

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

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THEY HAVE NO SOLUTION

THE contradictions and difficulties facing Salazar's Fascist regime become daily more apparent.

Even foreign commentators now recognize that the army and the economic oligarchy, which are the main props of the regime, are beginning to show signs of strain. Faced at home by the continuous struggle of the Portuguese people, and in the colonies by the growing battle for liberation, Salazar and his supporters can think of nothing but to intensify repression and exploitation.

The rising cost of the colonial wars is a severe strain on the economy and well-informed commentators have already pointed out that the whole ramshackle edifice of the regime is far too dependent on an expensive military machine that could crack at any moment. For the clique who control the army is only a brittle crust. The army is made up of conscripts who come from the people. They bring with them an experience and a tradition of struggle against the PIDE and the reactionary forces. They are opposed to colonial wars. Putting them into uniform does not change their convictions. There is always the probability that they will forge a link with honest and patriotic officers to carry on their struggle. In fact frequent mutinies in the barracks show that this has already occurred. Such incidents have only to multiply for the whole edifice of Salazar repression to be seriously threatened.

Faced with such a prospect some Salazar supporters are beginning to question whether Portugal alone is viable. They fear that without colonies and insecure at home, the only course for the regime to pursue would be to unite with Spain—thus reviving the old nineteenth-century myth of the Iberian Federation.

While defeatists put forward such a musty solution, others—seeking someone to blame for their difficulties—turn upon Salazar's staunch

NATO allies and accuse them of undermining the regime.

For instance, on October 22nd the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr. Franco Nogueira, attacked the (U.S.) Ford Foundation and the African-American Institute for giving what he claimed amounted to aid to the Mozambique nationalists. He also attacked the British Government because Tanzania, a member of the Commonwealth, is giving shelter to Mozambique nationalists. West Germany also came in for attack because she gives military aid to Tanzania. By their actions, Mr. Nogueira claimed, these countries were succouring Portugal's enemies.

Mr. Nogueira in fact had quite a field day. He even attacked the Pope for going on a visit to Bombay. This, because Bombay is not very far from Goa—the former Portuguese colony now returned to India. Such extremism, which gave great offence to the Vatican and to Catholics in Portugal, is an indication of the hysteria, even persecution mania, which is attacking the Portuguese hierarchy as their difficulties multiply.

Let them rant.

Repression is no solution. Union with Spain is no solution. Wild attacks on their own friends is no solution. There is only one solution to the problems of the Portuguese regime—let them move out and make room for a democratic government supported by the whole people. Such a popular regime would exploit the country's natural resources. It would have no need of colonies. Even at present only 23.9 per cent. of Portugal's exports go to her colonies and only 13.8 per cent. of her imports come from these territories.

A properly-constituted Portugal could have trading links with ALL countries. The valiant Spanish people would co-operate with the Portuguese people. That is the kind of Iberianism that is understood by both peoples. It is for this and for co-operation with all democratic regimes that the Portuguese people fight.

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Massive Trials

From November 10th to December 18th a total of 74 people were brought to trial for political reasons, at the Lisbon and Oporto special courts.

On November 23rd in Oporto, a mass trial of 35 people started. Other trials included one of 19 miners.

Total number of people tried since October 6th now reaches 115, in a period of only 2½ months.

For the year the total is 286 people tried.

—See page 239

These women are innocent.

WHERE in the world is it a crime for a woman to fight for a better life and for democratic rights for her people, or to be faithful and loyal to her husband?

The women prisoners in the Caxias Fortress, near Lisbon, know the answer.

There are there **Maria Aida Nogueira** a chemist, arrested in 1959, sentenced in 1960 to 8 years in jail; **Maria Fernanda Paiva Tomaz**, a letters graduate, sentenced in 1961 to the same sentence; **Dr. Julieta Gandra**, a physician; **Sofia Ferreira**, sentenced in 1960 to 5½ years; **Albina Fernandes** and **Natalia David**, sentenced in 1962 to 3 years; **Matilde Araujo**, **Colelia Fernandes**, and others.

All these women were given "security measures," which means their continued detention in the hope that they will recant or until international public opinion forces their release.

International pressure has already produced the liberation of long-term prisoners such as **Luisa Aida Paula**, **Maria Luiza Costa Dias Soares**, **Ivone Dias Lourenco** and, very recently, **Maria da Piedade Gomes dos Santos**.

A campaign for the liberation of those still in prison is a "must" for everybody who seeks justice. But it is above all an appeal to women all over the world, and their organizations, to act to end the sufferings of these brave people.

CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

YOU CAN HELP

CALLS FOR PROTESTS

LETTERS from the British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty drawing attention to the large number of political trials taking place in October were published in **Tribune** and **Peace News**. They drew readers' attention to the fact that people from all walks of life were being brought to trial for having expressed some form of opposition to the regime. While protests had undoubtedly led to the release of Maria da Piedade Gomes dos Santos, the Committee stressed the need for constant pressure on the Portuguese authorities.

SOME RESULTS

After reading the pamphlet: 'Portugal: Women in Prison,' one person wrote to the B.C.P.A.: "During the war I was stationed on the Portuguese island of Terceira in the Azores. During the course of my stay I came to like and respect the Portuguese people and to hate as much as they the brutalities of Salazar's police." He also wrote to his M.P. on the question of repression in Portugal and received a sympathetic reply.

Finchley Labour Party has been engaged in correspondence with the Portuguese Embassy, and at one stage received from them the report by Lord Russell of Liverpool. In reply, the Labour Party pointed out that material on the situation did not correspond in any way with the report and that "anyone attaching great importance to statements made to a stranger who has been given such unusual facilities by the Portuguese Government must be lacking in psychological insight if he does not take into account the fear and distrust this is bound to create in the minds of prisoners." On the subject of Security Measures, the letter says: "The whole idea of prolonging indefinitely the imprisonment of any person for as long as he or she continues to show himself dangerous, i.e. until he forsakes his ideals and beliefs... is utterly hateful to all lovers of justice." And the letter concludes that the advent of a truly democratic system of government would be welcomed with delight by all true lovers of Portugal.

Time and again, Salazar accuses those who attack the system, of hating Portugal and the Portuguese, but sentiments such as those just quoted, and which are echoed many times by supporters of the B.C.P.A.'s campaign, indicate a real concern for the Portuguese people.

This concern is expressed, for example, in letters and gifts being sent to the families of political prisoners, and replies received from these

families, which continue to reach this country, proving once again how important this form of moral support is, both for the relatives, some of whom are caring for children both of whose parents are in prison; and to the prisoners themselves, for this form of international support can penetrate the thickest walls.

MEETING

A lively meeting on Portugal was organized in Teddington in October by Mrs. Allen, who is active on local welfare bodies. It was attended by a number of schoolteachers, University staff, a Minister of religion, and others involved in a wide variety of local bodies, ranging from Church groups to the Humanist Association. People were most anxious to obtain as much information as possible about a situation of which, they said, all too little was known, and nearly all those present indicated their intention to draw the attention of their organisations and bodies to the facts and where possible to invite a speaker on the subject.

Sales of the B.C.P.A.'s pamphlet: 'Portugal: Women in Prison,' are continuing to organizations and individuals all over the country, but it is hoped to reach out to a wider public, and efforts are being made to interest women's organizations in particular.

