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The unbreakable spirit

FOR the last 38 years Salazar has tried to crush the will of the Portuguese people to live in a democratic regime. He has stopped at nothing to change a freedom-loving people into a body of docile puppets. All these years he has been striving to make the country accept his rule, which is propped up by a bunch of reactionary army officers and greedy financiers.

But despite all the infernal machinery of repression, the country has not given in. Indeed, never has popular protest been so vocal, nor public agitation so rife, as it is now throughout Portugal.

Recent events prove our point. The arrests of students by PIDE and the ill-treatment they have met at the hands of its agents have angered the nation. They have also stirred the conscience of many people who until now refrained from criticising the dictatorship.

In December and January last many thousands of students demonstrated in the streets of Lisbon against the arrests by PIDE of their colleagues.

On January 16th a letter signed by 119 Oporto opposition members was sent to Salazar condemning his policies and asking him to resign. On February 8th thirteen leaders of the democratic opposition, in a letter to President Americo Tomas, asked him to dismiss Salazar and his Government. On February 16th a former republican Prime Minister challenged the Lisbon Cardinal in a letter to expose the atrocities of the dictatorship and to speak in defence of the students. It also rebuked the Cardinal for sanctioning the exile of the Bishop of Oporto, Dom Antonio Ferreira Gomes, who wrote in 1958 to Salazar, criticising his policies.

Finally, a most important development, an appeal for amnesty for all

Portuguese political prisoners which was recently launched in Portugal has already been signed by 129 leading personalities of the country including practically all the better-known writers, distinguished liberal politicians, lawyers, journalists and many others. The collection of signatures continues with great success.

These courageous denunciations of the regime show that the democratic spirit of the Portuguese continues unabated. And this reflects the people's

A VILE CRIME

READERS of this Bulletin will have been shocked to learn of the discovery of two bodies on the outskirts of Badajoz, near the Spanish-Portuguese border, almost certainly those of General Humberto Delgado and his secretary Senhora Campos.

The only people who could have murdered General Delgado—and this seems obviously a case of murder—were his worst enemies, the Portuguese and Spanish Fascists. This looks like a typical Fascist crime, done with typical Fascist methods.

The Portuguese secret police, PIDE, has repeatedly resorted in the past to the assassination of Salazar's political enemies. Dr. Ferreira Soares, Alfredo Diniz, Francisco Marques, Jose Moreira, Militao Ribeiro, Joaquim Lemos de Oliveira, Manuel da Silva Junior and Jose Dias Coelho, are just a few of the people who have suffered this fate.

Dr. Ferreira Soares was shot down in his consulting room, Alfredo Diniz was shot down in a road ambush near Lisbon, Jose Dias Coelho was shot down in an ambush in a Lisbon street. Names of the PIDE

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feelings on a national scale. Although strikes and free association are illegal in Portugal, peasants and working people in all walks of life have been campaigning for better wages and against the colonial wars, as we report in this issue.

Salazar himself recognises that he has utterly failed. On February 18th he addressed the executive committee of the only authorised party, his National Union, in a speech significantly entitled "Errors and Failures of the Political Moment." He told the faithful of his own party that they would have to work very hard to win the confidence of the nation. And all this after nearly 40 years under the rule of the New State . . .

Naturally this does not mean that the end of the regime is in sight. Salazar will fight to the bitter end. But if the dictator feels that the carpet is about to be pulled from under his feet this is the result of the long-standing struggle of the people against the dictatorship. The fight has still to go on. It will not be easy, but that unbreakable spirit which the nation has shown so many times and is now showing again will ensure final victory.

To that end, the alliances, the colusions, and the material help that Salazar's Government seeks and gets abroad must be stopped. An international boycott of his regime would be a great help to the Portuguese people in their struggle.

On February 27th the Portuguese Foreign Minister disclosed that (under NATO agreements) West Germany will soon deliver 60 jet aircraft to the Portuguese Army. In France, 4 frigates and 4 submarines are being built for the Portuguese Navy.

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agents who committed some of these murders are well-known, but they were never prosecuted.

It is also a typical Portuguese Fascist manoeuvre to try to attribute these political murders to opponents of the regime. We were only surprised that some of the international press, including British papers, naively repeated this long-discredited type of slander, a proved weapon of Salazar to try and divide his opponents.

The Spanish authorities have always had close co-operation with the Salazar police in matters of repression.

During the Spanish civil war Spanish refugees in Portugal were handed back to Franco. Manuel Guedes, who is now a prisoner in Peniche, was arrested by the Franco police and sent to Portugal. The same thing happened more recently to another Portuguese prisoner, Germano Pedro.

Delgado's murder is just one of a long series by which the Portuguese and Spanish record of oppression and crime in Europe maintained their sinister record at

Repression is no Solution

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

GHOSTS of the past continue to haunt Portugal, telling the world that Hitler's friends are still in power there, that PIDE continues the work of the Gestapo. Intimidation, arrest, gigantic "stop" operations, beatings, tortures and prisons are its weapons, but they cannot solve the growing problems of the regime. More and more people oppose its reactionary policies, and there is a growing resistance to the repression.

THE STUDENTS

The Government's actions against the great December and January demonstrations in Lisbon are well known. A large number of students are still in prison and details of the tortures to which they have been subjected arouse indignation.

Maximino Cunha, a student doctor, arrested by PIDE on January 21st, was admitted to the Ordem Terceira Hospital on January 29th, after 60 hours of deprivation of sleep. His wife made a public protest against this treatment on January 29th. Jose da Silva, 15-years-old secondary school student, was arrested by PIDE and kept "incomunicado" for 8 days.

PIDE announced on February 28th that 26 students were under arrest and on March 4th that nine other students were going to be brought to court. Two days later the Minister of Education announced new measures against the students, with an enquiry conducted by a judge. More reprisals are feared.

At the end of 1964 a total of 30 University students, mainly leaders of the Students' Unions, were, by expulsion, prevented from continuing their studies.

The Law student, Saldanha Sanches, tried and freed by the Lisbon Plenary Court in December, after seven months in jail, was again brought to trial on January 25th. This time it was at a Lisbon Common Court, where he was accused of "resistance to the authorities." He had been shot at by the police in a Lisbon street while distributing pamphlets, at the time of his arrest. He was given a prison sentence of 20 days interchangeable with a fine.

THE COURTS AND THE TRIALS

After 33 trials concerning 285 people in 1964, and involving sentences of 600 years in jail, the

special Plenary Courts for political "crimes" started again in 1965.

From the beginning of the year to March 22nd a total of 45 people were brought to trial.

We cite some victims, who were also given "security measures," which can keep them in prison for the rest of their lives.

On 21-1-65, in Lisbon, Joaquim dos Santos, a mason, was sentenced to 5 years. His wife Amelia Esteves was given 2 years and 2 months and another woman, Maria Cabecinha, 2 years and 10 months.

