

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

Vol.6. No.2.

APRIL/MAY 1966

PEACE AND LIBERTY

"The friendship between West Germany and Portugal is intensified by the fact that both are linked to an alliance which has a common goal to safeguard and protect peace and liberty". These were the words of Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, the West German Foreign Minister, on his arrival in Lisbon on March 24th. The alliance he is referring to is NATO.

Bearing in mind that Portugal has been living under a Fascist dictatorship for the last 40 years and is engaged at the moment in three colonial wars simultaneously in Africa, her record does not speak very much in favour of the avowed NATO goals.

IMPRESSIVE CONTRIBUTION

Nevertheless, the contribution of Fascist Portugal to NATO has been quite impressive. The 1952 NATO meeting in Lisbon was a turning point in intensification of cold war policies. Portugal comes second after the United States, amongst the NATO members, in the percentage of gross national product which is spent for military purposes (nearly 8 per cent). There are several NATO military installations in Portugal, with provisions for missile and atomic weapons (in Espinho, in the North of Portugal, and near Setubal, in the South, for instance).

Despite this, and despite the fact that there are military weapons supplied through NATO which enable Salazar to wage wars against the Africans in Guinea, Angola and Mozambique, and to carry out savage repression against the Portuguese people, some Salazarist voices of dissent were recently raised concerning NATO. First in a statement after the March Paris-NATO meeting, when some Portuguese proposals were turned down. Secondly in an interview by Salazar himself to the "New York Times" on March 24.

The reasons for this dissent are clear. Salazar wants more support from NATO for his colonial wars, and this goes against the feelings of some of his partners in the alliance. He also wants to preserve the possibility (on the basis of bilateral agreements) of drawing support from, and exploiting the conflicting interests of, several Western powers. This is a game at which he is

quite expert, having played it to the full since the middle of the Second World War.

The West Germans are held as dear, old friends in this game. The West German air base in Beja (southern Portugal) will soon be completed. In exchange big West German financial support has been obtained, while West German military jets are going to be supplied for the colonial wars, and in support of Krupps' investments in Angola. A West German permanent military mission under the command of the West German General Lillienkjold is stationed in Portugal.

France comes second in Salazar's military plans, and very conveniently so, considering her position in relation to NATO and West Germany. A French missile-tracking base has been installed in the Azores. Four destroyers and four submarines are being built in France for Salazar, the first of those destroyers having been launched in Nantes last March, in the presence of the Portuguese defence minister. French Alouette helicopters were supplied and are used in the colonial wars.

To finish the series, the United States continue to keep their Azores base (where atomic weapons are said to be stored) and the British the Montijo air base. All these countries have also huge economic interests in Portugal and in the colonies.

Rear-admiral Edwin Miller was recently appointed commander of MAAG, the United States Military Auxiliary and Advisory Group, permanently stationed in Portugal.

VERY REAL

Despite the differences noted, collaboration with NATO is still very close. To give just a few recent examples let us cite the recent (February) big NATO naval manoeuvres, with the participation of Portuguese forces; the visit of the U.S. Admiral C. Griffin, Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces in Southern Europe, to the NATO military bases in Portugal (Setubal), last March; and the meeting, also in that month, in Lisbon, of the 75 members of the 29th NATO Defence College, under the command of the Norwegian general

T. Johnsen, which studied, amongst other things, the Portuguese political and military situation.

To the peoples of Portugal and of the Portuguese colonies these are not academic questions. They feel them in their flesh, when they suffer under the implacable police repression in Portugal, or under the savage colonial wars in Africa.

The Portuguese also feel the danger of atomic disasters like the one that recently happened with the American H-bomb lost by accident over Spain.

They also feel it every day when they compare the £73 million spent in 1963 for military purposes with the £26 million (2.7 times less) spent in that year for education and health purposes in Portugal, a country which has 40 per cent of illiterates and the highest infant mortality and tuberculosis rates in Europe. Military expenses in 1964 and 1965 were the highest ever, and are still rising.

This insane imbalance will have to be stopped some day. The Portuguese people are fully determined to stop it.

We must help them to do so. We must campaign for the end of foreign support, including that of NATO, to Salazar.

PEOPLE FIGHT.

(From our correspondent in Portugal.)

There can be no easing of the anti-Salazar struggle in Portugal, because no people is going to accept forever life under a repressive regime that also offers them the lowest standard of living in the whole of Europe. Misery and involvement in colonial wars are the fate of the majority of the people in Portugal.

The Portuguese have shown continuous opposition to the regime in the 40 years of its existence. 40 years made possible only by foreign support for Salazar from Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, from the economic foreign interests in Portugal and Colonies, helped lately by the vagaries of the "cold war". The Portuguese have a long tradition of victorious struggle against oppression and they know the present struggle will also be victorious.

We give some recent news of the struggle.

NO INTEREST IN THE WARS

On March 15th the Government announced that 15 cadets of the elite Navy School had been dismissed for "lack of scholarly achievement".

The Navy School is the school for officers in the Portuguese Navy, and

(See p.325)

NEWS OF REPRESSION

(from our correspondent in Portugal)

News of trials of political prisoners and of the fate of several hundreds who are kept for long terms in Salazar's jails, from time to time reach the world outside Portugal.

But this is not the full picture of the political repression in the country. Every year thousands of people are arrested because of their opposition to the regime, are questioned and many of them beaten or tortured. All have reports filed against them, and, after being released without trial, a more or less discreet watch by the police is kept on them thereafter. Many are blacklisted or have their careers endangered.

Everybody in Portugal must have an identity card bearing finger prints. This card is required for all important moves in life, such as earning one's living or having a dwelling. In this way PIDE has at its disposal data about practically the whole Portuguese population.

Portugal is in fact a vast concentration camp where nearly 9 million people are kept under the close surveillance of guards hired by the ruling clique.

We will give now some recent news of repression.

STRIKERS ARE GAOLED

Nine of the brave Pero Pinheiro stone workers who went on a twelve-day strike last May have now been brought to trial.

On March 3 the Lisbon Plenary Court sentenced Manuel Colhe to three years in jail, Sebastiao Barradas to two years and two months, Vitor da Silva to two years, and all to the notorious "security measures", which can mean life imprisonment. At the same trial, Joaquim Preto was given two years; Alvaro da Pena, 22 months; Faustina Candelas, a woman, 18 months; Salvador dos Santos and Manuel Balao, both 16 months, and Vitor Leitao one year. All lose the very few political rights still remaining in Portugal.

AND PEASANTS TOO

On March 15 the Lisbon Auxiliary Plenary Court tried another nine people, mainly peasants from the Southern region of Alcaccer do Sal, because they had been demanding an 8-hour day, better working conditions and the right to strike.