The pamphlet has also been publicised in **The Draughtsman**, journal of the Draughtsmen and Allied Technicians' Association, and in the journal of the Scottish Area of the National Union of Mineworkers.

The Committee once again appeal for friends to send Xmas Cards to prisoners and their families. One staunch supporter who sent over 60 last year offered to send the same number again.

THE SALAZAR-SMITH AXIS

The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Transport, Rudland, and the under-secretary for Industry of the same Government, Cummings, went to Lisbon for talks with the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Overseas and Communications and Under-Secretaries for Trade, Commerce and Colonial Development. (P.J. and D.L. 4-11 and 15-11-64.)

The talks were strictly secret.

There will soon be another Southern Rhodesian - Portuguese meeting in Salisbury, it was announced.

LIFE in Portugal is hard except for a very small minority. For the families of political prisoners it is unbelievably difficult.

You, who most probably live in a richer or at least in a freer country, can help them with a small (or big) gift in money, a parcel with clothes (new or old) or food. We have given in previous issues addresses of families of prisoners. We give some more here.

Ivone Fernandes Pinto (sister of Colelia Fernandes, prisoner in Caxias)—Rua Tenente Possidonio Coelho, no. 8, Sacavem.

Maria Gineto Pato (mother-in-law of Albina Fernandes)—Barrosa de Baixo, Vila Frencia de Xira.

Mariana Pauleta Rolim (relative of Jose Rolim, a prisoner in Peniche)—Escola de Reentes Agricolas, Herdade da Mitra, Ecora.

Manuela Cruz Bernardino (wife of Jose Bernardino). Rua Antonio Ferreira, no 103, Lisbon.

Francisca dos Santos Velez (wife of Joaquim Diogo Velez, a prisoner in Peniche)—Rua Possidonio Coelho no 8, Sacavem.

Flora Tavares Magro (mother of Jose Magro, in Peniche), Rua Antonio Patricio 14 R/C Esq. Lisbon.

Maria Angela Vidal Campos (an ex-prisoner, wife of Carlos Costa, in Peniche), Rua Santa Catarina, 202, Porto.

Elisio David (father-in-law of Julio Martins, in Peniche, father of Natalia David, in Caxias), Rua Santa Catarina, 202, Porto.

Maria Beatriz Falcao (relative of Severiano Pedro Falcao, in Peniche), Rua Sousa Martins, Alhandra.

Letters for the prisoners are also a great help. The addresses of the two main prisons are:

Cadeia do Forte de Peniche—
Peniche, Portugal;

Cadeia do Forte de Caxias—
Caxias, Portugal.

FROM ANGOLA TO LONDON

Colonel Bettencourt Rodrigues, who has been Chief of Staff for the colonial war in Angola during the last three years, has been appointed military and air attache at the Portuguese Embassy in London. (P.J. 8-11-64.)

At his farewell in Lisbon the Army Minister, his under-secretary and the Portuguese chief and Vice-Chief of Staff were present. (P.J. 16-11-64.)

NEWS OF REPRESSION

FROM January to November last a total of 171 people received prison sentences for political "crimes" from the Plenary Courts of Portugal.

Below are some data for the recent period of October 6th to November 7th:

Plenary Courts	No. tried	No. acquitted	Total sentences	No. given "Measures"	Total loss of Political rights
Lisbon ...	35	1	54y. 10m.	8	245 years
Oporto ...	6	0	4y. 6m.	0	30 years
Totals ...	41	1	59y. 4m.	8	275 years

Of this total of 41 people, tried within the space of a month, 11 were industrial workers, 8 commercial and office employees, 8 agricultural workers, 6 engineers, 2 doctors, 2 miners, 1 teacher, 1 draughtsman, 1 civil servant 1 farmer and 1 housewife. It really seems that Salazar and his Fascists have opponents in every section of the Portuguese people.

Data referring to these trials follows:

On 8-10-64, in Lisbon. Five Lisbon shipbuilding workers, Fernando Marques, Mario Dias, Manuel Martins, Domingos da Costa and Manuel Simoes, given sentences of between 17 and 21 months.

On 13-10-64 in Lisbon. Seven people from Torres Vedras, Joaquim Bandeira, Luis Perdigao, Armando Lopes and Joao Martins, commercial employees, Dr. Jeronimo Grilo, a teacher, Artur Lino and Pedro Fernandes, a farmer, were sentenced to jail.

On 17-10-64, in Lisbon. Olivia Cabral, a housewife, given 3 years and three months, plus "security measures," Dr. Dante Marques, a physician, Arnaldo Aboim, office employee and cinema critic, and Viana da Rocha, an engineer, each given 2½ years, plus "security measures."

On 20-10-64, in Oporto, Americo Lopes, Joaquim Cunha, Jose Nazare, Manuel dos Santos, Francisco Fortuna and Virgilio Nunes, textile workers, from Covilha, given sentences between 8 and 13 months.

On 27-10-64, in Lisbon. Five engineers, Frederico Mirao, Jose Arantes, Portela dos Santos, Maia Rebelo and Hugo Fernandes, given sentences of 2 years and 2 months, plus "security measures" for the first two, and of 20 months for the other three.

On the same date and place, Dr. Dias Amado, a physician and University teacher dismissed in 1947 for his opposition to Salazar, acquitted, after being kept in prison for 11 months.

On 31-10-64, in Lisbon, Joao Fernandes, and Antonio Amaro, miners from Aljustrel, sentenced to 16 and 13 months. On the same date and place, Viriato Camilo, an editor and draughtsman, Espirito Santo and Vasco Granja, office workers, all

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

three active cine-club members, given 20 months and 18 months sentences.

On 7-11-64 Antonio Abalada, Jose Machado, Joaquim Arraiolos, Alvaro Brasileiro, Antonio Raposo and Jacinto Marvao, farm workers from Alpiarca (Ribatejo), given sentences of 2 years plus "security measures" for the first one, and of 16 and 14 months for the other five.

On the same date and place, two brothers, Jeronimo and Antonio Bom, farm workers from Coruche (Ribatejo), sentenced to 2 years and 2 months plus "security measures" and to 18 months.

In Lisbon the trials took place in the two special political courts, the Plenary and the Auxiliary Plenary, this last created to deal with the overflow of cases.

These trials show above all the extent and the persistence of the Opposition to the Fascist regime and its indomitable courage after 38 years of Fascist rule

OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE STUDENTS

Preparing repression for the new academic year, PIDE launched an all-out attack against the students, mainly those in students' unions.

In September, Rui Faure da Rosa, Jose Morais and Jorge Vasconcelos, students from the Lisbon Engineering Institute (I.S.T.) were arrested.

In October three students from the Colonial Students' Association, Quartim Costa, Alvaro Santos and Percy Freudental; also Jose Neto, a Letters student, and Alcantara e Melo, an Agronomics student, and Co-operative leader.

PIDE also announced in October the arrest of the Agronomist student Artur Gouveia and of a nurse, Bertilia Silva, allegedly implicated in a bomb plot.

In November PIDE arrested another 21 students, raising the total in prison to 38. Many of these were leaders of students' unions. PIDE also raided the University Cine Club.

TERROR ON THE ROADS

Repressive "stop" operations by the Road Police, which also aim at the arrest of political opponents of the regime, were staged between September 24th and October 29th in

Faro and Olhao (Algarve), Lisbon (twice), Santarem, Viseu and Oporto. A total of 58,498 vehicles were inspected during the operations.