On 5-2-65, in Lisbon, Ernesto Gomes, a labourer, was given a 2 year sentence.

On 12-2-65, in Oporto, Antonio Ferreira, a 52-year-old cork worker, was sentenced to 5 years and 2 months.

On 12-3-65, in Oporto, Jose Drago, an industrial worker, was given 2 years and 2 months.

ACQUITTED BUT GIVEN "SECURITY MEASURES"

Finally on 12-3-65 in Oporto, two farmers from Anadia, Amaral Pedreiras and Pompeu Domingues, were acquitted of the charges of "subversive activities" brought against them, but were considered "dangerous characters" by the judge and given prolongable "security measures" from 6 months to 3 years.

On 22-3-65, in Oporto the political leader Fernando Blanqui Teixeira was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Although the trial has just taken place he has been in prison since May, 1963.

On March 22nd in the Lisbon military court, the re-trial of Captain Amílcar Domingues, Second Lieutenant Jorge Silva and Lance-Corporal Quintino Cruz, accused of attempted desertion in "Portuguese" Guinea. At a previous trial (August, 1964) they were acquitted.

THE "LEGIÓN" THREATENS

At the investment on 30-1-65 of the new commander-in-chief of the Fascist militia, the "Portuguese Legion," the president of its Central Committee, Admiral Tenreiro, warned that the Legion is starting a new offensive against all who oppose Salazar.

THE ACCUSED THAT ACCUSE

THE Plenary Courts which try political "crimes" in Portugal do not allow the accused any opportunity to make their own defence. As soon as they attempt this in the court room they are dragged outside and frequently beaten. But written depositions have been circulated privately.

Octavio Pato, an underground political leader, was arrested on 19-12-61, tried by the Lisbon Plenary Court on 17-11-62, and sentenced to 8½ years in jail plus "security measures."

The sentence was communicated to him in the court cells. He wrote "I am one of the millions of Portuguese who never felt the sun shining freely (Pato was born after Salazar came to power—Ed.) and I have felt in my own flesh the laws and the standards of the Salazar regime. Two of my children—one a two-year-old and the other a six-year-old—were kept in jail after my arrest for nearly a month. They were not allowed to receive any assistance from my family or my wife's family.

"During the first 4 months after my arrest I was kept completely 'incomunicado' and subject to continuous interrogation. In one of these sessions I was deprived of sleep for 11 consecutive days and nights. In another session that torture lasted for 7 consecutive days and nights, accompanied by brutal beatings, which left innumerable marks in my body.

"For 11 months after my arrest I was not allowed a single bit of fresh air, although by law this should be allowed."

Octavio Pato always refused to betray any of his companions of political struggle, which he conducted successfully for many years. The same applied to

Pires Jorge, a 56-year-old underground political leader, arrested with Pato, and sentenced by the Lisbon Plenary court on 30-11-62 to 10 years in prison plus "security measures." He was also dragged from the court, gagged. He wrote:

"It was through a military coup that the present regime came to power in 1926. To this first violence against a legally-elected democratic government were added others.

"Parliament was dissolved and the Republican Constitution thrown into the waste paper basket, political

(continued on the back page)

THEY NEED YOUR HELP TO BE FREE

WORLD public opinion, made up of ordinary people in every part of the world, has succeeded in freeing from the Portuguese jails many political prisoners. In the last 4 years, amongst others, **Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, Maria da Piedade dos Santos, Dr. Maria Luiza Costa Dias, Ivone Dias Lourenco, Maria Angela Vidal, Candida Ventura, Aida Magro** and **Luisa Paula** witness to many victories won to free innocent people. The recent liberation of **Aida Paula** was another victory.

But there are still in Portugal's

jails many hundreds of political prisoners.

Manuel Guedes has been there for more than 18 years. His sentence expired 9 years ago but he is kept in the Peniche jail, under the notorious "security measures." In his fifties, he is now a sick man, in need of surgical treatment, but he is kept in the unhealthy Peniche fortress, subject to constant humiliations and terror from the prison wardens. Recently an appeal for his liberation was signed by 22 Brazilian writers,

You can help by demanding this. university professors, lawyers and councillors.

In Peniche are also kept **Jose Vitoriano**, the trade unionist who has been in Fascist jails for 15 years; **Dias Lourenco, Pires Jorge, Octavio Pato, Bianqui Teixeira, Americo de Sousa, Afonso Gregorio, Carlos Costa**, Army Captain **Varela Gomes** and the physician **Dr. Orlando Ramos**; also many others.

In the Caxias fortress there are women political prisoners, such as: **Aida Nogueira, Fernanda Paiva Tomaz, Sofia Ferreira**, the physician **Dr. Julieta Grandra, Colelia Fernandes, Albina Fernandes, Natalia David**, and **Matilde Araujo**.

Demand an enquiry on Peniche

IN the Peniche fortress, on the Portuguese Atlantic coast, 55 miles north of Lisbon, there are more than 150 long-term political prisoners.

This sinister 16th century fortress, built on the rocks by the sea, has many links with obscurantist repression in Portugal. As early as 1832 liberals who opposed the absolutist Monarchy of the time were imprisoned here.

After Salazar's regime came to power the needs of the repressive apparatus increased. The whole Peniche fortress, as well as a number of other old fortresses, were turned into jails. Peniche's isolated position on a peninsula was considered ideal to keep the prisoners safely out of reach. The unhealthy conditions were expected to undermine their health and spirit.

When a prisoner arrives at Peniche he is kept under "observation" for an average of two months. During this time he is isolated in a separate cell, where very often he is obliged to have his meals alone.

Even after this period of "observation" many prisoners are still kept isolated for over 20 hours a day, without personal objects or even toilet requisites. As a punishment by the guards, reading books and newspapers can be forbidden for months.

Meals in common must be eaten in silence. A prisoner is not allowed

to give food received from his family to another prisoner. Food is monotonous and inadequate both nutritionally and in quantity. Supply of food can be stopped as a punishment.

Medical assistance is inadequate, and most of the time a nurse takes the place of the appointed doctor.

Visits by relatives take place in a special room—the "parlatorio"—where the prisoners are separated from their families by a wire and glass division.

Contact by the prisoners with their lawyers, even by letter, is forbidden.

If the prisoners protest about the conditions, they can be beaten or sent to the ordinary punishment cells, or to the special punishment cell, the "segredo." This last is a narrow cubicle, where walls, mattress and clothes are soaked with humidity and where the prisoners are kept on bread and water, given every other day. In the ordinary punishment cells they are deprived of tobacco, books, newspapers and food sent in by their families.

1964: YEAR OF TERROR

To the constant provocations and humiliations from the guards, which intensified last year, the Peniche prisoners make persistent resistance.

They are subject to repeated punishments which were particularly severe at the end of May last year. On June 6th, while their families demonstrated against the punishments outside the jail, the cells were invaded by up to 10 guards at a time and the prisoners were savagely beaten with truncheons and belts.

