

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

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THREAT OF

BLOODSHED

How to end the Fascist tyranny in Portugal has sometimes given rise to wild speculation on the part of foreign observers. Many have expressed the view that the death of Dr. Salazar, leaving a vacancy for a Premiership, would enable a moderate man to take over the leadership.

Such observations are like the idle speculations of a gambler, who hopes his opponent may be killed by a stroke, thus saving him the work of trumping all his cards. Buoyed-up by such a fantasy

Unfortunately politics are not a game. The personal rule of Salazar happens to coincide with the interests of the most reactionary strata of Portuguese society, the great sponsors and beneficiaries of the powerful national and international monopolies that cripple our economy.

Therefore, the death of Salazar would not necessarily mean the end of the regime.

THE CRISIS OF THE REGIME.

Nevertheless the Salazar Government finds itself in the most difficult period of its existence. And this has been brought about not by the force of destiny, but by the persistent and courageous struggle of the whole Portuguese people.

This struggle is about to enter its highest stage, as the Fascists are losing more and more ground. An armed struggle may be deemed necessary finally to overthrow Salazar, because the regime and its repressive policies are becoming more and more violent.

Knowing in advance the brutality for which the Fascists are notorious, one cannot but foresee an ugly and violent struggle.

GENERAL DELGADO'S MURDER.

The recent exposure of the murder of the Moroccan leader, Ben Barka, brings memories of the assassination of another political exile, General Humberto Delgado, a stern opponent of the Salazar regime.

General Delgado's battered body, was found in April last year, together with the body of his secretary, near the Spanish village of Villa Nueva del

U. N. RESOLUTION.

How can we avert such horrible bloodshed?

At the moment, the world has an excellent opportunity to force Salazar's hand. On Dec. 21st, 1965, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed by majority vote a resolution with three main points.

First it asked all countries to sever commercial and diplomatic relations with Portugal. Second, the nations of the world should put an embargo on all supplies of arms and war material to Portugal, who, as a member of NATO, takes advantage of this position. Third, all the governments concerned should take the necessary steps to prevent their nationals from investing capital in the Portuguese territories.

ACTION NOW AGAINST SALAZAR.

If this resolution was implemented, the Salazar regime would not survive, for it would have to give in under the vigorous pressure of the whole Portuguese people plus its own military and economic problems.

Thus we appeal to all British democrats of all shades of opinion to urge the British Government to implement the United Nations resolution against Salazar's dictatorship.

Thousands of lives could be spared, and an end could be put to an interminable war that threatens to engulf the Portuguese people at home as they fight for elementary human rights.

Will you help us?

Fresno, on the approaches to the Portuguese border. It is well known that the murderers were Salazarist agents, but no move has been made to apprehend them in Portugal.

An enquiry into this vile crime will expose the lawlessness of the Salazar Fascist regime. An enquiry has been repeatedly demanded by all Portuguese democrats and the immense majority of the people.

FOREIGN HELP FOR SALAZAR

TOURISM AIDS

DICTATOR

The extraordinary growth of tourism in Portugal during the last few years is a source of pride for the Salazar Government. Tourism brought in over £54 million in 1965. It has brought in approximately £42 million in 1964, which by far exceeds that year's revenue from textile products (approx. £26.5 million), cork (approx. £19.5 million) and canned fish (approx. £14 million), the principal Portuguese exports.

Tourism is the main source of foreign currency for Portugal and, together with the remittances of Portuguese emigrants abroad, keeps a positive balance of payments, while Portugal's balance of trade is traditionally in the red.

(D.L. 29.11 & 21.12.65)

In 1964 the number of tourists visiting Portugal reached a total slightly over 1 million (1,007,671), in comparison with 514,069 in 1963, which meant an increase of 96 per cent.

Main countries of origin for these tourists were as follows:

	1963	1964
Spain	132,805	298,987
U.K.	61,443	169,607
United States	87,074	144,982
France	88,263	131,409
Italy	11,858	42,702
W. Germany	29,638	42,633
Brazil	14,960	20,887

In 1965 the number of tourists rose to approximately 1 1/2 million.

There seems to be nothing wrong with tourism as a source of revenue in itself, although tourism has obviously given a boost to Portugal's decrepit economy. Each tourist going to Portugal is contributing to the survival of Salazar's regime which, we think, is a bad one for the country. Nevertheless, we wouldn't raise our voice against tourism, if it were an effective long-term proposition.

Closer analysis however shows that tourism has become a diversion rather than a solution for the Portuguese economic crisis. It is a way of getting the hard cash necessary for the pursuit of the repression of the people in Portugal and of the colonial wars, while keeping the oligarchies behind the regime fairly happy and affluent. The essential problems of establishing a sound economy that, by developing the country from within, will eventually lead to a better distribution of wealth, have not been touched. The money left in Portugal by tourists finds its way either to the official safes, through taxation, or to the fat pockets of speculators.

Small businessmen find the cost of living goes up with the arrival of each tourist, and the ambitious fisherman who

(see back page)

INSIDE PORTUGAL

CRAZY SPENDING ON WAR

The economic situation inside Portugal is full of problems owing to the tremendously heavy military expenses which overburden the national budget. Intent on perpetuating the colonial rule in Africa and on keeping the Portuguese people in complete subjection, Salazar's Government is granting larger and larger allocations to the Armed Forces.

