

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

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ILLUSION and the REALITY of PORTUGUESE RESISTANCE

On April 27th Salazar celebrated the 38th anniversary of his entry into the Portuguese government. On May 28th he celebrated the 40th anniversary of the coup d'etat which brought the Fascist regime into power.

The international press reported these events. A notice published in an English paper (whose name we omit because of its usual objectivity towards the Portuguese situation) said that the "characteristic Portuguese feeling of melancholy and acceptance still holds sway".

Is this an accurate picture of Portuguese reality? On the contrary, it expresses an illusory view of that reality.

The Portuguese people did not accept, are not accepting and will never accept the Fascist regime that is in power.

We have for the last six years given a regular account of the constant struggle of the great majority of the Portuguese against that regime. In this issue we continue to report news of that struggle.

At the same moment that you are reading this paper, the struggle is taking place in Portugal. The underground political fighters are as determined as ever. They continue to lead and strengthen all struggles of the people - small and large - and to inspire the united political struggle of all opposition to the Salazar regime.

At this same moment workers, farmers, students and professional people are fighting against repression, for an improvement in their living conditions, for hardly-disputed small gains in civic rights. It is only this fight which has prevented more terror in Portugal, more misery and oppression.

They know well that their life can only improve basically, and democracy and freedom be won, when the Fascist regime is ended. They are determined to do this. They have no feeling of acceptance or

melancholy. And they will do it, as they have routed oppression in other periods of their history.

They can never accept a regime which offers them the lowest national gross product per head of population in Europe (after Turkey).

They can never accept a regime which will raise taxes in 1966 by 13 per cent, which does not check the constant increase in prices, while wages remain stationary. (In 1964 only 167,013 Portuguese workers, or 16 per cent of the total, earned above £4.3.0 weekly).

Nor can they accept a regime whose war expenditure equals almost half the public expenditure, with constant loss of lives in the three African colonial wars, which only benefit big financial interests and companies. They can never accept a regime which gives them no democratic rights, and the most savage police repression.

They can never accept a regime that

has forced 1 million Portuguese (or 1 in 9 of the present population) to emigrate during the last 15 years; the emigration in 1964 was the highest during the 40 years of the regime. Today it is not only the agricultural workers who are emigrating, but large numbers of industrial workers, affecting (according to a recent enquiry) 18 per cent of industry, thus delaying industrialization. This regime provides for the more-industrialized European countries, workers already trained, towards whose formative years these countries did not contribute a penny. While at home there is a countryside making more and more use of the labour of women and children, with severe labour shortages in house building, despite appalling housing conditions.

It is a regime whose plans of development in recent years provide only 16.5 per cent of the funds needed for the mining industry and 63.7 per cent of the funds for manufacturing industries.

The people can never accept a regime which sells the main resources of the country to foreign interests, and which relies heavily on foreign loans, which have disastrous economic results. In 1965 alone £21.4 million left the country in repayment of these loans and another £10.2 million as payment of interest on those loans.

The Portuguese people are not resigned. They are fighting and they will continue to fight until final victory, over the outdated, terroristic but willing Salazar regime.

YOU MAY QUOTE US

All the materials and articles published in the "Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin" may be reproduced or quoted. We shall be grateful for an acknowledgement of the source.

VICTORY in FREEDOM STRUGGLE

LONG TERM PRISONERS RELEASED

from our correspondent in Portugal.

Three long-term political prisoners in Peniche were recently released, as a result of the campaign in Portugal and abroad for their liberation. They were,

Joaquim Carreira, a glass-worker, arrested in 1958 and sentenced to 4 years in jail and "security measures".

Dr. Orlando Ramos, a physician and heart specialist, arrested in 1960, and sentenced the following year to 4 years in jail plus "security measures".

Joaquim Raimundo, a cork-worker, arrested in 1956 and sentenced to 5½ years in jail plus "security measures".

This news greatly encouraged all those who are fighting for the release of other political prisoners. Besides Sofia Ferreira and Jose Vitoriano, prisoners kept under "security measures", whose release is widely demanded, include the women prisoners Aida Nogueira, Fernanda Tomaz, Natalia David, Albina Pato and Albertina Diogo, and men such as the students Carlos Costa, Carlos Brito, Abolm Ingles, Jose Bernardino; also Dias Lourenco, Pires Jorge, engineer Bianqui Teixeira, Americo de Sousa, Jose Magro, Captain Varelo Gomes, Octavio Pato, Augusto Lindolfo and others.

News from Portugal

DEMONSTRATIONS IN OPORTO

Recently hundreds of transport workers demonstrated in the Oporto streets, for better working conditions.

There were violent clashes when the police attacked the demonstrators.

CATHOLICS AGAINST WORKING CONDITIONS

The Catholic monthly journal "A Voz do Trabalho", of December 1965, protested against conditions in the timber industry where 13-year-old children are employed and where overtime is compulsory.

INCREASES IN THE PRICE OF ELECTRICITY

There have been widespread protests against recent increases in the cost of electricity for domestic consumption.

These protests are specially strong in Oporto, where 30 per cent price increases are expected. In this city the population has for years been induced to buy domestic electrical appliances on the basis of cheaper electrical tariffs than in the rest of the country. The promise was that these would be maintained.

Published reports for 1965 of the big Portuguese electricity companies show a consistent rise in profits.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Despite the official ban, May Day was widely celebrated by workers and agricultural labourers all over Portugal.

STRUGGLES IN THE FACTORIES AND ENTERPRISES

At the CUF plant in Barreiro opposite Lisbon the fight for better wages and conditions continues among the 10,000 workers employed there. Last March there were strong protests against penal deductions from wages. A stoppage took place in the jute-spinning mill.

At the FEX (American-owned) clothing factory in the neighbouring village of Alhos Vedros, there was also a stoppage in protest at low wages.

In another two industrial plants near Barreiro (in Molta), the *Cidla* (butane gas) and *Ceramica Lusitana* (ceramics), workers succeeded in obtaining wage increases.

The employees of the Lisbon telephone company (*Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co.*), have been struggling for better wages, either through their state-controlled trade-union (*Sindicato*) or at the enterprise itself. Meetings of 700 and 400 employees took place, and after one of these there were clashes with repressive forces in the streets.

THE PEOPLE FIGHT

30,000 Southern Motor car-drivers have been demanding better wages and conditions at meetings called last April by their state-controlled trade-union.

Other struggles are taking place amongst the Lisbon shipbuilding workers and dockers.

THE STUDENTS FIGHT

The students have continued their fight for democratic students' associations, and for the readmission of the 181 University students expelled last October by Ministerial decision.

In places like Coimbra they have also been opposing the Government-nominated directing body for their association (*Associação Academica de Coimbra*). They have also been boycotting meetings to push Government-inspired Colonialist propaganda.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

In the Alentejo province wage increases were obtained by farm labourers in Montemor-o-Novo and Vendas Novas.

THE NEW CODE

Last May the Minister of Justice announced a new Code of Law. Its structure is still very reactionary, despite some trivial reforms.