Indalecio Felicissimo was given 3½ years plus "security measures". Jose de Barca and Custodio Antao were both given 16 months, Antonio Paulo, Manuel Dimas, Virgilio da Cruz and Paulo Pinto were each given 14 months and Joaquim Granja and Luis Merca, both one year.

OTHER TRIALS

On March 24 the Lisbon Auxiliary Plenary Court sentenced Domingues Abrantes, an opponent of the regime, to 5½ years in jail plus security measures and loss of political rights for 15 years.

On February 16 the Lisbon Plenary Court sentenced Jorge da Silva to 17 months in jail, because of opposition to the regime.

TORTURING THE STUDENTS

Since last December PIDE has been stepping up arrests of students who oppose the regime. Amongst those arrested were Jorge Deus and Eugenio Rosa, ex-leaders of students association, Pontes, Manuel Araujo, and three other Oporto students. Last January another 20 students were arrested, including several girls, such as Antonieta Coelho and Ligia Gomes. Also Saldanha Sanches (wounded by shooting last year by the police in a Lisbon street), Flavio Santos, Manuel Castilho and Armando Cerqueira.

Antonieta Coelho, a 19-year-old girl, after 50 hours of the statue torture (standing uninterruptedly against a wall) attempted suicide by swallowing bits of broken glass from a bottle. Last year another student, Baeta Naves, also attempted suicide after torture, by swallowing bits of the lenses of his glasses.

OTHER ARRESTS AND TORTURES

Last December Rogerio de Carvalho, a political leader was arrested and savagely tortured. Also arrested and tortured were Vieira da Almeida, an Architect, Rogerio Fernandes, a writer and journalist, Veiga de Oliveira, an engineer, and Joao Calhau, all political opponents to the regime.

On February 24 the notorious PIDE announced in the Portuguese Press the arrest of 12 other opponents of the

regime. These were as usual savagely tortured and news of the serious condition of one of them, the student Rui d'Espiney, was given by the news agencies "France Presse" and "Associated Press".

This provoked PIDE's anger and an American "Associated Press" correspondent in Lisbon Mr. Dennis Redmont was interrogated at PIDE headquarters. A Portuguese journalist working for "France Presse", Mr. Pinto Basto, was detained by PIDE.

Salazar does not like publicity about the activities of his henchmen.

AGAINST THE WRITERS

We noticed in our last issue that censorship had been imposed on the writers Pinheiro Torres and Urbano Rodrigues. Censorship has also been imposed on other writers including Sofia Breyner, Fernanda Botelho and Natalia Correia, three of the better-known Portuguese women writers, and also on Augusto Abelaira, J. Augusto Franca, Manuel da Fonseca, F. Lopo de Carvalho, L. Francisco Rebelo, Mario Sacramento and Francisco Tavares, who are amongst the most distinguished Portuguese writers.

"STOP" OPERATIONS

From January to March police "stop" operations took place in Faro and Vila Real (in the Southern province of Algarve), in Lisbon, in Leiria (central Portugal) and in Oporto.

A total of 75,396 vehicles were inspected during these operations, under the pretext of checking compliance with traffic regulations, but also with the purpose of finding political opponents to the regime in hiding from the police.

NEW BARRACKS

Another barracks for one of the repressive forces of the regime, G.N.R., is going to be built in Braganca, in the north-east of Portugal.

ALLIANCE FOR REPRESSION

Salazar Portugal's relations with Brazil are becoming closer and closer, as 70 million Portuguese-speaking Brazilians suffer under a reactionary military clique.

Recent news reaching Britain is that last January there were in Brazil 763 military police inspecting courts at work, 10,000 people having been sentenced by these courts and some 40,000 cited as witnesses.

Although the 9 million Portuguese in Portugal have to suffer similar hardships, they do not forget their brothers in Brazil and know that the similarity of their fate will bring them closer into a common fight against their oppressors.

Last January the Democratic Movement of Portuguese Women sent messages of support to the Brazilian democratic women and of protest to the President of the Brazilian Republic.

INSIDE PORTUGAL

Whilst the standard of living of the Portuguese people remains alarmingly low, Salazar's militarists intensify the repressive apparatus inside and outside the country, and strengthen the three Armed Forces. Although money is always scarce for Health and Education, the Armed Forces get practically anything they want.

This would be extremely puzzling, if one believed Salazar's reiterated statements that the nationalist movements had been wiped out in the colonies, that only occasional groups of "terrorists" caused minor disturbances in Africa, and that there is perfect calm at home.

Yet the facts underline the grim reality of three protracted wars, which the Portuguese Army is waging outside their national borders, while the Portuguese people resist the Fascist regime in Portugal itself.

CONSTANT SAILINGS OF TROOPS FOR AFRICA.

Regiments from Abrantes, Tomar, Oporto and Lisbon sailed for the Portuguese colonies on January 20th (D.L. 20. 1.66). These were followed by more troops, which left in the same month on 22nd, 26th and 27th (P.J. 23 & 27. 1.66).

Before, on 12th and 18th, other contingents from Lisbon, Evora, Estremoz and Oporto had already gone to Africa (P.J. 13.1; D.L. 18.1). In February, more troops from Tomar embarked for the Portuguese possessions (P.J. 3.2.66)

CARE OF THE WOUNDED

And since the number of soldiers killed and wounded in action, can no longer be altogether concealed, reports now appear frequently in the Press about the visits of Government authorities to military hospitals.

For instance, on January 27, the under-secretary of State for the Army visited the Lisbon Chief Military Hospital (Hospital Militar Principal). (P.J. 28. 1)

CONSTANT MILITARY PREPARATIONS

In order to help keep Salazar's expensive repressive apparatus in top gear, the Chief of Staff of the Portuguese Navy, Admiral Roboredo, flew on 7th of February to the colonies of Angola and Mozambique (D.L. 7. 2.66).

Four days previously, nearly 200 cadets of the Portuguese Military Academy, took part (at the Serra of Sintra) in large scale manoeuvres, which were meant to reproduce the conditions of what Salazar's propagandists call the

"subversive war". This was a passing-out test for the Portuguese cadets. (D.L. 3.2.66)

PORTUGUESE SHIPYARDS AT WORK

At the Alfeite, a village on the other side of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, works are going ahead on barracks to house a new unit of the Naval Fusilliers (D.L. 21. 1.66)

At the same time, the 6 existing Portuguese shipyards are entering a new phase of activity.

At the *Alfeite Shipyard*, a new line of huge launches is under construction, whilst the tanker *Sao Bras* is being converted for war purposes.

The *LISNAVE* (Dutch, Swedish, British and Portuguese capital) is building a new shipyard at Margueira on the south bank of the Tagus, near Lisbon. On the north bank of the Tagus, at the Rocha Conde de Obidos in Lisbon, the shipyard there has one destroyer to finish in 1966 and another destroyer under construction. Both these warships are built with American assistance.

