thoroughfares against those arrests.

THE STUDENTS

After the ban on Student Day celebrations hundreds of Lisbon students gathered on April 1st at a large protest meeting in the University town.

Police intervened and 38 students were temporarily arrested.

In Coimbra 2,000 students staged a march of protest against the suspension of three of their colleagues (see this issue).

THE PERO PINHEIRO STONEMEN

On May 19th 5,000 quarry miners in this locality, near Lisbon, went on strike for a 2/6 daily wage increase.

They gathered at the headquarters of their controlled trade union (Sindicato) to present their claims.

The police then stormed the building, killing two miners and arresting 70. The struggle of the quarry miners continued for twelve further days. Strikes in Portugal are illegal and punishable with sentences up to 8 years.

The region where the strikes took place is centred in Pero Pinheiro and has a radius of 4 miles, where some of the best Portuguese marbles are extracted and worked.

The repression of the G.N.R. was most brutal, with a true military occupation of the whole region, but this did not intimidate the stoneworkers.

OTHER STRUGGLES

The 10,000 CUF workers in Barreiro continue their actions for better wages and conditions. Their underground printed Bulletin is widely

read and followed. At the CUF Associated UFA chemical works, workers have also been very active.

The textile workers are fighting for a new contract with better conditions than those recently obtained. Their underground printed paper, "O Textil" ("The Textile Worker") celebrated its 9th anniversary last February.

Other struggles for better wages and conditions have been taking place amongst shipbuilding workers, dockers, railwaymen, journalists, the Seixal, Silves, and Barreiro cork workers, the Portimao, Loule and Barreiro building workers, the women paper workers in Oeiras.

Metal workers are demanding a new collective agreement with better wages and conditions. At the steel works in Seixal (Siderurgia Nacional) and at the Oeiras foundry works they won wage increases.

Refuse collection employees in Lisbon went into strike.

In the Baixo Ribatejo region workers were active in Sacavem, at the Soda Pova, at the Nitratos de Portugal, I.D.A.L. and Vaz Guedes factories.

The Algarve fishermen in Portimao and Lagos refused to go to sea until their claims are settled.

Farmers and peasants have been active also, especially in Loule, Benavilla, Lavre, Silves and Quarteira. The underground printed paper of the Northern small farmers "A Terra" ("The Land") continues publication.

AGAINST THE COLONIAL WARS

Street demonstrations against these wars took place in Baleizao (Alentejo), when the news arrived of the death in Guinea of a soldier much respected who was born in the locality.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY

MANUEL GUEDES IS FREE

THE efforts of ordinary people all over the world and the untiring love for freedom of the Portuguese people, broke the bars of the jail that held this Portuguese patriot for 18 years.

PIDE had asked for a further extension of the "security measures" for Manuel Guedes — his sentence ended in 1956. The Plenary Court willingly accepted the demand and prolonged the "measures" for another 3 years. Then an appeal by Guedes's lawyer to the Supreme Court based on irregularities of procedure was upheld and he was freed last April.

There is no doubt that the determining factor in this great victory was again the weight of international public opinion plus the feeling of the Portuguese people. Once more a political prisoner who was at the centre of our campaign has been freed. Like Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, Maria da Piedade dos Santos, Ivone Lourenco, Maria Luisa Dias Soares, Aida Paula, Candida Ventura,

Aida Magro, Luisa Paula, Humberto Lopes and Maria Angela Vidal.

But many more victories are needed, because hundreds of political prisoners are still in Salazar's jails. We should all feel encouraged with our successes and increase our efforts.

JOSE VITORIANO

In Peniche is Jose Vitoriano, the trade unionist who has spent more than 14 years in jail. Also there are Antonio Dias Lourenco, Carlos Costa, Pires Jorge, Blanqui Teixeira, Octavio Pato and many others.

In Caxias are the women prisoners, many in bad health, Maria Alda Nogueira, Fernanda Paiva Tomaz, Sofia Ferreira, Dr. Julieta Gandra, Albina Fernandes and Natalia David all need your help to be free.

Demand their release from the Portuguese authorities in Lisbon and the Portuguese Embassies abroad. Demand an AMNESTY FOR ALL PORTUGUESE POLITICAL PRISONERS AND EXILES.

PORTUGUESE FUNDED EXTERNAL DEBT ON 30-9-64

(PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES)

Title	Year of issue	Year of maturity	Interest Rate	Amounts in the foreign currency in which the loan was made (in millions)		Equivalent in £	
				Outstanding	Additional Available	Outstanding	Additional Available
1902 Conversion 1st, 2nd and 3rd series	1902	2002	3%	£6.15m.	—	£6.15m.	—
Marshall Loan:							
Decree Law No. 37,792	1950	1983	2½%	U.S. \$21.00m.	—	£7.66m.	—
Decree Law No. 37,988	1950	1970	2½%	U.S. \$00.385m.	—	£130,000	—
Decree Law No. 38,413	1951	1983	2½%	U.S. \$6.50m.	—	£2.37m.	—
Decree Law No. 39,139	1952	1977	4%	U.S. \$10.30m.	—	£3.75m.	—
Decree Law No. 40,752	1957	1997	3%	U.S. \$3.10m.	—	£1.13m.	—
U.S. Wheat Loan 1	1961	1972	3½%	U.S. \$10.50m.	—	£3.85m.	—
U.S. Wheat Loan 2	1964	1969	4%	U.S. \$10.10m.	U.S. \$00.766m.	£3.67m.	£275,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington (Tagus Bridge Loans)	1962	1987	5½%	U.S. \$36.10m.	U.S. \$31.100m.	£13.15m.	£11.33m.
M. M. Seligman & Cie & Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur (Tagus Bridge Loans) in currencies equivalent to U.S.\$20mil.	1963		Variable accordg to Bank of France rate	B.Fr.11.19m. F.Fr.18.91m.	U.S. \$15.900m.	£1.48m.	£5.78m.
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Medium Term Loan Promissory Notes	1962	1966	5¼%	D.M.100.00m.	—	£9.13m.	—
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Long Term Loan, Treasury Bonds	1962	1982	3¼%	D.M. 50.00m.	D.M. 100.000m	£4.56m.	£9.13m.
Loan agreement with: Bank of America NT & SA First National City Bank; Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company; Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Bankers Trust Company; Chemical Bank New York Trust Company & J. Henry Schroeder Banking	1963	1968	5½%	U.S. \$35.00m.	—	£12.72m.	—
S. African Reserve Bank Loan	1963	1983	2%	Rand 2.50m.	Rand 1.300m.	£1.25m.	£650,000
U.S.\$20m. Bonds 1979/1984	1964	1984	5¾%	U.S. \$20.00m.	—	£7.27m.	—
Totals						£78.30m.	£27.10m.

According to these data the United States since 1950 loaned a total of 201 million dollars to Salazar. West Germany contributed in 1962 250 million marks (£22.8 million)

From 1961 to 1964 foreign loans guaranteed by the Portuguese State, totalling £30.3 million, have also been made to private firms in Portugal and colonies (See our next issue).

There are also outstanding non-interest-bearing notes, payable on demand in escudos, in amounts equivalent to U.S. \$7.1 million and U.S.\$44.3 million, respectively as part of subscriptions to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Dividing the cake

THERE was a time when the Portuguese proudly built ships of their own which sailed the seven seas.