At the Portuguese Law Society (*Ordem dos Avogados*) there have been demands for wider discussion of the code and for more scope for the lawyers to express their opinions. Two leading Professors of Law, directors of the Law Faculties of Lisbon and Coimbra, have put forward proposals for a more democratic discussion of the code.

Salazar and the Minister of Justice (*Antunes Varela*) are both Law Professors.

THE MILITARISTIC ORGY

Salazar is at war, an all-out war to keep Fascist domination inside Portugal and in the colonies. Arms salesmen and profiteers find Portugal the promised land of their business.

The money taken by the Government from the sweat and blood of the Portuguese people are being squandered on a militaristic orgy quite unprecedented in the history of the country.

Such is the price that this member of the "free world" has to make its people pay in order to keep an unscrupulous, corrupt and hypocritical clique in power.

Is this a mere tirade against a Fascist dictatorship? The facts speak more than eloquently. Here they are:

W. GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COMBINE

In 1961 the *Fundacao de Oeiras* (Oeiras Foundry), located 3 miles from Lisbon on the millionaire route to fashionable Estoril, received from West Germany a loan of 33,700,000 D.M. (£3,100,000) to buy abroad the most efficient machinery to manufacture explosives and war material.

Ten years ago it had net assets worth £375,000. Now its assets have reached £1,752,800. This enterprise has some of the best machinery in Europe, in the department where arms, fuses, detonators and material of high precision are manufactured.

The Oeiras Foundry is closely connected with West Germany. It works for and supplies the *Bundeswehr*, the West German Army, apart from its regular supplies to the Portuguese Forces (D.L. 25.4.'66).

Oeiras was well-known as a permanent resort for prominent German Nazis, before and through World War II. And most probably this residential tradition is still flourishing. . .

TRUCKS FOR THE ARMY

The Steel-Works Duarte Ferreira (*Metalurgica Duarte Ferreira*), which is associated with the French concern BERLIET, now supplies the Portuguese Armed Forces with 40 per cent of the trucks, commissioned since June, 1965. The first batch was completed in February, 1966. The other 60 per cent of the commissioned vehicles came direct from BERLIET in France (P.J. 3.4.'66).

REFITTING THE NAVY

In the Nantes shipyards in France, where the Salazar Government has commissioned 8 new vessels for the Portuguese Navy, there was launched, on March 22nd, the frigate *Commander Joao Belo*, a warship of the same class as the

Commandant Riviere, in the service of the French navy. This unit has cost £6,250,000 (D.L. 21.3.'66)

At the Alfelte shipyard, near Lisbon, there was also a noticeable increase in construction over the last five years. (D.L. 21.3.'66). A new launch (no. L.D.P.-208) was recently added to the Naval Forces (P.J. 10.5.'66).

THE NEED FOR MEN

The Navy Chief of Staff, Admiral Reboredo e Silva, has congratulated the Naval authorities for preparing a Naval reserve of officers every year for the Government's needs in the colonial wars (P.J. 30.4.'66)

This pressing need for cannon-fodder is increasing. On April 22, another Company (No. 10) of naval fuellers was formed (P.J. 22.4.'66). Military contingents left for the Portuguese colonies on 15th, 24th and 30th of April (D.L. 15-30.4.'66; P.J. 21.4.'66). On May 7th, more troops embarked for Africa (P.J. 8.5.'66) whilst Navy cadets were doing instruction on the frigates *Diogo Cao* and *Corta Real*, both bound for Guinea.

And while the troops leave to fight the patriots, police contingents are also dispatched for Africa to keep the local population quiet (P.J. 21.3.'66).

More pilot-officers graduated at the base of Sintra (P.J. 5.5.'66). And a £204,687 allocation was made to the General Secretariat of National Defence, in Lisbon, for the building of a road to the Trola military installations, near Setubal (P.J. 18.3.'66).

MORE DOCTORS FOR THE ARMY

The intensification of military operations in Africa is costing the Portuguese a heavy toll. For this reason, a decree was issued recently allowing the Army Ministry to call up Army doctors in the reserve and to make contracts with civilian doctors to assist in military hospitals (D.L. 11.4.'66).

THE HYPOCRITICAL LEGAL MIND

Salazar's Government is trampling underfoot the elementary human rights enshrined in all democratic constitutions of the world. And yet these men try to pose as the staunch upholders of legality, when they find their colonial position threatened.

For instance, the Portuguese Foreign Minister recently challenged the validity of the Security Council resolution on April 9, which authorized Britain to use force, if necessary, to prevent oil being sent to Rhodesia through Beira, in Mozambique.

In a letter to U Thant, the Minister, under Chapter 7 of the Charter, suggests that the votes of the 5 permanent members of the council (Russia and France abstained), and the effect of increase in the council's membership from 11 to 15, were not sufficient to validate the resolution (Times, 30.4.'66; P.J. 30.4.'66).

Why is Dr. Nogueira not so punctilious about the Charter of Human Rights?

FASCIST LADY B.B.C. PRIZE-WINNER

The B.B.C. has run a competition for the best play for the radio, written in English, by foreign listeners. In Portugal, the prize has gone to Senhora D. Amaral Coelho, from Viseu (Northern Portugal). She will have her fare to London and all her expenses (from the 7th to the 20th August) paid by the B.B.C. (D.L. 6.5.'66).

It happens, though, that Senhora Coelho is a district delegate of the Women's Section of Salazar's Fascist Movement, Portuguese Youth (*Mocidade Portuguesa*). And so the B.B.C. now finds itself in an odd position. For it is financing a trip to London of someone, whose political beliefs were shared by those, who, during the blitz, tried hard to bomb London off the map!

SALAZAR'S PROPAGANDA IN LONDON

Two representatives of a "Portuguese Centre", organised under the wing of the Portuguese Consulate in London, have flown to Portugal to arrange for a group of their compatriots living in Britain to be present at the inaugural ceremony of the opening of the bridge over the Tagus (P.J. 26.4.'66).

THE DICTATOR HAS COLD FEET

The Fascist authorities of Angola have made a special pilgrimage to Lisbon to pay homage to Salazar. The ceremony gave the dictator an opportunity to make a speech.

Salazar had the impudence to state that for "patriotic" reasons the Government are buying foreign installations in Portuguese territory. The case he quoted was that of the Transzambesia Railways at Beira, in Mozambique. According to him, foreigners reap the profits while the Portuguese authorities do all the improvements.

In a moment of truth, the dictator admitted that he would not go to Angola at present. He said he would wait for the day when the war had finished and the last "terrorist" had been either killed, or expelled (P.J. 14.4.'66).

BAREFOOTED PORTUGAL

From 1964 to 1965 the number of people who have been admitted to one of the Oporto hospitals for injections caused by walking barefooted has increased. In 1964 that hospital had 32 such patients, 3 of whom died.

And it is in Portugal, where peasants are too poor to buy shoes, that the International Committee of Intershoe, representing 15 countries, including England, recently held their annual congress. In a fashionable hotel at Estoril, of course (D.L. 29.3.'66).

