

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

VOL. 5. NO. 6.

DECEMBER 1965/JANUARY 1966

SALAZAR'S HOLLOW VICTORY ENCOURAGES OPPOSITION

● Note for Democrats. Although Salazar claimed 70% of the votes cast in the recent farcical elections, closer analysis shows that this number of votes covers only 30% of the total adult population — 1960 census.

SALAZAR staged his farcical "elections" to the "National Assembly" last November with the purpose of strengthening his regime and discouraging his opponents. He cannot really expect any more to fool international public opinion about the "democracy" of his regime. He just hopes that his partners in NATO and the foreign interests and investors in Portugal and colonies will go on supporting him.

OBSTACLES TO OPPOSITION

His aim of discouraging his opponents (who, of course, comprise the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese people) could have just the reverse effect.

Despite some ultra-revolutionary concepts (current in some opposition circles and leading only to sterile quarrel and verbal violence) there were forty opposition candidates in 5 districts of the country.

They stood despite deprivation of all right to activity until 10 days after the announcement of the date of the election. In Aveiro the opposition candidates were not able to stand because essential documents were given to them only at the last minute. The Braga Opposition list had to be re-drafted because two of the candidates were rejected by the authorities.

The reaction from the Government and the Fascist organisations, after the opposition candidates had publicised their manifesto, was so outrageously provocative that it revealed the fear and panic of the Salazar regime at the idea of any public discussion of the real problems of the country. The opposition candidates were insulted and threatened, farcical Nuremberg - style demonstrations were staged, good old Fascist hysteria was whipped up.

All demands of the Opposition for temporary abolition of the iron cen-

sorship over all means of communication were rejected. No guarantees were given of fair electoral procedure.

Earlier than in previous "elections" (there has not been a free election in Portugal for the last 39 years) the Opposition withdrew in four districts. But in the fifth district, Braga, the courageous democrats redrafted their lists and fought until the eve of the "election", having been refused premises for public meetings and having had their electoral material censored and their supporters arrested by PIDE. Paper for printing lists of candidates was denied them. Their manifesto was, nevertheless, a vigorous denunciation of the regime and its repressive practices.

The results of this November farce, announced by Salazar, gave him 70 per cent. of the votes. A leader in "The Times" (9-11-65) was headed "A poll that proves nothing".

ONLY 30% SUPPORT

However the poll does prove a number of things. Despite the shameless manipulation of the election lists and of the ballot in 15 of the 22 districts of the country (D.L. 8-11-65) the Government could only announce a vote in their favour of 30 per cent. of the adult population, according to the official 1960 census.

How can Salazar with these figures, produced in conditions of police terror and without opposition candidates, claim that he has the support of the Portuguese people? The 70 per cent. he claims refers most probably to 70 per cent. of his OWN supporters. He even went to the extreme of arranging an "election" in Lisbon of

deputies to represent the ex-colony of Goa, incorporated in India since 1962!

The "election" period gave Salazar some additional headaches. One of the worst was the publication by 101 of the leading Catholic personalities of the country (4-11-65) of a signed manifesto which was an outright condemnation of his policies. This was done in terms of Catholic thought and doctrine and must have been particularly painful for the ultra-Catholic Salazar and his clerical Fascist Supporters.

A section of the monarchists, the Independent Monarchist Movement, also published on the same date a manifesto condemning Salazar policies, and showing that there is by no means unanimous Monarchist support for Salazar.

The whole Portuguese people enters 1966 with no discouragement from this farce of November, 1965. They know that new hardships lie ahead, because of the colonial wars, because of the economic exploitation they are subjected to, because of the savage repression that is unleashed against them every day. But they also know that they will not stop their fight for a better life, for better wages, conditions, housing, health and education, for dignity and democratic liberties for an Amnesty and the liberation of the political prisoners. They know they will win new victories and bring the final wiping out of the Salazar regime nearer than ever.

SOFIA FERREIRA

"Even in the hands of our worst enemies our conscience and our honour are with us, despite the death that threatens us." (Sofia Ferreira, in a letter written from the prison).

Sofia Ferreira, is one of the women prisoners in the jail of the Caxias Fortress, near Lisbon.

She is now 45, and she was born on May 1st, 1920, in the Vila Franca

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de Xira region, 20 miles north-east of Lisbon, on the Tagus river.

Her father was a farm-worker and she started to work when she was 9 years old.

She had time to feel all the hardships that the Salazar regime inflicts on the Portuguese people. She had time to get to know how the indus-

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INSIDE PORTUGAL

THE CRISIS OF THE UNIVERSITY

At Coimbra, Prof. Andrade Gouveia, at the university's inaugural lecture, stated that last year (1964-65) 70 per cent. of the students did not finish their studies. Only 30% have graduated. These poor results have many causes, but spring mainly from bad conditions, such as lack of laboratories and teachers. In the Faculty of Law there are 55 students for one teacher (D.L. 22-10-65).

At an EFTA meeting in Geneva (11-10-65), the solution proposed for Portuguese economic problems was the investment of foreign capital in the tourist industry, and the export of fruit and vegetables (D.N. 12-10-65 and P.J. 17-10-65).

THE SELL-OUT

Under licence from the Italian firm "Nuova San Georgis" of the Group IRI-Finmeccanica, Genoa, plant for wool and cotton spinning is being built in Portugal ("Industria Portuguesa", Sept., 65, n.451).

The Lisbon Metal Works "Fabrica Portugal" is now manufacturing metal products in association with the Italian firm "Ferdinando Zoppas". "Fabrica Portugal" is also associated with the American firm "Rockwell" for the making of car seats (D.L. 30-10-65).

The general plan for urbanisation of the Quinta da Quarteira (Algarve), which is the largest tourist undertaking in that Southern Portuguese province is financed by the American "Greatlakes Properties Inc.", in association with Banco Portugues do Atlantico (D.L. 28-9-65).

The "British Motor Corporation" assembly plant established nine months ago, at Setubal, Portugal, plans to increase its capacity by 25% to 10,000 vehicles a year. BMC has almost doubled its penetration of the Portuguese market and shipments for assembly in Portugal represented 50% of the British market there (Times, 10-11-65).

A group of officials from Bavaria, West Germany, visited Lisbon recently. The German investments in Portugal include factory and mining installations, airports and the irrigation scheme for Alentejo. The latter is being financed by the German Federal Republic Bank (P.J. 30-9-65).

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA

More military contingents have left for Africa. Regiment No. 2 of

Heavy Artillery, from Oporto, has gone; also regiments from Lisbon, Tomar, Evora, Entroncamento, Penafiel and Abrantes, including also men of the Air Force and Naval fusiliers (P.J. 21-10; D.L. 15-9; 8-10; 14-10-65).