Integrated in NATO, the Portuguese Armed Forces are using the weapons and the technical ability they have acquired to crush the national wars for independence in the colonies. In 1964 Portugal had already spent a total of £80,637,500 of the Armed Forces. In 1965 that amount has spiralled to £90,487,500. This means a ruinous strain for the economy of an underdeveloped country.

(P.J. 16.12.65).

SALAZAR - THE BULWARK OF THE WEST.

At the same time, the blood-bath for which Portugal is responsible in Africa seems to make her more attractive in the

eyes of her Atlantic Allies. A Television team of the German Federal Republic has arrived in Lisbon to produce a documentary on the contribution of Salazar's Army to the "defence of the West". That team was headed by Mr. Michael Desenburg.

(P.J. 13.11.65).

CHEMICALS FOR WAR?

New installations are under construction for the *Military Laboratory of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products*. The new buildings are expected to be ready by 1968 and their cost will amount to £406,533.

(D.L. 28.12.65).

STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

The Navy is also being strengthened. Since the wars for independence started in the Portuguese colonies, 82 new units have been added to the Portuguese Navy. Of these, 34 vessels have been built in the Mondego shipyard.

(D.L. 16.12.65).

At Alfeite, a village on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite to Lisbon, new

barracks to house the Naval fusilliers are being erected at a cost of £48,325. (D.L. 29.12.65).

Good news has come for the Portuguese Fascists from France, where Salazar has commissioned the *Ateliers et Chantiers de Nantes* to construct 4 destroyers, as well as 4 submarines. The first destroyer, the *Comandante Joao Belo* will be launched in March, this year, and the first submarine sometime in the Summer. (D.L. 16.12.65).

In the meantime the naval authorities have been allowed by the Ministry of Defence to build a new £495,488 quay-side at Setubal. The work is expected to be finished in 1967.

(D.L. 23.11.65).

A £2,250,000 loan has been granted by the Government to the Ministry of the Army to assist production in the factories under its control. This loan extends to 1969.

(D.L. 20.12.65).

MORE MEN FOR AFRICA.

New military contingents have left from Abrantes, Tomar, Coimbra and Oporto for the Portuguese colonies.

(D.L. 16.12.65).

SUPPORT FOR RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Pursuing its reactionary policies, the Portuguese Government is backing up Rhodesia and South Africa. In the United Nations, Portugal declined to participate in a debate on Rhodesia at the Security Council.

(D.L. 17.11.65).

The Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations has approved a motion in

(cont. on page 311)

PEOPLE FIGHT.

(From our correspondent in Portugal.)

WORKERS' AND EMPLOYEES' STRUGGLES SUCCEED.

Successes have been obtained by many workers who have been demanding better wages.

Lisbon shipbuilding workers (Lisnave and Parry & Son), metal workers in *Torres Novas* and *Oeiras*, salt workers in *Alcochete*, building workers in *Cascais*, amongst others, won increases.

The *CUF (Barreiro)* workers, continue their struggle for better wages and conditions.

The *journalists*, obtained a general pay increase.

FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

Cork workers in *Grandola* and farm hands in *Beja* (both in the southern Alentejo province), won wage increases.

The small farmers of the *Ribadouro* region, have been opposing the hydro-

electric monopoly "H.E. Douro", which seeks to buy their lands at a very low price to build a new dam in *Carrapatelo*.

THE STUDENTS.

Indignation and protest against the penalties inflicted last October by the Ministry of Education against 181 University students continue to be widespread. 53 of these students were expelled from all Portuguese universities for periods between 3 months and 8 years. 123 students were expelled for shorter periods.

Amongst these students were 60 girls. The time when it was possible to keep women in Portugal as passive and submissive beings seems to be ending!

On January 18th Lisbon University students demonstrated against the war in Vietnam and against racial discrimination in the United States, during a concert given at the Faculty of Medicine by the

Jazz band of the U.S. missile-launching cruiser "Springfield". More than 150 students also signed a message of protest to the ship's crew.

AGAINST THE COLONIAL WARS.

During the month of October alone a total of 96 soldiers, who were to be sent to the colonies, deserted.

Three Portuguese N.C.O's, who are accused of opposing the war in Guinea and helping the Guinean patriots, have been arrested and are threatened with the death penalty.

THE DOCTORS.

Portuguese doctors have a long tradition of struggle to improve their conditions and the health standard in Portugal.

In January, at a large meeting in *Lisbon*, they protested against an agreement regarding their conditions of employment, made without their consent, considering that this agreement harms them and the patients they have to attend at the State trade-union clinics.

They expressed their decision to continue the struggle.

(contd. from page 310)

the National Assembly, supported by 83 votes, demanding the withdrawal of South African troops from Southwest Africa, and the right of self-determination for the peoples of those territories.

Portugal, together with South Africa, voted against the motion.

(D.L. 10.12.65).

The Political Commission of the United Nations has approved a motion which demanded that the African continent be considered a nuclear-free zone.

Portugal, together with France and South Africa, abstained.

(D.L. 10.12.65)

DEATH OF A RESPECTED LEADER.

The death of Prof. Azevedo Gomes, an eminent democrat, a Republican leader and active opponent to the Salazar regime, was deeply felt throughout the country.