ECONOMIC NEWS

Salazar's dictatorship, by issuing a new decree which condemns to from 2 to 8 years imprisonment anyone who helps in illegal emigration (P.J. 12.4.'66), is only demonstrating the degree to which emigration is affecting the active population of Portugal. Considering that the Government has been in power for 40 consecutive years, this massive exodus has only one meaning: the total failure of its policies.

Contrary to what happens in societies in full economic development where industry and services absorb the rural population as they leave the fields, in Portugal we notice massive emigration. The active population seeks abroad the means of subsistence that the Salazar dictatorship does not provide.

With the increasing investment by foreign capital, Salazar's Government is clearly moving towards its final phase, as is always the case with unrepresentative governments. Soon, as has been the case with similar regimes, the amount of capital entering the country will be less than the sums taken out in the form of interests, instalments and profits. Latin America is in a similar position. The involvement is now particularly stressed in relation to the German capital.

The West German organisation GRUNDIG has opened an important factory for assembling radios, televisions and tape-recorders in Ferrelros (Northern Portugal). It employs at present 350 workers and has a daily capacity of 500 units, most of which are for export (D.L. 21.4.'66). That way Grundig can take advantage of the low Portuguese wages and compete better in the international market.

Max Grundig, the German industrialist, had talks in Lisbon with the National Bank Governor, Prof. Daniel Barbosa. The subject of their talks was not disclosed (P.J. 24.4.'66).

17 members of the Economic Affairs Association of Germany visited Lisbon recently. The purpose of their visit was to study the present conditions of the Portuguese economy and the evolution of its industry (D.L. 24.4.'66).

The "Portuguese" Firestone, a branch of the American firm "Firestone Tyre & Co." amassed a profit of £310,000 in 1965 (D.L. 4.4.'66). Its competitor "Mabor", a subsidiary of the American firm "The General Tyre & Rubber Co." with a profit of £275,000 (P.J. 25.4.'66) succeeded, by an Overseas Ministry decree, in becoming the exclusive maker and seller of their products in Angola, for a period of ten years (D.L. 4.4.'66).

KEY TO REFERENCES

"P.J." - "Primeiro de Janeiro".

"D.L." - "Diario de Lisboa".

Two of the leading daily, censored, Portuguese newspapers.

MACHINERY of REPRESSION

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

ECONOMICS OF IT

In 1964 the amount spent with the specialized forces of repression in Portugal totalled £7 million, compared to £3.8 million in 1950.

Main items were:

G.N.R.

(Guarda Nacional Republicana, armed force, provided with armoured cars and cavalry, mainly concerned with repression in the countryside and with more acute situations in towns)

..... £2.2 million.

P.S.P.

(Polícia de Segurança Pública, armed police, mainly responsible for "emergencies" in towns)..... £2.4 million

PIDE

(Polícia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado, the secret police)

..... £600,000

But the ultimate repressive force in Portugal is the Portuguese Army, which carried out the 1926 military coup that brought the Fascist regime and Salazar into power. From the Army come all the officers who command all the other repressive forces, P.S.P., G.N.R. and PIDE.

Whenever there is any political demonstration or activity against the regime, the Army is always ready to intervene, in case the specialized repressive forces cannot cope with the situation.

Since, in 1964, the Army spent a total of £81.9 million (less £50 million in the colonies) the total cost of political repression in Portugal in 1964 including the amount spent on metropolitan repressive forces (see above) thus amounted to £38.9 million, which is more than the total expenses with Education and Health and National Assistance that same year.

THE G.N.R.

In May this repressive force celebrated the 50th anniversary of its creation.

Ceremonies were held all over the country and a large number of improvements in the G.N.R. installations and barracks were inaugurated.

In Lisbon, 600 newly enlisted men were sworn in.

STATISTICS OF REPRESSION IN 1965

THE TRIALS

In 1965, 26 political trials were held in Portugal. 152 people were then tried; only a very small proportion of those who fell in PIDE's hands during that year.

Total sentences amounted to 183 years and 6 months; only 27 people were acquitted. 19 of the people tried were women.

Thirty people were given "security measures", which can mean life imprisonment for them at the behest of PIDE.

MARIA DA CONCEICAO MATOS

A TERRIBLE STORY

Maria da Conceicao Matos, was arrested by PIDE in April 1965, in Selxal, south of the Tagus, near Lisbon.

On the first two days after her arrest she was kept in a cell at PIDE headquarters, under constant interrogation. She was denied any toilet facilities, and had to use the cell floor for her physiological needs, in the presence of PIDE male agents. She was made to clean the floor with her own clothes.

She was then brought to the Caxias jail. After two days she started a hunger strike of protest there. Brought again for interrogation, she was made to undress, kept like this, under constant interrogation, beaten and kicked all over her body.

She was kept under this treatment and in complete isolation for two months. She never betrayed her companions in the anti-fascist struggle.

She was tried by the Lisbon Plenary Court on January 13th of this year. She

proudly proclaimed her political ideas and defended her right to oppose the Salazar regime. She described the tortures she had suffered and which of the PIDE agents had committed them.

The judge tried to humiliate her. For instance when she described how she had been forced to undress, the judge commented "Well you were left with a bikini".

The only prosecution witness was one PIDE agent, Robalo. The defence lawyer, Dr. Correia da Mota, proved, from the agent's statement, that he was lying, and had not been present during the interrogations.

Conceicao Matos was sentenced to 18 months in prison. The prosecution had demanded a longer sentence and "security measures".

The public in-court rejoiced and there was general agreement that her courageous stand accounted for the relatively light sentence.

Jose Vitoriano and Sofia Ferreira MUST

BE FREED!

In 1966, in sunny Portugal, the sun does not shine for the political prisoners in the sinister Caxias and Peniche fortresses.

There are kept hundreds of honest, innocent people. Men and women who are the best sons of the Portuguese people, who had the courage to rise and fight with their brother men and women, for human dignity, for a better life, for freedom against oppression, injustice and Fascism. The only "crime" they are accused of is to have dared to oppose an illegal, inhuman and cruel regime, which oppresses and exploits the people of Portugal and the Portuguese colonies, at the service of a handful of national and foreign profiteers.

They were arrested by PIDE, a gang of professional assassins, responsible for the recent murder of General Delgado, and for the past murders of dozens of political opponents of the Salazar regime. They were tried by Courts, that obey PIDE's orders, in trials which are a mockery of justice.

The woman political prisoner who has been kept longest in Salazar's jails is Sofia Ferreira, who is now 45 years old and has been there for over 9½ years. Her sentence has already expired, but she can be kept in the Caxias fortress for life, at PIDE's will, under the "security measures". Her health is bad, she suffers from liver and intestinal complaints.

The man political prisoner who has been kept longest in Salazar's jails is Jose Vitoriano, a 46-year-old trade-union leader, who has spent 16 years of his life in Salazar's jails. While serving a previous sentence he was "tried" again (in 1957), and sentenced to a further 6½ years. His sentence expired in 1963, but thanks to the "security measures" he continues in the sinister jail of the Peniche fortress.

Agostinho Saboga another political prisoner was also kept here, until his recent transfer to a prison hospital because of his health.