There were no violent acts by the prisoners to provoke this assault and no warning was given by the guards.

A demand for an enquiry by the International Red Cross would greatly help the situation of these brave men, in the Peniche fortress.

We learn that some of them are in a bad state of health and that **Sofia Ferreira** was refused permission to visit her dying mother despite insistent requests to the authorities from herself and her relatives.

You can give support to all the prisoners by writing letters to them to the addresses: Cadeia do Forte de Peniche, Peniche, Portugal and Cadeia do Forte de Caxias, Caxias, Linha de Cascais, Portugal, or sending letters and gifts to their families.

The address of the family of **Manuel Guedes** is: Maria Coutinho, Rua do Alvito no. 80, Lisbon, Portugal.

The address of **Jose Vitoriano's** wife is: Diamantina Alves Vicente, Rua Sidonio Pais, 17 Silves, Portugal.

The address of **Sofia Ferreira's** sister is: Mercedes Ferreira Lopes, Rua da Pedra Furada, 10-2 -E., Vila Franca de Xira, Portugal.

Finally, the weight of your protests can achieve the liberation of these innocent men and women. Do this by demanding their release, an **Amnesty for All the Portuguese Political Prisoners** and the end of "security measures," to:

The President of the Portuguese Republic, Lisbon,

or to The Ministry of the Interior, Lisbon;

or to The Minister of Justice, Lisbon;

or to The Portuguese Embassies Abroad. In London the address is 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Together, world public opinion and the brave Portuguese people, will liberate the prisoners from their jails. We will help to make life happier for them, their families and their people.

And this will be a great victory.

Emigration from Portugal

By L. VIEIRA

BETWEEN 1864 to 1960, Portugal's population rose from 3,928,619 to 8,292,879, which corresponds to an increase of 116 per cent.¹

With the exception of the abnormal period 1911-1920, in which the 1st World War and the influenza epidemic caused great loss of life, the period 1951-1960 shows the lowest increase in total population during these years. The meagre gain for 1951-1960 was 379,077.

Birth-rates in Portugal have shown a tendency to decrease, but mortality rates have fallen even more so there has been a regular net gain in population.

The explanation for the low overall increase in the period 1951-1960 lies in the losses caused by emigration.

From 1941 to 1950 there were 67,063 emigrants from Portugal or 87.2 per 1,000 of the total increase in population during that period. From 1951 to 1960 emigration rose to 271,865 — nearly 4 times the previous 10 years' figure — which corresponds to 208 per 1,000 of the increase in population in the period, over 3 times the previous period rate.²

The figure of 271,865 is official, and refers to emigrants to countries outside the Portuguese-ruled territories. The figure does not include 121,825 people who went to the Portuguese colonies, nor 213,816 whose exact destination can not be traced and is generally agreed to include a high proportion of clandestine emigration.

It is consequently reasonable to say that in the 10 years preceding 1961, a total of approximately 500,000 people out of a population of less than 9 million inhabitants left Portugal at the average rate of 50,000 a year, because life had become intolerable for them there. They looked for a new home where they could hope for a better future. All this, after the Salazar regime has been continuously in power since 1926!

Reactionary policies and economic causes

We have seen in previous issues of our Bulletin the social and economic basis for the great epoch of Portuguese maritime discoveries in the 15th and 16th centuries. We saw also the gradual transformation of a progressive and scientifically-based action into one dominated by crazy dreams of imperial domination, plunder and ruin with the feudal elements of the past gradually taking over control.³

Through the centuries, the small Portuguese population of those times became scattered all over the world, in the hope of escaping the oppression and increasing exploitation of the ruling reaction at home.

Their departure produced further economic chaos due to the abandon-

ment by the emigrants of agriculture and manufacturing activities in Portugal. They left for the recently-conquered overseas colonies, but there they found the same rulers as at home and their fate was not much changed, except for a small minority who were able to join in the general exploitation.

Gradually disillusionment came and right up to the present century the African colonies were places which attracted only the slave traders and remained thereafter a safe repository for Portuguese convicts. The dream was kept up longer in Brazil, with the gold rush and the 18th century plundering of the Indian hinterland.

When Brazil became independent in the early 19th century there was the added attraction of a Portuguese-speaking country, with immense unexploited material resources, a national bourgeoisie in power ruling more liberally than at home. A steady flow of Portuguese immigrants was the main foundation of today's Brazil, with its 70 million inhabitants.

EMIGRATION AND POPULATION PROBLEMS

In the past there have been repeated attempts to advance the simplified view that excess of population is the main reason for any emigration. A more careful analysis has repeatedly disproved this. The same is true of Portugal.

In 1963 Portugal had a density of 261 inhabitants per square mile. This means that compared with other European countries there are fewer inhabitants per square mile in Portugal than in the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark.

The main difference between those countries and Portugal is that they have a higher level of industrialisation and higher standards of living, with more democratic political regimes.

The comparison is particularly relevant in relation to small countries like Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark as Portugal is also a small country. Belgium has a density of population nearly 3 times as high as Portugal but their flow of emigration is negligible. Holland has a density of population of over 3 times as high as Portugal, but her quota of immigrants exceeds her still large emigration. There is practically no emigration from Switzerland.

On the other hand, Greece, with approximately the same size as Portugal, but less densely populated, had in 1963 a higher number of emigrants. The economic, social and, in some ways, the political conditions are similar in the two countries.

In the period 1951-1960, as already

noted, the Portuguese population increased. But, despite this overall increase, in half of the 18 districts into which the country is divided, the population suffered an actual decrease, due to movements of the population to other parts of the country and abroad (from Viana do Castelo, Evora, Coimbra, Viseu, Castelo Branco, Faro, Beja, Portalegre and Guarda, by order of increasing loss).

In relation to emigration abroad, districts like Guarda, Braganca and Viseu, lost more than half the natural gain in population through emigration and the proportion is not far from this in the Aveiro, Viana do Castelo and Coimbra districts.²

Table I also shows that in the period 1951-60 there was no direct correlation between the districts in Portugal with highest emigration per 1,000 of population and their density of population per square mile.⁴

TABLE I

Districts	Frequency of emigration	Density of Pop. psm
Braganca	9.2	13 psm
Ponta Delgada ...	8.97	84 "
Guarda	7.98	20 "
Vila Real	5.85	30 "
Viana do Castelo	5.75	51 "
Coimbra	3.62	43 "
Leiria	3.50	46 "
Braga	3.46	84 "

In actual fact, for this group of high emigration districts, if one ignores the district of Ponta Delgada (which is not in continental Portugal but in the Azores islands), the districts with fewer inhabitants are roughly the ones from whence people emigrate more. The Braganca district with the highest frequency of emigrants in relation to its population, is the fourth emptiest district in the whole of Portugal.

All districts of high emigration in continental Portugal have common characteristics. They are all north of the Tagus river, in the classical zone of emigration with predominantly poor rural areas and little industrial development. It is also known that established emigrants in another country tend to attract relatives and acquaintances left behind, hence the importance of a tradition for emigration in establishing a pattern in these districts.