MILITARY EXPENSES

In the meantime, Salazar goes on with a military spending spree to keep the colonial war going in three African colonies. A new allocation of £8,918,750 has been granted to the Armed Forces stationed overseas. This allocation is an addition to previous allowances made to the Army (P.J. 7-10-65).

In 1954 the Portuguese budget allocated £18,200,000 to the Armed Forces, as against £78,450,000 in 1963. (D.L. 13-10-65). This proves the extent to which Salazar is committed to a disastrous military policy.

A new gunpowder and ammunition factory is going to be built in Quinta do Brincal, near Rio Maior (D.L. 14-9-65).

NATO AIDS SALAZAR

Messrs. Melun and Van Lamberton, President and Vice-President of the Parliamentary Conference of NATO, have visited the steel plant of Seixal, where Mr. A. Champalimaud, a director of the **Siderurgia Nacional**, thanked the visitors for the assurances of new credits from the NATO countries. In 1970 the output of steel will reach 1m. tons (Industria Port., Lisbon, no.451, Sept., 65, p.614).

THE NEED FOR ENGINEERS

In Oporto the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering was alarmed by the decreasing number of students taking the course. The Faculty had 372 students in 1963-64 and, in 1964-65, that number fell to 362. This is a serious problem for a country that desperately needs technicians for its industrial development (P.J. 22-10-65)

ALL-OUT WAR

The head of the Military Academy (**Altos Estudos Militares**), General A. M. das Neves, stated in his inaugural address that the Portuguese Armed Forces must be prepared to wage an all-out war — conventional, nuclear or civil. (D.L. 3-11-65). The general evidently foresees that the Army must be prepared to quell any rising against the regime, either as part of the present colonial wars forced by Salazar, or even inside Portugal itself.

YOUTH AND THE FASCIST ARMY

The Dean of the Naval School emphasised that, owing to the needs of the colonial wars in Africa, the courses for officers had had to be shortened. He admitted that there were gaps in their education, but expected the young officers to correct them by individual study.

The Dean pointed out also that young men were becoming more reluctant to join the Navy and experienced difficulty in accepting military discipline (P.J. 10-11-65).

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trial and agricultural workers in her home land were living and suffering.

She started to fight with them for better wages and conditions, for their dignity as men and women and in 1947 she finally joined the underground resistance movement against Fascism, together with her two sisters, Georgette and Mercedes.

She was arrested for the first time by PIDE in 1949, brutally tortured, and sentenced to 3 years in jail plus "security measures".

Under the inhuman conditions of Caxias prison her health rapidly deteriorated. Liver and intestinal complaints became so severe that PIDE was afraid she would die and she was released from jail after her 3 years' sentence without being kept under "security measures".

After leaving the prison she had to undergo a surgical operation and soon returned to the political struggle.

* * *

In May, 1959, she was arrested again by PIDE in a Lisbon street. She was again tortured, kept in isolation for long periods and only tried a year after her arrest, on 24-5-1960. Sofia was then sentenced to 5½ years in jail plus "security measures".

During the trial she tried to plead her case, and from being accused she became an accuser. Sofia was still able to say in the court room that "Our struggle will not stop despite the violence of the repressive forces, the terror and the action of courts like this one. We will bring to an end the present regime, responsible for the unhappiness of our people and the backwardness of our motherland. The day of our victory is not far." The judge had her dragged from the court and thrown into the court cells. It was there that she was told what sentence she had been given.

The sentence has already expired, but this time they have kept her under the "security measures". She has now spent a total of 9½ years in Salazar's jails.

Her health is getting gradually worse. Her old complaints have returned under the beastly treatment of the Caxias jail.

If enough pressure is brought upon the Salazar regime by international public opinion, she can be freed. This has been the case with her sister **Georgette Ferreira** and a number of other women political prisoners including **Maria Angela Vidal, Luisa Paula, Aida Magro, Aida Paula, Dr. Maria Luisa Dias Soares, Candida Ventura, Ivone Dias Lourenco, Maria da Piedade Gomes dos Santos and Dr. Julieta Gandra.**

Your protest can achieve her liberation. Send it now to the Portuguese Embassy in your country or to the Ministry of the Interior and Justice in Portugal (See addresses in the item on Jose Vitoriano).

Letters of support can be sent to her, at the Cadeia do Reduto Norte do Forte de Caxias, Caxias, Portugal.

PIDE and its TORTURES

Antonio dos Santos Graca, a laboratory technician, was sentenced by the Lisbon Plenary Court on 17-12-64 to 5 years in jail plus "security measures". His "crime"? To have opposed the Salazar regime.

During his trial he tried to plead his case but was as usual prevented from doing so. However, his written deposition has reached "**Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin**". We print part of it below.

GRACA'S STORY

"I was arrested on March 31st, 1964, by a dozen PIDE agents who raided the house where I was staying, while others waited outside. At gun-point they took away everything I had in my pockets, including 1,673 escudos (£20/13/0) which were never returned to me, and also some clothes.

With my hands handcuffed behind my back I was brought to PIDE headquarters in Rua Antonia Maria Cardoso, in Lisbon, and was put in one of the torture cabinets where I stayed for the next 15 days.

During the first 7 days and nights, I was not allowed to sleep, I was threatened frequently with murder and was savagely tortured, with fist blows, kicks and electric shocks.

Refusing to do the "statue" torture (standing day and night against a wall), I went on hunger strike for 3 days. I sat on the floor, and during that period I was constantly beaten and kicked and stung with an electric apparatus which produced strong shocks, trying to make me stand, which they failed to do.

DELIRIOUS

Almost at the end of that 7 day period, I was delirious as a result of the beatings and the other tortures, and I believe also as a result of drugs put into the food and the drinking water. Then some of the PIDE agents put some adhesive plaster over my mouth, tied my hands behind my back, preventing me from shouting or defending myself, and half-a-dozen agents started to beat me simultaneously. Even after I had fallen on the floor they continued with kicks in my stomach and blows in the face.

The next four nights, as they had exhausted all the possibilities of keeping me awake, they let me sleep. During the day they tried to get me to betray my companions in struggle, promising they would liberate me and give me a passport to go to a foreign country. As I refused they prevented

me from sleeping for the next four days and nights, during which I was beaten again and threatened with murder.

IN CAXIAS

After this fortnight I was brought to one of the punishment cells in the fortress of Caxias, near Lisbon. They took away my glasses, my hair was shaven and I was not given any mattress.