The shipyards of *Viana do Castelo* are building the greatest vessel that a Portuguese private concern has ever made: the cargo ship "Oporto".

The *Mondego* (Figueira da Foz) and *Sao Jacinto* (Aveiro) shipyards are also commissioned to build, respectively, a new line of launches for the Navy and a tanker for Angola.

The *Argibay* shipyard is enlarging its present installations (D.L. 28. 1.66).

FOREIGN TOP-BRASS PANDER TO SALAZAR.

These enormous war preparations weigh heavily on the national economy of a small country, like Portugal, and the militaristic spending can only be maintained at the expense of wages, salaries and vital needs inside Portugal and in the Colonies.

The aims of the Salazar Government at home and the causes of the colonial wars must be plain to any democratic or freedom-loving country. It is, therefore, quite inexplicable to see the frequent visits made to Portuguese barracks throughout the country by English and U.S.A. military attaches, together with their Spanish, West German, Italian, Belgian and South African colleagues (P-J. 1.3.66)

Such acts do not serve the cause of democracy, neither in Portugal, nor Africa. It is already bad enough to have Portugal inside NATO . . .

ODD CHOICE

A strange policy for Portugal seem to be pursued by the White House.

The newly appointed USA ambassador in Lisbon, Mr. Tapley Bennet, held a similar post in Sao Domingo, last April when the revolution flared up in the Dominican Republic. Mr. Bennet's "alarming" reports to President Johnson precipitated American intervention according to the views of some Congressmen (D.L. 3.2.66).

It is this ambassador that Washington now sends to Fascist Portugal. Portuguese democrats will be left wondering whether President Johnson fears the Salazar might be losing his grip on public affairs.

TOO POOR TO GO TO THE THEATRE

Recent statistics show that the living standard of the Portuguese people is so low that it allows no funds in the domestic budget for cultural activities. In 1964, inside Portugal, 94 per cent of the Portuguese never went to a theatre (D.L. 12. 1.66)

ECONOMY

One of the most striking characteristics of Salazar's inability to rule Portugal is that after 40 years of absolute control over the country he did not succeed in achieving an economic structure that would allow a rise in the deplorable living conditions of the people.

During the last decade there has been a tendency to increase the ratio between Portuguese imports and world imports. Portuguese imports have increased at a greater rate than world imports.

From 1953 to 1962 Portuguese imports increased 77% - approaching that of the most developed countries (80%) - without a corresponding increase in the rate of exports, which stand at the level of the underdeveloped countries. This proves that Portugal has been living beyond her means.

Since the outbreak of the African revolts in Angola, Guinea and Mozambique, Portugal and her colonies have been literally open to the invasion of foreign capital. With the help of capital from Western democracies, Salazar's dictatorship has been able to survive the increasing deterioration in the balance of payments that the military spending has provoked. By their procedure those Western countries seem to have common interests with the Fascist dictatorship.

We give just a few more recent examples of this policy.

- SECIL - the cement company, a branch of the Danish firm "HOJGARD SCHULTZ", which also owns in Portugal

(See p.321)

ANTI-COLONIAL STRUGGLE

Salazar's three colonial wars continue to rage in Africa, perpetuating a useless and criminal onslaught. In two months, and despite the fact that the Portuguese minimise their losses, they admitted 95 dead (Guinea: 38; Mozambique: 31; Angola: 26).

A military plane crashed in Mozambique and a helicopter exploded in Angola.

Guinea

SALAZAR'S MEN ARE DESPERATE

The war in this colony, where a large area has already been liberated from Portuguese domination, is increasing in violence and intensity. The Portuguese forces, according to an interview given by the Italian film-director, Piero Nelli, who travelled in the liberated zone, are now on the defensive.

At night, the Portuguese soldiers retreat to their barracks, and in day-time, save for occasional raids into woods and fields, they remain in the towns.

The fact that Portuguese war communiques are having reluctantly to admit a higher number of dead, (as happened from 12th to 18th January, when the Portuguese conceded 13 dead in one operation), was very correctly seen by PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Vert, which leads the fight) as an indication of the toughening of the war (PAIGC comm. 27. 1. 66).

In two months, the weekly communiques of the Portuguese Army report great military activity in the north and the south of the colony.

The Portuguese were frequently engaged in Cabuca, Gate, Bissora, Farim, Oio, Elia, Ingore, Ingorezinho, Cantanhez (South), Caiera, Meterere, Guilleje (South) and Gantongo (P.J. and D.L. January - February 1966).

Salazar's men tried to penetrate the liberated zone of Quetafine, but they were repelled (PAIGC, comm. 14. 1. 66).

A FILM ON THE PATRIOTS

In order to inform Europe of the more than-three-year-old nationalist struggle inside Guinea, two Italian film directors and camera-men, Piero Nelli and Eugenio Bentivoglio, travelled for 13 days, inside the liberated area.

They managed to film two encounters with the Portuguese troops and also many other aspects of life inside free Guinea. They have taken with them to Rome 15,000 feet of film. The provisional title for the film is *Labanta Negro* (Rise Negro!). (INFO-Senegal, no. 2, 18-2-66).

MALARIA AND MALNUTRITION

Back in Lisbon, at the "National Assembly", one of Salazar's deputies, Dr. N. Barata drew attention to the high death rate among the Guinean population, under Portuguese rule, due chiefly to malaria and malnutrition.

In agriculture, he said, the colony was lagging behind desperately. In education, he could not envisage the continuation of the small existing number of technical and grammar schools (*liceus*), because the student population would be trained for menial jobs.

He urged the Government to do something in this field. "For the percentage of the native population that speaks Portuguese is extremely small indeed" (D. das Sess. Ass. Nac. 26. 1. 66).

Mozambique

PORTUGUESE HELP THE SMITH REGIME

This colony has been recently in the news, owing to the British Government oil embargo imposed on Rhodesia since the 17th December 1965.

The British company, LONRHO, which controls the 200 mile pipeline, that runs from the port of Beira, in Mozambique, to the Rhodesian refinery at Feruka, near Umtali, has a 60 per cent interest in the pipe line (*Times* 3.3.66). However, the Portuguese authorities, because the concession is in territory controlled by them, may reverse any decision on oil embargo through the Portuguese directors.

In the first week of March, reports arrived in Britain, which revealed that the Portuguese were erecting three new oil storage tanks behind the Shell storage depot. They are within 100 yards of the pipeline.

Special permission had been granted to a private Portuguese firm to build the tanks.

Thus, Salazar is seeking to make his assistance to Ian Smith appear as a business transaction (*The Times*, 2, 5, 8, 9; *Sunday Times*, 6. 3; D.L. 4. 3; P.J. 5. 3).