Nowadays it is more profitable to induce the Portuguese to make and repair ships for the benefit of others.

The "Lisnave" is the largest shipbuilding and repair enterprise in Portugal, employing 2,900 workers and building at the

moment two warships for the Portuguese Navy.

"Lisnave" has associated with a large number of other firms for the building of the new huge Margueira shipyard, on the left bank of the Tagus, in Lisbon, at a cost of £10 million and employing a further 3,000 men. In 1967 it will be able to dock two 150,000 ton tankers simultaneously

and by 1971, three such ships.

The Portuguese associated firms are the two great monopolies CUF and SACOR—this last for oil refining and transport—and the Portuguese Fonesca Santos and Viana Bank. On the foreign side are the Dutch (Nederlandsche Dok-en Scheepsbouw from Amsterdam; De Rotterdamsche Droogdok from Rotterdam, and Doken Werf Wilton Fijenoord), the Swedes (Eriksberg Mekaniska from Gottenborg, and Kockums Mekaniska from Malmoe) and the British (Parry and Son Ltd., firm established in Lisbon and employing 1,350 men).

APPEAL FOR AMNESTY

A letter from an ex-prisoner

Maria da Piedade Gomes dos Santos, freed last September, has addressed a letter of thanks to all who, all over the world, helped to free her.

Excerpts from her letter read:
"Dear Friends,

Not even the thick walls, nor the strong jail bars which separate me from the outside world, were able to prevent your voices reaching me.

"It was a great joy to know how thousands of people in my country and in many other countries work for the liberation of Portuguese political prisoners and against the Fascist repression on the Portuguese people.

"Yet, my friends, the political prisoners need your help more than ever.

"Life in the jails is harder every day. There is a constant tension, constant punishment, incompetent medical aid.

"In the jail of the Caxias fortress, where I was kept, there were at the time 15 women prisoners, whose health was poor, and in some cases

seriously undermined, particularly Sofia Ferreira, Dr. Julieta Gandra and Fernanda Tomaz.

"Dear Friends, the Portuguese political prisoners follow with deep gratitude your efforts to help them. If the years I spent in the Fascist jails give me some authority to speak in the name of the political prisoners in general, in the name of my women companions in our struggle and in jail, with whom I lived and suffered years of oppression and torture; in the name of those women who, because they loved Peace and wish a better life for their people, were deprived of their loved ones, I can stress that it is from you, from the efforts of the Portuguese people and from international solidarity that they expect their liberation.

"In my name, in the name of all those who suffer in Salazar political jails, I thank you and I appeal for more and more actions and for more and more protests.

(Signed)

Maria da Piedade Gomes dos Santos"

LABOUR AND TORY SUPPORT FOR SALAZAR

ON 14/3/63 an Anglo-Portuguese Parliamentary Group was formed under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Hulbert, Conservative M.P. with Mr. F. J. Bellenger, Labour M.P. as vice-president. The objective of this group is the defence in Parliament of Salazar colonialist and Fascist policies.

On 16/4/65 the full composition of this group in the new Parliament was announced, after a meeting in the House of Commons. Its President is now Mr. F. J. Bellenger, Labour M.P. for Bassetlaw. Vice-President is Mr. Patrick Wall, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice. The Secretary is Mr. Walter H. Aldritt, Labour M.P. for Liverpool (Scotland). The Treasurer is Lord Merrivale, a Conservative.

Other members of the Group include Mr. J. A. Dunn, Labour M.P. for Liverpool (Kirkdale); Mr. Ron Ledger, Labour and Co-operative M.P. for Romford; Mr. H. J. Brewis, Conservative M.P. for Galloway; Sir Malcolm Stoddart-Scott, Conservative M.P. for Ripon; Mr. C. H. Goodhew, Conservative M.P. for St. Albans; Mr. John Biggs-Davidson, Conservative M.P. for Chigwell; Mr. Albert Roberts, Labour M.P. for Normanton and Mr. W. J. Owen, Labour and Co-operative M.P. for Morpeth.

HOW THEY WORK

When Salazar's Foreign Minister, Franco Nogueira, came to London to attend the NATO meeting last May, he was able through this group to visit the British Parliament and to have talks with other M.P.s and members of the House of Lords. A dinner given by Mr. Nogueira in the Portuguese embassy in London was attended by a member of the Labour Cabinet, Mr. Walter Padley, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

IN GOOD COMPANY

On May 8th, Mr. Brian Balcom, president of the West Ham Conservative Association, arrived in Lisbon to discuss problems in relation to the Fascist international Radio Station "The Voice of the West", which broadcasts from Portugal. Before he left he praised Salazar's prison system (P.J. 25/5/65).

A QUESTION

Are the members of the Anglo-Portuguese Parliamentary Group not ashamed to undertake the defence of a colonialist, terroristic and Fascist regime inside a democratic parliament? Have they no scruples in shaking hands that are stained with the blood of so many murdered African and Portuguese patriots and still fresh with the blood of General Delgado and his secretary, Mrs. Campos?

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THE text of the Appeal to the President of the Republic (mentioned in our last issue) which is now being circulated successfully in Portugal, reads in part:

"The majority of the Portuguese cannot accept that differences in political opinion constitute a crime, yet political imprisonment in our country is an exceedingly serious problem.

"Our motherland should be the place where we are free, yet we see at the present time that many Portuguese are driven to choose exile in order to feel more free.

"The political prisoners are men who fought for an ideal according to their conscience. An ideal is not a crime. Conscience and thought are not crimes.

"Those who fight for an ideal should be regarded as among the best citizens, yet through the jails of the present regime have passed many who fought for a variety of ideals—those of catholicism, atheism, monarchism, republicanism, democracy, socialism and communism.

Through the jails of the present regime have passed priests, writers, poets, artists, historians, sociologists, economists, doctors, soldiers, lawyers and engineers. And through the same jails have passed hundreds of industrial and agricultural and fishery workers.

"It will always be very difficult to weigh the harm that political imprisonment has caused to the creative possibilities and to the development of the country, or all the unhappiness and disruption it has caused amongst innumerable families.

"Because of this sad state of affairs, that weighs heavily on the spirit of all Portuguese, it is necessary that Your Excellency, using the powers conferred upon you by the Constitution, should decree an Amnesty for all the political prisoners."

The first 129 signatures, amongst the many thousand already collected, comprise the best names in Portuguese politics, culture and intellectual life. Among them are all the best-known writers like Ferreira de Castro, Alves Redol, Fernando Namora, Alexandre Cabral, Manuel da Fonseca, Manuel Mendes, Antunes da Silva, Augusto Abelaira, Bernardo Santareno, Luis Francisco Rebelo, Urbano Rodrigues; former Republican ministers and liberal politicians Azevedo Gomes, Cunha Leal, Admiral Cabecadas, Colonel Helder Ribeiro and Pestana Junior, and many others. Also many journalists, doctors, lawyers, artists and scientists.

Salazar's recent fury against the writers (see this issue) may have been due (at least in part) to their courageous stand against the continued detention of their compatriots in prison.

Cultural repression and censorship under Salazar

(1963-65)

by A. G. LEAL

THE END OF A MYTH

Over the last four years this journal has produced a mass of evidence showing the dictatorial nature of the Salazar regime. The repressive apparatus set up by the New State and the brutalities of its political police have been amply demonstrated. The methods of PIDE, torture, beatings, assassination (inside jail and in broad daylight) are now common knowledge.