The strength of the campaign for an Amnesty and for the liberation of the Portuguese political prisoners, waged in Portugal and abroad, has won many successes in liberating long-term prisoners. We can proudly recall the names of Georgete Ferreira, a sister of Sofia Ferreira, Maria Angela Vidal, Luisa Paula, Aida Magro, Aida Paula, Dr. Maria Luisa Soares, Candida Ventura, Ivone Lourenco, Maria da Piedade dos Santos and Dr.

Julietta Gandra, (amongst the women) and Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, Manuel Guedes and, more recently, Joao Raimundo, Joaquim Carreira and Dr. Orlando Ramos, (amongst the men).

Demands for the liberation of Sofia Ferreira and Jose Vitoriano and for an Amnesty for all Portuguese Political Prisoners and Exiles should be sent to the Portuguese Embassy in your country (In London, 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.) or to the Portuguese Minister of the Interior (Ministerio do Interior, Lisbon, Portugal) or of the Justice (Ministerio da Justica, Lisbon, Portugal).

If we continue our campaign we will achieve the liberation of more and more prisoners. Victory will be ours and it will be a victory for the whole Portuguese people in their fight against oppression.

OTHER LONG TERM POLITICAL PRISONERS

MARIA ALDA NOGUEIRA, is a 42-year-old University of Lisbon Chemistry graduate.

In her younger years she gave her utmost to the Portuguese struggle for youth rights, for Peace (in the Portuguese "Women for Peace" Movement) and for Women's rights (in the "National Council of Portuguese Women").

Because of her opposition to the Salazar Fascist regime she was arrested in Lisbon, on 15th October 1959. Tried a year later, she was sentenced to 8 years in jail plus "security measures". Hers and Fernanda Tomaz' sentences (see our previous issue) were the longest sentences given to women prisoners by Salazar's "Courts".

At her trial she was charged with "attempting to overthrow the Government by force, as a member of the Illegal Communist Party". No proof was put forward, despite the insistence of her lawyer. She tried to defend herself during the trial but was prevented by the judge from doing so.

M. Alda Nogueira has an 11-year-old son and she is kept in the Caxias fortress, where letters of support can be sent to her at:

Cadela do Reduto Norte do Forte
de Caxias,

Caxias,
Portugal.

or c/o her mother:

Mrs. Vitoria Barbosa Nogueira,
Rua da Creche 11,50, Esq.,
Lisbon,
Portugal.

CARLOS COSTA, is a 38-year-old Economics student. Since the age of 16 he has taken part in the struggle of Portuguese youth for their rights, being one of the leaders of the then existing semi-legal Youth Democratic Unity Movement (MUD Juvenil).

He was arrested for the first time by

PIDE in 1948 and after several months in jail he was set free.

In 1951 he was finally obliged to take the only path open to him, the underground political struggle.

He was arrested again by PIDE in 1953, but he was only brought to trial after 4 years in prison, with savage tortures. He was sentenced to 10 years in jail and "security measures".

In January 1960 he succeeded in escaping from Peniche, together with nine other political leaders. Carlos Costa resumed the path of underground struggle, but nearly 2 years later, in December 1961, he is again arrested and brutally tortured. He never betrayed his companions in political struggle.

On May 18th this year, while still in prison, he was tried again and given another sentence of five years, plus "security measures".

Letters of support can be sent to him at:

Cadela do Forte de Peniche,
Peniche,
Portugal.

or to his wife:

Mrs. Maria Angela Vidal Campos,
Rua Santa Catarina, 202,
Porto,
Portugal.

AGAINST THE STUDENTS

The trial of two students, Joao Soares and Maria Boavida, a girl, (accused of political acts against the regime) started in Lisbon, on April 15th. Joao Soares is defended by his own father.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE

The following table gives the figures for this expenditure in the period 1960-1964.

YEARS	EXPENSES
1960	£35.8 million
1961	£61.3 million
1962	£71.4 million
1963	£74.4 million
1964	£81.9 million

In 1964 expenditure on Education, Health and National Assistance only amounted to £32.4 million or less than 50 per cent of the military expenditure (£14.1 million for Education and £18.3 million for Health and National Assistance).

OUR NAME

The French review "France-Eurafrique" of February 1966, No. 170, published a complimentary notice about our "Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin".

The newly-elected leading bodies of the "Junta Patriotica", formed by Portuguese emigrants living in Venezuela, sent us a message of greeting.

More Foreign Aid for Salazar

IN DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN WORLD

The Sixth International Congress for the Defence of Christian Civilization was held in Lisbon at the end of March (D.L. & P.J. 25-31.3.'66).

The object of the Congress was "to find ways and means of successfully fighting the threat that hangs over the Western World" (D.L. 25.3.'66).

For this purpose, delegates poured in from all over the world. Among them, a Professor Austin J. App, President of the American Delegation, well-known in some quarters for his works on "the atrocities committed by the Allies on the Nazis after the War", having also published a best-selling report on "Rape in Conquered Europe". His paper concerned the treatment meted out by the United Nations to the "so-called enemy States of World War Two", which he described as unfair. "Only when this state of affairs is corrected", he is reported to have said, "can the U.N. both hope and deserve to survive" (D.L. 29.3.'66).

U.S. General Willoughby's paper was a "homage to the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Salazar" (D.L. 29.3.'66).

The Congress, which was described as a success, continued in much the same vein. Other delegates included the Pope's brother, a few Bishops, someone from Formosa, representatives from Spain, Brazil, West Germany, Great Britain, etc. Antoine Pinay presided over the last session. Konrad Adenauer sent a message.

In its final report, the Congress was back at square one: that Communism is a great danger against which one must fight in order to achieve peace (D.L. 1.4.'66).

The Delegates presented compliments to the Portuguese authorities and decided to meet again in two years time (D.L. 1.4.'66). The Portuguese Delegate ended his performance by hoping that Portugal would once more become the point of departure for the new Crusade (D.L. 31.3.'66).

Shortly afterwards, the Vatican decorated the Portuguese President of the Republic and a couple of Ministers (D.L. 25 & 27.4.'66).

(Many Portuguese Catholics are, of course, in gaol for holding slightly different views on how to express their concern on the state of the Western World - Ed.)

PORTUGAL'S BEST CLIENT

The Portuguese Press published with delight reports from London that the British Government would do its best to

LIBERALISM in NINETEENTH CENTURY PORTUGAL

(Part One)

By A. Leal

The rise of liberal ideas in nineteenth-century Portugal was a slow but eventful process, whose full story cannot yet be written. In spite of a long bibliography on the subject, there are still many points, which remain obscured by political passions and prejudices.

Many of the men who have lived through that period, as well as the authors, who, in the later half of the century, have described and tried to assess those events, were far too close to them and could not attain the impartiality of judgement that is the requisite of the true historian. It is only now, in our own time, that a new and well-equipped team of historians has begun to re-examine this problem from a more objective viewpoint. Archives are being scanned. New documents are being published. And a tentative reassessment of the whole question is now under way.