SONAREP TO THE RESCUE

The Portuguese firm SONAREP - a dependent of SACOR, the Portuguese oil monopoly - which operates in Mozambique, can send oil by rail from the Portuguese territory to Rhodesia.

Recently, this company has decided to enlarge its refinery at Lourenco Marques, and for that reason has increased its initial capital of £1,250,000 to £2½ million (D.L. 19. 1. 66). Oil for this refinery, which has a capacity of over 400,000 tons of oil a year, comes mainly from Iraq. Oil can also be brought by Portuguese tankers from Angola, which produces 1 million tons of oil annually.

In Mozambique itself prospecting for oil continues. The American owned *Mozambique Gulf Oil* company has been fighting a terrible fire in the region of Pande, where oil was struck after a deep bore (P.J. 1.2.66).

NATIONALISTS SENTENCED

At Lourenco Marques three Mozambican nationalists were sentenced to imprisonment by a military court (*The Times* 14. 3).

The trial by a military court of ten other patriots, including several African intellectuals, started in the same town on March 16 (D.L. 16. 3. 66).

NEW ROADS

£2½m. are going to be used by the Governor-General in building more roads (clearly for military use) inside the colony (P.J. 9.2.66).

At the same time plans are being worked out to extend and open new roads to Malawi (P.J. 1.3), a country which maintains excellent relations with the Portuguese colonialists.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

Despite the fact that the Portuguese authorities claim that there is no liberation war in Mozambique, they admit in one of their communiques, released on February 15, that they have been engaged "in many hundreds of actions", against "the enemy" (P.J. 16.2.66).

The military authorities report frequent fighting in Manga, district of Nyassa, Milange, serra of Muapearga (Montepuez), Amaramba, Olumbi, and Cape Delgado (P.J. Jan.-Feb. 1966).

Revolution, the bulletin of Frelimo, the Mozambican united front which leads the fight, reports in its no. 23 (1965-66) military operations by their militants in Quissange, Mueda, Cape Delgado, Mavaco and Macaloge.

The same publication describes how 65 Mozambican tribesmen were shot dead

by the Portuguese security forces. It tells also the murder by the Portuguese of Arobaini Kapungu, Frelimo Chairman of Mtakanini.

Angola

THE WAR THAT CAN NEVER FINISH

Are the Portuguese chiefs-of-staff coming to the conclusion that the colonial war will never succeed in crushing the patriots?

Portuguese weekly communiques report fighting in the areas of Gongu, Mubombo, Serra Quitoque, Micaia, Calua, Dembos, Uige, Mucaba, Fumige and Mata Lundo (P.J. Jan. - Feb. 1966).

And when the Governor-General of the colony, Colonel Silverio Marques, came on a visit to Lisbon, he admitted that it did not appear that the military situation in the North would ever be solved. Trying to keep up the fiction that the war comes from outside, he said that the "door of the North" could never be completely shut (P.J. 8.2.66).

FOR WHAT OUR SOLDIERS DIE

The Institute of Fishing Industries in Angola has been granted £500,000 to assist with technical improvements the privately-owned fisheries of the colony (Ind. Ptg., no. 455, Jan. 1966, p. 40).

In the district of Huila, new deposits of beryl and mica have been found (*ibid.* p. 41).

A new contract has been signed between the Petrangol, a foreign oil trust, and the Portuguese Government, whereby a new concession in Angola has been granted to that company to prospect for oil (D.L. 11.1.66).

THE WORLD IS NOT FOOLED BY PIDE

The Governor-General of Angola, at a Press Conference on 2nd February, complained rather bitterly that the PIDE, the Portuguese Gestapo, which is now spreading out in the colony, had a bad reputation outside Portugal.

To try to make it acceptable to foreigners, he even suggested a change of name for that gang of professional murderers (D.L. 8.2.66).

ANGOLA BANK

At a meeting of the Board of directors of the Commercial Bank of Angola, it was admitted that the output of oil was behind schedule.

The bank increased its capital by £1,875,000 (P.J. 13.2.66).

(See also next page)

Macao

GRANT TO THE ARMY

This colony on the Chinese mainland has been granted £264,123 for the Armed Forces stationed there (D.L. 3.2.66).



LONG-TERM POLITICAL PRISONERS

FERNANDA PAIVA TOMAZ is a 36-year-old woman University Arts graduate.

She was first arrested by PIDE, while a student, on 11.11.49, because she laid a wreath on the monument to the Portuguese soldiers who died in the First World War. This was considered a demonstration for peace and as such was opposed by the repressive forces. She was set free after interrogation and attempts at intimidation.

She then took the path of political underground struggle against Salazar, as no free political activities are allowed in the country. She was arrested again in February 1961.

Fernanda Tomaz was savagely tortured by PIDE. She was for 80 hours deprived of sleep and a few days later was kept for another 96 hours under the same torture. She never betrayed her companions in struggle.

She was later sentenced to 8 years in prison, plus "security measures", which can keep her in jail indefinitely.

During her trial she tried to explain her case, but she was prevented from doing so and forcibly dragged away from the court room by police agents.

She is now kept in the Caxias fortress, in a bad state of health.

Letters of support can be addressed to her at the:

Cadeia do Reduto Norte do Forte de
Caxias,
Caxias,
PORTUGAL.

or to her uncle: Tomaz da Fonseca,
Mortagua,
PORTUGAL.

Demands for her liberation can be addressed to the Portuguese Ministers

of the Interior or Justice or to the Portuguese Embassy in your country (see addresses in this issue).

JOAQUIM PIRES JORGE is 57-year-old workers' leader.

In his youth he was arrested for his political opposition to the regime and deported to Angola.

In 1936 he was in Spain, at the side of the Republican Government, and was made a prisoner by the Francoists. The following year he was handed over to the Salazar policemen and kept until 1940 in the prison of the Angra fortress in the Azores.

He was then set free and took the only path open to those actively opposing the Salazar regime, the underground struggle. Arrested again in 1942, he succeeded in escaping from prison the following year.

From 1943, for 18 years he kept at the head of the underground struggle against Salazar, leading many victorious battles and bravely facing the ruthless repression of the regime under terrible hardships and stress. His wife died during this period due to lack of proper medical assistance.

He was finally arrested in December 1961, together with Octavio Pato and Julio Martins, his companions in struggle. With him was the sculptor Dias Coelho, who was murdered by PIDE in a Lisbon Street.

Pires Jorge was brutally tortured but never betrayed his companions in struggle. In December 1962 he was sentenced to 10 years in prison plus "security measures". He was prevented from making his defence during the "trial" and, as he persisted, he was gagged and dragged from the Court room.

He is now held at the Peniche fortress, and has spent nearly 10 years of his life in Salazar's jails.