That all these attempts have failed to cow the Portuguese people into submission is also a fact which needs no stressing. The truth begins to be known abroad and the curtain of silence that Salazar had tried to draw between Portugal and the world is proving ineffective. In spite of all the funds he has been allocating to his propaganda bureau (**Secretariado Nacional de Informacao** or SNI), in spite of the servile hacks he has engaged to praise him and his regime, the myth has refused to cohere.

HOW THE CENSORSHIP WORKS

In some of our previous issues¹ the methods of cultural repression employed by the New State have already been described. The lack of freedom of expression, to say nothing about freedom of association, has been clearly explained. And yet there are still certain aspects which are insufficiently known. These, when properly evaluated, will shed a new light on the way the Portuguese Censorship works.

The organisation, which is directly under the Prime Minister's office, operates in three fields. It handles, first, the Press, which has to submit the galley proofs of every issue for inspection before printing. By law all issues of a periodical must show that they have been passed by the Censor (**Visado pela Comissao de Censura**),² which means that the content of the publication and even its lay-out have met with official approval.

Another branch of the Censorship Committee supervises, not only all the books published inside the country, but also foreign publications which are brought into it. In principle, publishers are not under legal obligation to submit an author's typescript to the censor. But as

they well know that the book may be confiscated if it meets with official disapproval, they tend more and more to exert their own censorship. Only when they feel that the prestige of the author, or the quality of the work justifies the risk, do they publish the book without prior submission. In the case of a young author, or a writer whose work may arouse apprehension in the mind of the publisher, he will take the precautionary step of asking the censor's advice.

The approval of the censor does not in itself imply an automatic immunity for both author and publisher. At a later date, if some critic or journalist who is recognised mouthpiece of the Establishment, or if any supporter of the regime decides to mount a campaign against the work in question, the censor may be instructed to act. The publisher is left without any right of appeal and he will have to face all the material losses involved in a ban on the book.

THEATRE

The **Inspeccao Geral dos Espectaculos**,³ an office which has been set up to control the staging of plays, the exhibitions of films or the organisation of any public shows, works in a similar way. One of the immediate consequences which result from the existence of such an institution is the sort of hidden censorship that authors and impresarios have to impose on themselves. Needless to say, this is one of the most inhibiting of influences on Portuguese culture. Whenever it is reported that the public authorities have congratulated theatre managers and others for listening to their advice, it is easy to guess what such words really mean.

CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS

The censorship of books is not done in an obvious way. The ordinary Portuguese reader may even be quite ignorant of the reasons why he cannot obtain a particular book from his usual bookseller. The machinery of cultural suppression operates smoothly, however, through the existing association of publishers and booksellers.

According to the law of Salazar's Corporate State, these are organ-

ised in a special body (**Gremio Nacional dos Editores e Livradores**—The National Guild of Publishers and Booksellers). It is through this body that the authorities handle all problems connected with the trade. Through it they advise booksellers on the sort of commodity they are not permitted to offer the public. The censorship office (**Direccao dos Servicos de Censura**) issues regular communications to the **Gremio**. These communications are mainly concerned with bans imposed on books.

The **Gremio** has then the duty, via its President, of informing privately all its members of the censor's decisions. Booksellers who do not abide by the instructions will find all the prohibited books found on their premises impounded by the police. If, after previous warnings, the bookseller continues his offence, his shop may be closed down; he may even be prevented from practising his trade in future. Such a heavy penalty usually deters even the most courageous or the most mercenary.

Recently a few facsimiles of circulars on banned books have reached our London office. Although they cover the period of a couple of months only, they are very significant, because they contain such a long list of banned works. To quote them here in full would take almost the whole space of the present article.

The reasons for banning a book range from what the censor considers pornographic to what he believes to be politically dangerous. We may illustrate his standards by giving a few examples.

THRILLERS ARE SUBVERSIVE

In Portugal, as anywhere else, thrillers and detective stories command a large market. Until now the majority of those works were translations from English and American texts. For that reason some Portuguese writers of thrillers have been publishing their work under a pseudonym. This has been done by Mr. Jose Ferreira Marques, known to the reading public as Sum Marky. Mr. Marques seems to have incurred the wrath of the censor, for in the circular of October 30th, 1963, three of his books are banned: **Dinheiro Amargo** (Bitter Money), **O Ponto e a Virgula** (Semi-colon) and **Vila Floga** (The House of Floga).

Mr. Marques's thrillers show up the cynicism and brutality of elegant crooks with more frankness than many works of this genre. Perhaps this stripping of illusions has appeared subversive to the censor. The same has happened to Ross Pyn, another nom-de-plume. Pyn had also had three novels confiscated (30-10-63).

TRUTH IS THE DEVIL

One of the most amazing decisions of the Censor was to ban Erich Fromm's **Meu Encontro com Marx e Freud** (Conversation with Marx and Freud) (30-10-63), in a Brazilian translation. Erich Fromm's

works can be found anywhere in Britain in paper-back editions. And though it is hard to imagine why this book of personal reminiscences by that distinguished philosopher is not allowed in the country, the fact that it has happened gives us an inkling of how the censor's mind works. For him, certain subjects remain taboo. Any book which might contain the slightest allusion to socialism, even if the author tries soberly to criticise the theory, is considered suspect. The same view is held concerning books on countries with socialist and Communist Governments.

In the political field the list of banned books would be legion. It is enough to quote a few examples. Leon Trotsky's **Communism and Terrorism** and **O Mundo do Socialismo** (The Socialist World) by the Brazilian Caio Prado Jun. are not allowed in the country. Even a work which criticises the Soviet regime W. S. Woytinsky's **Tempestade sobre o Mundo** (Storm over the World), has been banned (30-10-63). And what can be said of the decision which bars entry into the country of any Portuguese or foreign edition of Isaac Deutscher's **Stalin** (29-8-64), a critical biography of the Soviet leader, which has had glowing reviews in the British Press? Also the work of two American journalists, Robert Scheer and Maurice Zeitlin, **Cuba: an America Tragedy**, that has proved a success in this country, is not allowed to circulate in Portugal (24-6-65).

JEOVAH'S WITNESS'S TRACT BANNED

Salazar and his admen have always tried to persuade the world that the New State abhors Fascism and Nazism as much as any other democratic Government. But the facts belie the assertions. How else can one understand that the Portuguese are deprived of reading the **Breve Historia do Fascismo** (Short History of Fascism) by Mario Fiorani, a democratic author of high standing. A similar fate was reserved to **Fascistes et Nazis d'Aujourd'hui** (Fascists and Nazis of Today) by Dennis Eisenberg (21-9-63). The well-known British writer, Basil Davidson, has also been black-listed for his book, **Which Way Africa?** (24-6-64.)

The same sort of arbitrary injunctions are imposed on books of economy, memoirs, autobiographies, certain religious tracts and works of indisputed literary quality. Works by Brazilian sociologists such as **O Problema do Trabalho** (The Problem of Labour) by A. Amoroso de Lima, and **Reforma Agraria ou Revolucao pela Fome** (Agrarian Reform or Revolution by Hunger) by Realino de Oliveira are completely forbidden inside Portugal (21-9-63).