To give a measure of their magnitude, we can quote that on October 29th in Lisbon, a city of approximately 1 million inhabitants and a moderate vehicle density a total of 788 police agents, 14 motorised brigades and 31 police cars took part in the operation.

INCORRUPTIBLE REPRESSIVE FORCES

In October last, seven P.S.P. police agents were dismissed for their behaviour, and one pensioned because of "moral incapacity." In November criminal proceedings were specially authorised to be carried out against four other agents. This news was published in the censored Portuguese press.

AND THEIR BRUTALITIES

Last October the people of the Lourosa village in northern Portugal (Vila da Feira) strongly opposed the transfer, by order of the higher Catholic hierarchy, of their progressive parish priest the Reverend Damiao Bastos. The G.N.R. forces stormed the village, arrested and dragged the priest (who was ill at the time) from his home, shot and killed two young women and wounded over a dozen people, 7 women having to be admitted to hospital.

These events were also reported by "The Times" (16-10-64) and the Portuguese censored press.

NO TO SALAZAR'S POLICY

UNDER pressure of Afro-Asian votes, the general conference of Unesco took decisions having the effect of excluding Portugal from the annual congress on public education organized jointly at Geneva by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education. Portugal has attended in the past as a member of the U.N.E. but it is not a member of Unesco.

By a vote of 66 to 22, the conference passed a resolution, moved by Cameroon and Poland by which non-members of Unesco will in future be eligible to attend the Geneva congress only at invitation of two-thirds of Unesco's executive board. Another provision, which opponents of the motion were powerless to soften, is that the acts of invited states shall be seen to be in accordance with principles of the Unesco charter. Both Britain and United States voted against the motion. ("Times" 4-11-64.)

At the 14th general meeting of the African Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, the presence of Portugal was contested by the Ghanaian delegation. (P.J. 16-9-64.)

At the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference held last October in Cairo, Portuguese colonial policy was severely condemned.

MOZAMBIQUE

II

By J. AZEREDO

Dr. Salazar's administration has given many excuses for the neglect of social and economic development in Portugal and colonies. Until the 1950s time and energies were devoted to evolving the philosophic, economic and administrative structure of the much avowed 'unitarian corporate republic,' introduced in Portugal by the New State as a copy of Mussolini's political and economic organization in Italy.

In 1953, a first six-year 'National Development Plan' was announced, and indeed inaugurated, amidst enormous publicity at home and abroad. But, propaganda apart, the spirit was entirely the same, the basic principles of administration remaining unaltered.

With regard to the colonies, the first 'National Development Plan,' covering the period from 1953-58, laid emphasis on colonization and hydro-electric schemes as the most important features; next to communications and transport. Health and education had negligible consideration.

In 1959 there followed a second 'National Development Plan' which repeated the previous pattern.

Statistical data officially released are deliberately obscure, but nevertheless revealing.¹

FIRST NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1953-58)

	SPENT IN MOZAMBIQUE
1 Use of resources & population*	£8,522,812/10/0
2 Communications & transport	£13,332,785/0/0

*In this significantly vague item are included: colonization, development of natural resources, education, health, research, etc.

In 1959 the distribution of expenditure under the same heading was partially as follows:²

Colonization	£1,054,500
Development of resources	£827,125
Education and Health	£187,500
Local improvement	£62,500
Studies (surveys, etc.)	£101,303
Communications/Transp.	£3,323,375

SECOND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1959-64)³

	ALLOCATED FOR MOZAMBIQUE
Communications/ Transport	£26,100,000
Population (Coloniza- tion?)	£9,062,500
Education & Health	£4,437,500
Industry & Electricity	£3,125,000
Local improvements	£1,250,000
Scientific survey of the territory	£1,037,500

In 1959 a National Development Bank was brought into existence, ostensibly 'to stimulate economic development at home and overseas,' while in 1960 Portugal became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Meanwhile, Portuguese high finance, represented by the home Bank (including the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which issues Mozambique's currency) remained sternly cautious; their support of private enterprises has been in fact very discouraging, in the light of the government's prophecies.

All these inadequate measures were adopted when war was already imminent in Angola, and the growing protests in Mozambique gave warning of similar danger. They only underlined the inability of Dr. Salazar's cabinet to meet the situation, even in the eyes of their staunchest supporters. Dr. Salazar was forced to direct frantic appeals for capital to international monopolies with vested interests in Portugal's domination in Africa.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Mozambique offers great attractions for capital investment, with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia ready to assist the Portuguese New State in promoting economic developments, while supporting a common front to suppress all African demands.

Thus, the labour conventions governing the recruitment of natives for work in the Rand Mines and Rhodesian industrial centres have been ratified and extended; traffic of goods through Mozambique's ports, serving all neighbouring regions, is greatly increased; and Mozambique's touristic attractions are widely publicised in the Rhodesias and South Africa.

Negotiations for a new commercial agreement with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (now Malawi) were held in Salisbury in March 1963. Simultaneously, wide publicity was given to the creation, in Johannesburg, of a Portuguese - South African Chamber of Commerce with the specific aim of fostering capital investments in Mozambique. It was then revealed that since " . . . the participation of foreign capital in the overseas provinces is free"⁴ the Governor-General is empowered to sanction the establishment of industries processing native raw materials; also, that the new projects would benefit from the concession of **exclusive rights of production and a 10-year tax-free working period;** they could also count on **reduced transport tariffs.** . . .

As a result of this **wholesale policy**, in February 1963 the President of Junta do Comercio Externo of Mozambique was able to boast publicly that so far £37.5 million had already been invested in the colony.⁵

C.O.M.P.A.D.E.C., a French group of Financiers, invested £3.75m.⁶ in a loan granted to Acucareira de Mozambique (sugar concessionary) in February 1963, while TRADOMEX (a Dutch group) is planning to invest £12.5m. in " . . . any industrial plants . . ." in the colony.⁷

Rights to prospect for oil were granted in April 1963 to Pan-American International Oil Corporation for two periods of two years.⁸ Quite significantly, an amendment of Decree-Law No. 42002 (1958) was introduced in August 1963 to enable the Overseas Ministry to authorize the concession of exclusive rights to explore for oil in Mozambique.⁹

These are only a few examples of developments which are happening almost every day. They have been taken from the Portuguese censored press, which can only lead an independent observer to conclude that the policies presently adopted for the 'solution' of the economic chaos in Portugal are being extended to the colonies. Tempting conditions, which amount to the forfeiture of economic and territorial independence, are offered to foreign investors from all over the world, and West Germany, France, Great Britain, U.S.A., Japan, Holland, Belgium, etc., do not lose time . . .

In fact, international combines from all these countries plunge into studies of projects for the industrialization of Mozambique, while Dr. Salazar goes on claiming this is being actively pursued by the Portuguese themselves.

In 1964, Mozambique continues subservient and oppressed, deprived of a free press, and of any other form of free expression. Mozambique's institutions are controlled by administrative commissions appointed from Lisbon. With 6,000,000 inhabitants and less than 100,000 'citizens' Mozambique continues poor, illiterate and retarded. Moreover, in 1964 Mozambique's population and economic resources are openly ON SALE, for the exclusive benefit of Portuguese Fascism represented by Dr. Salazar and his New State.

But today the Mozambique people want, and will struggle for complete independence.