LIBERALISM IS STILL A DIRTY WORD

It may appear rather surprising for a foreign observer that the idea of liberalism should stir such deep emotions among the Portuguese. Even more so, when one is reminded that this controversy, which has been raging for more than 140 years, is still driving politicians and intellectuals into two warring factions. (1) The conservative, the reactionary royalist, and the fascist proclaim in their own different ways their hatred of liberalism. They argue that the whole concept is alien to Portuguese tradition. And they uphold the principle that liberalism is a doctrine of foreign import, which has been grafted rather clumsily onto the old monarchical system. (2)

Added to this, there is the fact that now the whole debate has to be conducted inside Portugal under a ruthless dictatorship, which flouts elementary human rights. In fact Salazar vies in despotism with any absolute monarch of eighteenth-century Europe. He calls himself a traditionalist and claims that his dictatorship is the only form of government suitable for a Latin country.

It is immediately clear from this attitude why the Portuguese, living under Fascist institutions, feel so strongly about the whole subject. For the root of the matter is that the problem remains unsolved. And so the more one questions the past and seeks to find out what went wrong, the more will it be possible to understand the social complexities of to-day's Portugal.

TRADITION - A FALSE PROBLEM

On the subject of traditionalism, it is easy to detect the fallacy of the argument.

Anyone may choose a favourite period in the history of any country.

Isolated from the great trends that make a nation's history, that period may then be considered exemplary in itself. This is what the reactionaries have done. For they have intentionally omitted the vigorous democratic upsurge that made Portugal a great country in the XV and XVI centuries.

The Revolution of 1383-85 united the people and the urban classes against the nobility and the clergy. The latter two, who were a minority in the country, had to give in to the former. And so it was that the nation as a whole took part in the great enterprise of the Discoveries. Larger segments of society had then a better share of the public wealth. And it was under the aegis of democratic institutions that Portugal has prospered and contributed to the making of civilization. (3)

But, if these arguments of the reactionary ideologists are rather flimsy and untenable, the social problems that the liberal movement had to face must be examined in much more detail.

The question of tradition and traditionalism emerges, therefore, as a false problem. In any country, it will be easy to find, not one tradition, but many "traditions". And it is easy to prove that Portugal has fared well only when democratic institutions were functioning properly.

TRADITION AND CLASS PRIVILEGE

In the seventeenth century, the pivot of the Portuguese economy was centered on trade with the "conquests" or colonies. From them the Portuguese got raw materials which they then shipped to the countries of Northern Europe. By sticking to the "traditional" line of trade monopoly, the "ruling few" continued to disregard suggestions from those who saw the need for industries which would develop the country.

In this period the aristocracy had attained full control of political and economic matters. The spirit and the gains of 1383-5 had been lost. The Crown was making larger concessions to the nobility. And it did so at the expense of the urban classes and the people. Then, at a time when Portugal was being really "traditional", the country not only lost its independence to Spain for 60 years (1580-1640), but began to decline as a world nation.

This is where an outmoded economic policy, which benefitted only a minority,

had taken Portugal. Tradition here is inextricably linked with class privilege.

MOVING WITH THE TIMES

In the eighteenth century, when a wind of change was blowing through Europe, Portuguese society had stratified in a structure that kept, at the top, a privileged caste, under the control of the Crown. All sorts of social taboos and economic restrictions, enforced by religious authority and by the omnipotent and omnipresent inquisition, hampered social progress and national development.

Yet there were intellectuals, economists, businessmen who kept insisting on the need for a change of policy. And this new policy, as we shall see in another issue, aimed at implementing ideas of Portuguese economists, who, since the 16th century, had envisaged more efficient forms of solving the problems of the country.

In the eyes of the ruling aristocracy, which was formed by great landlords enriched by colonial depredations and in the slave-trade, any change in the existing set-up would mean a threat against their enviable position. Their interests did not coincide either with those of the merchant classes, nor with those of the people.

The middle class and the more enlightened strata of that society were definitely kept at bay. For although the Crown and the nobility spoke on behalf of the nation, they identified the nation with themselves and their own rule.

On the other hand, the urban classes had also been growing and were now economically stronger, particularly in Lisbon and Oporto, with the commercial development of these ports, which were the terminal points of the long sea-routes that connected the empire. But these classes did not enjoy the proper social status to which their wealth entitled them.

In the political set-up of the 18th century the big shake-up came with the accession of King Joseph I, who appointed the Marquis of Pombal his Prime Minister. The Marquis ruled autocratically from 1750-1777. He was a reformer who implemented many of the ideas propounded by the most intelligent Portuguese of the day. He broke the caste system by allowing a more direct and influential participation of the merchant and middle classes in the running of the national economy. He created new industries and praised merit over the so-called "purity of blood" putting talent before nobility of birth.

Pombal's reforms were far-reaching. Continuing and enlarging some of the policies that had been started rather timidly by King John V's ministers in the first half of the century, he did really break the barrier of reactionary convention. But whilst in the first half of the century, the nobility was dragged into the sphere of the bourgeoisie, at the time of Pombal the latter was allowed to rank with the nobility. And on account of that, the more conservative sections of the aristocracy

PORTUGUESE TRADE 1965

were angered by the Marquis' reforms, although they had laid down the foundations of modern Portugal within the framework of an absolute monarchy. (4)

However, if the status of the Portuguese bourgeoisie had really been recognised, they did not share as yet the power of Government. After Pombal had been forced to relinquish his post, there was a wave of reaction against his reforms and the concessions he had made to the urban classes. But to push these back to their previous position, was now impossible.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN PORTUGAL

Unexpected events were going to make this process irreversible at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Other factors of an external character contributed to stress the importance of a new economic policy for the country.

Since 1640, after recovering its independence from Spain, Portugal had come gradually under the influence of England, then in its period of colonial expansion. Cromwell exacted a high price when the Portuguese requested men and arms to fight against Spain.

He obtained (1654), in exchange for his assistance, exclusive conditions for the British merchants and traders who were stationed in Portugal. Eventually, in the period of the Restoration, when Charles II (1630-1685) was reigning, England got from Portugal Bombay and Tangier, together with £300,000. And these concessions only strengthened the ties between the two countries, making Portugal a zone of British influence.

Later, the Peninsular wars drew Portugal even closer to England. The French invasions, which lasted from 1808 to 1814, brought to the Iberian Peninsula English contingents, who fought alongside the Portuguese soldiers, against the common enemy. But by the end of the war, the country had been laid waste and was beset by grave economic difficulties. Portugal was then ruled by a Commission of Regents, under the supervision of an Englishman, Marshal William Carr Beresford. (5)

The King, John VI, who on the advice of the English Ambassador in Lisbon, had taken refuge in Brazil, then a Portuguese colony, remained there until 1821, though he kept in close touch with the Commission of Regents. This commission was then trying to sort out the problems that had arisen from the Napoleonic invasions.

(To be continued)

West Germany, the main exporter to Portugal, exports more to this country than do all the Portuguese colonies. The trade gap with W. Germany was the biggest of all, reaching the very high total of £26.1m. This gap is nearly 4 times higher than the whole positive trade balance with all the Portuguese Colonial empire (£6.6m).