Religious pamphlets which have been written with a view to explaining the principles of faith on lines different from those of the Roman Catholic Church, have also been suppressed. Under this ban comes a Jehovah's Witness booklet, **A Base para se crer em um Novo Mundo**

(The basis to believe in a New World) (30-10-63), albeit the censor's ban made nonsense of the Portuguese Constitution, which allows religious freedom of expression.

Sometimes the ban imposed on books is so drastic that it affects not just one particular work, but everything from a certain author. This can even extend to works projected in the future. Thus the whole series "**Cadernos do Povo Brasileiro**" (Book-notes on the Brazilian People), Ed. Civilizacao Brasileira, Rio (28-4-64) was banned.

In the kafkian-like, absurd world of Portugal under Salazar, even unwritten books are banned.

MALRAUX IN THE DOGHOUSE

Censorship of fiction is as unpredictable as for other books. It covers both indigenous and foreign authors. Some of the restrictions imposed are quite ridiculous and betray not only the narrow mentality of the censors, but also their fear of any thought-provoking work. Censors believe that by depriving readers of intellectual stimulus they will make them accept the official version of events.

A rather striking example illustrates this tactic. On 22nd February, 1938, **L'Espoir** (Hope) by the world-famous author Andre Malraux was banned by the censor. The subject of this book, as is known, deals with the Spanish Civil War and reflects the attitude of the author and others to the nature and violence of the conflict. Now, 17 years later, the book may be sold in Portugal only, in the original. No Portuguese translation of the text is allowed to circulate inside the country (28-4-64). And even the fact that Malraux is at present the Minister for Cultural Affairs in General de Gaulle's Government, with whom Salazar keeps up excellent relations, carried no weight with the censor.

A similar ban has been placed on Curzio Malaparte's best seller, **The Skin**. This novel that had a wide circulation in Britain as a paper back, may now be sold in Portugal to the public in the original, or in any foreign translation. But any Portuguese version will be absolutely taboo.

THE ODYSSEY OF A PORTUGUESE WRITER

The confiscation of a Portuguese author's work is far more frustrating than the ban on foreign books. The author, in the former case, is automatically deprived of his public and later his chances with a publisher will dwindle considerably. Many young talents are thus nipped in the bud and a few might feel inclined to give up literature altogether.

To a long dossier of well-known cases should be added the odyssey of a promising young author, Antonio Borges Coelho. A Lisbon publisher (Prelo, Ltda) issued in 1964 a collection of essays (**Cadernos de Hoje**) on historical and philosophical subjects for the lay reader. Borges Coelho opened the series with an interesting study on the origins of Portu-

guese expansion, **Raizes da Expansao Portuguesa** (Roots of Portuguese Expansion). In it the author developed the idea, already held by other Portuguese historians, that the Portuguese discoveries had been primarily motivated, by economic reasons. The spread of the gospel among the peoples of the New World had played a secondary role. Borges Coelho argues his case cogently and backs his statements with references to reliable sources.

Probably the fact that this book was directed at a popular audience began to worry the censor. Moreover it contradicted the official version, which maintains that only the pure love of God, and not material gain, drove the Portuguese into maritime discovery. The fallacy of such a view is obvious, yet on its snaky foundations Salazar's propaganda has been built.

The most abominable feature of this case is that Mr. Borges Coelho attracted the attention of the PIDE. On the excuse that he had been previously convicted for his democratic ideas he was made to report regularly to PIDE headquarters. There, some veiled threats were made about the freedom he enjoyed and some forceful "persuasion" was used in the effort to make him change the viewpoint he had expressed in his work. When all this failed, his book was banned on 29th August, 1964.

AFRICAN WRITERS ARE BLACK-LISTED

The power of Salazar's censorship is not confined to Portugal itself. Its authority embraces all the Portuguese colonies, and its effects are as disastrous there as they have been at home. Literary work by authors from the colonies has thus been subject to restrictions.

On 28th April, 1964, an Angolan book with contributions by various writers, **Makua** (No. 4 — Colection Imbondeiro, Sa da Bandeira) was confiscated by the censor. On the same date was also banned an anthology of poems by poets from the islands of St. Thomas and Principe **Poetas de Sao Tome e Principe**, introduced by the critic Alfredo Margarido. A book by Joao Alves das Neves, **Poetas e Contistas Africanos** (African Poets and Short-Story Tellers) likewise fell under the ban.

THE RESTLESS INTELLECTUALS

Such is the atmosphere that Salazar has succeeded in creating inside Portugal and its colonies.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising that a crisis should exist inside the Portuguese Universities and that the anger of the students should be raised against the authorities. That anger comes as a protest against oppressive cultural policy. The students have realised that they, like the peasants and the workers, have no other way left but to demonstrate on the streets.

All the facts marshalled here make one more indictment of the regime.

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REPRESSION IS NO SOLUTION

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

IN Portugal people continue to be threatened, arrested and tortured.

There are intensive police patrols of the industrial centres. Every active opponent of the regime is under observation. People are stopped in the streets and cafes and searched. From January to May, in "stop" operations in Lisbon, Oporto and Guarda alone, over 25,000 vehicles were stopped and inspected by more than 2,000 policemen.

Several meetings of the high police officials (GNR, PSP and the Fascist militia "Portuguese Legion") took place in March and April. On May 5th a big parade of the GNR armed forces was held in Lisbon.

ADVERTISING TERROR

Before May Day — a date with

great traditions in the struggle of the people against Salazar—police activity always intensifies with the aim of intimidating would-be participants. PIDE always makes an extra effort to arrest political opponents of Salazar and publicises these arrests.

Amongst many others who were arrested this year PIDE announced on 26-4-65 the names of **Domingos Abrantes** and his wife **Maria da Conceicao Matos**, **Eduardo Pires** and his wife **Maria da Gloria Simoes**, and **Jose dos Santos** and his wife **Julietta Cabrita**.

AGAINST THE STUDENTS

Besides arresting and beating the students who take part in demonstrations or show discontent with their conditions, the Ministry of Education announced on April 1st a judicial enquiry into the need for heavier penalties for other students.

Three Coimbra students, Joaquim Mendonca, Edgar Carneiro and Jose Moura, leaders of the Coimbra Students' Union (Associacao Academica de Coimbra) were deprived of their Union posts and prevented from studying in Portugal for 6 months for the first named, and for 1 year for the other two.

On May 3rd the Lisbon University Dean, accompanied by PIDE and PSP Agents and by members of Fascist Students Organizations occupied the headquarters of the Science Students' Union, dismissing their legally elected leadership.

THE TRIALS

The trial by the Lisbon 2nd Military Court (of soldiers previously acquitted of charges of attempted desertion in Guinea) started on February 22nd and was still continuing on May 13th. Facing charges were Army Captain Amilcar Domingues and Corporal Quintino da Luz.

On April 10th the Lisbon Plenary Court sentenced 6 students to prison sentences. Carlos Marum was given 17 months, Eduardo Medeiros 16 months, Jose Duarte and Jorge Araujo 14 months each, Omar Ahmad 13 months and Augusto Faria 12 months, all with loss of political rights for 5 years.

On April 24th the Oporto Plenary Court sentenced Adelino da Silva, a hat-maker, and Angelo Alves and Jose Santos, both shoe-makers, to 1 year in jail plus loss of political rights for 5 years.