ADDENDA

Some extra data on Mozambique. Total population in 1961 was 6,500,000.

Area—299,158 square miles (over 3 times the U.K. area).

Of the total population 6,332,000 were Africans; 100,000 were Europeans; 20,000 were of mixed origin and 12,000 Asians.

There were 3,086,000 Africans aged between 18 and 59 years. Of these 1,700,000 or 28.9% of the total population were "employed" in productive activities; 77.1% of this last group work in agriculture, mining, fishing and other services.

Average weekly salaries of the Europeans vary between £6/5/0 and £15/6/0. Average weekly salaries of Africans vary between 9/3 and £1/7/6.

(Data taken mainly from the July 1964 "Information Bulletin" of Frelimo, independence united movement in Mozambique.)

- 1 'How to Invest in Mozambique, Directorate of Services, of Economy and General Statistics, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, 1961, pg. 27.
- 2 'Portugal in Africa,' J. Duffy, Penguin African Library, London, etc., pg. 194.
- 4 opp. ct., pg. 29.
- 5 'Diario de Lisboa,' 2-2-63.
- 6 'Diario de Lisboa,' 27-2-63.
- 7 'Diario de Lisboa,' 26-8-63.
- 8 'Diario de Lisboa,' 18-4-63.
- 9 'Diario de Lisboa,' 20-8-63.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST AGGRESSION AND FOR AN AMNESTY

SWEDEN

The first issue of a Bulletin under the title "Portugal, Angola, Mozambique," was published last September in Stockholm by the Demokratisk Ungdom. It carries many references to "Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin" and campaigns vigorously against the repression in Portugal.

FRANCE

The journal "O Trabalhador," published in Portuguese for the more than 100,000 Portuguese immigrants in France, does not forget the sufferings of their compatriots at home. It refers again to these in its September-October issue.

Another bulletin in Portuguese along the same lines, "A Voz do Emigrante," has been published in Strasbourg (Alsace).

The French Committee for Amnesty in Portugal, who conducted an active campaign in connection with the liberation of Maria da Piedade dos Santos, published last November a news bulletin giving details of the Amnesty Campaign.

ALGERIA

The 3rd. Conference of the Portuguese Patriotic Front of National Liberation, which met last September, sent a message of support to the Portuguese political prisoners.

ITALY

Princess Maria Pia de Braganca, pretender to the vacant Portuguese throne, sent a telegram to Salazar protesting against the brutal G.N.R. murders in Lourosa (see this issue).

INSIDE PORTUGAL

HOW THEY LIVE

IN our previous issues we have been focusing on the increasingly important role of foreign capital in the Portuguese economy. After 38 years the Salazar dictatorship has shown itself incapable of building an economic base which would allow the country to raise itself up from a state of underdevelopment.

A recent EFTA publication, "Structure and Growth of the Portuguese Economy," by Mr. Xavier Pintado, exposes the slow rate of growth of the Portuguese economy and the appalling conditions in which the population live. The book shows, for instance, that the infant mortality rate in 1961 was the highest in Europe; that the percentage of illiteracy, at 44%, was again, with the exception of Turkey, the highest in Europe (17% in Spain and 26% in Greece). The Portuguese are also cited as being the worst fed European people; the average calory intake per head per day (from 1957 to 1959) was 2,440 (Turkey 2,820, Spain 2,590). Meanwhile at Viana de Castelo (as D.L. 23-10-64 states) hundreds of baskets of fish were thrown into the sea "under the eyes of a mob of poor people who had gathered on the quayside, attracted by the abundance of fish."

To this depressing picture we can add figures published by the Instituto Nacional de Estatistica (National Statistical Institute) and quoted in D.L. 23-9-64 referring to housing and hygiene; out of 2,201,041 houses 66,678 do not have either a kitchen or sanitary installation of any kind; 1,214,296 (more than 50%) have only a kitchen. Out of the given total only 408,453 (or 19%) have a kitchen, toilet and bathroom, and only 636,861 (28%) have piped water!

The picture does not improve when we consider electricity. This vital sector of the economy could greatly reduce its dependence on foreign capital if use was made of the half of the country's electricity resources which remain undeveloped (P.J. 15-10-64.) The number of houses which have electricity is only 40% of the total (891,422).

In "Structure and Growth of the Portuguese Economy," the author stresses that the rate of growth does not compare well with other countries in a similar state of economic development (i.e. Greece, Yugoslavia).

SELLING OUT

By resorting to foreign investment, the Portuguese dictatorship is trying to hide its inability to solve the in-

herent contradictions in the regime, created through 38 years of serving the interests of financial groups. The importance of these investments has increased considerably since the beginning of the 2nd Development Plan (1959).

Control of the means of production by foreign capital whether alone or associated with national monopolies, extends to electricity, transport and communications, oil, shipyards, steel industry, electrical materials, cork, wine, mechanical and chemical industries, rubber, textiles, mines, food industries, etc.

Furthermore, the struggle for independence in the Portuguese colonies (Guinea, Angola and Mozambique) has increased the existing economic instability. According to a statement by the Minister of Defence (D.L. 17-7-63) Portugal is amongst the NATO countries who spend most per head on military preparations. The deficit in the balance of payments, according to the Minister of Economy, was £81m. in 1962, and £87.5m. in 1963. An increase in these figures is foreseen for 1964. (D.L. 6-11-64.)

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Dr. Manuela Lima, an official of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, when speaking to a visiting Japanese business delegation, headed by the president of the Mitsui Bank, stressed the present difficulty in maintaining the financial stability of the country, due to expenditure on the colonial war. (P.J. 7-11-64.)

Amongst recent investments of foreign capital we mention the following:

Mason and Barry, a British firm which in the past 108 years extracted 22m. tons of mineral from its copper mines in S. Domingos, in Alentejo, has invested £600,000 in land in Southern Portugal.

As the copper mines become exhausted, Mason and Barry have decided to diversify their investments with interests which range from real estate and salt mines to boat building and hotel keeping. Their managing director reckons that their total investment in Portugal is now over £1m. and that that will double within three years and redouble within six. S. Domingos, now in the hands of Mr. David Muspratt, great-grandson of the original Mr. Barry, has an eight-acre industrial zone and a glass fibre plant, in an advanced stage of construction. ("Financial Times" 29-10-64.)

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INSIDE PORTUGAL

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An agreement between Shell and Sacor—Portugal's oil monopoly—has been signed, by which Sacor will refine a total of 4,500,000 tons of Shell's oil over a period of 10 years. At the same time, the contract for the treatment of crude oil in the Cabo Ruiivo refinery has been renewed. (Ind. Portuguesa No. 39, Sept. 64.)

"Anglopor" is a new tourist company with foreign and Portuguese capital. Viscount van Zeeland, Prince Constantine of Lichtenstein, Prince Stanislaw Radzwill and the large contractors Henry Jordan & Son, are all members of the managing board. Representatives of the Portuguese capital on the board are the banker Pinto de Magalhaes and Dr. Augusto de Castro, director of the daily newspaper "Diario de Noticias" which strongly supports the regime.

EMIGRATION

Another of Salazar's means of bridging the gap in the balance of payments is the foreign currency sent home by the large number of Portuguese emigrants. Emigration also enables Salazar to relieve the pressure at home where unemployment is endemic. "France Observateur" points out that 80,000 Portuguese work today in France, and that these have been substituting for North African workers. (The numbers are actually higher. Ed.)