Population movements seem to have in Portugal, as anywhere else in this second half of the 20th century, economic and social determinants and do not conform to the oversimplified view that relates them mechanically to concepts of physical space and sees its flow as a flow of liquids in a system of communicating vessels.

WHO EMIGRATES

In 1962 a total of 51,830 emigrants left Portugal for other countries and for the colonies. The 33,539 who went to other countries are categorised in Table II.⁵

TABLE II

Primary Sector	52.89 per cent.
(Agriculture, mining)	
Secondary Sector ...	32.08 per cent.
(Industry)	
Tertiary Sector	15.03 per cent.
(Services)	

The reliability of this statistical summary is however doubtful, as, (continued opposite)

THE REAL MASTERS

ONE of the most powerful supporters of Salazar and his New State is the **SACOR** enterprise. This is the monopoly for the oil refining industry in Portugal.

It was founded in 1938 by a Rumanian industrialist who transferred his business to Portugal. The initial capital was £187,500 and it started with a capacity of 270,000 tons of crude oil yearly. In 1962 the capital had risen by over 33 times to £6.2 million and crude oil capacity by over 6 times to 1,650,000 tons yearly. Portugal does not have any oil, and her imports come mainly from Iraq; in 1962 these were worth £8 million.

Chairman of the SACOR board is Political Economy Professor Costa Leite (Lumbrales), ex-Salazar minister and ex-leader of the Fascist militia, the Portuguese Legion. The Portuguese State, and French and Portuguese interests hold the capital. One of the directors is Total Trading International Ltd. There are also strong connections with Royal Dutch Shell. Powerful links inside Portugal are with the CUF giant industrial and the Espirito Santo Bank.

In 1962 SACOR made £3 million profits from a total production worth

£14.5 million. It employed 925 workers who earned an average of £6/4/0 a week, and gave SACOR the enormous average profit per worker's week of £59/7/0. It also employed 268 people on their technical and administrative staff.

But SACOR is not restricted to its own enterprise in Cabo Ruivo, in the outskirts of Lisbon. It controls the following other firms:

Petroquímica (Portuguese Petro-Chemical Company)—Capital £2.5 million, of which 55 per cent. is held by SACOR. Set up at a cost of £6.3 million in 1963, employing 360 workers. Produces Ammonia, town gas, oxygen and hydrogen, using heavy naphtha and gas from the SACOR refinery as basic materials.

Cidla—Capital £1.5 million, of which 50 per cent. is held by SACOR. Distributes the lubricants and 80,000 tons of liquefied gases produced by SACOR amongst 600,000 consumers. A new plant for storage at a cost of £1 million was inaugurated last October.

Nitratos de Portugal (Portuguese Nitrates)—Capital £1.25 million, of which 51.3 per cent. are held by SACOR. Produces, and distributes nitrous and ammonium fertilisers. It uses ammonia produced by the Petroquímica Company.

Angol—Capital £8.75 million, of which 78.4 per cent. is held by SACOR. It distributes liquid fuels and liquefied gases in Angola. SACOR and her associate Sociedade Nacional de Petroleos were last September granted concession to prospect oil in Angola.

Mocacor—Capital £250,000 of which 55 per cent. is subscribed by

SACOR. It distributes liquefied gases from the SONAREP refinery in Lourenco Marques (Mozambique).

Soponata—Capital £1 million, of which SACOR holds 25 per cent. It deals with transport by sea of crude petroleum and by-products. It has a fleet of 8 tankers, with a total tonnage of 230,000 tons.

Sacor Maritima—Capital £62,500, of which SACOR holds 90 per cent. A coastal shipping enterprise with three ships in use and a fourth in order.

Petroleo Mecanica Alfa—Capital £50,000, of which SACOR subscribes 34 per cent. It manufactures service station equipment under licence from the West German firm Schwelm-company, which holds 33 per cent. of the capital.

Agran—Capital £62,500, SACOR holdings 50 per cent. This Company was set up in Spain to distribute finished SACOR products there.

A new refining and petrochemical enterprise, with a capacity for processing 1,500,000 tons of crude oil yearly is going to be built by SACOR, on the Douro river, in the Oporto district, with a total capital of £12.5 million, in collaboration with the CUF monopoly.

In ten years it will also process a total of 4,500,000 tons of crude oil for Shell and other enterprises. A ten-year contract with B.P. was signed on 2-2-65. Labour is cheap and PIDE is there to terrorise the workers.

The new thermo-electrical station to be built in Carregado will use oil as fuel and will be connected by a pipe-line to the SACOR refinery in Lisbon. Portugal has no oil, but has plenty of nuclear materials and no nuclear power stations.

There are also untapped reserves of hydro-electrical power and coal.

Emigration from Portugal

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for reasons of convenience many agricultural labourers tend to credit themselves with additional qualifications. It is known, for instance, that in Brazil immigrant agricultural labourers are confined to certain zones, but if they can be vaguely classified as employees they evade this; and that in France the building industry requires labourers with no more skill than they have in the countryside.⁴ So if anything, the percentage of agricultural labourers and farmers is probably higher than quoted.

These figures reflect the chronic crisis of Portuguese agriculture, that we have repeatedly dealt with in our Bulletin. Concerning the age of emigrants, in the period of 1955-60 the are groups which gave a higher percentage of emigrants were, in decreasing order, those of 15 to 19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years.

In the age group 15-19 the proportion of males is highest. This is because the Portuguese military authorities allow absence from the country of men up to 19 years of age. They leave to evade military conscription,

aggravated at present by the prospect of war and death in the colonies.

In the period 1951-1960 the percentage of men amongst the total emigrants was 61.75 per cent. This exodus increases an existing imbalance of the sexes creating inevitable problems for the marriage of Portuguese women. It is also common for small farmers to leave their wives tilling their minuscule plots of land while they emigrate for some years in search of savings, creating new social problems and disrupting family bonds.

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- 2 Ibidem, page 65. See also pages 67 and 68.
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(To be continued)

MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE

ON March 18th three ministers and five Under-Secretaries of State were replaced in Salazar's Government. Amongst those who went were the Minister of Economy and the Minister for the Colonies.

There were several reasons for this. First, conflicts within the ruling circles, with their contradictory interests among the industrial monopolies and big landowners in relation to the trends in the economic policy of the country.

Second, the continuous political difficulties of the Government in resisting the just claims of the Portuguese at home for better conditions and more freedom, and the struggle for independence in the African colonies.

Finally, the fact that 1965 can provide some extra measure of political unrest due to the coming "elections" for the Presidency of the Republic and the "National Assembly."

The last can offer opportunities for the democratic forces to show their opposition to the regime, although no really free election can be expected since Salazar has not allowed this in all the 38 years of his regime.