Letters of support can be addressed to him at:

Cadeia do Forte de Peniche,
Peniche,
PORTUGAL.

or to his daughter:
Clara Pires Jorge,
Rua Antonio Patricio, 14 R/C E.,
Lisbon,
PORTUGAL.

INSIDE PORTUGAL

from p.319

the "Sociedade de Empreitadas e Trabalhos Hidraulicos" (an engineering public works firm), SARL (asphalt products factory) and "FABRICA DE TINTAS DE SACAVEM" (paint factory associated with Dyrup) - installed a new rotative furnace at her plant near Setubal, south of Lisbon, which will allow an increase of 50% in relation to the production of 1965 (from 500,000 tons to 750,000 tons) (D.L. 4.3.66)

- A new textile factory is being set up in Mina de S. Domingos, in the southern

Province of Alentejo, with German capital associated to the English firm MASON & BARRY LTD. (Ind. Port. Dec. 1965, No. 454, pg. 801). Mason & Barry also have huge interests in property development in Algarve.

- During 1965 several French banks have lent £1.25m. to Salazar's Portugal at 5.25% interest (P.J. 27.1.66).

- In Terramonte (near the northern Douro river) a new mining unit was open for the exploitation of zinc, lead and silver. The exploitation is being conducted by "MITEL" and their associates "Placer Development Ltd.", "Compagnie Royal Asturienne des Mines", "Nordest Mines Ltd." and "Vernan F. Taylor Jr." (P.J. 13.2.66).

Demand

Freedom For JOSE VICTORIANO

Amongst the political prisoners with the most years spent in Salazar's jails are these two leading democrats. Their sentences have already expired but they are still kept in prison under the ill-famed "security measures".

JOSE VICTORIANO, the 48-year-old cork worker and trade-union leader, has already spent 15 years of his life in Salazar's jails. His sentence expired in 1963 but he is still kept at the Peniche fortress.

SOFIA FERREIRA, a 45-year-old woman, and stern political opponent of the regime, has spent over 9½ years of her life in Fascist jails. Her sentence expired last year but she is still kept in the Caxias fortress, in a very bad state of health.

The Portuguese people, the families of Jose Victoriano and Sofia Ferreira and the prisoners themselves know that if a concentrated effort, with international public opinion in support,

Freedom For SOFIA FERREIRA

is carried forward, they will succeed in freeing these two brave people from Salazar's jails, as has been the case with other political prisoners.

Demands for their liberation and for an *Amnesty for all Portuguese Political Prisoners and Exiles*, can be sent to the Portuguese Embassy in your country (in London: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.) or to the Portuguese Ministers of the Interior (Ministerio do Interior, Lisbon, Portugal) and of the Justice (Ministerio da Justica, Lisbon, Portugal).

Angola Trade 1964

EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	£	% of total	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	£	% of total
Portugal.	21.9 m.	29.9%	Portugal	28.8 m.	48.9%
Other Portuguese Colonies.	1.8 m.	2.4%	Other Portuguese Colonies.	1.9 m.	3.3%
Foreign Countries.	48.4 m.	67.0% /	Foreign Countries.	28.1 m.	47.7%
U.S.A.	18.9 m.		U.K.	5.9 m.	
Holland.	10.2 m.		U.S.A.	5.1 m.	
N. Germany.	5.6 m.		West Germany.	4.7 m.	
U.K.	2.7 m.		France.	1.9 m.	
France.	1.8 m.		Belgian-Lux.	1.8 m.	
Congo (Leo)	1.6 m.		Sweden.	1.5 m.	
Italy	1.5 m.		South Africa.	1.3 m.	
Total Exports	£73.3 m.		Total Imports	£58.9 m.	
(in 1963 £58.5 m.)			(in 1963 £52.6 m.)		

Positive Trade Balance - £14.4 m.
(in 1963 £5.9 m.)

Export Products	£	Import Products	£
Coffee	35.7 m.	Motor Vehicles	6.5 m.
Diamonds	9.3 m.	Textiles	5.9 m.
Sisal	6.0 m.	Wines & Spirits	4.9 m.
Fish Products	3.5 m.	Food Stuffs	4.9 m.
Iron Ore	2.9 m.	Iron & Steel	3.6 m.
Oil and Petrol	2.7 m.	Drugs	1.9 m.

(Sources - "Relatorio e Contas do Banco de Angola, Exercicio de 1964",
Lisbon, 1965)

Angola is the only territory under Salazar's rule with a positive trade balance. Its main sources of foreign currency in this balance are the United States (£13.8 m) and Holland (£9.2 m), who buy mainly coffee.

It is clear from the figures given that if the foreign countries that trade with Angola (and Portugal) implement the U.N. resolution which decided on a trade ban with Portugal and her colonies (see latest issue), Salazar will not be able to resist.

THE REAL MASTERS (3)

PORTUGUESE BANKS

Banks of Issue.

The bank of issue for legal tender in Portugal is the *Bank of Portugal*.

The capital shares of the Bank of Portugal are held 80% by private investors and 20% by the Government. The Governor of the Bank and two of the three deputy Governors are appointed by the Portuguese Government, and the Board of Directors and the Audit Council by the stockholders.

The *Bank of Portugal*, under contract with the Government, performs central reserve banking functions throughout Portugal. It issues bank-notes, acts as agent and depository for the International Monetary Fund and controls the money market.

Net profits of the bank in 1963 amounted to £477,000, its capital and reserves to £3.3 million and total assets to £499.9 million. In these assets are included gold reserves estimated at approximately £187.9 million in 1964.

The bank of issue for all the Portuguese colonies, except Angola, is the *National Overseas Bank (Banco Nacional Ultramarino)*, which had in 1963 net profits of £1.1 million, with a capital and reserves of £9.7 million (10 per cent of

which is owned by the State) and total assets valued at £615.1 million.

The bank of issue for Angola is the *Bank of Angola*. It had in 1963 net profits of £793,000, a capital and reserves of £5.6 million (46 per cent of which is owned by the State) and total assets of £182.2 million.

The *National Overseas Bank*, the *Bank of Angola* and the *Commercial Bank of Angola* together with the South African firm *General Mining and Finance Corporation* formed last year the *Bank of Lisbon and South Africa*. This Bank has a capital of two million Rands, its headquarters are in Pretoria and its main office in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Investment Bank.

This is the *Banco de Fomento Nacional* (Bank of National Development), which has the function of granting medium and long-term credits to industry and agriculture. It is a mixed enterprise with private and State capital (34 and 66 per cent respectively).

Its net profits in 1963 amounted to £893,000, its capital and reserves to £13.1 million and total assets to £102.8m.

Commercial Banks.

There are in Portugal 20 registered private commercial banks, two of which are foreign (*Bank of London and South America*, — British — and *Credit Franco Portugais*, — French).