Each of the trade gaps between Portugal and France (£14.8m), the United States (£11.6m), Italy (£9.7m), Iraq (£9.3m) and Switzerland (£7.5m) also exceeds the positive trade balance of Portugal with all her colonies put together.

The United Kingdom, the main buyer, imports more from Portugal than any Portuguese colony.

(Sources:- Instituto Nacional de Estatística Lisbon, 1966).

Portugal succeeded in having a positive balance of payments in 1965, despite this large trade deficit, thanks mainly to the remittances of foreign currency to Portugal from Portuguese emigrants abroad (£38.9m), to the positive trade balance of some colonies (£36.8m), to foreign tourists (£29.3m) and to new affluxes of foreign capital (£27.8m).

PORTUGAL'S TRADE 1965

IMPORTS

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	£	% of total
Portuguese Colonies	44.7m	13.9
Angola	25.2m	
Mozambique	16.3m	
Foreign Countries	277.0m	86.1
W. Germany	52.5m	
U.K.	41.8m	
U.S.	25.7m	
France	24.2m	
Italy	16.6m	
Switzerland	11.1m	

Trade Deficit £117.4m

(which meant an increase of 20 per cent compared with 1964, when it was £93.6m).

EXPORTS

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

	£	% of total
Portuguese Colonies	51.3m	25.5
Angola	29.0m	
Mozambique	16.9m	
Foreign Countries	165.0m	74.6
U.K.	36.2m	
W. Germany	16.4m	
U.S.	14.1m	
France	9.4m	
Sweden	6.9m	
Italy	5.9m	

MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS

	£
Machinery	57.0m
Iron & Steel	23.8m
Motor vehicles (including parts and spares)	21.8m
Cotton	21.1m
Oil & Petrol	20.5m

MAIN EXPORT PRODUCTS

	£
Textiles	29.2m
Cork	20.4m
Tinned fish	17.7m
Wines	15.1m
Wood	8.9m

References:

- (1) Cfr. Nuno de Braganca, 'Revolução e Contra-Revolução em 1820', in *O Tempo e o Modo* (no. 36, March, 1966) pp. 215-254; p. 218.
- (2) Antonio Sardinha, '1820', in *Os Ritos da Revolução* (Lisbon, 1923).
- (3) Jaime Cortesão, *Os Factores Democráticos na Formação de Portugal*, vol. 1 of the *Obras Completas* (Lisbon, 1964); Antonio Borges Coelho, *A Revolução de 1820* (Lisbon, 1965).
- (4) A.C. Martin's article *LUZES*, in *Dic. de Hist. de Portugal* (ed. by Joel Serrão), vol. 2 (Lisbon, 1965); in course of publication.
- (5) Cfr. *Dictionary of National Biography* vol. 17 (LONDON, 1922) p. 322.

COLONIAL STRUGGLE

Salazar's Armies are stuck in Africa with the liberation movements of three colonies. Despite the constant playing down of losses, the Portuguese forces admit a total of 88 killed and 17 wounded in a two-month period (mid-March to middle-May). The death roll runs: Angola: 14; Mozambique: 43; Guinea: 31. The 17 wounded are from Angola. There are no figures available for wounded in the other colonies.

Guinea

THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

The Portuguese military authorities are at pains to diminish the importance of the successes of the Guinean patriots. The Portuguese war communiques grow longer every day.

The Guineans, according to Portuguese war communiques, have been very active in Cambaju, Barro, Gulleje, Canjaja, Salancatoto, Farim, Insumete-Olo, in the area of Tite, Gansuleimane, Quitafine, Bula, Manhau (Olo), Jolmete, Binta, Binalor, Sitato, Olossato, Berecoba, Corubal, Cachil (Island of Como), Soluco, and many others (P.J. 12.3.'66; 18.3; 25.3; 1.4; 3.4; 20.4; 11.5.'66).

The PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) communiques (4th and 7th March) report, among other operations, full action of their regular Army and 'maquisards' in their attacks on the Portuguese fortified camp of Fulacunda and the village of Cufar.

Inflated by these successes, numerous Portuguese troops from the camps of Olossato, Mansaba and Mansoa attacked, on Feb. 19, one of the PAIGC bases in the North, where 4,000 boys and girls are attending school. The Portuguese were halted on their way and had to retreat when counter-attacked (PAIGC Comm., 22.3.'66).

Once again the chief of General Staff has left Lisbon for a visit to Bissau (P.J. 15.4.'66).

THE SELL-OUT CONTINUES

The terms of the contract between the Esso Exploration Guinea and the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), a North-American concern, have been published in Lisbon (D.L. 2.4.'66).

Cape Verde

'DIE GROSSE DEUTSCHLAND' RETURNS

The German Empire, after Krupp's economic domination of Angolan Iron, is being gradually reinstated in the Portuguese Colonies. West Germany is now looking at this small archipelago.

The Salazar Government has agreed to German participation with money, 1 ship and technicians, in the fisheries of this colony through the *Companhia de Pesca e Congelacao de Cabo Verde* (D.L. 13.4.'66).

Two Portuguese frigates (*Diogo Cao* and *Corte Real*) are stationed off Saint Vincent Island (D.L. 13.4.'66).

Angola

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM

Despite the big military build-up of the Portuguese Forces, the war continues in this colony, as the regular Portuguese communiques report.

The Angolan patriots were active in the areas of Bela Vista, Zala, on the road of Quitexe to Zalala, and in Canga-Vulo Valley, in the mountains of Mucamba, Pingano, Vamba and in the region to the North of Manenga-Terra Nova. In other parts of Angola, in the region of Lucava, Mata Cafe, Songue river and the Miconge, the Angolan nationalists have engaged frequently the Portuguese Forces (P.J. 18/24.3; 1.4; 7.4; 15.4.'66).

The Portuguese claim to have destroyed a jeep carrying 5 men of the Liberation Army of Angola. On the other hand, a Portuguese military aircraft with 5 men was given as "disappeared" (P.J. 8.4, 9.4.'66).

THE PIDE AT WORK

As the fighting continues, repression mounts in Angola. On March 5, the "Cultural Society of Angola", in Luanda, was dissolved by order of the Governor-General. This association had a distinguished record in granting literary prizes and promoting an interest in Literature and the Arts (*O Luso-Canadiano*, no. 12-25.3.'66).

The PIDE has again been very active and has sent for trial in Lisbon 7 Angolan democrats. The tortures and violence inflicted by PIDE agents on Vitoria Sousa, a student, have led to the temporary admission of this democrat to a Lisbon mental hospital (P.J. 29.4; D.L. 27.4.'66).

On May 21st she was sentenced to 3 years in jail. Two other people were given 8 year sentences and one other 2½ years, all with "security measures". All these democrats were accused of belonging to the M.P.L.A. (*Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola*).

SOUTH AFRICA INVESTS

Two South African concerns want to prospect for oil inside Angola. *General Mining*, which is prepared to spend there 10 million rand, has already entered into negotiations with the Portuguese authorities. Now *Tesh Investments* has asked for a concession in Southern Angola (*Ind. Ptg.* no. 456. Feb. 1966, p. 95).