They Fight and they win

TO the increased cost of living and growing exploitation, to the ever-rising Government military expenses (which reached £80 million in 1964), to the whole climate of repression and fear, the brave Portuguese people have, in the last months, replied with widespread struggle.

In these struggles thousands of employees from North to South of the country, industrial workers, clerks, small farmers and agricultural workers have taken part fearlessly. Neither PIDE or PSP or GNR, the brutal repressive forces, can stop them. They fight for their children and their future, they know that right is on their side and they have gained many victories against the ruling interests which are the framework of the Salazar regime.

STRIKES IN OPORTO

In the jute factory in **Matozinhos**, near Oporto, which belongs to the CUF monopoly and to the American enterprise Ludlow Company, there was a successful strike. Also in **Matozinhos** the fishermen were on strike for 9 days last January. The strike succeeded.

Strikes in Portugal are punishable with sentences of up to 8 years in jail. In the Efacec Enterprise, in Oporto, a 15 per cent. wage increase was won in January.

THE WINE GROWERS

Great discontent exists amongst wine-growers because of a new form of taxation. Protest meetings took place all over the country, with many thousands attending. Amongst other places: in **Agueda, Arruda dos Vinhos, Figueira da Foz, Lourinha, Manteigas, Mortagua, Sabugal, and Vouzela** (including Campia and Pacos de Vilharegues).

The underground journal of small farmers, "A Terra," continues to be published.

BANK CLERKS

17,500 of these have been demanding increased salaries and better terms for their collective contract.

Meetings on February 27th in Lisbon and Coimbra were attended by more than 5,000 employees, who are

well aware of the growing profits of Portuguese Banks (see this issue).

MORE REVISIONS OF COLLECTIVE CONTRACTS

Successes have been obtained by the textile workers. Other claims have been presented by the Oporto telephone and transport workers, the railwaymen, the Lisbon dockers, the Northern truck drivers and chauffeurs, the Alcanena tanners and the joiners.

JOURNALISTS AND JOURNAL EMPLOYEES

After a strike by the "Diario Popular" it was the turn of the most reactionary Lisbon daily "Diario de Noticias." Work stoppages affected production and sales.

A large journalists' meeting in their State Trade Union in Lisbon took place on January 17th. Twelve days later 170 journalists signed a claim for better conditions. On

February 4th the Madeira Island journalists also protested.

THE CUF ENTERPRISE WORKERS

In the **Barreiro** factories 10,000 workers continue "go slow" tactics. They seek a 2/6 daily increase, equal pay for equal work and a weekly bonus. Four of their delegates were arrested but this did not stop the campaign. The workers have also been refusing appeals for money contributions for the colonial wars.

In the **Lavradio** factory (UFA) wage claims have also been presented.

IN THE BAIXO RIBATEJO REGION

In this industrial region near Lisbon there is a widespread claim for a 2/6 daily increase in wages. Struggles took place in the **Cavan** factory, the **Vaz Guedes** factory, the **Trefilaria**, (in **Sacavem**), the **Wool Textiles Tejo**, in **Alenquer**, and also in **Vila Franca, Alhandra, Alverca** and **Povoa de S. Iria**.

IN THE ALTO RIBATEJO REGION

Struggles took place amongst the metal workers at the **Casa Nery** enterprise and the transport workers at the **Claras** enterprise, in **Torres Novas**.

THE CORK WORKERS

Cork workers continue their fight against the closure of some factories. Their valiant underground paper "O Corticeiro" continues publication.

IN THE ALGARVE (Southern Portugal)

Small farmers in **S. Marcos (Silves)** and **Quarteira**, farm workers in **Loule, Lagos** and **Quarteira**, electricians and building workers in **Silves**, workers in **Faro** have also been active and successful.

MAIN PORTUGUESE BANKS

	1962		1963	1964	
	Capital & Reserves £	Net Profit £	Total Assets £	Capital & Reserves £	Net Profits £
Borges & Irmao	1.9m.	251,000	122.6m.	2.1m.	402,000
Burnay	975,000	138,000	26.5m.	1.0m.	178,000
Espirito Santo	5.4m.	631,000	183.7m.	6.4m.	691,000
Fonseca Santos	7.5m.	303,000	91.6m.	8.5m.	306,000
Lisbon & Acores	2.4m.	250,000	90.4m.	3.1m.	260,000
Nacional Ultramarino	7.5m.	1m.	615.1m.	9.6m.	Not available
Pinto & Sotto Mayor.....	2.1m.	299,000	153.3m.	2.5m.	647,000
Portugues do Atlantico ...	3.0m.	439,000	202.1m.	3.6m.	601,000
Totta-Alianca	1.9m.	233,000	90.3m.	2.7m.	312,000

In 2 years the total capital and reserves of these banks increased by £6.9m. or 21 per cent. In the same period their net profits increased by at least £853,000 or at least 26 per cent. Since 1954—in 10 years—the profits of the Portugues do Atlantico Bank increased by over 300 per cent. and the profits of Pinto & Sotto

Mayor Bank increased over 400 per cent.

Borges & Irmao and Portugues do Atlantico Banks have their head offices in Oporto. All the others are in Lisbon.

Nacional Ultramarino is the Bank for the Portuguese colonies.

INSIDE

PORTUGAL

AN ARMY OF 170,000 MEN?

ONE of the trump cards played by Salazar and his clique at home and abroad is the policy of secrecy. Lack of adequate information and exact figures are a common stumbling block in the assessment of the Portuguese situation.

However, recent information issued by the Women's National Movement, an organisation created to assist and keep the morale of the Army, is quite revealing. According to the W.N.M., the families of 170,000 men in the Armed Services had received food parcels by Christmas 1964. So there must be at least this number in the Portuguese Armed Forces. (D.L. 3-2-65.)

MONEY FOR WAR

The money eaten up by military expenses is colossal.

For the German air base under construction at Beja under the Nato treaty there are to be more allocations. A special railway line is to be built to serve the new base. (D.L. 27-1-65.) Residential quarters are already under construction and a first allocation of £669,565 has been made for that purpose by the authorities. (D.L. 30-1- and 27-1-65.)

Every day new regiments and contingents are being organised. Two units of Marines have just been formed, Company No. 7 and Detachment No. 12. (D.L. 11-2 and 25-2-65.)

A £73,750 allocation has been made to complete installations at the military compound of Santa Margarida (P.J. 28-1-65.)

A new allocation of £150,000 has been made to the Army (P.J. 2-3-65). A new launch (**Alfanje**) has been acquired by the Navy. (D.L. 5-3-65.)

New installations are going to be built at the arms factory in Moscavide, near Lisbon. (P.J. 6-2-65.)

MEN KILLED

Three soldiers were killed and five wounded in a military exercise in the Carregueira Sierra, near Lisbon. (P.J. 23-1-65.)

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA

Military contingents from Faro, Portalegre, Lamego, Leixoes, Entroncamento and Lisbon left for Africa on 9th February. (P.J. 10-2-65.) A previous contingent sailed for Africa on January 15th. (P.J. 15-1-65.)