The same court on May 6th tried 5 people. A woman, Domingas Borges, received 22 months in jail, plus "security measures," two men, Henrique Lage Junior and Manuel Costa 13 months and 1 year respectively.

On June 4th the Lisbon Plenary Court sentenced Aurora Diniz, to 2 years in Jail, and her daughter Maria Alice Diniz Parente, to 3 years, both plus "security measures". The two women had been brutally tortured by PIDE, specially Maria Alice, who was subjected to 6 days and nights of deprivation of sleep torture. Despite this they never betrayed their companions of political struggle.

At the same trial a man, Duarte Nuno, was given 3 years plus "security measures".

FASCIST COMMANDOS

Besides the known police forces, there are also gangs of Fascist thugs.

Last May the Lisbon book shop "Divulgacao" organised a contest on the theme "Books and War." Swastikas immediately appeared on the shop windows and later the shop was wrecked. The bookshop manager, Dr. Borges Continho was summoned by PIDE for questioning and his home searched.

Also in May, the headquarters of the Society of Portuguese Authors (see also our main article on censorship) was assaulted by another Fascist gang and completely wrecked.

Cultural repression and censorship

Continued from page 271

Yet, despite such evidence, Salazar's ministers still pretend that there is nothing rotten in the New State. It is almost incredible that some of Salazar's supporters, such as Dr. Franco Nogueira, his minister for Foreign Affairs, should dare to speak about human rights and human dignity.

DR. NOGUEIRA AND HUMAN DIGNITY

Yet they harp on this subject. When Dr. Nogueira came to London to participate in the recent Nato Conference he talked to English journalists (*The Times*, 11-5-65.) He was quick to condemn what he called the "oppression" that existed "in the newly-independent African nations" (ibid). He was also very incensed over the "denial" of human rights, individual freedom and human dignity "in those African societies." He spoke as if he were the arch-defender of those western values which are supposed to be upheld and shielded by NATO.

BAN ON AUTHORS' SOCIETY

A short time after Dr. Nogueira's visit to London, the Government which he serves as a minister took a violent action against the Portuguese Society of Authors. This Society, with a membership of nearly 200 writers, is a highly respected body in the country and has done a great deal to foster interest in literature by establishing special prizes and granting awards to writers of merit. Salazar, distrustful of culture, had always objected to the idea of such a society and it was only by sheer perseverance that authors

succeeded in having their own association. The dictator has been seeking a pretext to attack the society. And the opportunity came when the novelists' grand prix 1965 was awarded to Luandino Vieira for his novel **Luanda**.

It happens that Mr. Vieira—a pen name for Jose Graca—is serving a 14-year jail sentence for having opposed Salazar's colonial policy in Africa. Thus, on May 21st, the Minister of Education issued an order dissolving the society.⁵ Three members of the jury who gave the prize, the well-known writers Augusto Abelaira, Alexandre Pinheiro Torres and Manuel da Fonseca, were immediately arrested by PIDE.

Salazar has clearly gone too far on this road of a Nazi-style repression. It is high time that he and his Government, and the whole Fascist state go for ever, making way for a democratic government of the Portuguese people.

References

- 1 G. Araujo, "Cultural Repression under Salazar," *Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 2, March, 1961.
- 2 Censorship of the Press was established by Decree no. 22,469, 11-4-1933.
- 3 Established by Decree no. 17,046-A, 29-6-1929.
- 4 The dates of the ban on a book will be indicated in this way throughout the article. They are taken from the circulars sent to the publishers by the **Gremio**. We have facsimiles of those circulars in our office.
- 5 "The Times," 24-5-65.

INSIDE PORTUGAL

THE SELL OUT

THE take-over by the state of the Lisbon and Oporto British-owned Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company, to which we referred in a previous issue, continues to arouse criticism. The discontent is mainly because of the secrecy of the negotiations and the sharp increase of the tariffs which followed.

Figures have been produced supporting the claim that the arrangement will be very advantageous to the company (D.L. 20/3/65).

The "London Press Exchange", the most important British Advertising Agency (£27m. of annual business) recently formed a link with the Lisbon "H. G. Morrison Ltd. Agency" (annual business £375,000 in 1956, £3.1m. in 1965) (D.L. 20/3/65).

The Japanese "National Matsushita" and the German "Grundig" are about to open industrial plants in Portugal, the first for the production of transistor-radios and the second for electrical goods, television sets and radio receivers. As "Industria Portuguesa" (n. 445, March 1965) states, 95% of this production will be for export. This means that by generously allowing international trusts to be established in Portugal Salazar's government is giving them the opportunity to make highly profitable use of the cheap labour in the country.

At present cars of the following makes are being assembled in Portugal: Austin, Morris, M.G., Fiat, Simca, Renault, Anglia, Taunus, Opel, Vauxhall, Citroen, Bedford, Scania Vabis and Berliet (D.L. 19/5/65).

AN ENQUIRY MUST BE MADE

AFTER his unsuccessful attempt to whitewash the torture and imprisonment by Salazar's police of the opponents to the regime in Portugal, Lord Russell of Liverpool dutifully toured Angola and Mozambique, with the same objective and again at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. To the "Noticias" of Lourenco Marques (20-5-65) (in Lisbon and to "The Times") he has already made statements praising the treatment inflicted by Salazar to the Mozambican patriots.

We think that Lord Russell of Liverpool now has an excellent opportunity to prove his objectivity towards Portuguese problems. Why does he not support a competent and full international enquiry into the murder of General Delgado in Spain? Why are the Spanish and Portuguese Governments afraid of this enquiry? The answer is that an enquiry would prove their culpability in that vile crime. **But an enquiry must be made.**

In Portugal 124 leading personalities signed a public demand for such an enquiry.

Workers who assemble these cars earn on average four times less than in the countries of origin of the cars but exorbitant profit make the price of these cars in Portugal higher than that of a similar imported car, as noticed in "Primeiro de Janeiro" (30/3/65).

A German team of steel technicians, in co-operation with French and Luxemburg teams, is planning the installation of an industrial unit with the annual production of one million tons, increasing later to four million tons. The unit is to be installed in the northern region of Moncorvo, where there are iron ore reserves estimated at 400 million tons (P.J. 16/3/61). There are already predominant German interests in these iron ore reserves and in the steel industry.

Siemens and Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau have signed a contract with the Portuguese Government for the supply and assembling of telecommunication materials to the value of 48 million marks (£4.37m.) (Ind. Port. April/65).

The German firm Culur and Pelvar Macher, supplier of springs to the most important car and lorry factories in Germany, and considered the biggest organisation of its kind, is now building a factory in Portugal. (Their main purpose is to supply the European market at competitive prices (P.J. 23/4/65).

A CATHOLIC DEPUTY WORRIES

Dr. Marques Fernandes, a Salazar "deputy" for Guarda, northern Portugal, and a Catholic, has attacked in the "National Assembly" the current concepts of justice held by Christians and others. Dr. Marques Fernandes was seeking to inject some vigour into the dispirited group of Catholics who support the regime, but appear to be rather slow to defend their convictions. Aware of the rabid persecution against Communists in Portugal, he asked: "And we, militants of the opposite side, how do we fight for the ideals we are supposed to profess? We take to Christ and leave the Cross; the Communists, on the other hand, take the Cross and leave Christ." (Diario das Sessoes 25/3/65 and Jornal de Noticias 26/3/65).