The walls of my cell were very damp and the floor almost completely covered with water. If I left a piece of cloth around, the following day it would be saturated. No matches would light there. As this punishment cell is underground and there is no artificial light, it was so dark I could barely see anything.

Only after 10 days were my glasses returned to me, also a towel and cigarettes, which were amongst the things that my family had sent to me while I was still at PIDE headquarters.

Only at the end of a fortnight did I receive the normal prison diet; until then I was fed on two bowls of soup and a piece of bread daily.

VERY WEAK

I was very weak as a result of the PIDE tortures, and this state got worse since I could not sleep because of the cold, the damp and lack of a mattress. At the end of 25 days I was given a very damp mattress, after demanding one persistently. But the situation was not much better, as it continued to be extremely cold.

The moisture in the cell did not evaporate at all, as the only opening was a very small "inspection hole" in the door, the size of a large coin, giving to an underground corridor.

I stayed in this isolated cell for **2 months and 6 days**. I only left it for three 15-minute visits to the common visiting room (the "parlatorio"), with a PIDE agent and a warder between me and my relatives. Before these visits, I was always threatened by the jail director, that the visit would be immediately suspended if I ever tried to tell what had happened at PIDE headquarters or what my situation then was in Caxias.

After that period of 2 months and 6 days, I was again brought to the PIDE headquarters torture cabinets. I was again deprived of sleep for **11 consecutive days and nights**, at the end of which I finally collapsed on the floor. Seven hours after this collapse I was again deprived of sleep for the next 3 days and 2 nights. During the whole of this period I was frequently beaten, at times by several agents simultaneously.

THE TRIAL

After this I was brought to one of the cells of the Aljube jail in Lisbon, where I stayed for another fortnight. Brought back to PIDE headquarters, this time for a short period, back again to the Aljube cell for 2 days and finally to a common room in the same jail where there was another prisoner. Soon we were joined by another companion of struggle, Jorge de Araujo, who had been in the nursing ward, in isolation and without visitors. The reasons for this were to keep him away from strangers' eyes after he had been savagely beaten during his trial at the Lisbon Plenary Court for trying to expose PIDE methods.

What I have said gives an idea of the type of people who have come to this Court to accuse me (At the Plenary Court the prosecution witnesses are always PIDE agents. **Ed. Note**).

MADE NO STATEMENT

While I was in PIDE's hands I completely refused to make any statements or to sign any declarations and I also showed my hatred of PIDE's methods. I did this for several reasons.

First because any information given to PIDE is used by them to repress the struggle of the Portuguese people and consequently retards the moment of their liberation. Secondly, because any statement would contribute to putting into PIDE's hands other people, who would be subject to the same brutal tortures I suffered. Finally, because I wanted to preserve my personal dignity and to be faithful to my ideals."

AND HOW?

Where and when did all this happen? In Hitler's Germany in 1934? No, it happened in Salazar's Portugal in 1964. In Portugal, a West European country, a member of NATO. If nothing is done it can happen again in 1966.

If your blood boils, like ours when we read this statement, why not do something about it, why not help, why not, through us, add your protests to those of the tortured and brave Portuguese people who resist and fight? They will win in the end, but your action can prevent human suffering reaching the extent we have described.

"PORTUGUESE" GUINEA

by H. Dias

DURING the night of 30th June/1st July 1962, all the south of "Portuguese" Guinea was cut off: bridges were blown up, roads and telephone wires were destroyed. The war in Guinea had started again.

THE PAST

The territory that is now "Portuguese" Guinea was never definitely conquered. The domination of one people over another is a transitory situation, always unstable. Struggle against the oppressor is inevitable.

In "Portuguese Guinea"¹ by Carlos Pereira, governor of the colony from 1910 to 1913 one can read: "When the occupation is extended the Felupes population will become completely pacified... the complete surrender of the Brames is now on its way... the complete submission of the Balantas to the authorities depends on the widening of the occupation... the occupation of the Pepel territory will soon be achieved in a decisive way... our action will soon bring the Bissagos to a complete submission and transform them into important instruments for work."

It was under the pressure of the Berlin Treaty (1884/85) which stipulated that only dominion of the hinterland conferred definite property titles, that Portugal, trying to safeguard parcels of her colonial empire from the menace of the imperial powers (British, French and Dutch in particular) launched a campaign of territorial domination.

The Portuguese landed on the Guinea coast in 1446. Portuguese policy in Africa had always been a limited one. The aim was commerce and the slave trade, not territorial domination and for that reason the Portuguese presence was confined to commercial posts and forts situated at key points on the coast. Inner penetration of the country was made only through diplomatic and commercial agreements with the most important native rulers.

COMMERCE

During the 16th Century commerce was flourishing and Guinea was divided into commercial zones, whose exploitation was usually undertaken by contractors who employed factors. The most important fort in the area was S. Joao da Mina, the administrative centre of the region, where lived the governor and the garrison, whose functions were to protect trade.

Several attempts were made to establish white communities along the coast, but they were generally unsuccessful. Their defence would demand an effort that Portugal could

not provide. The profitable commercial monopoly satisfied Portuguese aims. Glass, metals and cloth were exchanged for gold, ivory and slaves. Slaves from S. Tome, Benin, Argoim were taken to S. Joao and exchanged there for gold. The 16th Century was the apogee of the Portuguese domination of the West Coast of Africa. Slaves became, during the century, the principal merchandise, owing to the increasing need for labour in both Americas.

Such profitable business attracted competitors. The Dutch West Indies Company was the first rival. About 1642 the Gold Coast was dominated by the Dutch. Around 1660, the French and the English entered the competition. The first controlled Senegal and the latter Gambia. Portugal succeeded in keeping control over S. Tome, Cape Verde and "Portuguese" Guinea.

SLAVES

Around 1700, Brazil was absorbing 10,000 slaves per year. About mid-century, Bissau, in "Portuguese" Guinea was transformed into an important slave market, even surpassing Angola in importance. By the end of the century, Guinea had been exhausted and the slave trade was located in Angola and Mozambique, the two most important Portuguese colonies.

The later history of Guinea tells of repeated revolts and the fight of the Africans against the Portuguese during the whole period 1842 to 1915.

MODERN GUINEA

"Portuguese" Guinea is situated between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea on the West Coast of Africa. Its area is 13,948 sq. miles (bigger than Congo-Brazzaville or Gambia) and presents a high demographic density by African standards of 39 inhabitants per sq. mile. Guinea has a population of 571,000, according to the UN Yearbook of 1960 (519, 229 in the "Anuario Estatistico" 1963).² About 70% of the people are Animists and belong to different tribes (Balantas, Pepels, etc.) in which the patriarchal system still prevails. The other 30% (Fulas, Mandingues, Manjaques) (Moslems) are semi-feudal societies. In many regions money and private property are non-existent. These features still remain in spite of nearly five centuries of Portuguese presence in the country.