POLICE DOGS FOR THE ARMY

With a further military contingent, bound for Africa, went a unit of police dogs. (P.J. 12-2-65.)

FRENCH BASE

Military installations are the only thing for which Salazar's Government always has money. The recent agreement between the French and the Portuguese to set up a radio-

tracking station is proving very expensive. In the island of Flores (Azores), where the station will be located, a small dam will be built and a residential area will also be constructed. (D.L. 18-2-65.)

POST FOR NAZI ADMIRER

General Santos Costa, a former Defence Minister, and a Hitler supporter in the last war, has joined the board of directors of the Petrol Company of Angola. (D.L. 21-1-65.)

STANDARD ELECTRICAL DOING WELL

The American enterprise Standard Electrical (Portuguese branch) is doing good business in Portugal by equipping the Armed Forces stationed in the colonies. Of the output produced in Portugal, 40 per cent. is exported. England, Finland, Denmark and Spain are buyers. (P.J. 9-2-65.)

EDUCATION NEGLECTED

In contrast to the lavish sums spent on the Army, Education gets almost nothing.

Recently 2,600 vacancies for primary teachers were advertised in the press. Only 362 posts, or 13.9 per cent. of the existing vacancies, were filled.

NO MONEY FOR HEATING

Braganca is a town of northern Portugal. Situated at a height of over 2,000 feet it has a very severe winter climate with temperatures below freezing.

The Industrial and Commercial School has nearly 1,000 students and the liceu (Grammar School) has more than 1,000. And yet both schools are totally without heating for lack of public funds. (D.L. 21-1-65.)

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

Efforts have been made by the Portuguese bishops to set up a Catholic University. The site has already been acquired in Lisbon. The State will assist financially the construction of the building. (D.L. 17-1-65.)

PLAY BANNED BY THE PIDE

A new scandal is reported from Portugal.

The Lisbon National Theatre is run by the State. The authorities appoint annually a Reading Commission, formed from people the Government can trust.

Last February, a play, MOTIM (Mutiny), duly approved by the Reading Commission, was staged at the National Theatre with great success.

The subject of MOTIM, by Miguel Franco, is based on an 18th century historical episode, which had already been treated in a popular novel by the 19th century author, Arnaldo Gama. Mr. Miguel Franco is a modern Portuguese playwright and

his MOTIM was well received by the critics.

Yet, after the fifth performance, the play was suddenly banned by PIDE. No reason was given for this drastic measure. The mutiny to which the title refers took place in Oporto in the days of Pambal (1699-1782). There is not even a remote connection with the present, but apparently PIDE loses its nerve when any mention of unrest is made.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE

The American University Professor Bernard Fall, author of two books (**Two Vitenams and Street Without Joy: Indochina at War**) has written a letter to the **New York Times** in which he considers the situation of the Portuguese colonies and that of their neighbouring states.

Basing his argument on the fact that the U.S.A. have been bombing North Vietnam as a retaliatory measure, Prof. B. B. Fall claims for Portugal the same right to bomb the training centres of the African patriots in the Congo and Tanganyika. (P.J. 2-3-65.)

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

A recent analysis of the Portuguese economy published in D.L. 22-1-65 shows plainly the increasing cost of living. Starting from the index 119.7 in October, 1963, one notes, one year later, a 124.7 quotation.

The writer adds that the true increases are higher than those shown by the official figures. The price of rent also went up, the smaller houses (at the so-called "economical rent" level) being the most affected, with a 2.3 per cent. increase from October 1963 to October 1964.

The growing inflation does not seem easy to control since its causes—military expenditure, emigration, tourism—have a tendency to grow.

The writer ends by saying: "It is impossible to make an optimistic forecast for the Portuguese economy, on the contrary a worsening of the existing problem is to be feared."

CRISIS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

The situation of the mining industry was recently described by "deputy" Engineer Sousa Birne, as follows (D. Sess. Ass. Nac. 12/1/65): "out of the existing 2,142 mines only 140 are being worked, therefore 94% of the mines are completely idle. Their low output of 400 million escudos (£5m.) is made up as follows: 73% from 7 large mines, two national and 5 foreign; 16% from 8 smaller ones, 5 national and 3 foreign; 8% from 9 other mines, 8 national and 1 foreign and only 3% from the remaining 116 mines.

The deputy went on: "How can we complain of poverty when the subsoil gave us the best wolfram mines in the world, the most valuable deposits of gold and silver in Europe; two of the main potential sources of uranium in Europe and valuable deposits of iron, lead, zinc, silver, salt and marble which are not as yet fully exploited because we have not known how to do it."

(We? To whom are you referring, "Deputy" Birne?—Ed.)

Foreign Powers help Salazar

SPREADING CHRISTIAN VALUES AND CIVILISATION!

A U.S. military mission visited Portugal for a series of sessions on the organisation and employment of tactical units. The mission was later joined by General Paul Freeman, commander of the U.S. Land Army in Europe ("Primeiro de Janeiro" 31-1-65 and "Diario de Lisboa" 4-2-65).

(The Portuguese Armed Forces are currently engaged in two types of action: Colonial war and political repression. Both will certainly gain from these studies.—Ed.)

A Sub-Committee for Foreign Affairs presented to the U.S. Chamber of Representatives a report on the Portuguese position in Africa. "Portugal," the report said, "the last western country which keeps a wide jurisdiction over Africa, does so to spread Christian values and civilisation to under-developed nations." (D.L. 2-2-65.)

GOOD NEIGHBOUR POLICY

General Munoz Grandes, the Spanish Vice-President, paid an official visit to Lisbon. General Munoz Grandes made a speech immediately after his arrival, declaring that the two countries were "fighting side by side to safeguard the treasures of Western Civilisation." It is believed that one of the main topics discussed by the Spanish Vice-President and the Portuguese authorities is the wave of student unrest in both countries. Mutual advice on "counter-action" was doubtless exchanged. (D.L. 4-3-65; also news in "The Times" 9-3-65.)

NATURAL AFFINITY

Portugal is strengthening her economic and strategic ties with both South Africa and Rhodesia. Recently a Portuguese commercial delegation visited South Africa to step up commercial exchanges between Mozambique and South Africa (P.J. 24-1-65); the South African Foreign Minister visited Lisbon (P.J. 24-1-65); a new Lisbon-Johannesburg flight was announced (P.J. 27-1-65); the South African Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence gave interviews to the Mozambique press, in which they stressed the virtues of the good neighbour policy, particularly the effectiveness of alliance against foreign subversion (D.L. 5-3-65); a commercial and economic

agreement was signed between Portugal and Rhodesia (D.L. 25-2-65 and 27-2-65).

THE TRADE WINDS OF CHANGE

The British Motor Corporation has won an order for 200 Austin "Gipsies" to be used by the Portuguese Army. ("The Times," 8-2-65.)