CRISIS IN EDUCATION

A Government paper on the public expenses in 1963 (Parecer das Contas Publicas) remarks that "the problems of national education are still very far from being solved, if they will ever be..." None of the Portuguese Universities has the material means to provide proper tuition and the number of students (22,207 for a population of 9,042,000) is still very low: one student for 407 inhabitants.

For each student in the Technical Institute (Instituto Superior Tecnico), University of Lisbon, the State spends only £5/13/0 on equipment and material for the laboratories (D.L. 17/3/65).

In the year 1962-63, of the total of the students in the Portuguese Universities (see tables) only a ridiculously small number graduated, as is shown by the percentages:

University	%
Coimbra	6.9
Porto	6.5
Lisbon (Classical University)	5.6
Lisbon (Technical University)	5.7

(D.L. 17/3/66).

1962-3 No. of Students at the University

Subject	No. of Students	%
Art and Social Sciences ...	10,417	46.9
Science and Technology ...	8,460	38.1
Medicine and Pharmacy ...	3,330	15.0
Total	22,207	

(D.L. 17/3/65).

HOW THEY LIVE AND FARE

Increase in the Portuguese cost of living continues. From the lists of prices published in the monthly bulletin of the "Instituto Nacional de Estatistica" it emerges that between Dec. 1963 and Dec. 1964 the price index in Lisbon rose from 121.5 to 125.7; in Oporto from 115.5 to 118.7 and in Coimbra, from 115.5 to 177.9. The increase in consumer prices is mainly caused by the rise in food costs and house rents (D.L. 9/3/65).

Salazar's Portugal which has several "records" in the medical health field (i.e., the heaviest rate of infant mortality and tuberculosis in Europe), is now seeing a decrease in the number of her doctors. This occurred in 16 districts. There was an increase only in three. Lisbon, in 1961, absorbed 38.4% of all doctors and in 1963 42.3%. So the capital, with 10% of the total population of the country, absorbs nearly a half the available doctors (D.Sess.Ass.Nac. 18/3/65).

WOULD CHEKOV BE SUBVERSIVE?

The recently formed Teatro Estudio de Lisboa, which has met with a great success in the Portuguese capital came under pressure from the censor because they chose to present the **Cherry Orchard** by Chekov, a play that already had been on TV (D.L. 17/3/65).

MONEY FOR WAR

Salazar's spending spree on arms races forward. A special decree issued in the Diario do Governo (16/3/65) allows the Ministry of the Army and the Treasury to put orders for arms and military equipment with Portuguese and foreign contractors to the amount of £16,250,000. All these arms and equipment will be for 1965. To balance the drain from the Treasury, only £4,375,000 will be paid out now. The remaining amounts will be settled in instalments between 1966-68 (P.J. 18/3/65).

MORE FOR THE NAVY

New landing launches have been acquired by the Navy: LDP 201 and 202; LDM 407 and 408. (D.L. 31/3, 2/4, and 5/4/65). Two coastal launches, **Centaurus** and **Jupiter**, were also acquired by the Navy (P.J. 17/3 and 24/4/65).

TROOPS FOR AFRICA

More military contingents left for the Portuguese colonies on April 17, 23, 24, 25 and 28 (Portuguese Press).

The Portuguese Air Force in Angola will be staffed by 3,150 men. Of these, 2,750 will be military personnel (P.J. 21/3/65).

THE WEST GERMAN BASE

Another allocation of £150,212 has been made to the Beja base in Portugal, which West German and Belgian troops will use under NATO agreements.

This base will be for the Luftwaffe and the allocation is for the building of petrol reservoirs (D.L. 23/4/65).

FOREIGN HELP FOR SALAZAR

INJECTING BLOOD INTO A CORPSE

"General Trade," an organisation devoted to every type of investment, with its headquarters at Geneva, recently celebrated an agreement with the Portuguese Government, the clauses of which were published on February 29th last. This provides for a loan of 1,000 million escudos (£12.5 million) for projects in Angola included in the intermediary Development Plan or any other of a private nature.

The President of the Administrative Council of the "General Trade," former Ambassador and member of the French Academy, Mr. Philippe d'Estailleur-Chanteraine, arrived in

Lisbon on March 8th to study other investment prospects in Portugal and Mozambique.

The problem of how to apply the loans already granted and repayable within 7 to 11 years, at an interest of 5-5½% was also raised. (D.L. 9-3-65). £7.5 million should be spent in buying materials from French producers financed by "General Trade." (P.J. 10-3-65.)

COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID FLY TOGETHER

It has been disclosed by the South African Foreign Secretary that his country agreed to finance the Cunene River project (in Angola) which will cost 185,000,000 escudos (£2.3m.)

On the other hand, the Portuguese Government agrees to supply electric power to South Africa. (P.J. 16-4-65.)

A Portuguese Commercial Mission travelled to South Africa to study the further improvement of exports from Portugal to the Union. (P.J. 9-4-65.)

The recently inaugurated Lisbon to Johannesburg flight, operated by the Portuguese TAP Company, will be of special interest to American tourists and businessmen, following the itinerary New York-Lisbon-Luanda (Angola)-Johannesburgh. It will also interest Portuguese emigrants leaving for South Africa. (D.L. 14-4-65.)

WELCOME GUESTS OF A FRIENDSHIP-STARVED REGIME

Six leading officials of the U.S. Under-Secretariat for African Affairs arrived by plane in Lourenço Marques for a visit to Mozambique by invitation of the Portuguese Government. (P.J. 8-3-65.)

A U.S. mission consisting of 4 officials of the State Department, also toured Mozambique, where they met the local authorities. (P.J. 14-3-65.)

U.S. HELP TO SALAZAR — OFFICIAL

AT the annual meeting of the American Men's Luncheon Group, in Lisbon, on April 14th last, the U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, Admiral George Anderson, gave some details about U.S. help to the Salazar regime (P.J. 15/4/65).

He stated that both are members of NATO, and that American troops are in Europe to protect the European member states, including Portugal.

The U.S. are giving 15 million dollars (£5.3 million) for the building in Portugal of three warships for the Portuguese Navy.

A U.S. advisory military group (MAAG) "formed by capable American officers, to give assistance to the Portuguese Ministry of Defence and military services for the training, planning and equipment of the Portuguese armed forces", is permanently in Portugal.

He added that "the friendship, respect and trust of the American Army officers for their Portuguese colleagues are real and lasting. This is evidenced when these officers visit Lisbon, when they hold discussions in NATO meetings and when they exchange frank opinions on military matters. The U.S. naval forces in particular make frequent visits to Portuguese ports."

In the political field, he pointed out, the U.S. have consistently resisted the attempts of other powers to refuse the "legitimate" presence of Portugal in international assemblies, have tried to solve the divergences that Salazar's colonialist policy has raised in contrast to the "terroristic" activities of the African patriots.

"Finally," he said, "the U.S. bankers have increase their credits to Portuguese firms and very recently obtained an important loan in the U.S. for the Portuguese Government. The building of the Tagus bridge by the United States Steel Corporation in collaboration with Morrison Knudsen, financed by a 55 million dollars (£19.7m.) loan from American import and

export banks, is near conclusion. American firms are also active members of the Portuguese industrial structure for operations of mutual benefit and industrial development."