(D.L. 14.12.65).

SELL OUT

Salazar's government harassed by internal opposition and by three colonial wars - Angola, Mozambique and Guinea - is trying to delay its inevitable fall by involving the country more deeply with foreign interests. Through the information that this Bulletin has been providing it is possible to assess not only quantity, but also the origin of the help given. Today we draw attention to more apital investments and more help to Salazar's dictatorship.

With credits obtained in Great Britain, 10 Diesel engines worth £3.1 million will be supplied to Portugal by "English Electric", through Lazard Bros. Ltd. bank.

(D.L. 10.11.65).

During 1965, a British firm sold to Portugal motor-lorries worth £3 million. (D.L. 2.12.65). There is no doubt that Portugal can use them in the colonial areas.

The American firm "Foster Wheeler Corporation" signed a contract worth 10 million U.S. dollars (£17.9 million) for the construction of an oil refinery in the Portuguese town of Oporto.

(P.J. 5.1.66).

The West German firm "Ruhr Glass" will build a factory in the north of Portugal with a capacity for 100 tons of glass daily, which may be trebled if the market needs it.

(P.J. 5.1.66)

To increase the already considerable Dutch investments in Portugal and her colonies a Dutch-Portuguese economic committee was recently formed. The Dutch secretary of the committee is Dr. E. W. Meier, secretary of the Netherlands Katholiek Wergevers Verbond and representative of the Dutch Federation of Industries in the Union of European Economic Community Industrialists. Dr. Meier visited Lisbon to initiate the work of the committee. ("Industr. Port.", Lisbon, Dec. 1965. pp. 767 - 768).

NO! to Salazar

AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council approved a motion presented by 35 non-aligned countries condemning Portuguese policy in the colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. The votes were - 58 for and 21 against. (England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, U.S.A., Guatemala, Panama, Peru, etc.) In the text of the motion the following points are stressed:

- That Portugal's attitude towards her colonies constitutes a threat to peace and international security.

- It reaffirms the rights of the colonial peoples to freedom and independence and recognises the legitimacy of their struggle to exercise the rights expressed in the U. Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- Condemns the colonial policy of Portugal and her refusal to apply the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Calls on all States to oppose any activity of their people to give financial help in support of the Portuguese government policy.

- Requests the member States of the United Nations:

(a) to sever diplomatic and consular relations with Portugal.

(b) to close their ports to all Portuguese ships or ships serving Portugal.

(c) to forbid their ships to enter any Portuguese port.

(d) the same measures in relation to air transport.

(e) to boycott all commercial transactions with Portugal.

- It specially calls on countries members of NATO:

(a) to abstain from giving any sort of help which could enable the Portuguese government to pursue repressions in colonial territories.

(b) to prevent the selling or supplying of arms or military equipment to the Portuguese government.

- Calls on the "Reconstruction and Development International Bank" ("World Bank") and on the "International Monetary Fund" to abstain from offering financial, economic or technical help to Portugal until the Portuguese government carries out the General Assembly resolution of 1 Dec. 1960. (P.J. 20.12.65)

The main points of this resolution were subsequently approved by the U.N. General Assembly (see leader in this issue).

IN FRANCE.

The French Committee for Amnesty in Portugal issued last December a well-documented Bulletin and an excellent

booklet under the title "Security Measures and tortures in Portugal". Protests against repression continue in France.

IN URUGUAY.

Representatives of several South American Students Unions meeting in Montevideo for the "Economic and Social Seminary for South America" demanded the liberation of the Portuguese students kept in Salazar's jails.

The "Union of Portuguese Women in Uruguay", succeeded in sending hundreds of postcards with flower drawings to the Portuguese political prisoners last Christmas.

Dr. Maria Luisa Dias Soares, who was freed from Salazar's jails in 1963 thanks to the pressure of international opinion, visited Uruguay last November. She gave a press conference to tell of her experiences in prison and to expose the situation of the Portuguese political prisoners. The newspapers "Accion", "El Popular" and "Marcha" gave detailed accounts of this conference.

IN ARGENTINA.

A large number of South American personalities who attended the "Self Determination for the People" meeting in Buenos Aires, sent protests to the Portuguese Government demanding the liberation of the political prisoners, especially Jose Vitoriano and Sofia Ferreira.

Dr. Soares also visited Argentina last October. Her press conference was reported (amongst others) by the papers "La Razon" and "La Nacion".

The "Union of Argentinian Women" and the Argentinian Municipal Workers Union, demanded the liberation of the Portuguese political prisoners.

IN BOLIVIA AND CHILE.

The "Union of Bolivian Women" sent identical protests. Dr. Soares also visited Chile and gave there another press conference.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The newspaper "Rude Pravo" published reports on the situation of the Portuguese political prisoners.

Several organizations, including the Central Committee of the Anti-Fascist Combatants sent protests to Portugal.

THE I.U.S.

The International Union of Students issued an appeal to all student organizations, for widespread protests against the expulsion of Portuguese students from the Universities. The I.U.S. also granted some scholarships to these students, to study abroad.

ENERGY PROBLEMS IN PORTUGAL.

by A. Ramus.