(One recalls Mr. Harold Wilson's pre-election promise not to give aid to the repressive machinery of Portugal.—Ed.)

Britain imports more Portuguese wines than ever before. This was a prominent news item in a Portuguese newspaper reporting on a dinner given by the London Casa de Portu-

gal to British army officers. (P.J. 3-2-65.)

Trade between Sweden and Portugal has increased and the balance of trade is for the first time in Portugal's favour. (P.J. 24-2-65.)

Portugal and Denmark have signed a commercial agreement for the exchange of agricultural products. (D.L. 20-2-65.)

HIGH IDEALS OF JUSTICE

The Portuguese Minister of Justice was awarded the Cross of the Order of Merit of the German Federal Republic by the German Ambassador in Lisbon. In conferring the decoration the German Ambassador referred to Portugal's high ideals of Justice and to Portuguese-German collaboration in this field, particularly the extradition agreement which had recently been made as part of the judicial aid Germany and Portugal are to give each other. (D.L. 26-2-65.)

The President of the Lisbon Municipality visited Germany to investigate the possibility of increasing Portuguese exports to Germany. He reported that the circumstances favoured this aim. (D.L. 27-2-65.)

Archduke Otto of Hapsburg once more visited Angola and once more was delighted. (P.J. 3-2-65 & 24-2-65.)

BUT THESE SAY "NO!"

At the U.N.

Senegal complained to the Security Council on February 8th about an armed attack by Portuguese troops from Guinea against their territory.

In Brazil

Sao Paulo University Professors Paulo Duarte, Sergio Buarque, Florestan Fernandes and Cruz Costa, protested to the Portuguese Minister of Education against the repression of the Lisbon students' movement.

Nineteen other intellectuals and professors from Sao Paulo, including Mr. Ibiapapa Martins, secretary of the Brazilian Union of Writers, made a similar protest to "President" Tomaz.

At the Council of Europe

At an Assembly of this Council, on January 26th, Lord Kennet, from Britain, abstained from voting on a motion concerning the release of political prisoners, because it did not also refer to prisoners in Spain and Portugal.

The W.F.T.U.

Last January the World Federation of Trade Unions issued an appeal for the liberation of the Portuguese

trade unionist Jose Vitoriano, who has been 14 years in Salazar's jails.

In France

£375 was collected and sent by Christmas to the families of Portuguese political prisoners.

"A Voz do Emigrante" ("The Voice of the Immigrant") published in Portuguese in Strasbourg, continues a vigorous campaign for the release of Portuguese political prisoners.

170 French intellectuals signed a protest against the treatment suffered by the Portuguese students.

The Union of French Women approved a motion demanding the liberation of Portuguese political prisoners and presented it to the Portuguese Embassy in Paris.

And also No to the Nazis

The underground Democratic Movement of Portuguese Women issued from Portugal an appeal to the West German Bundestag President not to abrogate on May 8th the laws concerning the Nazi criminals. It also issued an appeal to the Portuguese people for protests along the same lines.

THE COLONIES

PORTUGUESE LOSSES

THE three colonial wars that Salazar's repressive measures have unleashed continue to undermine the Portuguese economy. Portuguese soldiers continue to die to perpetuate the rule of foreign monopolies at home and in the colonies.

In spite of severe censorship in the press and war communiques which minimise Portuguese losses, the authorities acknowledged a total of 72 dead and 32 wounded between 16-1-65 and 26-2-65.

ANGOLA

THE COLONIAL WAR

The colonial war goes on with heavy losses on the Portuguese side. Salazar's Army issues weekly communiques. According to these, the Portuguese have been frequently engaged by the patriots in the areas of Uige, Mata Candende, Gongonegongo, Bessa Monteiro, Muxaluando, Quitexe, and near the Zenza lagoons.

The Portuguese have also been active in Quiangala, Dembos, the mountains of Mucaba, and Quibinda, Bico do Pato and near the rivers Upozo, Loge, Quindundo, Ubridge. The nationalists have attacked the Portuguese near Toto, Aguas Belas, Semba, Lagoa, Quibandua and the Quitoque mountain. (D.L. 16-1 to 16-2-65.)

Two more companies of marines have been sent to the colony. (P.J. 29-1-65.)

SELL OUT TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

Under the protection of the Army, the Angolan economy continues to grow but only Portuguese and foreign interests benefit. In 1960-4 the coffee output of the colony doubled compared with 1955-59. (D.L. 13-3-65.)

The Three Year Plan for 1965-67 (**Piano Intercalar**) will be almost entirely fulfilled thanks to foreign capital. The Portuguese Government have signed a £13.5 million contract with **General Trade Co. S.A.**, from Geneva, for the supply of technical equipment to the Colony. (D.L. 5-3-65.)

A new mining concern, headed by N. C. Soromenho, has been formed. Its capital amounts to £2.5 million, which comes almost entirely from South Africa. (P.J. 6-2-65.)

New installations for the Angol Oil Company have been established at Luanda. (P.J. 6-2-65.)

SWISS INTEREST

The Swiss banker, Dr. Salvador Hassan, has been touring northern and southern Angola. Dr. Hassan came on a fact-finding mission to prepare the ground for a visit in May-July by a group of Swiss financiers interested in investing in Angola. (Comercio do Porto, 18-1-65.)

THE WEALTH OF ANGOLA

Big reserves of iron ore, estimated at more than 30m. tons, with 68 per cent. of mineral (one of the highest percentages in the world) have been found in the Southern region of the Cassinga Polygon. The reserves of the northern part of Cassinga are estimated to be 50m. tons. This means 80m. tons of iron ore in just one region of Angola. ("Diario de Noticias" 25-1-65.)

AIR COMMUNICATIONS

There are at the moment in Angola 14 main aerodromes, 18 airfields and 300 landing strips. (Comercio do Porto 18-1-65.)

MOZAMBIQUE

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION

The war for liberation, which began a few months ago in this colony, is carried on by the Mozambican patriots led by the FRELIMO.

The censored Portuguese newspapers have begun to print more detailed reports on the successful attacks of the Mozambican patriots against Salazar's army.

On the northern border of the colony, in the region of Mueda, a Portuguese column was ambushed by the nationalists. The Portuguese acknowledged two men killed in action. (P.J. 27-2-65.)

Another column had previously been attacked on the plateau of Mueda, where vehicles were destroyed. (P.J. 12-1-65.)

The patriots report other successful attacks at Charre (Tete district), Diaca and in the region of Cabo Delgado. In the first two places the nationalists stormed the administrative posts. ("Bulletin d'Information Frelimo," no. 2, Feb. 65.)

FOREIGN ARMS

Whites from South Africa and Rhodesia, according to the Frelimo, are supplying arms to the Portuguese and are training groups of Portuguese soldiers. (B. d'Inf. no. 2, Feb. 65.)