D.L. (15-9-64) notes that in the first six months of 1964 a total of 1,140 Portuguese emigrated to South Africa.

Thirty-one miners, the first of a large number who are going to work in the Belgian mines, have left for Belgium. (P.J. 28-9-64.)

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES VERY LONG-TERM PROJECTS

All the so-called reforms made by Salazar's Ministers are part of a bogus campaign. Recently it was announced that compulsory schooling has been increased from 4 to 6 years. That law would enforce school attendance on Portuguese children until they are 13.

Since the new system will apply only to the 7-year-old children, who started school on October 1st, no results of the reform will be seen until 1970! Moreover there are as yet no schools for the extended courses.

At the moment there are 2,600 teaching posts in primary schools which cannot be filled owing to lack of teachers. (P.J. 14-10-64.)

PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSITY

The problems faced by the Portuguese Universities are also very serious. Of the existing buildings, 56 per cent. are more than 50 years old and only 22 per cent. have been in use for less than 25 years. The capacity of University buildings has been exceeded by 15 per cent. (nearly in 2,500 students in 1961). At the moment the Government has no building plans either for the present or for the immediate future.

The lack of qualified teachers is acute. Of the total teaching staff at the Universities only 25.3 per cent. are professors. Of the rest 7.8 per cent. are readers; 3.1 per cent. are lecturers and 43 per cent. are assistant lecturers. **Many undergraduates with good scholastic records are given the post of assistant lecturers, in order to teach their own colleagues!** (D.L. 16-10-64.)

There are two reasons for this lack of University teachers. **One is the low rate of salaries. The other is the obsolete system of promotion, entirely based on a slow system of competitive examinations.** (D.L. 16-10-64.)

The University of Coimbra has 108 teachers for 6,028 students, which means an average of 56 students for every teacher. Laboratories for Physics and Chemistry, which are desperately needed, have not yet been built. (D.L. 19-10-64.)

TOO POOR TO PUBLISH

The University of Oporto had an intake of 2,808 students in the Science Faculty. This means an increase of 8 per cent. over last year. **Yet the number of teachers remains the same: 60.** The reform of the Science Faculty (the old statute dated from 1911), which was promulgated in 1964, has created 75 new subjects to be taught in one year and 34 more to be taken in a 6 months course. But the University has neither the money nor the teachers. The University Hospital has no means to run an Emergency Service and the members of the Faculty of Medicine cannot publish their papers for lack of funds! (P.J. 22-10-64.)

THE MILITARISTIC CRAZE

In sharp contrast with their stinginess towards Education, the Portuguese militarists find the Treasury ready to satisfy all their demands for war.

NEW BARRACKS

In the town of Tomar new barracks have been built to house the regiment of Infantry 15. The new complex of buildings and training

grounds covers an area of 276,183 square yards. The whole installation has cost £512,500. (P.J. 9-10-64.)

New stores for war material have been built in Lisbon (Belem), which have cost £16,875 (P.J. 31-10-64). In the island of Flores (Azores), where the French will be building a missile-tracking station, the Portuguese will be spending £210,712 on military installations (D.L. 12-9-64 and P.J. 29-10-64). A new base for the Air Force has also been created at Beja (**Base Aerea No. 11**). That base will start functioning on the 1st of January, 1965.

A BASE FOR GERMANS

The inauguration of this base is connected with the new base which has been granted by Salazar, under NATO agreements, to West Germany. The German soldiers will bring with them their families, who will be housed in special quarters to be built by the Portuguese authorities. This new quarter will house 1,500 families (D.L. 21-10-64).

New installations will be built for the G.N.R. (Repressive Force) in Valenca (northern Portugal) and the barracks at Leca de Palmeira will be enlarged. The first project will cost £18,425 and the second will amount to £20,350 (D.L. 22-10-64).

STRENGTHENING THE NAVY

The Navy has now 15,000 men in the services. (D.L. 26-9-64.)

Two new military launches the **Algol** and **Orion**, have been added to the Portuguese fleet. (D.L. 24-10-64.) For the landing of troops, four more launches (LDM 403, 404, 501 and 502) have been acquired by the Navy. (D.L. 19-10-64.) A special allocation has been made to the Alfeite shipyard (Lisbon) to buy radar equipment, most probably in England, for three new launches under construction, to the amount of £4,500. (D.L. 14-10-64.)

New companies of Navy fusiliers have also been formed (Nos. 5, 6 and 11). (D.L. 13-10-64.) The Military Academy has received 150 cadets. (P.J. 1-11-64.)

In October new Portuguese regiments have left the country for Africa, where they are going to continue Salazar's colonial war. The dates of departure were the 7th, 8th, 10th (Cavalry Regiment No. 6, Oporto) and the 21st (contingents from Evora, Setubal, Lisbon and Portalegre). (D.L. 7, 21, 24-10-64.)

NATO AID

General Sa Viana Rebelo, a former Governor-General of Angola, has been appointed the deputy chief of the Portuguese General Staff. (D.L. 15-10-64.)

The assistant Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. John McLucas, has been on a visit to Portugal, where he had special talks with top-ranking Portuguese officers of the Consulting Group of Research and Development of the Air Force, integrated in NATO. (D.L. 18-9-64.)

Foreign help for Salazar

FRENCH WARSHIPS FOR PORTUGAL

FOUR warships and four submarines from French shipbuilders are the first result of the agreement signed in April 1964 giving France the right to establish a base on Flores Island, in the Azores. (P.J. 26-9-64.)

The Portuguese authorities have started to expropriate property in the Flores Island for the establishment of the French bases. (D.L. 28-10-64.)

On his return from his South American visit, De Gaulle sent a telegram of greetings to Salazar expressing his admiration for Portugal, whose genius had so profoundly marked the continent he had just visited, and his personal esteem for Salazar. (P.J. 17-10-64.)

NEW MARKETS FOR OLD FRIENDS

A group of German financiers visited Portugal to study the possibilities of investment in the country's tourist industry. (P.J. 30-9-64.)

In Hamburg, the Portuguese Ambassador met 50 businessmen to discuss further commercial exchanges between Portugal and Germany. ("Industria Portuguesa," Oct., 1964.)

The German Minister of Agriculture paid an official visit to Portugal to prepare the ground for what he declared would be "most profitable agreements" between the two countries. (P.J., 27 and 28-10-64.)

MORE TRADE LESS HOPE

THE next few items report increased trade between Portugal and several other countries. This should be a good thing and indeed seems so on the surface. But due to the economic and social organization in Portugal, increased trade means purely and simply increased profits for the few, with hardly any repercussion among the middle classes and certainly not affecting the majority of the people. Increased trade will strengthen Salazar's position, based as it is on the support of the privileged few. (Ed.)

A Portuguese trade mission organized by the Lisbon Chamber of Commerce left for Sweden to study the possibilities of increased trade between the two countries. (D.L. 2 & 4-10-64; P.J. 5 & 7-10-64.) This mission was widely reported in the Portuguese press since hitherto Portugal's contacts with Sweden have not been favourable. (Ed.)

A Japanese trade mission visited Portugal in November to draw up a

programme of economic co-operation between Portugal and Japan. (D.L. 29-10-64.)

An agreement was signed between Portugal and the U.S. regulating the export of cotton textiles from Portugal to the U.S. ("Industria Portuguesa," October 1964.)