The position of the eight main Portuguese commercial banks in 1963 and 1965 is given in the following table:

BANKS	1963			1965	
	Capital & reserves	Net Profits	Total Assets	Capital & reserves	Net Profits
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Portugues do Atlantico</i>	3.3m.	518,000	202.1m.	4.6m.	660,000
<i>Espirito Santo</i>	6.2m.	667,000	183.7m.	7.7m.	699,000
<i>Pinto & Sotto Mayor</i>	2.5m.	448,000	153.3m.	4.3m.	654,000
<i>Borges & Irmao</i>	2.1m.	306,000	122.6m.	3.0m.	557,000
<i>Fonsecas, Santos & Viana</i>	7.5m.	304,000	91.6m.	8.8m.	313,000
<i>Lisboa & Acores</i>	2.5m.	250,000	90.4m.	3.2m.	306,000
<i>Totta - Alianca</i>	2.1m.	252,000	90.3m.	2.9m.	338,000
<i>Burnay</i>	.9m.	144,000	26.5m.	1.1m.	205,000
Totals	27.1m	2.9m.	960.5m.	35.6m.	3.7m.

The head offices of these banks are in Lisbon, with the exception of *Portugues do Atlantico* and *Borges & Irmao*, whose head offices are in Oporto. *Portugues do Atlantico* is one of the 300 largest banks in the world. *Lisboa & Azores* last year absorbed another bank, the *Bank of Madeira*. The *Totta - Alianca Bank* is owned by the CUF industrial monopoly. The *Burnay Bank* has Belgian and French capital.

The figures in the table show that in the last two years the eight main Portuguese commercial banks increased their capital by 31 per cent and their net profits by 28 per cent.

No wonder Portuguese banks and bankers are amongst the most staunch supporters of Salazar and his Fascist "New State". At the "National Assembly" at least 14 Salazar M.P.'s are avowed representatives of the interests of the Portuguese banks.

The Bank Employees.

In 1965 there were 17,500 bank employees in Portugal.

They have good traditions of struggle for their rights. In 1964 and 1965 they were specially active and in February 1965 they finally obtained a 20 per cent increase in their salaries, after meetings in Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra attended by over 5,000 employees.

Their salaries are still very low, ranging from £142 a year to £1,260 a year for the top grades.

NO! to Salazar

IN URUGUAY

In February 4th, representatives of dozens of the most important Uruguayan mass organisations, with several hundreds of thousands of affiliated members, demonstrated in front of the Portuguese Embassy in Montevideo, after the Ambassador had refused to receive them.

They demanded an Amnesty for all the Portuguese political prisoners, their immediate release and the end of tortures and 'security measures'.

IN FRANCE

A meeting on the repression in Portugal took place last February 26th in Paris.

This meeting was organised by the French Committee for an Amnesty in Portugal, with the support of personalities from a large number of political parties, organisations for the defence of civic rights, University professors, lawyers and doctors.

Several motions demanding the end of the repression in Portugal, an Amnesty and the liberation of the political prisoners were approved, together with decisions to enlarge the support for a campaign in France with these objectives.

Our Bulletin sent a message of support to the meeting.

The French Committee also published a Bulletin on their activities and on the situation in Portugal.

IN BRITAIN

At a meeting on Southern Africa which took place in London on February 13th, the Reverend Uria Simango, vice-president of FRELIMO, gave a well-documented account of the struggle for liberation in Mozambique.

The support of Salazar for the Smith regime was also denounced.

IN FINLAND

Last December the General Secretary of the Finnish Building Workers Trade-Union sent a message of protest against

(See p.326)

ENERGY PROBLEMS IN PORTUGAL. Part Two

by A. Ramos.

We saw in our previous issue some of the problems affecting production and supply of energy in Portugal under Salazar. (1)

The facts discussed concerned mainly the hydro-electric sources of energy. We continue now the discussion of these problems in related fields.

THERMO-ELECTRICAL ENERGY

The most important centre for thermo-electrical energy in Portugal — only 7 per cent of the total production — is the Tapada do Outeiro generating station, which consumes coal from the Douro basin. Its first generator group of 50,000 kW started working in 1959, the second in 1963 and the third should be in operation in 1966 at a cost of £1.8 million. In November 1963 the World Bank granted another loan of U.S. \$5 million for this purpose.

With the gradual development of hydroelectric schemes and a certain reduction in the prospects for new high profits, Portuguese and foreign monopolists turned their eyes to other profitable investments.

Making much of the shortcomings in the hydroelectric and coal supply, they advocated the building of thermo-electric stations burning oil.

Already in 1963, of the 300 million kWh of thermo-electric energy produced, 107 million came from imported fuels, mainly from oil.

The firm Termoelectrica Portuguesa, which already owns the Tapada do Outeiro generating station, was granted a concession to build a generating station burning fuel-oil, in Meirinha, Carregado, near Lisbon. This station will have four groups with a potential of 125,000 kW each, at a total cost of £25 million.

In 1965 the World Bank granted to this monopoly a loan of U.S. \$15 million (£5.4 million) to help build the first section of the new station which will cost £6.9 million and should be ready in June 1967. Eight American Banks and 1 West German Bank participated in the loan. (2)

The station will be connected by a pipe-line to the SACOR monopoly refinery in Cabo Ruivo, in the outskirts of Lisbon.

As Portugal has no oil, this will be another build-up for the international oil monopolies and for SACOR, which grows more important every day as a pillar of support for the Salazar regime.

COAL

Coal mining, like mining in general, is not a very prosperous industry in

Portugal, although there are in Pejao anthracite reserves calculated at 30 million tons.

Some of the most important mines are in S. Pedro da Cova, in the Douro basin, supplying the Tapada do Outeiro station.

In 1963 the value of total production only reached £1.3 million, composed mainly of 406,000 tons of anthracite and 142,000 tons of lignite.

In that same year 458,472 tons of coal, worth £2.5 million, were imported, mainly from the United States (£1.2 million) and from Britain (£669,000). (3)

In 1963 there were in Portugal 32 coal mines, employing 4,073 people, of whom 3,957 were miners (4). The average weekly wage of these miners was £2. 13. 0.

No wonder coal-miners, such as those of S. Pedro da Cova (Douro) are well-known for their tradition of struggle for better wages and conditions.

As a by-product of thermo-electric generators 30,000 to 40,000 tons of coke are produced in a year. But in 1963 a total of 208,993 tons of coke, worth £1.6 million, was imported, mainly from Britain (£1.4 million), for supply to the industry, mainly the steel industry, which consumed 150,000 tons of coke in 1962.

GAS

In Portugal there is only one gas generating plant for town gas, in Lisbon (Matinha).