OIL IS STRUCK

Oil has been struck by the *Petrangol* at Catete and Mulenvos. This well will be numbered Mulenvos-3 (D.L. 26.4.'66).

Near Santo Antonio do Zaire an oil-drill has been mounted to start work immediately (D.L. 26.4.'66).

THE U.S.A. INVEST

The U.S.A. concern, *International Mineral and Chemical Corporation* is in negotiation with authorities to explore for natural phosphates in Northern Angola. The same company has also shown interest in other forms of Investments (*Ind. Ptg.* no. 457. March 1966, p. 143).

AND SO DOES AN EX-KING

The ex-King of Bulgaria, well-connected with International finance as he admitted in a statement to the press, has visited Angola and has stated that it would be feasible to send exiled Bulgarian families to that colony. The ex-King has also expressed his intention of investing in the Colony with his partners (P.J. 12.5.'66).

In 1965 Angola had a balance of trade surplus of £1,800,000. This is a reduction of £10,802,000, when compared with the previous year's surplus (P.J. 7.4.'66).

Mozambique

THE WAR

The liberation war in this colony continues. The Portuguese war communiques for the period under review report a series of clashes with guerrilla units.

In the second fortnight of March the Portuguese reported 629 military operations (P.J. 2.4.'66). In a previous communique, dated July 16th, the Fascist authorities reported 1,500 operations, which meant, as communique no. 46 of the *FRELIMO* correctly points out, an average of 35 operations a day (*Bull d'Information, Frelimo*, April, '66).

This contradicts the official version that Mozambique is a haven of peace.

The Portuguese report great military activity by guerrillas near the northern border, in the district of Niassa, particularly in N'Gofi, in Mangade, district of

Zambia and Cape Delgado. Their military communiques tend also, for strategic reasons, to omit the name of the places involved in these frequent operations (P.J. 18.3; 2.4; 17.4; 5.5.'66).

THE GUERRILLAS HARASS THE COLONIAL ARMY

The *Frelimo* communiques give an accurate list of the place and the date of their operations in Niassa, Cape Delgado, Ulumbi, Nyinyi, Palma and Quitereja, where, at the post of Quinhantate, the Portuguese had built a strategic village in South Vietnam style. That post was destroyed (Coms., 42-49 - B. d' Inf., April, '66).

The *Coremo* guerrillas engaged the Portuguese troops in Zambuo, Zumbo, Fingoe, Tete, Manica and Sofala (*Coremo* com. Oct.-Dec. '65).

The Portuguese, though they always minimize their losses, report 43 killed in a two-month period. The Moz. Lib. Front give recent figures as 70 Portuguese killed and one helicopter shot down (*The Times*, 12.4.'66).

MORE MONEY FOR THE ARMY

An extra allocation of £200,000 has been made to the Armed Forces stationed in this colony (D.L. 7.5.'66).

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE AFRICAN STATES

Democrats all over the world were surprised by President Kaunda's assurance to the Mozambican refugees, at the Nyimba camp, that they could return to Mozambique without any fear. President Kaunda explained that with Smith's U.D.I. Zambia had serious problems herself (P.J. 25.4.'66).

Yet the brutalities of the Fascists who keep Mozambican patriots at the IBO Island without trial are well known. The *Frelimo* militant, A. Kapungu, was not tried but shot dead by the agent who was interrogating him (B. d' Inf. April '66, p.64).

In the Tete district, the Portuguese have tortured over 170 people, apart from arresting over 5,000 innocent men and women between Oct.-Dec. '65 (Cit. *Coremo* Com.).

The landlocked countries, like Malawi, try to avoid any friction with the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique. Now the tea-planters and farmers of Malawi have shown interest in exporting their products through the Mozambican port of Quelimane (P.J. 8.4.'66).

NO NEED FOR THE BEIRA PIPELINE

While the Portuguese Government claim that they do not supply oil to Rhodesia (P.J. 12.5.'66) and Ian Smith states in an interview to the *NOTICIAS* of Lourenco Marques, that never have the relations between the two countries been better (D.L. 25.4.'66), Salazar continues his pretence that Portugal is buying oil for herself.

Now a Norwegian tanker, the *Anego*, has unloaded 9,000 tons of oil for the *SONAREP* refinery in Lourenco Marques.

The British authorities in London, states a Portuguese paper (D.L. 19.4.'66) have allowed the unloading of oil, because the consignment is not for Rhodesia!

And yet it is more than likely that this oil or petrol will be carried by railway to Rhodesia. Cool, commercial brains are seeing profitable opportunities in this business.

Japan has launched a 53,500 ton oil tanker, specially built for the Portuguese *Sociedade Port. de Navios Tanques* (D.L. 12.3.'66). This vessel, the *JACI*, will be able to load Angolan or Iraqi oil for Mozambique, and from there its cargo can be taken by railway to Rhodesia. The whole thing will then be an entirely Portuguese affair.

In Mozambique itself oil has been struck at Pande, in the area of Mambone (D.L. 39.4.'66).

ANOTHER COMPANY

A surety of £3 1/2m. has been granted by the Portuguese Government to a new sugar company at Beira, *Companhia Acucareira de Mocambique* (D.L. 4.5.'66).

Timor

A HEALTH PROBLEM

This remote outpost of the Portuguese Empire, with a serious health problem, has only 28 doctors for a 517,079 population. Of those, eight are doctors for the Armed Forces (D.L. 6.4.'66). This means one civilian doctor for 25,800 people.

HARBOURS

In 1965 a total of 16,135 ships entered harbours in Portugal.

Their tonnage amounted to 45 million tons.

Portuguese ships were 8,753 (54 per cent of the total) but their tonnage was only 15 million tons (or 34 per cent of the total).

Increases in relation to 1964 were very small.

The largest harbour, Lisbon, received 5,704 ships or 35 per cent of the total. Main countries of origin of these ships were as follows:

Portugal	2,065
Holland	497
U. K.	491
W. Germany	424
Spain	369
France	256
Italy	253

Lisbon also received visits from 99 warships. Largest contingents came from the United States (29), France (15) and West Germany (11).

BRITISH INTERESTS

On March 16th 1963, Mr. James Errol, the then British Minister of Trade, stated in Lisbon that British investments in Portugal amounted to no less than £90 million. Since then this total has risen.

IN PORTUGAL

British interests control the Port wine trade, and have big stakes in mining: (*Beralt Tin and Wolfram Co.* has 4,000 acres of freehold land, including a township with 5,000 people. There are also interests in the Urganica uranium mines and in the S. Domingos marbles). British interests are also strong in property development in the Algarve and elsewhere; in synthetic fibres (ICI is associated in a polyester fibre factory inaugurated last May, in the Alentejo province at a cost of £1.25 million).

LISBON ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS LIMITED (British) has the monopoly of public transport in Lisbon (trams, auto-buses and a stake in the underground railway). It has a capital of £1.5 million and net profits in 1965 reached £81,265. It has 7,500 employees.

The ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TELEPHONE COMPANY, has the monopoly of telephone communications in the two main Portuguese towns, Lisbon and Oporto. It has a capital of £9.5 million and net profits in 1964 reached £1.6 million, a 9 per cent dividend being paid to shareholders.