Part One

Portuguese official statistics tell us that the rate of growth for the electricity industry in Portugal has been the highest of all the groups of industries in the periods 1948 - 53 and 1953 - 60 (11.1 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). (1) They also tell us that the rate of growth of the consumption of electricity in Portugal in the period 1957 - 1962 was 12.5%, one of the highest rates of growth in Europe, although for the period 1961 - 1964 it only averaged 9.9%. (2)

Portuguese statistics also tell us a different story. The consumption of electricity per head of population in Portugal in 1963 (468 kWh) was the third lowest in Europe, only above Greece and Turkey. (2)

Production and consumption per head of population were the lowest of all countries of EFTA, of which Portugal is a member. (3)

Only 64.5% of all the parishes in the country had been electrified up to 1964, (2) and only a third of the families living in these electrified areas consumed electricity for domestic purposes in 1962. (4)

In 1965 the average price of the unit of electricity (kWh) for domestic consumption in the 18 districts of the country was 7d. Stg., (5) which is expensive by European standards and certainly very expensive for a country where the average weekly salary for an industrial worker is below £3.

Taking the consumption of all forms of energy, in kg. of coal equivalent per inhabitant in 1961, in Portugal, in 4 European countries of comparable economic development, and in 1 small and 1 large developed country we have the following table. (1)

TABLE I.

U.K.	4,925
Denmark	2,953
Yugoslavia	904
Spain	855
Greece	540
Portugal	405
Turkey	229

It is this contradictory picture that we intend to analyse in this article.

ENERGY RESOURCES IN PORTUGAL.

Portugal can be considered a country with average energy resources. There are considerable reserves of hydro-electric power and uranium in the country, there are modest resources of coal, but there is no oil.

It must be said that there has never been an adequate prospection of all the resources of the country, but the picture that has emerged so far is that of a country not too rich but also not too poor.

Yet in 1960, Portugal only produced 50 per cent of the energy she needed and in 1963 fuels worth £24.8 million were imported. (6)

According to a Portuguese group working for the State Plan of Development (7) the average productivity of the hydro-electrical reserves in Portugal is assessed at 15,000 Gwh/year. The uranium reserves are calculated to be between 140,000 and 340,000 GWh, according to the type of reactor used. The main coal seams exploited in the country (Douro basin) will be able to produce 400 GWh/year of electrical energy for the next 25 to 30 years.

ELECTRICITY AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES.

The first sizeable hydro-electric dam in Portugal (Lagoa Comprida, in the Estrela mountains) was started in 1912. But up to the thirties most of the electricity produced in the country came from thermal sources, mainly coal. It was only in the forties that the hydro-electrical resources started to be more intensively exploited as documented in the following table, which expresses the percentages of thermal and hydro-electric sources in the supply of the country. (1)

TABLE II.

	1936 - 38	1946 - 48	1960 - 62
Thermal sources	67%	54%	6%
Hydro-electric sources	33%	46%	94%

With the end of the second world war the monopoly groups which are the backbone of the Salazar regime decided that in their battle for survival, the development of the energy resources of the country was essential. Bigger profits lay ahead, under the shelter of the Fascist regime.

The construction of large hydro-electrical dams started. The most important were, in successive years, the Castelo do Bode, Cabril and Bouca dams, on the Zezere, a tributary of the longest Portuguese river, the Tagus; the Venda Nova, Salamonde, Canicada and Paradeia dams in the northern Cavado river; the Pracana and Belver dams in the upper reaches of the Tagus; the Picote, Miranda and Bemposta dams in the part of the Douro river which constitutes the border with Spain (international Douro).

The last three dams in the international Douro, together with the two Spanish dams also built there, form one of the largest hydro-electric schemes of Western Europe. But it is calculated that *under half of the hydro-electric resources in Portugal is exploited at the moment.*

The total power of the 385 electricity-generating stations in the country was in 1963 1,495,658 kW. Of these, 115 hydro-electric stations had a combined power of 1,204,648 kW or 81 per cent of the total. (8)

The most sizeable Portuguese dam is the Bemposta, on the Douro, inaugurated 17-10-64. It has a power of 210,000 kW and an average production calculated at 1,100 GWh/year. Total production of the three Portuguese international Douro dams is between 1,300 and 2,800 GWh/year. In November 1963 the World Bank granted a loan of U.S.\$7.5 million (£2.7 million) to the firm building the dam.

The other important hydro-electric schemes are located on the Tagus and

s Tributary the Zezere, on the Cavado, the Lima and the Mondego.

The successive hydro-electric schemes were rich sources of profits for foreign engineering and electrical equipment firms. In Britain one of the leading suppliers was "English Electric".

A number of projects were elaborated by foreign firms but lately the Portuguese technicians and engineers and a technical institution (Laboratorio Nacional de Engenharia Civil) have been playing a larger role in the undertakings, and showing considerable capacity and skill.

* * *

There are specific problems affecting the hydro-electrical development in Portugal. First, the irregular rainfall in the country which in a year of drought like 1965 (principally May - August) can interfere with production and the supply to industry, by reducing hydro-electrical production to 66 per cent of the total; and the balance having to be made up by importing foreign electrical energy up to nearly 30 per cent of the total. Imported electricity comes mainly from Switzerland, West Germany, France and Spain, and cost the country £1.4 million in the first 9 months of 1965. In 1964 there was a similar need for imports and the rate of growth of production decreased from 12.2% in 1963 to 8.9%.