THE RED AND THE BLACK

In a speech inaugurating the first session of NATO's technical commission for aeronautical development and investigation (AGARD) held in Lisbon, the Portuguese Minister of Defence accentuated Portugal's strategic role in the defence of the West. He claimed that Portugal's military effort should in the present international situation be concentrated on the defence of her colonies, since this was the only possible way to preserve the heritage of the past and contribute to the future happiness of mankind. Portugal had a destiny to fulfil as the first of Europe's "universal" nations and in protecting her colonies from Communist attack would help to carry out NATO'S original aims. (D.L. & P.J. 16 to 20-9-64.) It would seem that for the honourable Minister red and black are interchangeable colours! (Ed.)

At the 10th General Assembly of NATO held in Ottawa, it was proposed that the Atlantic treaty be reconsidered in the light of the drastic changes that have been effected in the international balance of power. The motion was supported by Portugal and has been accepted as the main topic for the 1965 General Assembly to be held in Rome. The Portuguese delegates said that they had received warm support and recognition for Portugal's important role in NATO from the other representatives at the meeting. (P.J. 28-9-64.)

Turkey, Greece and Portugal are the three countries scheduled for investigation by the NATO commission on underdeveloped member nations.

(P.J. 10-11-64.) The President of this Commission, U.S. Senator Javits, visited Lisbon in November for talks with members of Government and economic experts. (P.J. 11-11-64.)

BASES ARE THE BASIS

Military, naval and air attaches to the Lisbon Embassies of South Africa, Britain and the U.S. visited the Azores military bases at the Portuguese Government's invitation. (P.J. 23-10-64.)

"The U.S. air base in Lages (Azores) is a key point in American defence," was the theme of an article published in the "New York Times" (26-10-64). The article praises Portugal for never having charged for the hire of the base. Of course the fact that Portugal threatens not to renew the agreements conceding the use of these bases at critical moments cannot be called a "charge." There is another name for it. (Ed.)

CORRIDORS OF POWER

Spain and Portugal continue to cooperate on all levels.

Operation "Iberic 64," a series of Portuguese-Spanish naval exercises was launched in October. (P.J. 10 & 14-10-64.)

The Portuguese Minister of Economics paid a five-day visit to Spain for discussion of common industrial and economic problems. He was given an audience by Franco. (D.L. 9 & 10-11-64.)

A DREAM OF EMPIRE

At a banquet in Brazil in honour of Senegal's visiting President Leopold Senghor, Brazilian presidential candidate Carlos Lacerda took the opportunity of re-embroidering one of his favourite themes—the living influence of Portugal in Brazil and Portugal's unique position in Africa today.

He defended Portugal's stand in Africa and claimed that to under-
(Continued on Page 244)

Egas Moniz

PROFESSOR EGAS MONIZ was born in Avanca, Portugal, in 1874.

He studied medicine in Coimbra and was made a doctor by the Coimbra Faculty in 1899 and a substitute Professor in 1902. In 1911 he was transferred to the Faculty of Medicine of Lisbon as Neurology Professor.

He joined with other professors to make that Faculty the most distinguished medical centre in Portugal, at a time when the country was progressing socially, after the 1910 Republican revolution.

He created in the Santa Marta Hospital, at the time the teaching hospital of the Lisbon Faculty, an important neurological and neuro-surgical centre. He greatly developed techniques for X-raying the blood vessels of the brain by inject-

ing opaque substances (cerebral angiography) and also, in collaboration with Almeida Lima, an operative procedure for certain mental diseases (prefrontal leucotomy). For this last work he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1949.

Egas Moniz was strongly opposed to the Salazar regime and had to carry on his work without any official support, until his retirement in 1944. Whenever it was possible he voiced his disapproval of the regime.

He died in Lisbon in 1955. His achievements prove again that the creative capacity of the Portuguese people did not disappear with the period of the maritime discoveries in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, despite several hundred years of obscurantism crowned by the present 38 years of Fascism, with its hate for Science and Culture.

His example will shine in a free and democratic Portugal of the future.

NO MORE ARMS FOR SALAZAR

ON November 25th the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, stated, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that Britain would not supply any more arms to Portugal for use in the Portuguese colonies.

The good intentions displayed in this statement are beyond any doubt. But there is no guarantee whatsoever that arms supplied to the Portuguese Government will not be sent to the colonies. The arms that Salazar receives from abroad are indiscriminately used to shoot innocent people in the streets of Portugal and the African patriots fighting in the colonial wars in Angola, Guinea and Mozambique. Under NATO agreements £122 millions worth of arms were supplied to Salazar up to 1963, according to Portuguese official sources.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance, the oldest of them all, should be an

alliance between two peoples, for peace and progress. It should not be an alliance to help to crush just demands of the Portuguese people for a better life and democracy or the struggle of the Africans in the Portuguese colonies for independence.

It should not be an alliance to protect the £90 millions worth of British investments in Portugal, the great British companies owning railways and mining diamonds in Angola, or sugar in Mozambique, or the mining interests in British protectorates like Swaziland.

How can Britain accept as its ally an old partner of Hitler and Mussolini, and the closest associate of Franco and Verwoerd?

How can Britain accept as her partner in NATO a Fascist dictatorship shunned by all with democratic beliefs?

THE PENICHE PRISONERS

Joaquim Pires Jorge is a 55-year-old political leader. For 17 years after spending 7 years in Salazar's jails, he was one of the most active underground fighters against the Portuguese regime, forced to this life by the terroristic policy of Portugal's dictator. He fought for a better life for his countrymen and tried to organize them in their struggle for better working conditions, for democratic rights, for free elections.

During this period he lost his wife through lack of proper medical treatment.

Never in his life did he make use of terroristic methods.

In December 1961 he was arrested in Lisbon by PIDE, at the time when the sculptor **Dias Coelho** was murdered in a street (also by the PIDE). He was badly tortured but, despite his age, never betrayed his companions.

He was tried in Lisbon in November 1962, dragged from the Courtroom and gagged to prevent him from making his defence. He was given a 10-year sentence plus "security measures," the longest sentence given to a Portuguese political prisoner at present in jail.

He was kept in the Peniche fortress under bad conditions, suffering terror, humiliation and violence. In prison he continued to struggle, with his companions, for human dignity and for their ideals. They resorted to hunger strike when violence was used against them.

Recently he was temporarily transferred to Caxias together with other political prisoners, such as the engineer **Blanqui Teixeira, Americo**

de Sousa, Octavio Pato, arrested with him and sentenced to 8½ years, engineer **Julio Martins, Carlos Costa, Aboim Ingles, Jose Magro, Dr. Orlando Ramos**, a physician, **Guilherme de Carvalho** and **Joao Honrado**. To break the prisoners' spirits and divide them they were threatened with confinement in the isolated Atlantic islands of Azores, where they could be disposed of more easily, away from their families and friends. At present they are again in Peniche.

But that threat still hangs over them and other Peniche political prisoners. These include **Manuel Guedes**, a sailor, arrested in 1952, sentenced to 4 years and kept since then under "security measures," with a total of 17 years in Salazar's jails; **Jose Vitoriano**, a trade union leader, elected president of the Cork Workers' Trade Union, with a total of 14 years in jail; **Antonio Dias Lourenco**, a metal worker, one of the leaders of the great strikes in the forties, cruelly tortured after his arrest in 1962; **Afonso Gregorio**, sentenced in 1961 to 9½ years; **Adolfo Ramos** and many others.