ECONOMY

With the end of the slave trade in 1840, due to international pressure,

it was necessary to find another source of income. Forced monoculture of groundnuts (in the traditions of the colonial imperialism) was the answer.

Contrary to Angola and Mozambique (the largest colonies), where Portugal administers the interests of the international capitalism, Guinea is mainly a "domestic" colony where the interests of the Portuguese ruling class are dominant, using the archaic form of exploitation of land products. The economic infra-structures are limited to the ports — Bissau in the most important. Here, all products converge before being exported to Portugal — and primitive transport by road and river — no railways — was set up only as a means of making money. The following tables throw light on the interrelations of the Guinea market with Portugal. The first refers to exports and the second to imports (A.E. 1963 Lisboa).²

EXPORTS in £ million

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Totals	2.35	2.50	2.48	1.57	2.64	2.36
For Portugal	2.27	2.29	2.31	1.49	2.13	2.12

IMPORTS in £ million

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Totals	2.89	3.05	3.04	4.02	3.65	4.29
From Port.	1.81	1.89	1.86	2.06	2.52	3.07

In the following table we give the value of the main products exported by Guinea in 1963 and the percentage absorbed by Portugal.³

Goods	Value in £	% to Port.	Weight (in tons)
Peanuts with shells	690,000	100%	70,117
Peanuts without shells	295,000	100%	55,259
Coconut	188,000	64%	7,922
Timber	667,000	100%	12,596
Cut Wood	207,000	71%	3,491

In fact all Guinean foreign exports are monopolised by the main Portuguese industrial trust "Companhia Uniao Fabril" (CUF) which also holds vast areas in Angola. The groundnuts culture takes 20% of the whole cultivated area and 60,000 families are forced to work in it. The peanuts are bought by CUF at a much lower price than is current on the international market. The whole processing is done in Portugal. Peanut exports represent 50-70% of the total.

CUF and the "Banco Nacional Ultramarino" (Portuguese Overseas

Bank), which monopolises the finance, are the real masters of Guinea.

* * *

In 1951, Guinea and the other Portuguese colonies in Africa, were legally "promoted" to the category of "Overseas Provinces". The word colony had become suspect. Keeping up facade has always been one of Salazar's main concerns.

The citizen's equality in the face of law and the free access of all classes to the benefits of civilisation (Art. 5 of the Constitution) were in this way "magnanimously" extended to the "overseas provinces". It allowed the dictator to maintain, on 30-11-1960, in reply to references on emancipation for the colonies: "the work is already done... many of those who ask for the emancipation of the Portuguese territories... will come to think that we have rendered a great service to humanity... having spared, them new forms of slavery".⁴

Would that also be the reason why political opponents were kept in prison cells, newspapers censored or banned, television and radio broadcasts closely controlled, why illiteracy, unemployment, sickness, poverty and ruthless police control reigned in "overseas provinces" as well as in Portugal?

Particularly in Guinea, according to the Lisbon Inst. Nac. of Estatistica, 1959, only 0.39% of the native population were considered "civilised".

In 1963 the situation regarding education did not promise any drastic change. According to the same "Inst. Nac. de Est."² the educational structure was as follows (The Institute does not distinguish between Africans or white for obvious reasons):

Education Level		Pupils
Primary	1827
Secondary	272
Technical	354

Successful		
Pupils	Teachers	Schools
914	39	13
143	20	1
242	26	1

From the above total, only 34 enrolled in Lisbon Universities. During the whole colonial period only 14 Guineans got University degrees.

We give below, as supplementary information, the table on health services, such as it was in 1962 (Lisbon I.N.E.).⁵

Hospitals	Wards	Maternities	Doctors	Nurses
3	7	24	21	100

The consequences of this state of affairs are not surprising: in 1962 (AINE 1963) the rate of infant mortality was 10% (Out of 6,419 births, 622 children, under 5 years old died in 1962).

PAIGC AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The united organisation of African nationalists is PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands), formed secretly and working underground since 1956, because of the implacable colonial repression.

The first anti-colonial demonstration organised by PAIGC was the strike of the Bissagos dockers in July, 1959. The authorities' reaction was ruthless. The police dispersed the strikers killing 50 and wounding hundreds.

In September of the same year PAIGC had a secret meeting in Bissagos and established the principles that inspired their revolutionary action:

Extend the Fight

Extend the fight to the interior and mobilise the peasants.

Create and reinforce unity among ethnic groups.

Prepare the largest possible number of cadres for the political organisation of the movement and for leadership of the fighting.

Develop links with other African liberation movements, in particular with those of the Portuguese colonies.

This plan was strictly carried out during the three following years.

On the Portuguese side, repression increased considerably: armed forces in 1961, 4,000; 1962, 10,000; 1963, 20,000; political Police (PIDE) 100 agents; innumerable informers and 500 African agents under Portuguese officers.

The fight started in the south, a swampy zone, difficult for those who do not know it and rich in food resources. In 1963 PAIGC armed groups controlled 30% of the territory. The political and military organisations made their headquarters in the liberated zones. Civil administration was set up by PAIGC cadres. The first sectors to receive attention were Education and Medical Assistance, which had been the most deficient under colonial administration.

REFERENCES

¹ Carlos Pereira, "Guine Portuguesa", Lisbon, 1915.

² "Anuario Estatistico, 1963, Vol. II, Ultramar", Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon, 1964..

³ "Boletim Mensal" Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon, Year 37, February, 1965, No. 2.

⁴ Quoted by James Duffy in "Portugal in Africa", Penguin Books, London, 1962, pp. 14-15.

⁵ "Anuario Estatistico, 1962, Vol. II, Ultramar", Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon, 1963.

PEOPLE FIGHT

from our correspondent in Portugal

1965 was a year of intensive and successful struggle of the Portuguese people against the Salazar Fascist regime.

Despite the terror, they refused to live like slaves and to starve, they fought for their dignity and a better life. Hundreds of thousands, from the Northern Minho to the Southern Algarve, were involved.

It is sufficient to recall the struggles of the **5,000 Pero Pinheiro** quarry miners and stone workers, (who went on strike for 12 days), of the **11,000 CUF** workers, of the **17,000 bank employees**, of the **students**, the **7,000 insurance employees**, of the **20,000 railway workers**, of **9,000 auxiliary transport workers**, and of the thousands and thousands of cod fishermen, agricultural workers, Northern textile and other industrial workers, the **Alcanena** tanners, the **Lisbon and Oporto** journalists, dockers and transport workers, electricity workers, the **Southern** cork workers, the **Lisbon** metal workers and many others.