Another problem is geographical. Some of the largest hydro-electrical schemes (Douro, Tagus and Lima) are built on rivers which originate in Spain and then flow into Portugal. Spanish projects can affect the supply of water to Portugal, causing the Portuguese economy to be dependent on elements outside its jurisdiction.

There are however other rivers that rise and flow throughout their course in Portugal and which are important sources of hydroelectric power: for instance the Cavado, the Zezere and the Mondego.

THE PROFITS.

Electricity, gas and water contributed only 2.7% to the gross national product in Portugal in 1960/62. Nevertheless its value to the economy between 1950 and 1960 increased by 269.5 per cent, the highest, by a long way, of any section of the Portuguese economy.

Principally after 1944, a number of large private companies took hold of hydro-electrical production and distribution, on a monopoly basis. The State regulated their constitution, the Assistance and Pension Boards (Caixas de Previdencia) of the State-controlled trade unions, were obliged to invest large sums in them. American, British and Belgian capital is said to be also involved.

Table III shows the growth of the largest companies producing and distributing electricity in Portugal, (9) between 1959 and 1963.

C.R.G.E. (Companhias Reunidas Gas e Electricidade) supplies gas and electricity to Lisbon. It has Belgian capital.

In the period 1959-1963 these companies showed an increase of 18.9 per cent in their capital and of 11.5 per cent in their net profits. In 1964 investments in these enterprises - including a U.S. \$10m. (£3.6m) loan by the World Bank in December - totalled £14.7 million, against £17.8 million in 1963, or a decrease of 17 per cent. But in 1963 the increase had been of 23.2 per cent in relation to 1962.

For the period 1965-1967 (Intermediary Development Plan) £87.5m. are budgeted for energy and fuels. The most important hydro-electric project is the Carrapatelo dam, on the Portuguese course of the Douro, due for completion in June 1969, at a cost of £12.1 million.

THE INDUSTRY AND THE WORKERS.

The whole electrical industry has the highest capital/labour ratio (£16,325 per worker employed) in all the Portuguese economy. This naturally is due to high investments in relation to a small number of people employed in the industry.

In 1963 there were 11,409 people employed in the production and distribution of electricity. 3,460 were administrative clerical and technical staff earning an average of £552 a year. There were 3,058 workers in production, earning an average weekly wage of £5/6/0. In distribution there were 4,891 workers earning an average of £4/9/0 a week. These wages are considered high in relation to other sections of Portuguese industry, but they are still much lower, even considering the difference in cost of living, than in other European countries.

Being a relatively new industry, the struggles of the electricity worker have not a long tradition. However, with the rest of the Portuguese people, they are claiming better wages and conditions.

There have been also large protest movements amongst the urban population - such as Oporto - against increases and high costs of electrical energy for domestic purposes.

Production in 1963 was 4,302 million kWh (8) of which 93 per cent was from hydroelectric sources.

From a total consumption of 3,639 million kWh in 1963 only 856 million or 24 per cent went for domestic consumption. The bulk of the electricity is supplied at low cost to industry, increasing the profits already obtained from the low wages paid to the workers.

(to be continued)

ENERGY.

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TABLE III.

COMPANIES	1959		1963	
	Capital £	Net Profits £	Capital £	Net Profits £
H. E. Douro	8.5 m (a)	462,000 (a)	11.0m.	854,000
H. E. Cavado	8.3 m.	1,100,000	11.8m.	726,000
H. E. Zezere	6.9 m.	623,000	6.9m.	631,000
G. R. G. E.	6.4 m.	896,000	7.2 m.	1,000,000
H. E. N. Portugal	2.5 m.	397,000	3.4 m.	619,000
H. E. A. Alentejo	4.1 m.	596,000	4.5 m.	620,000
E. das Beiras	1.5 m.	213,000	1.9 m.	233,000
H. E. S. Estrela	1.4 m.	252,000	1.4 m.	204,000
U. E. Portuguesa	3.1 m.	370,000	3.8 m.	453,000
C. N. Electricidade	5.8 m.	354,000	5.8 m.	612,000
Totals	48.5 m.	5,263,000	57.7 m.	5,952,000

(a) figures referring to 1960.

UNDER COLONIAL RULE

The colonial wars unleashed by Salazar against the peoples of Guinea, Angola and Mozambique are imposing a heavy toll on the Portuguese people. From the scanty information supplied in the Portuguese war communiques, which minimize losses for propaganda reasons, we gather that 409 men were killed between January and December 1965. This is a heavy price for the nation to pay, plus of course the wounded, for whom only sparse records are given.

Guinea

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The war continues to rage in this colony, where the nationalist Guineans continue to win good military successes against the Portuguese troops. Despite the guarded tone of the Portuguese war communiques, it is easy to see that the authorities face a stalemate.

The patriots have been very active in the region of Ingore, where they attacked the village of Carabane Xerife, as well as in the areas of Mandane (Oio) and Gundaga in the east. The Portuguese were engaged by the freedom-fighters in the area of Saliquinhedim. In the Barro village, Campeane and Caianque, the patriots have been harassing Salazar's troops. They have also struck successfully in Canja, Uanquili, Elia and in the direction of Sedengal-Ingori, and along the road of Bigene to Barro.