Last June the 7th **Dias Lourenco**, and other prisoners, such as **Jose Carlos, Augusto Lindolfo, Joaquim Velez, Adelino da Silva, Jose Rozim** and **Carreira** were savagely beaten by the prison wardens.

Their "crimes" are the same as Pires Jorge's. Their fate depends very much on the campaign for their liberation all over the world. If an Amnesty is won for them the world and Portugal will be juster and happier.

Letters of protest and demands for an Amnesty for the Portuguese political prisoners should be sent to the Minister of the Interior, Lisbon, Portugal; or to the Portuguese Embassies abroad. In London, the address is 10 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Foreign Powers Help Salazar

Continued from Page 243

stand it was indispensable to a future multiracial African - Portuguese - Brazilian entente to which he pledged his wholehearted support. (D.L. 21-9-64.)

Eight agreements were signed in Lisbon by the South African Minister of External Affairs and the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs. The agreements relate to: the utilization of rivers of mutual interest and the use of the Cunene river for the benefit of South Africa, Mozambique and Angola; the provision of refrigeration facilities for the citrus industry in Mozambique; amendments to the Mozambique Convention relating to railways and other matters. (D.L. & P.J. 12, 13 & 14-10-64.)

Speeches were made before, during and after the official signatures. The Portuguese Minister said: "The agreements between our two countries bear witness to our common aims." The South African Foreign Minister replied that South Africa and Portugal indeed shared a common ideology, although the world showed "no understanding" of their aims. "The Times" reported at length on these agreements and added: "At a press conference, the South African Minister said that his government was investigating the possibility of a common market between southern African countries." ("The Times," 14-10-64.)

THE REVANCHISTS

After the return of the former Portuguese colony of Goa to the Indian Union in 1962, the Salazar Fascists pursued revanchist activities, supported by a so-called Government of the Portuguese State in India, with headquarters in Lisbon.

Terroristic organizations were set up in Goa, with support from Portugal and from Goans living in Karachi, Pakistan. As we noticed before, bomb outrages were perpetrated on the night of July 19th last, in Margao, Ponda, Tiscar, Cortalim and Usgao, with destruction of the town halls in Ponda and Margao.

But the terrorists went farther. On September 16th it was announced in Karachi (P.J. 17-9-64) that they had murdered an Indian political militant **Rajindra Dessai**, in Cuncolim; and a merchant in Tisca, because of "collaboration with the Indians."

With shameless hypocrisy the Fascist Salazar Government made a protest to the United Nations Secretary General, U Thant, "about the present situation in Goa." ("Primeiro de Janeiro," 24-9-64.)

UNDER COLONIAL RULE

IT must be clear to everybody that the onslaught ordered by Salazar in Africa is not for the benefit of the Portuguese people. Only a small clique of financiers gain from the three colonial wars which are so harmful to the Portuguese economy.

The Portuguese people are being bled white. Low wages and increased taxation, which affects everybody, have made life unbearable. In the communiques on the war in Africa, **which minimise our losses for propaganda purposes**, the Army had to admit that in 2 months it had had **64 men killed** (28 in Angola, 29 in Guinea and 7 in Mozambique) and **53 wounded** (Angola).

The war is hated by the Portuguese people, as many mass demonstrations and mutinies inside the barracks have already proved. Nevertheless the militarists persist. Salazar, alarmed after the events in Mozambique, has granted an extra £3,384,375 to the Armed Forces in the Colonies. (P.J. 8-9-64.) And this at a time when the budget already provides for heavy war expenses!

Angola

THE COLONIAL WAR

"The war in Angola is over," say the Portuguese Fascists. "The terrorists have been routed," claim the propagandists.

But the Army in Angola has a different tale to tell. The war communiques, regularly issued by the military command, prove this.

September 2-9.—The Portuguese forces were active along the river Mbridge, in the Loge Valley and Quizala.

9-16.—Salazar's men were engaged in battle by the Angola nationalists in Zaia, Vila General Freire and Serra do Uige. The Air Force took part in combined operations in the Dange Valley and Teba.

16-23.—The Portuguese were attacked by the patriots in Quinzona, Adulo and serras Cananga and Pingano. They were particularly active in Ambrizete.

23-30.—The colonialist army was engaged by the nationalists in Dembos, Beira-Paixa, and Canacassala.

30-Sept. 7 October.—The Portuguese were active in Serra de Mucaba, Quicabo, Montecau and Quitexe.

October 7-14.—Salazar's men were reported to be most active in Calambinga, Quibala and Banza. They were involved in fighting in Bessa Monteiro.

14-21.—The fighting in the region of Calambinga was still going on. Nationalistic activity was reported in Mazuno and Congombe.

21-28.—Salazar's men were engaged by the nationalists in the area of Quipedro.

28 Oct.-5 November.—Portuguese troops were still fighting in the area of Quipedro. The nationalists were active in Quitoque, Balacende and Catalabanza. (D.L. 19-9; 3-24-31-10; P.J. 13-27-9; 11-18-31-10; 8-11-64.)

BIG BUSINESS FLOURISHES

While the massacre continues big business flourishes. Huge profits are being reaped by foreign companies who have invested overseas and by Portuguese middlemen who grant them concessions, support Fascism, and make the Army do the dirty work.

Angola has a soil rich in diamonds, iron ore, copper, phosphates and oil. To extract this tremendous wealth £50m. have already been invested. Of that amount £18,750,000 is invested in mining diamonds. The extraction of oil is only just beginning. Large dams which have been built will help the development of great industrial schemes. Further prospection of the soil will reveal larger and larger resources. (Diario de Noticias 8-9-64.)

KRUPP PLAYS THE TUNE

The German trust Krupp has settled in Angola for the investment of £15m. in the Companhia Mineira do Lobito. Krupp will explore intensively all the mineral resources of Cassinga. (D.L. 2-11-64.)

The Bank of Angola has increased its assets by £625,000. (P.J. 11-10-64.)

The Portuguese trust SACOR, the SOCIEDADE NACIONAL DE PETROLEOS, and the French **Societe National des Petroles d'Aquitaine** have asked Salazar for the rights to prospect for oil in Angola. (P.J. 25-9-64.)

TO SOUTH AFRICA WITH LOVE

Close ties with South Africa are being strengthened by the Fascists. Portuguese beer, produced in Angola, will be sold in South Africa by December 1965. (P.J. 24-10-64.)

The South African frigate, **President Pretorius**, has paid a visit to Luanda. (D.L. 19-9-64.)

IMPORT DUTY

Angola, say the fascists, is not a colony. But Portuguese wine imported by the colony will be charged 1 escudo tax (3d.) on every litre (D.L. 21-9-64.)

Meanwhile, a new allocation of £75,000 has been made for PIDE operations in Angola. (P.J. 23-10-64.)

Mozambique

The most important event of the last few months has been the beginning of the active struggle against the Portuguese Fascists, who occupy the colony. On the 25th September the armed forces of the FRELIMO (Nationalist movement for the liberation of Mozambique) engaged the Portuguese troops in northern Mozambique, where they have succeeded in their first attack. On the Portuguese side there were 18 killed and a large number of wounded.