He then referred to U.S. advice in matters of steel, cars, chemicals and air traffic in Portugal.

THE GUNBOATS

From January 16th to May 16th, 1965 — a period of 5 months — a total of 65 foreign warships with well over 14,727 men visited Portuguese ports. They came from the following countries:

Country of origin	No. of warships	Crew
France	25	7,846
U.S.	15	2,710
Holland	4	1,303
Britain	5	Not Known
Italy	2	778
West Germany	4	745
Belgium	3	198
Brazil	1	523
Peru	1	419
Venezuela	2	Not Known
Norway	1	175
Trinidad	2	30

Visiting ships included the French Mediterranean fleet with the anti-aircraft battleship "Colbert", the aircraft carrier "Clemenceau", also the French helicopter carrier "Jeanne d'Arc". The U.S. missile-launching battleship "Springfield" and the Italian missile-launching battleship "Duilio" were also there. Friendly contacts were held with the Portuguese Navy Commands, and with Government officials.

The West German tanker "Eifel" and support ship "Mosel" were making experiments (?) in Portuguese waters from May 14th to May 24th.

THE PROUD HELMETS

The Canadian Marshal, V. R. Brian, Vice-Chief of S.H.A.P.E. Atlantic Organisation Staff, visited Lisbon. (P.J. 10-3-65.)

The new President of the Defence College of N.A.T.O., the Italian General, Duilio Fanale, was welcomed by top-rank Army officers when he arrived recently at Lisbon airport. (P.J. 25-3-65.)

A group of seven high-ranking officers of the U.S. Industrial College of the Army Forces, made a week's visit to industrial enterprises in Portugal. (D.L. 2-5-65.)

THE "FREE" COLONIES

The Portuguese Government continues to invite "noted" personalities of the world of letters for visits to the colonies, among them M. Saint-Paulien, according to whom: "Portugal is one of the bastions of the Western Christian civilisation which must be made to prevail in the world today." (P.J. 26-3-65.)

The perhaps more "noted" German journalist Dr. Ewald von Kleist, editor of the Army journal "Die Wehrkunde" was also invited for a tour of Angola and Mozambique. (P.J. 14-3-65.)

A Brazilian M.P., Mr. Raul de Goes, of the so-called "Uniao Democratica Nacional," also accepted an invitation from the Portuguese Gov-

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MORE STRIKES AND PROTESTS

Cod Fishermen in Fuzeta (Algarve) have been on strike since April. Members of the crew of one of their boats which went to Lisbon were arrested there by PIDE.

In Britain a number of personalities protested against the ban on the Society of Portuguese Authors. They included, amongst others, Bertrand Russell, Graham Greene, Sir Julian Huxley and J. B. Priestley.

THE ENSLAVED COLONIES

Three colonial wars continue to rage in Africa, consuming human lives and public money to keep Salazar's rule in those territories.

This terrible sacrifice which has been imposed on the Portuguese and colonial peoples will not, however, prevent the liberation of these colonies.

All the bloodshed could have been avoided if Salazar believed in negotiating with the nationalist leaders. Instead he prefers to spend £80m. a year on military adventures.

Admitted Portuguese losses, always reduced for propaganda purposes, totalled 52 dead and 25 wounded in March and April last. Those killed were: 21 in Angola, 9 in Mozambique and 22 in Guinea. The wounded were 17 in Angola and 8 in Guinea.

ANGOLA

THE WAR GOES ON

Salazar's army in Angola has started an active propaganda campaign to convince national and world opinion that, after 4 years, the war is nearly finished. The Angolan patriots, according to the Portuguese Press, are already on the run and the Portuguese are now in control of the situation.

But the war communiques continue to be issued regularly and military action on the African side continues to be mentioned.

The Portuguese forces were frequently engaged in the regions of Ambrizete, Serra do Uige, Bite Bite river, Aldeia Vicosa, Quiangala, in an area to the north of Vila Pimpa and to the south of Liberato, Serra de Pingano, in the regions of Quibala do Congo, Dembos, Vale do Samba, Zambre, rivers Bamba and Uaca. (P.J. and D.L. 21-3-65 to 24-4-65.)

ANGOLA FOR SALE

The infiltration of South African interests into Angola is growing.

South Africa is going to invest £4m. in a hydro-electrical scheme to supply electricity to the African Southwest (South African Digest, 26-3-65.)

The Colonial Ministry will spend U.S. 34,780,000 dollars to buy industrial equipment for Angola. The transactions will be made through the General Trade Co. S.A. from Geneva. (Industria Portuguesa, no. 445 March '65.)

A Japanese industrial concern, which has the support of the National Bank of Japan, is prepared to invest in Angola U.S. \$120m. (£41,875,090) for the extraction of raw materials, particularly iron ore. This industrial concern is connected with heavy industry in Japan. (P.J. 27-3-65.)

In Sa da Bandeira a new company will soon be formed with an initial

capital of £125,000 for the extraction of beryllium in the District of Huila. (P.J. 23-3-65.)

CIVIL DEFENCE?

A first course on Civil Defence has started in Luanda. (P.J. 13-3-65.) The course is really a preparation for the arming and training of civilians.

MOZAMBIQUE

THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE

This colony is fighting for its freedom under the leadership of the FRELIMO, the national liberation movement for Mozambique.

The Portuguese Armed forces have begun to issue regular communiques about the war on this front.

A Portuguese military convoy was successfully ambushed by the freedom-fighters in the Mueda plateau. The Portuguese acknowledged their losses. (P.J. 12-3-65.) In the district of Cabo Delgado, Portuguese forces were also engaged by the Mozambican patriots. (D.L. 4-4-65.)

Mueda, on the northern border of Mozambique, appears to be a danger spot for the Portuguese forces. Another convoy has been successfully ambushed here by the patriots. (D.L. 14-4-65.)

On the other hand, the war communiques of Frelimo gave a good idea of the military activity of the patriots last January. On January 8th the headquarters of PIDE in the Milange region were stormed by Mozambican fighters. Nine PIDE agents were reported dead.

The Administrative post of Inyangoma (Tete) was attacked by patriots on January 15th, and on 20th, at Mocuba (Zambesia district) a Portuguese convoy was blown up. (Mozambican Revolution, no. 15, February 1965.)

MONEY FOR WAR

The 1965 budget for the Portuguese Armed forces in Mozambique will amount to £4,725,000. (P.J. 30-4-65.)

But it is recognised that this large sum is insufficient to meet the needs of war. Another credit of £150,200 was granted to the colony. (D.L. 19-3-65.)

As the money is provided under the heading "extraordinary expenses for security" it appears that it may be used by PIDE.

The Government of the colony had also to borrow £762,500 from the local authorities. (D.L. 19-3-65.)

THE BANKS FLOURISH

The Banks Borges and Irmao and Pinto and Sotto Mayor have opened branches in Mozambique. (D.L. 20-4-65.)

WHERE THEY COME FROM

The new commission of Salazar's Party, National Union, appointed for Mozambique, has on it a Portuguese director of the South African firm

Zuid-Afrikaansch Handelshuis. (P.J. 4-4-65.)

THE FIASCO OF A POLICY

The "deputy" for Mozambique, Dr. Alexandre Lobato, has attacked in the "National Assembly" the policy of attracting foreign capital into the colony, with increasing loss of control on the Portuguese side.