(P.J. 3.9.65-18.9.65)

According to the reports of the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Vert), a Portuguese column of 180 men, armed with American machine-guns (type G-3), and under the command of Captain Pita Alves (Infantry Regiment, No.15-Tomar) was ambushed and routed in the liberated zone of Fulacunda, on October 6, 1965.

Lieutenant V. N. Loureiro Sousa Cardoso was killed in this operation. In December PAIGC announced new successes in Quetafine and in the eastern region, Gabu, where 88 Portuguese soldiers were encircled and routed.

MORE MONEY FOR WAR.

A new allocation of £7,137 has been made to the Air Force in this colony.

(P.J. 25.12.65)

NERVOUSNESS IN BISSAU.

The Portuguese authorities of Bissau are so nervous that everyone in the capital must have a special identity card.

(D.L. 15.11.65)

A larger quayside is being built at Bolole to receive more troops.

(P.J. 19.11.65)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STAGNATION.

In Lisbon, at the 'National Assembly', Mr. Pinto Bull, Salazar's appointed M.P. for the colony, has clearly stated before the House that Guinea is in desperate need of national funds to have an adequate health service. The existing number of doctors is also insufficient.

Mr. Bull has also emphasized that agriculture is stagnant and that the cost of living in Guinea is the highest inside the Portuguese African colonies.

(Diario das Sess. Ass. Nac 15.12.65)

U.S.A. DRILL FOR OIL.

The *Esso Exploration Guinea Inc.*, whose headquarters are in New York, has renewed its contract with the Portuguese authorities (initially signed on April 3, 1958) for the prospection and exploration of oil in the territories of this colony.

Up to March 1961, when the first contract with the Portuguese authorities expired, *Esso* had invested in Guinea £3,125,000. Now it has been granted the monopoly of exploration in an area of nearly 20,000 sq. miles. A total capital of £3,712,500 will be spent by *Esso* in the next 5 years for the prospection of oil. Upon signing the new contract, *Esso* will pay the Portuguese authorities £500,000, which will cover the rent for the first year and 25 per cent of the rent for the next 4 years.

(D.L. 10.1.66)

Angola

THE WAR CONTINUES.

The war here is not going well for the Portuguese Fascists.

A new commander for the Armed Forces, General Amadeu Soares Pereira, has now been appointed by the Lisbon Government (D.L. 14.12.65). He will soon realize, like his predecessor, that there is no end for the war in this colony.

The Portuguese forces have been engaged every week by the Angolan patriots in different parts of the territory.

They have been involved in action near the rivers M'pozo and Luvo. They have encountered fierce resistance in the areas of Bungo, Lelele, Catembe and Monte Catombo.

The Angolans fought in the regions of Bela Vista, Zala, Nambuagongo and the valleys of the rivers Uezo and Lue. The patriots, it is reported, have been active in the Cananga mountain, Dembos, and in the mountains of Uige, Cazundo and in the area of Ucuia.

(P.J. 21.11.65-3.1.66)

ANGOLA - LONDON - ANGOLA.

A new Chief of Staff, Colonel Joao Tiroa, left for Angola on January 8 1966.

(D.L. 8.1.66)

Colonel J. Tiroa was formerly military attache at the Portuguese Embassy in London. The present military attache, Colonel Bettencourt Rodrigues, was a Chief of Staff in Angola in the period 1961 - 1964.

ROAD NETWORK.

For better control of the colony, the authorities have allocated £600,000 for the construction of a road network and for the installation of a telex system in the post-offices throughout Angola.

(P.J. 16.11.65)

A. KRUPP, EMPEROR OF ANGOLAN IRON.

The £1m. project for the Mocamedes harbour has been finally approved by the Lisbon authorities. This harbour will be used to export the iron ore of the Cassinga mines, opened up by the German Krupp, which it is estimated will have an annual output of between 5 and 6 million tons (P.J. 17.12.65). The Cuima mines, in November 1965, had an output of 120,000 tons of iron ore. Both Cuima and Cassinga were visited by Alfred Krupp (P.J. 17.11.65). The reserves of iron ore at Cassinga are of the best quality and were estimated at 150m. tons.

(P.J. 20.11.65)

ACCELERATING THE LOOTING.

The *Angol*, a subsidiary and distributor throughout Angola of products of

SACOR, the Portuguese oil monopoly, has increased its capital from £875,000 to £1½m.

A big deal has been clinched by a trust founded in 1958 and organised to explore the oil of Angola: The *Petrangol*. This monopoly, with French and Belgian capital, in a total capital of £1.9 million and net profits of £247,000 in 1963, has now been allowed by the Government to invest £12½m. until December 1970 in the prospecting and exploration of Angolan oil. It owns the only oil refinery in the colony, processing 600,000 tons of oil per year.

The *Petrangol* will invest yearly an average of £1,875,000 in the areas of Cuanza and Congo.

For the grant of the concession, the *Petrangol* will pay £375,000 to the authorities of the colony and will contribute £12,500 annually to a fund for mining prospecting. (P.J. 18.11.65)

In 1964 the oil extracted in Angola, amounted to 904,757 tons (D.L. 19.11.65)

Mozambique

THE WAR TOUGHENS UP.

The war in Mozambique is intensifying. Under the leadership of the *FRELIMO*, the patriots are increasing their attacks on the Portuguese.