Production in 1963 was 84 million cubic metres of gas, worth £1.8 million, which, added to other products, gave to the production of the plant a value of £2.1 million.

Coal, as basic material for the production of gas, has been gradually replaced by petrochemical gases from the SACOR oil refinery, which has thus strengthened its grip on this field.

There were in 1963 a total of 2,629 people employed in the production and distribution of piped gas in Lisbon. Of these 1,420 were administrative, clerical and technical staff, earning the very low average salary of £195 a year. There were 1,209 workers earning an average of £4. 19. 0 a week. There are strong traditions of struggle for better wages in the Matinha plant.

SACOR, through its associated CIDLA (capital £1.5 million) has a vast network of distribution throughout Portugal, of butane gas in cylinders. It claims to supply 30 per cent of Portuguese homes.

OIL

Here is the kingdom of SACOR and of the international oil monopolies.

SACOR, which has the monopoly of oil refining in Portugal, has the legal right to supply 50 per cent of the national needs in oil products.

Set up 28 years ago by a Rumanian industrialist who transferred his business to Portugal, it started with a capital of £187,500 and a refinery in Cabo Ruivo (Lisbon) with a capacity for 270,000 tons a year. In 1963 the capital had risen by over 33 times to £6.3 million and crude oil capacity by over 6 times to 1,650,000 tons a year.

A place on SACOR board is a coveted reward for faithful Salazar supporters. Capital comes from the Portuguese state (31.7 per cent) and French and other Portuguese interests. One of the directors is Total Trading International Ltd. There are also strong connections with Royal Dutch Shell.

In 1963 the Cabo Ruivo refinery processed 1,526,768 tons of crude oil and its production, valued at £16.4 million, was as follows (for the main products):

TABLE I.

	Tons	Value in £
Petrol	361,818	£4.3m.
Fuel-oil	455,672	£3.7m.
Gas-oil	254,539	£3.2m.
Paraffin	152,715	£2.2m.

Portugal's crude oil imports in 1963 reached 1,497,681 tons, worth £11.5 million, of which £8.6 million came from Iraq and £1.4 million from Algeria.

Refined oil products imported in 1963 still reached 699,784 tons, worth £7.9 million.

SACOR started to build last March, in association with the CUF monopoly, another refinery in Oporto, costing £27.5 million, and with a capacity for 2 million tons of crude oil. (5) It will be completed in 1968, main building done by the American Foster Wheeler Corporation (£17.9 million).

It will produce also 80,000 tons of lubricants a year and it will process, on a ten-year contract base, oil for the Shell, BP and Mobil companies. Cheap labour always attracts foreign interests into Portugal.

SACOR is not limited to this and controls a group of 10 other companies — including a petro-chemical firm — in the oil and chemical industry, making up a total capital of £21.8 million.

SACOR is also closely associated

PEOPLE FIGHT.

from p 317

one of the prides of the Portuguese militarists.

The news came as a shock since no similar event had ever taken place in Portugal. It is clear to everybody that the young cadets are not at all interested in going to the wars in the colonies, where the Portuguese Navy plays an increasing role.

OPPOSING PRICE INCREASES

A vast movement of opposition to proposed increases in the price of

electricity took place last February in Oporto.

Representations to the authorities have been made through all the mass organisations in the town. Protest meetings also took place.

The struggle continues.

THE JOURNALISTS

Portuguese journalists have been fighting for better salaries, exerting pressure on their state-controlled Trade Union (Sindicato Nacional dos Jornalistas).

The Government tried to force them to accept the existing salaries, but at a meeting in Lisbon on February 11th they denounced this manoeuvre and decided to continue with their claims.

THE 31st OF JANUARY

On 31.1.1891 the first attempt to establish a Portuguese Republic took place in Oporto. It only succeeded 19

years later. January 31st was thereafter dear to all Portuguese democrats.

Celebrations used to be held every year, but the Salazar government gradually imposed a ban on them.

This year the courageous Oporto democrats tried again to get permission for a public meeting. They made their demand widely known, but it was eventually rejected by the authorities.

SINGER ACQUITTED

The singer Francisco Jose, who, as reported previously, was brought to trial because of his criticism of the conditions offered to Portuguese artists by Portuguese Television, was acquitted at a trial ending in Lisbon on January 26th.

The main reason for this decision was the widespread support for his criticism.

KEY TO REFERENCES

"P.J." "Primeiro de Janeiro"
"D.L." "Diario de Lisboa"

Two of the leading daily, censored Portuguese newspapers.

with CUF, the biggest Portuguese monopoly, which dominates the chemical industry. This industry is one of the main consumers of electrical energy and in this way a circle of interests is completed.

NUCLEAR POWER

Considering the absence of oil in Portugal and the existence of nuclear fuel resources, nuclear power stations seem the best alternative to hydro-electric schemes.

The obscurantist policy of Salazar in education and scientific research has however hindered the development of the laboratories, scientists and technicians which are necessary to develop and run such stations.

According to experts, under present conditions nuclear power-stations could only start operating after 1972.

The first project now being considered in official circles involves new associations with Spanish capital. It is divided between the Portuguese firm "Termoeletrica Portuguesa" and the Spanish "Sevillana de Electricidad", for the construction of a nuclear power station on the Guadiana river, — which constitutes part of the border between Portugal and Spain, in the Southern province of Algarve. Building should start in 1970 and it should be in operation by 1974, with a potential of 500,000 kW. (6)

This is still a project, a long-term project, much below the real needs of the country and in association with the Fascist partner on the peninsula.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Energy problems in Portugal have

many points in common with those found in other underdeveloped countries.

But they are also problems in the context of a West European clerical-Fascist dictatorship. They are problems facing a country which is colonised by foreign interests but is still herself a colonial power.

Portugal's power supplies and consumption are still very limited compared with industrially-developed countries. And it is to be remarked that the relative mildness of the Portuguese winter does not usually impose heavy demands for domestic heating; although domestic heating is sadly lacking at the moment because of the poverty of the average Portuguese home.

It was only after the Salazar regime had been in power for 18 consecutive years that more urgent steps for the electrification of the country were taken.

The present standards of growth are only high because the gap in relation to other countries was so large. And the motives for the present moves have little to do with a desire to improve the general well-being of the Portuguese people. They are mainly based on aims for increased profits and exploitation.

The present policy of increasing the production of thermo-electric power with imported fuel — mainly oil — only leads to more dependence from foreign interests. It also tends to increase the degree of colonial exploitation, as some Portuguese colonies, such as Angola, have oil.

Gains for the Portuguese people from the electrification programme are still very meagre. Innumerable families still have no electricity, others cannot afford to pay for it, others pay a high price for

it in relation to their earnings. The prices of industrial goods, which should be lower with better energy supply, do not alter except to increase. The profit goes mainly to the big monopolies.