The Portuguese People is holding on against Salazar's brutal henchmen. At this same moment they are fighting, and they will continue to do so until final victory.

STUDENTS WIN

Professor Paulo Cunha, rector of Lisbon University earned the intense dislike of the students because of his arbitrary acts and close co-operation with the repressive forces during the students struggles in 1964-65. The students had repeatedly demanded his resignation.

On October 4th he handed in his resignation on health grounds.

A SINGER'S VOICE

The very well known Portuguese Radio and TV singer, Francisco Jose, dared to voice his disagreement, concerning the conditions offered to Portuguese artists, during a TV direct programme of his songs earlier this year.

This brought him the usual penalty. His trial began in Lisbon on November 18th. Amongst the prosecution witnesses are, as might have been expected, people known to be PIDE collaborators.

THE PENICHE PRISON

A Factory of Murder -

SOON all the tourist offices and travel agencies will be praising the natural beauties of Portugal and of its climate. The "Country where the Sun spends Winter" — according to the Portuguese posters — will be offered as a tempting resort for a nice holiday. Pleasant people and a charming country, they say, and it may all be true. Yet under that deceptive appearance lies the reality of a horrible and dictatorial regime that maintains political prisons of the worst kind. Using fresh evidence that has just come from inside Portugal, we expose once again the character of the Salazar regime.

THE POLITICAL PRISONS

Inside Portugal there are 4 main political prisons: the **North** and **South Blocks** of the Caxias Fortress (**Reduto Norte** and **Reduto Sul**) outside Lisbon; the **Private Prison** of PIDE in Oporto (**Cadeia Privativa** of the Political Police), and the Prison of the **Peniche Fortress**. These are not, however, the only places where political prisoners are held. There are other jails at the PIDE's headquarters in Coimbra, in the Military **Praesidium** of Trafaria which lies on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, in the **Hospital-Prison of Sao Joao de Deus** at Caxias, and in the **Penitentiary** in Lisbon, which is also a prison for ordinary criminals. In Northern Portugal, in Pacos de Ferreira, there is the **Cadeia Central do Norte** (The Central Prison of the North), where many democrats are also jailed.

Conditions inside all these prisons are grim. But the prison that is run in the most efficient Nazi style is that of the Peniche Fortress.

Located between Lisbon and Oporto in the small fishing village of Peniche, it stands on a rocky spit of land swept by gales and ocean breakers in the winter.

Peniche village has a population of 10,000 and lies 60 miles to the north of Lisbon and 160 miles to the south of Oporto. The prison is an old thick-walled fort, which dates from the 16th century and in its grey colour looks quite ominous from the outside.

Since 1953 the old fort has been gradually adapted to its present function. In 1950, the prisoners had to sleep in tumbledown sheds inside the walls. It was only by a 7-day hunger strike that 80 prisoners forced the Governor to give them better accommodation.

As a result of this protest, three blocks were built. Block **C** was inaugurated in 1956; Block **B** in December, 1961; and Block **A** in August, 1962. Works are always in progress and gangs of ordinary prisoners recently built the barracks for the **GNR** (the National Republican Guards), who keep a watch both on the prisoners and on the local population.

PENICHE

Block **C** has 3 floors. On the first floor there are 3 very small rooms, each for 6 prisoners. There is a small refectory and one set of sanitary installations. The size of these rooms is so small that, save for the bunks, there is little space left for the prisoners to move. There is only a very small table on which prisoners can write, one at a time. And since the prisoners are strictly forbidden to lie or rest in the bunks during daytime, they have either to stand, or sit on wooden benches.

The second floor is entirely occupied by the dormitory for the warders and other offices for administration.

On the third floor there are two independent sections, separated by an iron gate. In one wing there are 8 individual cells, a small refectory, and sanitary installations; on the other, there are 3 rooms, where 15 prisoners can be held. On this side the sanitary installations are located inside the rooms.

At one time, this Block **C** had a strong bolted door which opened to the outside. Now that door has been bricked up after 10 political prisoners escaped on January 3, 1960. There are 40 prisoners inside this block.

Block **B** has also 3 floors, with 14 cells, 1 refectory, 1 common room and common sanitary installations. It holds at the moment 43 prisoners. From the first floor, on the ground level, only dark walls can be seen outside. It is impossible to see the sky, unless the prisoner puts his head quite close to the iron-gate that bars the window.

The cells are very dark, cold and damp, even in the summer, owing to their closeness to the sea.

LOCKED WINDOWS

Block **A** has only 2 floors with 3 rooms intended for 11 prisoners each, and another room for 5 prisoners,

yet there are 76 prisoners in this block.

The rooms in this block have no doors, but solid iron gates, as on the first floor of block **C**. The windows of this block face the sea and look onto a 60-metre yard that extends to the wall, which is built on a steep cliff. In winter, with the fury of the sea, the waves rise very high, and, swept by strong winds, they crash continuously on the facade of the building. This means that the waves splash violently on Blocks **A** and **B**, and very often reach even the facade of Block **C**, which is at a distance of 150 to 200 metres from the wall.

As a result of these conditions, the windows of block **A** and those of block **B**, which face the sea, have to be shut night and day for very long periods.

NEW BLOCKS WORSE

This is the situation inside the fort even after the new constructions ordered by Salazar and his men. The architects planned it well so as to deceive the outside observer. The blocks, seen from outside, do not show any iron bars, because they are all inside.

The entrance hall, where the offices are located, and the Director's room, where visitors are received, are quite pleasant and even furnished with a touch of elegance. In winter the offices are properly heated. The casual observer may even fall for Salazar's propaganda after seeing only the tiled floor of the corridors and the white mosaic of the refectory walls. Polished floors may also deceive the eye and an atmosphere of apparent neatness may create a false impression.

The Peniche jailers have learned their lesson well from their Nazi counterparts. The victims of the concentration camps were also herded into tiled and scrupulously polished rooms before they were sent to the crematorium ovens. The clinical precision in imposing deadly suffering on people and in committing them to death has always been a characteristic of Nazi Fascist procedure.

This is why the visit made by Lord Russell of Liverpool to the fort, in April, 1963, turned into a such piece of propaganda for the regime. Lord Russell saw only the polished surface of this prison and, despite the letter signed by 112 prisoners, who pro-

- And Slow Death

tested against his lamentable report, he has decided to abide by it. One wonders whether he has been fooled, or if he is ashamed of admitting his misjudgment.

WHERE HELL BEGINS

The main question in Peniche is to know how the warders treat the prisoners? What are the conditions under which they live?