They now have the military initiative and partial control in Cape Delgado (area: 29,237 sq. miles), Nyassa (46,384 sq. miles), Zambesia (39,722 sq. miles), and Tete (38,886 sq. miles).

(*Un Temoignage*, Frelimo, Jan. 1966)

It is a persistent and a destructive guerrilla warfare, as the articles of Lord Kilbracken, issued in the *Evening Standard* (London), *The Chronicle*, and the *Rhodesia Herald* (1 and 2.10.1965) clearly demonstrated.

The Portuguese themselves have tried to pin down the guerrillas in the region of Miandica-Mecuela, in the mountains of Micue and Malipa and in the vicinity of lake Nyassa (D.L. 6.12.65). All these operations have been unsuccessful.

The patriots have struck one mile from Macomia (13.8.65) and were active in the regions of Muidumbe and Muatide. On September 23 the guerrillas shot down a military aircraft.

They have also ambushed many convoys and blown up roads in the Nyassa district and the Cape Delgado province. (Mozambique Rev., No.22, Oct. - Nov. 1965).

The Frelimo fighters have also attacked the Olumbe village in the district of Palma. (D.L. 6.12.65)

AND THE MONOPOLIES FLOURISH.

Recently, a new factory, the CAJUCA, for the processing of the cashew-nut,

was opened at Manchava,, in Lourenco Marques. Mozambique is the greatest producer of cashew-nut in the world. In 1964, £7.8 million worth cashew-nut was exported. (D.L. 16.12.65)

A £312,500 thermoelectric power station is being built by a Swiss Company at Nacala. (D.L. 16.12.65)

TOURISM.

Plans are also being made to increase tourism in this colony, which already brings nearly £3,125,000 annually. (D.L. 21.12.65)

ASSISTING SOUTH AFRICA.

Petrol refined in Mozambique is being distributed in South Africa. Two reservoirs are already under construction; one in Johannesburg and another in Swaziland. (F.J. 17.11.65)

In Mozambique petrol went up 2d on the litre and 3½d for super quality. (P.J. 4.1.66)

OLD ASSOCIATIONS.

The wealth of Mozambique is attracting influential visitors. The executive director of the World Bank, Mr. Gutierrez Cano, was there on a visit. After men of finance, came the men of war: the French German and Brazilian military attaches . . . And later the French destroyer, *Commandant Riviere*, called on the port of L. Marques . . . (P.J. 17,20 & 23.11.65)

MORE MONEY FOR THE ARMY.

A new allocation of £105,625 has been made to the Armed Forces in Mozambique. (P.J. 25.12.65)

Timor

AMERICAN VIEW.

According to the *New York Times*, whose correspondent Tillman Durbin was recently in this colony, the standard of living of the local population is very low. But the Timors (he said) did not appear to be in a rebellious mood against the authorities. The relations between the Indonesians, on the other half of the island, and the Portuguese were cordial. (D.L. 13.12.65)

Macao

GRATEFUL FORMOSA.

The Formosa (Taiwan) Government has thanked effusively the Portuguese authorities of Macao for sheltering refugees from the Chinese mainland.

The Taiwan spokesman added that "international co-operation" would be necessary to assist the refugees. (D.L. 2.12.65)

Demand Freedom For SOFIA FERREIRA and JOSE VICTORIANO

The campaign grows stronger, both in Portugal and abroad, for the liberation of these two leading Portuguese democrats. The knowledge that it has been possible to win the release of many Portuguese political prisoners through the pressure of public opinion gives encouragement to all, particularly the hundreds of political prisoners in Salazar's jails.

Sofia Ferreira, now held in the *Caxias* fortress jail, near Lisbon, has spent a total of 9½ years in Fascist prisons. Her sentence expired last November, but she is kept under the notorious "security measures". Her health is very bad. With her are other women political prisoners such as *Maria Alda Nogueira*, *Maria Fernanda Tomaz*, *Albina Fernandes*, *Albertina Diogo*, *Natalia David*, *Olivia Sobral* and others.

Jose Vitoriano, a 48-year-old trade-unionist, has spent over 15 years in Salazar's jails. His sentence expired in 1963 but he is still kept in the *Peniche* fortress jail, on the Atlantic Coast,

north of Lisbon, under "security measures". Many other men political prisoners are kept there, in inhuman conditions, such as *Dias Lourenco*, *Pires Jorge*, engineer *Blanqui Teixeira*, *Carlos Costa*, *Americo de Sousa*, *Octavio Pato*, *Afonso Gregorio*, the physician *Dr. Orlando Ramos*, Army captain *Varela Gomes*, *Antonio Graca* and many others.

Your protests can achieve the liberation of *Sofia Ferreira*, *Jose Vitoriano* and other prisoners. Demand an *Amnesty for all Portuguese Political Prisoners and Exiles* and the end of "security measures".

Protests can be sent to the Portuguese Embassy in your country (in London 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.) or to the Portuguese Ministers of the Interior (Ministerio do Interior, Lisbon) or of Justice (Ministerio da Justica, Lisbon, Portugal).

Together we will win! Portuguese political prisoners will be free!

Repression

is no

Solution

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

A number of writers who have shown opposition to the Salazar regime like Alexandre Pinheiro Torres and Urbano Rodrigues, are not allowed at the moment under Government orders, to contribute to or edit anything appearing in Portuguese newspapers or other publications.