COMPANHIA PORTUGUESA RADIO MARCONI (British), with a capital of £937,500 and net profits of £297,500 in 1964. It has a monopoly of telecommunications and submarine cables. A 45 year concession to end on April 1967 was extended on June 3rd for another 25 year period. New telephonic submarine cables between Britain, Portugal and South Africa are going to be laid.

In 1965 alone 34 new British firms were established in Portugal, the highest total amongst the 122 foreign firms established that year in the country.

IN THE COLONIES

Amongst others we can quote:

IN ANGOLA:

BENGUELA RAILWAYS (British), holds the most important railway in the colony, covering 800 miles from Lobito, on the coast, to the Congo border. Here it connects with the railway network from Zambia, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Mozambique colony. It carries mainly copper from Katanga and Zambia to the Angolan port of Lobito.

IN MOZAMBIQUE

SENA SUGAR ESTATES LIMITED (also British) is the biggest producer of sugar in the Portuguese colonies. It owns much territory in the colony, the Cala-Marroineu railway, a river transport fleet and also installations in Portugal. It controls another colonial company, SIDUL (Overseas Industrial Society).

In 1964 Sena Sugar Estates' production of ground cane reached 805,839 tons and that of sugar 96,794 tons. In this year its capital was £3.5 million and its net profits £530,994.

NO!

to Salazar

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REJECT SALAZAR

At the United Nations Inaugural Meeting of the decolonization committee (committee of 24) on March 9th it was stated that the problem of the Portuguese colonialist regime will be discussed again this year.

The executive committee of the *Inter-Parliamentary Union* meeting in Canberra (Australia) on April 12th, decided to defer consideration of Portugal's request for membership until Portugal had "regularized her relations with the United Nations".

The annual assembly of the *World Health Organization*, meeting in Geneva on May 16th, approved a proposal to bar Portugal from all W.H.O. African regional activities. The W.H.O. committee dealing with legal matters also voted to deny all technical assistance to Portugal.

IN SWEDEN

A television programme on Swedish investments in Portugal, which provide support for the Salazar regime, was presented earlier this year by John Sune Carlsson. The large circulation daily newspaper "Aftonbladet" later published a letter by Mr. Carlsson protesting against a refusal by the Swedish Radio to broadcast some of his comments on this subject.

On March 15th the weekly "Aktuellt" (200,000 copies) published an extensive interview with a Swedish engineer, Mr. Uno Karlsson, formerly employed by one of the 11 Swedish textile and clothing factories existing in Portugal, mainly in Alhandra, near Lisbon. Mr. Karlsson left his job because "he was ashamed of being a Swede" in one of these Swedish-owned factories. In his interview he tells of the dreadful wage conditions existing in these factories. With the interview, his table showing the scale of wages of women workers in the factory, who start at 16 years with 3 shillings a day, and reach at 18 years the maximum of 6 shillings a day!

SOLIDARITY WITH THE STUDENTS

March 24th is now International Solidarity Day with Portuguese students fighting for freedom and democracy, against repression and fascism.

The *International Union of Students* sent a message to all her affiliated organizations, appealing for celebrations on March 24th.

In Viareggio (Italy), the 11th National Congress of the *Italian University Students Union (UNURI)*, which has 350,000 members, expressed, on March 24th, its solidarity with the Portuguese

students' struggle, and also sent telegrams of solidarity and protest to Portugal. The organization of Geneva students (ORUG), took similar action.

In Prague (Czechoslovakia), there was a meeting of solidarity and protest, at the Faculty of Medicine, on March 23rd. An article on the Portuguese students was published by the youth magazine "Mlada Fronta".

There was also a meeting of solidarity in Lodz (Poland); messages and protests from Yugoslavia and Israel; and an article published by the COSEC magazine "The Student".

SOLIDARITY WITH PORTUGUESE WOMEN

On March 8th, International Women's Day, several organizations expressed their solidarity with Portuguese Women, and especially with the women political prisoners as represented by Sofia Ferreira.

Messages were received from the *Women's International Democratic Federation*, and from the *Women's Committees of Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and the Soviet Union*.

FRANCE

A French-Portuguese meeting held at Champigny (near Paris), on April 17th and attended by 700 Portuguese immigrant workers, approved a protest against the repression in Portugal and made a demand for an Amnesty and the liberation of Sofia Ferreira and Jose Vitoriano.

The *French Committee for an Amnesty in Portugal* published in May another Bulletin on repression in Portugal and the campaign for an Amnesty.

URUGUAY

The 2nd National Conference of *Uruguyan Women*, representing several hundred thousand women, and meeting in Montevideo last March, protested against the repression in Portugal and demanded the liberation of Sofia Ferreira.

Similar protests were made by the *Feminine Union of Uruguay* and the *Union of Portuguese Women in Uruguay*, which also protested against the arrests of students.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The book "Resistance in Portugal", by the Portuguese sculptor Dias Coelho, who was murdered by PIDE in a Lisbon street in December 1961, has been translated into Czech by Professor Zdenek Hampl.

When the book was published on March 18th in Prague, there were special Radio and TV programmes on the subject and an exhibition, organized by the publishers.

●FROM P. 331.

avoid a deterioration of Anglo-Portuguese relations over the Rhodesian crisis, noting that it had been stressed in the House of Commons that such a state of events would be dangerous for British commerce (P.J. 26.4.'66).

B.E.A. made the inaugural flight to the new airport in Faro (Algarve) (D.L. 31.3.'66). And a British expert in town planning visited Portugal in order to deal with matters related to regional plans in the Algarve (D.L. 13.4.'66), where there is a vast network of tourist resorts held by the British - Ed.

The British Government sold the Royal Navy frigate "Dalrymple" to Portugal (D.L. 4.5.'66).

In the General Assembly of the British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, the British Ambassador recalled that Britain is still Portugal's best client (D.L. 4.5.'66).

EUROPE'S NANNY

The ex-American Ambassador in Lisbon, Admiral Anderson, held a press conference where he stressed the great contribution of Portugal to NATO which, he added, could not be greater only because Portugal had to divert its military effort towards the defence of its African possessions (P.J. 25.3.'66).

American Chief Commander in Europe, General Lemnitzer, described the Azores bases as essential for the military control of Europe (P.J. 6.5.'66).

WEST GERMAN IDEALS

Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, the West German Foreign Minister, visited Portugal. At his arrival, the German Minister stressed the fact that Portuguese-German friendship had remained unchanged throughout the years. (D.L. 24.3.'66).

FRANCE...

The Portuguese Minister of Defence visited France to discuss military cooperation between the two countries (P.J. 25.3.'66).

Admiral Cabanler, Chief Commander of the French Navy, was in Portugal on an official visit. He inspected the principal naval centres in Portugal (D.L. 14.4.'66 & P.J. 14 & 15.4.'66).

AND A FEW OTHERS

A new economic agreement has been signed between Portugal and Brazil (D.L. 7.5.'66).

South African Minister A.E. Trollope went to Lisbon to discuss the emigration of Portuguese to South Africa (P.J. 18.4.'66).

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.