There are at the moment in the **Peniche Fortress** nearly 120 political prisoners. Their situation has worsened since they were taken into the new blocks. The "drilling" to which a prisoner is submitted is always the same. When he is taken by PIDE agents to Peniche, he is kept in solitary confinement for a "period of observation", which may last from 2 to 6 months. In the prisons from which they came (save for the first 6 months of interrogation, torture and isolation) they used to live in a common room with other prisoners.

Now, isolated, and with no contact with anybody but the warders, they are subjected to all sorts of violence. They are allowed 1 hour for exercise a day. When they are in the refectory they must face the wall and turn their back to other prisoners. No one is allowed to speak, or smile.

It happened that one day, when living under this regime Pires Jorge saw his brother-in-law, Jose Magro. P. Jorge had not seen him for years, and, as he was not allowed to speak, he winked at Magro. P. Jorge was immediately accused by one of the warders of establishing a contact and had the period of his solitary confinement extended.

Alone and in a small cell, permanently watched, the prisoner can neither whistle, nor sing, and he is given no newspapers, nor books.

LIFE IN THE INDIVIDUAL CELLS

After solitary confinement, the prisoner is kept for quite a long time in a cell, and, only when it is necessary to make room for other prisoners, is he taken to a common room with others.

In the cells the prisoner is locked nearly 20 hours a day. He is allowed out only to go to the refectory, where it is forbidden to speak, and to have his daily walk in the prison yard, which lasts 1½ hours. He has also two periods of 1 and ½ hour a day in the

common room. All these "privileges" have been won by the prisoners in struggles against the authorities.

They are allowed to talk only in their daily walk and in the common room.

Inside the cell the prisoner is permanently watched through a large hole in the door, known as "Judas". He is not allowed to approach the window. Armando Norte had his window locked for many months, because a warder reported that he was peeping out of it.

The isolation of the political prisoner is an arbitrary measure, which is in open contradiction to the Portuguese law. Decree law no. 26,643 (28-5-1936) specifies clearly that the prisoner should never be subject to such a regime. Yet on October 12th, 1962, a new decree No. 43,960 was issued, stating that the "prison regulations for political prisons shall be identical with those of ordinary prisons, **with only those adaptations necessitated by the personality of the delinquent, and with a view to keeping the discipline and security of each establishment**" (our emphasis).

The wording is intentionally ambiguous to permit arbitrary decisions.

CONTROL OF THE COMMON WARD

A prisoner's life in the common room is not easy either. The prisoners are regularly watched from the iron gates that substitute for a door, and they can neither gather near these nor near the window. A group of more than 3 prisoners can never engage in conversation.

The prisoners have to sit on wooden benches, and if they want to write, they usually have to do so on their knees, since the only table in the room will barely accommodate 4. Generally there are 11 prisoners in the largest room of block A.

Prisoners are not allowed to teach anything to others, not even arithmetic, or similar harmless subjects.

The simplest violation of regulations, or a mild complaint, produces punishment and long periods of solitary confinement.

PRISONERS ARE SPIED ON

This slow process aiming at the complete destruction of the individual will, and of the prisoner's personality, never lets up for a second. Even the 2½ hours spent daily in common add to the tension between jailers and prisoners.

Their conversation is heard by the warders, who may interrupt any time they wish. Prisoners cannot borrow a pencil, show a book, move from the table, without the warder's permission. Warders have interrupted conversations because one or other prisoner mentioned the name

STUDENT LONG-TERM PRISONERS

In the Peniche fortress there are a number of students sentenced to long-term prison sentences, because they fought for their rights as well as for the rights of their people.

Carlos Aboim Ingles, a Lisbon University Letters student, arrested in 1959, tortured and sentenced to 6 years and "measures". His sentence has already expired, but he is held under the "security measures".

Jose Bernardino, a Lisbon engineering student, arrested in 1962, tortured and sentenced to 2½ years in jail. His sentence has also expired but he continues to be held under the "security measures".

Carlos Brito, a Lisbon Economics student, arrested in 1959, sentenced to 4 years in prison. Sentence expired, held under the "measures".

Jose Araujo, a Coimbra Law student. Arrested the second time in May, 1963, and savagely tortured as during a previous arrest. Sentenced to 4 years and "security measures".

Carlos Costa, now 37 years old, Economics student, arrested first in 1948. Arrested again in 1953 and after escaping from Peniche in 1960 arrested for the last time in December, 1961, savagely tortured. Sentenced to 10 years in jail plus "security measures".

of Napoleon or Plato. Both names were rated "political".

Prisoners are not allowed to give anything to another detainee. Agostinho Saboga was punished for 5 days to the **Segredo** (see later), because he had given an orange to a fellow prisoner.

This system of terror is aggravated by the obsessive watch kept by the
(see page P.304)

A Factory of Murder

(Continued from P. 303)

warders, by the constant search which is conducted by them at the most inconvenient hours in the prisoners' cells or rooms. Then there is the noise of the warder's whistle to regiment the prisoners for the daily time-table to grind the prisoners' nerves. More than 42 whistles on each floor between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. would deafen anyone. But since the prisoner of one floor can hear the whistles in other blocks, he is even more kept on edge.

PRISONERS ARE BEATEN UP

In Peniche Prison there are more than 50 warders. There are also 50 GNR soldiers inside the fort. Outside the fort there is another GNR force, which keeps a night watch on the prison. A police force is also stationed in the village to prevent any act of solidarity between the population and the prisoners. In fact, this means that there is a warder for every prisoner!

Brutal punishment is inflicted on the prisoners for trivial reasons. Dr. Humberto Lopes was beaten up, in December, 1962, by the chief warder of block B. Another warder, whose name is also known, has beaten up Vasco Cabral (Guinea) and Lima. Joaquim Diogo Velez was brutally assaulted and coshed in his cell, in December, 1963, by another warder who is also well known.

In June, 1964, while their families demonstrated against the punishments outside the jail, the cells were invaded by up to 10 guards at a time and the prisoners savagely beaten with truncheons and belts.

THE "SEGREDO"

Orders to make the prisoners stand in front of the warders are constantly issued to humiliate them. But the final punishment is to send a prisoner to the *segredo*, or solitary confinement in a dreadful cell. This is a cave situated in an extremity of the fort. The walls and even the floor have all been cemented. The bunk is also made of cement and sometimes not even a mattress is supplied. The amount of clothes that the prisoner can take with him is minimal.

This jail is extremely damp, being constantly swept by heavy seas and gales. Although the *segredo* has been passed as unfit to be used, it has constantly been occupied since 1962.

FARCICAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Food and medical treatment are in keeping with the general system aimed to drive any prisoner to a slow death. The vast majority, after long imprisonment under such conditions, are ill and need special food. Yet this is very difficult to obtain and sick prisoners are often compelled to eat the low standard prison food.

The doctor of Peniche Prison is nearly an octogenarian. His incompetence is abysmal and is accentuated by his indifference towards his patients.

This old man, already slightly deaf, has stated quite clearly that he trusts more to his ear than all the "modern inventions" of diagnosis, such as x-rays and cardiograms. He refused vitamins to Julio Martins, on the grounds that they provoked addiction. Many times he has to be told by the patient himself and by the male nurse what is the medicine the patient needs.

The male nurse, an Army sergeant, has been in Peniche Prison for the last 20 years, and he tries all the time to minimise the brutalities.

There is no such thing as a hospital ward in the prison. That pompous name was given to a room on the second floor of block C, specially arranged for the occasion, when Lord Russell visited Peniche.

ISOLATION FROM THE FAMILY

Families have great difficulty in seeing the prisoners, owing to the time-table established by the Director, Captain Manuel Falcao. They are not allowed any contact and have to speak to them through a glass partition covered with a very thin wire mesh. Owing to the resonance and the difficulty in seeing one another, visits become a torture. Prisoners and their families cannot hear one another and are forced to shout — a cruel situation regarded by the warders with amusement.

MEANS TO LIQUIDATE A PRISONER

Peniche Prison, in its own and individual way, is a factory of slow death in perfect Nazi style. Under such pressure, the prisoners are permanently on edge and some have lost their reason. Afonso Gregorio, for example, had to be taken to a psy-

chiatrist. But this was done only because the prisoners urged the director to do so.

An example of what happened to Diogo Velez suffices to show how prisoners are treated. Threatened by a chief warder, Diogo Velez told him politely that he was not easily intimidated. Nothing happened, but 2 days later, when he had cleaned the floor of his section, the same warder wanted to make him do the same job again. He knew that he was being provoked so refused. Under this pretext, he was kept 20 days in the *segredo*. In December, 1963, he was savagely beaten up. The prisoners then shouted against the authorities, calling them Fascists. Their unanimous stand saved Velez's life, for the noise and the indignation halted the attacks in time.

All the Peniche prisoners run a risk of death. The machine of destruction may not be spectacular, but is well calculated to eliminate the best Portuguese democrats. No medical assistance, insufficient food, permanent nervous pressure in cramped quarters, complete and total isolation from their families and the world, punishments and beatings-up, all these prove in the end to be as efficient in liquidating people as the Nazi camps.

Many of the prisoners are severely ill. For instance, Carlos Costa has a serious intestinal condition, and Americo de Sousa has suffered from tuberculosis and has a duodenal ulcer.

Aboim Inglez has a similar complaint. All these prisoners have "security measures", which means perpetual imprisonment.

The lives of many are threatened as happened recently to Dias Lourenco and Jose Bernardino.

The prisoners have their mail censored and the censored Portuguese newspapers are re-censored inside the prison and even sometimes completely forbidden. They have also great difficulty in contacting their lawyers.

Books are severely censored by the warders, and many works, such as Lord Russell's *The Scourge of the Swastika*, are not allowed to enter the prison.

Such is the extermination prison that Salazar keeps on the Western coast of Portugal. It should be abolished together with all the other political prisons created by the regime. International pressure can force Salazar to comply with his own law for political prisoners and even lead eventually to the closing down of these horrible jails.

REPRESSION CONTINUES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN PORTUGAL)

ARRESTING INNOCENT PEOPLE

PIDE announced on October 24th the arrest in the Pero Pinheiro area—where last May 5,000 stone workers and quarry miners went on strike—of Manuel Colhe, Sebastiao Barradas, his wife Faustina Candeias and Ilidio Esteves.

On October 20th in Lisbon PIDE also arrested the 21-year-old student Graca Rodrigues and her husband Carlos Dorez; also a 21-year-old student.

There are strong fears that all these people have been badly tortured.

THE TRIALS

On November 23 the Lisbon Plenary Court sentenced Eduardo Pires and his wife Maria da Gloria Simoes to 3 and 2½ years in jail.

61 members of the Jehovah's Witnesses are going to be brought to

trial accused of having ideas "contrary to the present political situation".

From 1960 to 1964 there were a total of 129 political trials in Portugal. 698 people were involved and sentenced to a total of **2,099 years and 10 months in jail.**

206 of these people were given, in addition to their sentences, "security measures", which can keep them in jail indefinitely.

RECENT REPRESSIVE MOVES

Amongst recent steps to strengthen repression we can quote the following:

A special additional credit of £43,750 for PIDE (as published in "Diario do Governo", 7-10-65). Silver medals were awarded by the Minister of the Interior to 6 PIDE agents for "good services" (17-10-65).

New GNR (armed repressive forces) barracks are to be built in the Caxias Fortress, to keep watch on the political prisoners there (15-10-65).

New installations for 6,300 PSP (another armed police force) guards in the Lisbon area (15-10-65).

From September 28th to November 9th, a total of 67,945 vehicles were inspected by police in "stop" operations in the Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra districts and in the Algarve province.

TERROR AGAINST THE STUDENTS

In the space of 1 month ending on 3-11-65, the Lisbon Engineering Students' Association (Associacao de Estudantes do IST) was raided 3 times by Fascist thugs and disguised PIDE agents.

In the first raid furniture was wrecked and windows broken.

In the second the same happened plus threatening, insulting and obscene writings on the walls.

In the third, the thugs stole sound equipment belonging to the students, valued at £187, including a tape recorder, records, microphones and loudspeakers.

This is Salazar's law and order.

Foreign Help for Salazar

VISIT OF BRITISH FLEET

THE presence of part of the British Home Fleet in Lisbon (6 ships and 1,600 men) during the recent farcical "elections" for the Portuguese National Assembly was considered no accident by most of the Portuguese population. The timing of this visit, which was widely publicised by the Portuguese press (5-11-65 onwards, D.L., P.J., "Diario de Noticias", etc.), could not have been more unfortunate. Whether or not the intention of the British Government in sending the Home Fleet to Portugal at such a time was "to keep an eye on the locals", this was the use to which its presence was put by the Portuguese Government. And no-one can believe that this could come as a surprise to the British Government. Neither of the two possible explanations for this visit: open military support for Salazar or sheer irresponsibility, reflects much credit on those concerned.

LABOUR M.P. APPROVES

Equally publicised was the recent visit of Labour MP Colin Jackson to Mozambique and Macao (P.J.