MONEY FOR REPRESSION.

In 1963, allocations agreed for the repressive forces were as follows:

G.N.R. (Guarda Nacional Republicana) an armed police corps operating mainly in rural areas and strengthening the police action in towns with machine guns, cavalry and armoured cars - £2.2m.

P.S.P. (Policia de Seguranca Publica), another armed police corps, with machine guns and steel helmets, operating mainly in the towns - £1.4 million.

Other police and security services, including the notorious secret police PIDE - £700,000.

Other security costs, including courts

and jails, amounted to £2.7 million plus information and propaganda, £810,000.

Some of these expenses are included in the huge ordinary expenditure for the military forces, £63.5 million, which are also widely used for repression.

THE POLITICAL TRIALS.

On 23.11.65, the Lisbon Plenary Court sentenced *Eduardo Pires* to 3 years in jail and his wife *Maria Simoes* to 2½ years. Both were also given "security measures", which can keep them in jail indefinitely.

On 25.11.65 the Lisbon Auxiliary Plenary Court sentenced another couple *Jose de Santos* and his wife *Julieta Cabrita*, to prison sentences of 2½ and 2 years respectively, plus "security measures".

On 13.1.66 the same court sentenced *Maria da Conceicao Matos* to 18 months in jail. Another trial due to take place at this date, that of *Domingos Abrantes*, was postponed.

All these people had been arrested in April 1965 in Seixal, near Lisbon, and savagely tortured by PIDE. They were all accused of opposing the Salazar regime.

At least 16 students were arrested by PIDE, between December 19 and January 19 last.

Some of the arrests were connected with the demonstrations which took place at the time of the visit of the U.S. missile-launching ship "Springfield". (see this issue).

"STOP" OPERATIONS.

Last December 57,878 vehicles were inspected by the police in Lisbon and Coimbra, in the course of "stop" operations.

Too Many

ACCIDENTS

Railway accidents can happen in any country, but the frequency with which they happen in Portugal seems to show how little the Salazar regime cares for the lives and safety of the Portuguese.

28.5.63 - The roof of the Cais do Sodre station in Lisbon crashed, killing 49 people. Negligence was proved. The station is the terminus of the 15-mile-long Estoril Line, belonging to Sociedade Estoril, the only private company of importance operating in Portugal besides the concessionary C.P. Compensation for the victims is still under litigation, as has been the case for a previous accident in the line which occurred 13 years ago.

26.7.64 - A crash in the Povoia line in Northern Portugal, caused 91 deaths. Attempts to incriminate the train driver at a recent trial (December 1965) failed and the accepted cause was overcrowding with passengers.

In 1965, on December 14 and 21, two rail crashes occurred in Beja and Praia do Ribatejo. A total of 18 people were injured.

20.12.65 - A crash on the Sintra line, near Lisbon, caused 19 deaths. Responsibilities not yet ascertained.

20.1.66 - A derailment in the Vale de Vouga line, in the north, caused the deaths of 3 people and injuries to 20.

All the Portuguese railways totalling 2,264 miles of track, with the exception of the Estoril line, are owned by C.P. (Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portuguesa) a company with State and private capital. The number of passengers carried by the railways have been steadily increasing, but much of the rolling stock and the track are outdated, despite some recent improvements.

To add to the misfortune of the Portuguese, on 18.12.65 the "Sud-Express", which connects Paris to Lisbon, crashed in Spanish territory, near the Portuguese border. 30 people died, amongst them 17 Portuguese emigrants, who were returning to spend Christmas with their families. 31 others were seriously injured.

Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin, K. Shingler, 10 Fentiman Road, London, S.W.8. Subscriptions for one year, including postage: Britain and Europe 15s., Overseas (airmail), £1. Cheques and postal orders should be made out to Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin.

FOREIGN HELP

from p. 309

sells his 'unspoiled' cottage to the shrewd tourist, will soon find out that with the sum he thought immense he won't be able to buy himself another roof over his head. Neither will he be able to invest his money because there seem to be few good economic propositions; they will either have to join the ever-growing crowd of displaced paupers or emigrate.

The situation of Portugal as an international tourist camp, owned mainly by the Germans, British, Americans and French is an interesting new twist in neo-colonialism. Dr. Salazar has put Portugal in a situation where the country counts on tourism to survive in its present shape.

MILITARY VISITS.

There is a deep and well founded suspicion among the Portuguese at the

frequent military visitors from overseas. Here are just a few that took place since our last issue:

Air Marshall Sir Paul Holder, British Commander in Chief of Britain's Coastal Command (P.J. 16.11.65); American nuclear vessel "Savannah", which is to make this visit a regular feature (D.L. 8.12.65L (D.L. 8.12.65); General William Brandon, American Chief in American-owned Lages Base, Azores, Portugal (D.L. 7.1.66); French aircraft carrier "Clemenceau" (D.L. 3.12.65); West Germany's Third Fleet (D.L. 26.11.65).

BRAZIL AND SPAIN.

There were also recent news items about close approximation with Brazil and Spain. Since these two countries have rather similar regimes to the Portuguese one, it is not surprising that they should try to give a hand to their senior colleague, Dr. Salazar. What is unfortunate is that our democratic friends do the same.