He also declared that the Portuguese agricultural policy had been a fiasco. (D. das Sesseoes, 18-3-65.)

GUINEA

THE COLONIAL WAR

The liberation war in this colony is inflicting heavy losses on the Portuguese forces. The communiques on the Portuguese side are longer than ever and indicate many points where intense fighting has been reported. This took place over a wide area near Fulacunda (Biora Lagoon and Vana), Matocorda, Tite, Jabada, Cufar and Cameionde.

The patriots have been very active in Barro, Bissorá, Jabada, Barro-Bigene, Bebanda, Canjambari, Corubal and Tombali. (P.J. 17-3-65 to 29-4-65.)

MONEY FOR WAR

The Portuguese Air Force stationed in Guinea was granted £259,425. (D.L. 13-4-65.) An additional £21,000 was granted for the upkeep of a mobile police force.

GULBENKIAN HELPS

But, on the administrative side, the Portuguese budget has been so stingy towards the needs of the colony that the Gulbenkian Foundation had to assist with £111,212. (D. das Sess. 23-4-65.)

CAPE VERDE

On March 30th, 233 emigrants from this colony landed in Lisbon on their way to France. (P.J. 31-3-65.)

The 1965 budget for the armed forces in the colony totals £155,812. (P.J. 13-3-65.)

SAINT THOMAS AND PRINCIPE

For 1965 the armed forces of these islands have been granted £109,395. (D.L. 6-3-65.)

TIMOR

The 1965 budget for the armed forces stationed in this colony amounts to £347,225.

MACAO

This remote colony will join financially with Timor in building a penal colony in Dili (Timor). (D.L. 18-3-65.)

A LISBON MOSQUE

Plans are in their early stage for the construction of a Mosque in Lisbon, possibly on a site in Belem.

This is a way envisaged by Salazar to attract the Muslims from Mozambique and Guinea and make them more amenable to his rule.

The Gulbenkian Foundation has been asked to help finance the project (D.L. 11/3/65).

FOREIGN HELP FOR SALAZAR

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ernment to visit Portugal, Angola and Mozambique. (P.J. 15-4-65.)

The French Ambassador in Portugal, Count Jean de Rose, also went to Angola. (D.L. 26-4-65.)

Salazar's Government is very lavish in providing means for a "well-informed" public opinion all over the world.

THE IBERIAN ACCOMPLICE—

More intimate economic ties between the two Iberian dictatorships were discussed at a meeting in Madrid of the permanent Spanish-Portuguese Commission for Economic Co-operation. (P.J. 29-4-65.)

The Portuguese Navy Chief of Staff, Admiral Roboredo, visited Spain for talks with his opposite number and the Spanish Navy Minister. He also visited Navy bases and installations. (P.J. 27-4-65.)

—AND THE OLD ALLY

In a reply to a parliamentary question by the Conservative M.P., John Biggs-Davison, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Michael Stewart, stated that Great Britain is still willing to approve the export of weapons into Portugal, according to her already announced policy. Michael Stewart added that there was no sign that British global exports to Portugal had decreased since November. (D.L. 14-4-65.)

UNDER THE SAME FLAG

An agreement has been signed between the German and Portuguese governments under which any individual will be extradited to the other's country if he is prosecuted for any infringement of the law or wanted for the execution of a penalty or under "security measures" (D.L. 10-4-65.)

No doubt the extradition will extend to people who have been prosecuted on political grounds, as in Portugal such are liable to penal laws.

ALWAYS THE SAME SLANDERERS . . .

At the United Nations Portugal denied that she has been receiving any weapons or technical advice from West Germany. The Russian representative, Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, had stated before the Disarmament Committee of the United Nations:

"In the course of 1964, West Germany delivered ten thousand automatic weapons." He further declared: "Five hundred officers and soldiers of the Federal Republic of Germany are stationed in Portugal, as military experts." (P.J. 1-5-65.)

BETTING AGAIN ON THE GERMAN WAR-HORSE

Dr. Von Hassel, West German Defence Minister, spent some days in Lisbon, for an official visit, upon in-

visitation of his Portuguese colleague, General Gomes de Araujo, with whom he had long talks on the granting of military facilities to West Germany. He also had talks with Salazar and the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Minister von Hassel visited the training bases of Tancos and Santa Margarida and the German Air Base, under construction in Beja. (D.L. 2-5-65.)

Von Hassel did not go alone. According to "Primeiro de Janeiro" (29-4-65) he was escorted by the

BUT THESE

SAY "NO!"

AT THE UNITED NATIONS AND UNESCO

The Security Council considered a complaint by Senegal about the violation of her territory by Portuguese troops from Guinea. An Afro-Asian motion demanding that Portugal should stop such territorial violations was approved on 19-5-1965.

A similar complaint to the Security Council was presented in March by the Congo (Brazzaville), concerning Portuguese troops from Angola (Cabinda).

At the Disarmament Committee, on 24-5-65, the Kenya representative, Burudi Nabwera accused Portugal, together with Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, of an intensive arms build-up in the south of the African continent.

In April the African countries opposed the admission of Portugal to UNESCO. Later the UNESCO Executive Committee decided, on 19-5-65 to suspend invitations to Portugal to attend meetings. Great Britain, the United States and France opposed the resolution.

AGAINST THE REPRESSION ON STUDENTS

Worldwide protests followed the recent repressive actions of the Salazar Government against the students. Protests came from France, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Uruguay, Soviet Union and other countries. Also from the two international students' organisations International Union of Students and COSEC and the latter's paper "The Student."

AT THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

At their March meeting a motion of support to the Portuguese people and the peoples of the Portuguese Colonies was approved.

IN URUGUAY

A group of Catholic Portuguese women addressed a letter of protest to the Portuguese Primate Cardinal.

State Under-Secretary, Dr. Knieper, General Panitzki, head of the Air Force Staff, General Albrecht, general-director of the Air Force Health Services, and Dr. Kalmann, general-director of the Auxiliary Services of the Ministry of Defence.

VICTIMS OF THE SAME MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Commenting on Von Hassel's visit, the Spanish newspaper "Madrid" (3-5-65) says that the relations between Portugal and West Germany "can be favourably influenced in view of the hostility at present being shown by the Arab governments towards Bonn. Lisbon herself, owing to African policy in the territories under her sovereignty, faces the enmity of the Arabs, so both countries are now sharing the same obstacles.

IN ALGERIA

The Portuguese Patriotic Front of National Liberation has given wide publicity and support to the Amnesty appeal circulating in Portugal and also to a demand for an enquiry into the murder of General Delgado.

Algerian organisations and newspapers have been giving good support to the struggles of the Portuguese people and the peoples of the Portuguese colonies.

IN SWEDEN

The Swedish newspapers "Dagens Nyheter," "Stockholmstidningen," "Aftonbladet," "Sydsvenska Dagbladet" and "Ny-Dag" have given good coverage to events in Portugal.

The large circulation weekly magazine "Idun-Veckojournalen" published on 23-4-65 an extensive article on repression in Portugal.

VENEZUELA

An appeal to the United Nations to grant the right to leave Portugal to the Portuguese democrat Horacio Gradim, who has been living for the last 5 years under asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Lisbon, has been sent to that organisation by Portuguese in Venezuela.

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