Salazar's Minister for Foreign Affairs was quick with his usual denunciations of the passivity of Foreign powers vis-a-vis the African Nationalist movements. He stated that only minor skirmishes had taken place in Mozambique. (P.J. 10-10-64, D.L. 13-10-64.)

On October 23rd and 24th there were new armed clashes in the Nyassa district and in Tacuane (Zambezia district).

In the meantime the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique have embarked on a wide campaign of repression. More than 2,000 refugees have crossed the border into Tanganyika. Nearly 10,000 patriots have been rounded up by the Fascists and thrown into jail and concentration camps. Motor cars were stopped for 2½ hours in the streets of Lourenco Marques and inspected by the police. (D.L. 29-9-64) (Bulletin of the Frelimo, October, 1964. Algiers.)

MILITARY AND BUSINESS VISITS

Intensive military preparations on the Portuguese side were the immediate consequences of the nationalist attack. Work on an air strip goes on day and night in the Beira province. (D.L. 1-10-64.) An allocation of £62,500 has been added to the budget for the Army in the Colony. (P.J. 26-9-64.) General J. C. Carrasco, commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Colony, went to Pretoria on October 23rd for a 10-day visit, where he met his opposite number, General P. H. Grobelaar. (P.J. 24, 30-10-64.) One of the directors of the **Banco Nacional Ultramarino**, Mr. Castro Fernandes, went to Johannesburg to settle business matters. (D.L. 6-10-64.) Brigadier Simao Portugal was appointed new commander for the Air Force in Mozambique (D.L. 26-9-64) and Lieutenant-Colonel O. Ferreira Barbosa was appointed to the General Staff of the Colony. (P.J. 19-9-64.)

In the meantime, the Portuguese newspapers reported the visit of Mr. Angus Ogilvy to the town of Beira to see the Beira-Rhodesia pipeline. Mr. Ogilvy is a director of Lonrho. (D.L. 22-9-64.)

(Continued on Page 246)

A long, hard journey

From our Correspondent
in Portugal

IN Lisbon or Oporto, in the fields of Alentejo or amongst the acrid smoke of Barreiro, on the high seas or in the mountains of Beira, life is tough and difficult. Starvation salaries, rising living costs, increasing taxes, conscription for the colonies, humiliation from the police and G.N.R.: such is the daily lot for 9 million Portuguese.

They must resist, they must hold on, if not life will become impossible. Nine million cannot emigrate. So they have to stay and fight, in Portugal.

They are humble, anonymous people. But their strength is enormous; their courage keeps them going. They know that in the end they will win.

AT THE CUF (Barreiro)

This giant of Portuguese industry in Barreiro, near Lisbon, with 8,000

workers, is a headache for its owners, the de Melo family.

Four thousand workers signed a demand for better wages at the end of 1963. The women textile workers were somewhat rude when they asked later for a shilling a day more.

Recently, in July, instead of the usual yearly £150,000 for salary promotion, only half was offered. The workers protest vigorously. D. Jorge de Melo lost his temper.

The conflict caused production to decrease. For example, in the textile section in August, production was down by 45 tons daily.

A victory was obtained when a demand for sick pay was conceded.

IN OTHER INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

At the Trefleria and at the Tojal paper factory there was vigorous action for 2/6 and 4/- daily increases

raids on the territory already liberated by the patriots.

The Portuguese war communiques (7-27 September) show reluctantly that the patriots have been active at Geba, Cassumali, Catio, Canico, Sare Gana, Oposato, Mansoa, Encheia. (P.J. 19-25-9; 7-10-64.)

The effective action of the nationalists is further admitted in Portuguese communiques covering the period from September 28 to October 31st. Successful nationalist attacks were reported near Bula, Farim, Mansaba, Binar, Fulacunda, Oio, Naga, Olossato, Talico, Canquebo, and Salinguinhedim. (P.J. 7, 10, 17, 23-10; 30-10; P.J. 6-11-64.)

POMP AND PROVOCATION

To conceal their military failures the Fascists held parades in Bissau (D.I. 15-10-64) and resorted to provocation by flying aircraft over the territory of the Republic of Guinea. (D.L. 27-10-64.)

CAPE VERDE

The conditions created by Fascism are forcing Portuguese workers to emigrate. Recently 250 workers have emigrated from Cape Verde to France and Holland. (P.J. 15-10-64.)

TIMOR

The Sociedade Agricola Patria e Trabalho Ltd. has been granted a 90-years monopoly over all minerals found in this colony. In the first 5 years the local authorities will receive 20 per cent. of the net profits, and thereafter will get 40 per cent. (P.J. 17-9-64.)

respectively. In Tojal there were several large meetings to present the demands.

In the industrial zone of Baixo Ribatejo (from Sacavem to Vila Franca de Xira), there have been widespread demands for a 2/6 daily increase.

In Oporto, there have been demands in enterprises such as public transport, telephones, metal works and offices for salaries comparable to their counterparts in Lisbon.

In Barreiro two cork manufacturing plants, Teodoro Rubio and Joao Madeira, with 175 and 75 workers respectively had to close down due to the general crisis in the industry. There is bitterness over the resulting unemployment.

TWO VICTORIES

The printers of the Lisbon evening paper "Diario Popular," who have been on strike, won their claim. Workers at the Cavan enterprise outside Lisbon have also won their wage claim.

IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The achievement in 1962 of an 8-hour day by the Southern farm workers continues to be a landmark in the people's struggle for better conditions.

All over the country other farm workers now seek a similar reduction. In Cadaval Southern workers, doing temporary work there, helped the local people to win the 8 hours and a 15 shillings daily wage.

AGAINST THE COLONIAL WARS

Within the army discontent about colonial adventures grows.

In the Trafaria fortress there were recently 60 prisoners, soldiers and sailors, held because of their opposition to the war. They are subject to a brutal regime.

In the Lisbon Military Hospital in July there were 496 wounded soldiers from the colonies. Leaflets protesting against their sufferings were distributed through the wards.

In Belem, Cascais (G.A.C.A. 1), Mafra (C.O.M.), Pontinha, and Telegraphists (Lisbon) barracks, there has been widespread agitation, with many protests against the colonial wars. The fury of the more reactionary officers has not succeeded in quelling this. The soldiers have repeatedly shown their hatred for the wars in the colonies which have brought so much suffering to everybody.

Desertions by soldiers due to be sent to the colonies are frequent. News from the colonies, mainly from Angola and Guinea, tells of other desertions there.

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UNDER

COLONIAL RULE

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TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER!

A drive for large investments in Mozambique has also started. The approach of the Portuguese Fascists has met with a good response. The INTERAMERICAN, a U.S. trust, is prepared to invest unlimited capital in the colony. This was stated by its chairman, Mr. Frederic J. Evans (Industria Portuguesa, no. 439, Sept. 64, p. 521-2.)

A group of Swiss capitalists will soon be visiting the colony. (D.L. 16-9-64.)

In Beira harbour a £625,000 dry dock is being built. (D.L. 1-9-64.) The 290km. railway line from Swaziland to Matola was officially inaugurated on November 5th. It is expected that 5m. tons of ore will be carried annually to Matola. (P.J. 6-11-64.)

A team of U.S. geologists are studying a project for large-scale extraction of iron-ore in Nampula. (P.J. 29-9-64.)

Guinea

SALAZAR IS LOSING THE WAR

In this colony the nationalists have inflicted serious defeats on the Portuguese troops. The main activity of the Army is confined to