Some gains have however been obtained. Gains from the work of the people who build the dams, who operate the power stations, who fight for better and cheaper energy supplies, for better wages to buy these supplies, for democratic liberties to achieve more say in the policy of the country, including vital questions, such as its power supplies.

Power supplies are essential for an underdeveloped country to expand. The industrialization of a country always brings some benefit, but does not solve all the problems of a people. It all depends on the social structure in which it takes place.

Only the struggle of the whole Portuguese people for a better life and a democratic country will make industrialization a benefit for all.

REFERENCES.

- 1) "Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin", Vol.6 No.1, p.312-313, Feb/Mar 1961
- 2) "D.L.", 19.5.65.
- 3) "Comercio Externo, 1963", Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, 1964
- 4) "Estatistica Industrial, 1963", Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica 1964.
- 5) "D.L.", 7.3.66.
- 6) "Industria Portuguesa", Lisbon, no.454, p.800-801, December 1965.

FOREIGN AID for SALAZAR

THE WEST GERMAN CARD . . .

Salazar likes to present himself as an able politician who maintains Portugal's independence by cleverly playing off conflicting foreign powers one against the other. This is the image he hopes to have created through his manoeuvres during the 1939-45 War: sitting on the fence and grabbing for his own country all he could from both Germans and Allies, while his heart was secretly palpitating for . . . well, for whoever was to be the winner.

However, the Portuguese people had no doubts about where his true loyalty lay, and the day the war ended was one of great joy and high hopes for them. They had not forgotten the persecution of those who had openly tried to help the Allies, the "privately" drawn up lists of Jews, the secret and not-so-secret agreements between Salazar, Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. It was believed that Salazar's bluff would be called instantly and that Portugal would be liberated by her kind democratic friends. The whole of Lisbon went chanting through the streets the rousing chorus of "Down with Fascism".

The Portuguese smiled and waited. No bloodshed would be necessary, just a few firm words from kind friends. But no word came. The friends were too busy sharpening up their hot new weapons for the cold war. All the big words that the Portuguese had believed now proved to be hollow. Hitler had lost the war but Hitlerism had somehow escaped and managed to find a warm place in the hearth of its ex-enemies. Or so it seemed to the Portuguese.

The German miracle — of which the presence of ex-nazis in high places is not the least miraculous feature — did not seem to deny this belief. The current intimate friendship between Salazar's Portugal and the miraculously reborn West Germany seems to confirm it.

This is a twofold intimacy, finding its immediate expression in military and economic agreements. Of the first type of agreement, we have given a few examples in previous numbers of this journal, a significant one being the training of Portuguese officers in Germany, in keeping with the tradition whereby the Portuguese political police learned some of their most efficient methods from the Gestapo.

Now we report the visit to Portugal of the German Minister of Defence, Dr. Heinrich Krone, who was received by Dr. Salazar (with whom he had a long

interview) and who visited the German base under construction in Beja. (P.J. & D.L., 28.2.66, 1.3.66, 2.3.66, 5.3.66).

AND THE AMERICAN . . .

But despite the hearty welcome given to German militarism in Portugal, the German invasion post-war style is mainly economic. The "Deutsche Hause" phenomenon now widespread in Portugal is nothing but a symptom of the deeper hold the Germans have over the Portuguese economy. True to his methods, Salazar has set the Germans and the Americans competing against each other for what the British do not yet own in Portugal. And nothing will be left of Portugal for the Portuguese.

Where, then, does Salazar think he will reap his little profits? Perhaps in the guarantee that power will continue to be exercised in his name, since a similar guarantee is not forthcoming from the Portuguese people.

And so, the arrival of the new head of MAAG in Portugal is accepted as a routine event. Indeed the permanent U. S. Military Auxiliary and Advisory Group in Portugal has become part of the natural order of things (D.L. 6.2.66).

WITH OTHERS . . .

Similarly the visits of military vessels to Portugal are also regarded as routine. Since our last number was published, the following visits have occurred: German anti-torpedo ship "Z1" (D.L. 14.1.66) U.S. aircraft carrier "Greenwich Bay" (D.L. 12.1.66); H.M.S. "Eastbourne" and "Torquay" (P.J. 28.1.66); H.M.S. "Exmouth" (P.J. 1.3.66). Not to mention the NATO warships that have called on Portugal lately — a fleet of 22 units and about 6,000 men got special headlines in the Portuguese press (P.J. 22.1.66). Portuguese units recently took part in NATO naval exercises.

SPAIN . . .

The 13th Conference of the Spanish and Portuguese Heads of General Staff took place in Madrid (P.J. 22.1.66). Meetings of Portuguese and Spanish leaders are always regarded with suspicion by the Portuguese, who tend to see sinister meaning behind the boring exchange of mutual praise and high decorations.

NO TO SALAZAR

■from p.323

the police terror in Portugal, to the "President" of the Portuguese Republic.

IN HOLLAND

The Angola Committee has been issuing regular Bulletins on the Portuguese situation, with news on the repression in Portugal and on the situation in the colonies.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Committee of Czechoslovakian Women has sent a telegram to the Portuguese Minister of Justice demanding the liberation of Sofia Ferreira.

The Members of the Czechoslovakian Health Service Workers Trade-Union sent a similar telegram demanding the liberation of the physician and political prisoner Dr. Orlando Ramos, who is kept in the Peniche jail.

AND BRAZIL

Equally disquieting is the intense friendship of the present Brazilian Government. The Portuguese had become accustomed to regarding the Brazilians as an extension of themselves who had managed to establish a democracy. There is something disturbing in the discovery that they too have failed to keep their freedom. The recent visit of General Costa e Silva, the Brazilian Minister of War (and, incidentally, the sole candidate for the next Brazilian presidential election) was seen as a symbol of the new-found bond between the two countries (D.L. & P.J., 11 to 13.1.66). To all democrats in Portugal and Brazil this is indeed a dark fraternity.

EXPORTING FASCISM

Recent disclosures on last year's murder of General Delgado by Salazarist agents, have thrown more light on the sinister activities of PIDE agents amongst Portuguese political exiles abroad. A number of these infiltrated the Portuguese political exile organisations and they were instrumental in attracting Delgado to a trap and murdering him in Spain, near the Portuguese-Spanish borders. The identity of a number of these agents is well-known.

Another type of Fascist activity also takes place amongst Portuguese emigrants. Take, for instance, London. Here the Portuguese consulate has recently organised a so-called "Portuguese Centre", which, under the guise of cultural and associative activities, publicises Fascist propaganda for distribution amongst the emigrants.

From Portugal also comes a new production of Salazar's Department of Propaganda (SNI), printed in Lisbon, in English, under the title "The News", for distribution abroad.

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.