FOR THE HIGHEST BIDDER

A new factory for the processing of cashew nuts has been set up in the town of Joao Belo. The capital invested (£100,000) comes largely from South Africa. (P.J. 12-2-65.) Mozambique, with an annual output of 90,000 tons, is the first world producer of cashew nuts. (P.J. 27-1-65.)

The fishing firm INOS, formed with South African money, has just started an extensive search for fishing grounds along the Mozambican coast. French ships and scientists are also engaged in this project. (P.J. 10-2-65.)

A special concession to prospect for minerals, excepting diamonds and radioactive minerals, has been granted to an Englishman, Mr. James Kapnek, in the regions of Manica and Sofala. (P.J. 24-1-65.)

A large area comprising 30 "claims" has been granted to Mr. J. R. Morgan in the Revue Valley (Manica and Sofala) to survey for gold and other minerals. (D.L. 16-2-65.)

The Sena Sugar Estates Ltd. is going to invest more than £4.5 million in Marromeu. In 1970 the company expects to produce more than 200,000 tons of sugar per year. (D.L. 28-1-65.) The company is British-owned and had in 1963 a capital of £3.6 million, with £481,660 net profits.

GUINEA

THE COLONIAL WAR

The Guinean nationalists have been very active in their attacks against the Portuguese army. Portuguese war communiques dealing with this colony are usually very long, describing fighting at many points.

The patriots have struck successfully in Olossato, Malandim, Mato Farroba, Benifo, Biambtama, Cabame, Cufar Nalu, Cuntima, island of Canefaque, amongst other places. (D.L. 17-1-65 to P.J. 26-2-65.)

PAIGC, the Movement leading the Guinean patriots, in its communiques from 12-2- to 27-2-65, reports fighting in the regions of Guidaje, Barro, Boe, Marum, Mores, Olossato, Gabu, Bidigor, Sissacunda, Cachaque, S. Domingos, Canchungo, Pirada, Canquelifa, Buruntuma, Piche, Oremaunde and Orebode. They report 130 Portuguese soldiers killed and the seizure of many weapons, mainly of West German or American origin.

MILITARY VISIT

Admiral Armando Roboredo, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, paid a visit to the capital of the colony (Bissau).

GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION

Dr. A. Perdigao, chairman of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, has visited Bissau at the invitation of Brigadier A. Schultz, the Portuguese Governor of the colony. (D.L. 10-2-65.)

MACAO

The defence tax has been abolished in Macao, even though indirect taxation for the same end will still be levied. (P.J. 24-1-65.)

Macao enjoys special customs concessions for its imports and exports, and has an active trade with Hong-Kong and China. (D.L. 27-1-65.) China is supplying Macao with sand for the building industry of the colony. (P.J. 6-3-65.)

MONEY FOR THE ARMY

A new allocation of £18,787 was made by the Lisbon Government to the Macao Army and Air Force. (D.L. 4-2-65.)

TIMOR

Any fuel for this colony will be exempted from customs duties. This measure aims at improving the communications between Portugal and Timor. (P.J. 23-1-65.)

The unbreakable Spirit

On March 16th a Salazar decree authorised the Army Ministry to buy, in 1965, military equipment worth £16.25 million. Most of this will be bought abroad.

World public opinion must be roused to persuade all democratic governments to stop these supplies of arms. Salazar will use them against his own people and the peoples of the Portuguese colonies.

Your help is needed to demand in your own country that all military, economic and political help to the Salazar Government be stopped. Your help is needed to demand in your country that West Germany, France, the United States, Britain, and other countries, cease helping Salazar. Your help is needed to demand from your own government, and from public opinion throughout the world, that pressure should be exerted to bring about the end of the repressive policies of the Portuguese Government.

TOURISTS IN PORTUGAL

A total of 514,069 tourists visited Portugal in 1963.

Their main countries of origin were:—

Spain	132,805
France	88,263
U.S.A.	87,074
United Kingdom ...	61,443
West Germany	29,638
Brazil	14,960
Holland	13,710
Italy	11,858

These tourists arrived:—

Overland	300,047
By air	186,414
By sea	27,608

(From "ACP," Review of the Portuguese Automobile Club, Lisbon, no. 9-10, September-October 1964, pages 31-32.)

One Million in 1964

In 1964 the total number of tourists reached 1 million. For 1965 a total of 200,000 British tourists is expected.

Tourists are one of the main sources of foreign currency for the Fascist regime.

THE ACCUSED THAT ACCUSE

—Continued from page 258

parties were forbidden and the rights to meet and associate denied.

"Censorship was imposed, newspapers were suppressed. All Trade Unions were suppressed, as well as student unions and other free associations, and their leaders arrested. Democrats who showed their hostility to the arbitrary regime were arrested and deported.

"Thousands and thousands of Portuguese have been arrested, tortured and given long sentences during the last 36 years. And many lost their lives in jail.

"The Tarrafal concentration camp in the African Cape Verde Islands, in whose cemetery so many patriots lie; the fortress of S. Joao Baptista, in West Africa; the Angra do Heroismo Fortress, in the Azores islands; the fortresses of Peniche and Caxias; the Aljube, in Lisbon; and the PIDE jail, in Oporto, all of them PIDE prisons, witness the brutal repression against our people.

"In name of the Western Civilisation, of 'anti-Communism' and of the 'harmony of classes' our people are deprived of their rights and their freedom. And those who refuse to live on their knees and who fight for democracy and for a better life are subject to police repression. The repression exerted against the people during May Day demonstrations in Lisbon, Oporto, Aljustrel and other parts of the country and against the University students, are clear examples of the character of the regime."

PLEASE HELP US

THE Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin (published on alternate months and now in its fifth year) has been informing British opinion of the character of Dr. Salazar's dictatorship and of the disastrous effects inside Portugal and Colonies of a Government which treats the Charter of Human Rights with utter contempt.

The imprisonment and torture of democrats and of all those who oppose the brutalities of the regime, irrespective of their faith or political creed, has become a daily occurrence under Dr. Salazar's dictatorship.

The Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin has succeeded not only in drawing the attention of Great Britain to the

violation of human rights inside Portugal and Colonies, but has also explained to the world at large, to the international press, to various world organisations, and to men and women in any part of the globe who can read English, the repressive character of Dr. Salazar's so-called "New State."

But we are struggling with economic difficulties which threaten the publication of the Bulletin.

We appeal, therefore, to all democrats and to all those who like ourselves, wish to see the re-establishment of Human Rights inside Portugal and Colonies, to send us their donations, either big or small, or to subscribe to our Bulletin.

CONFERENCE AGAINST REPRESSION IN SPAIN

ON March 28th a Conference under this heading was held in London. More than 300 delegates from several West European countries attended and enthusiastically supported further steps in the international campaign to help the Spanish people's brave fight against Franco's repressive policies.

Our Bulletin expressed its wholehearted support for the Conference and its aims. Messages of support were received directly from Portugal signed by the Peniche and Caxias prisoners; also from a former long-term prisoner, the anti-Fascist political leader Francisco Miguel.

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.

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