27-10-65). One has become accustomed to expect little consistency from politicians, but nevertheless, how on earth can Mr. Jackson reconcile, for instance, his Party's position on the Rhodesian issue with his assertion that Portugal's presence in Africa is perfectly legitimate?

JURIDICAL SUBTLETIES

In a recent meeting of the UN General Assembly, Dr. Franco Nogueira, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, denied that Portugal is using NATO equipment for the colonial war. This is one of those juridical subtleties which is characteristic of the Portuguese Government. Of course the Portuguese armed forces are not using planes with NATO written on their wings. But it is through NATO that they get most of their equipment, which certainly is not intended for storage in warehouses to be polished up only for use in parades. It is by means of NATO agreements that the Portuguese air force is getting from the United States five Skymasters SC-54, to quote one of many examples (D.L. 30-10-65).

Besides, what Dr. Nogueira declared

in the UN Assembly is somewhat contradicted by what the Portuguese Minister of Defence declared to a NATO delegation which recently visited Portugal. After offering a few cliches on Portuguese history, he said that "the Portuguese military effort is, in the present national crisis, orientated towards the defence of the Overseas Territories" thus carrying through in Africa parallel policies to those which NATO stands for. (P.J. 2-10-65).

BRAZIL ALSO

The special place Spain used to have in the Portuguese Government's bosom is now shared with Brazil. There are the same orgies of honours and decorations, the same operative oaths of eternal love and fidelity. More serious, though, is the recent declaration of the Brazilian Government to support the Portuguese position in Africa in any event (D.L. 17-9-65). In any event? Including massacres of the civil population? To exemplify their willingness, a mission of the Brazilian Armed Forces went to Mozambique and Angola for a lengthy visit (P.J. 13-10-65). Maybe next they will send troops . . .

Colonial Struggles

SALAZAR continues to bleed Portugal white to keep up 3 colonial wars.

The tragic cost in human lives for the last 2 months is 107 dead. The figures, as usual, are much under estimated since they are taken from censored Portuguese sources. The figure for those killed breaks down as follows: Angola, 45; Guinea, 27; Mozambique, 35.

ANGOLA

THE WAR

The Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Franco Nogueira, with characteristic fantasy, has told the New York correspondent of the Spanish Fascist newspaper **Arriba** that life in Angola has returned to normal. He asserted that "Portugal is not merely defending a series of interests in Africa, but a philosophical concept of life" (P.J. 8-11-65).

Dr. Nogueira evidently does not read the Portuguese Press, which, despite censorship, continues to publish weekly reports of the colonial war in Africa, which includes casualty figures, although always minimised.

From those communiques, it is easy to see that the Angolan patriots have been actively engaging Portuguese troops in the regions of Noqui, Borgola, Lufuna River, Quibinda Mountains, Rivers Lange and Zenza (P.J. 17-10-65). From the Army bulletin of October 20/27, it is clear that the Portuguese were involved in action "somewhere" in Angola and had 9 dead and 24 wounded (D.L. 30-10-65).

KRUPP IN AFRICA

Alfred Krupp, the German monopolist and magnate, recently visited Lisbon, en route to Angola, where he is going to inspect the mines of Cuima and Cassinga, in which the trust that bears his name plans to invest large credits. After Angola he will travel to South Africa.

In Lisbon, Krupp was met by Major Jack Pringle and Commander Alvaro Nogueira, representatives of the **Companhia Mineira do Lobito**. Krupp travelled with Count Ahlefeldt, one of the leaders of the over 1,000 German big farmers in Angola.

In Luanda, Krupp met Baron von Knigge, director-general of the Krupp Organisations (P.J. 9-11-65).

KRUPP DOES IT AGAIN

The investments of Krupp in Angola are of such magnitude that

they have absorbed all the technical and financial assets of the German trust for that part of Africa. This was publicly stated by Alfred Krupp in Luanda. Krupp and the **Companhia Mineira do Lobito** will explore the iron ore of the Cassinga mines, and envisage an annual output of 5m. tons of first quality iron by 1967.

Oil has also been found in the concession granted to Krupp and in the near future its exploration will also be considered by the Germans (P.J. 10-11-65).

COLONIALISM AT WORK

A new sugar refinery will soon be built in Angola aiming at an annual output of 75,000 to 10,000 tons of sugar. The initial capital invested will amount to £3,750,000 (P.J. 10-9-65).

In 1964 Angola was the second country in Africa in fishing production (P.J. 31-10-65).

Among the African nations, Angola is the second exporter of coffee to the USA. In September, Angola exported to that country 15,683,000 pounds weight (P.J. 4-11-65).

The Portuguese tyre monopoly, **Mabor**, a subsidiary of the American trust "General Tyre", has been granted the exclusive right to produce tyres in Angola (D.L. 9-9-65).

GUINEA

LOSING THE WAR

All facts tend to show that the war of the colonialists against the Guinean people is lost.

Portuguese war communiques are issued with greater frequency for this colony than for any other. There is a constant tendency to deny the information given in the communiques of **PAIGC (The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde)**.

Yet the facts speak for themselves.

The brave patriots have been most active in Mansaba, Cutia, Encheia, Ingorezinho, Farim, on the northern frontier, Bigene, Binar, in the south of the colony, Canquelifa, Buruntuma, Chacali, and in the area of Chime (P.J. 30-9; 7-10; 29-10-65).

The Portuguese claim to have engaged the enemy successfully in the areas of Siatos, Colina do Norte and Gandembel (Guileje, southern border) (P.J. 16-9; 14-10-65).

The destruction by the patriots of the Portuguese barracks in Olossato, Guilegne and Sanconha has been a severe blow for Salazar. (PAIGC communiques, 15 and 20-9-65).

CHIEF OF STAFF DISMISSED

At the end of the rainy season, 1965, Salazar's men feel a bit happier, because they hope to be less harassed by the Guineans. When the military commandant and colony Governor, General Arnaldo Schultz, trained in French military schools, went to Portugal recently to confer with Salazar, he said he could finish the war in 6 months, but he has failed miserably.

He had trouble with his Chief of Staff, Major Sa-Carneiro, who was dismissed, because he wanted to tell the country the truth about the tragic situation of the troops in Guinea (PAIGC Communiqué, 4-11-65).

Schultz, on his arrival in Lisbon, revealed that private and industrial activities have almost stopped in the colony (P.J. 16-9-65).

MOZAMBIQUE

THE FRELIMO FIGHTS

The war in this colony is causing serious concern to the Fascists.

Portuguese official information admits that the patriots of the **FRELIMO** have been very active on the border near the Rovuma, in the district of Cape Delgado, and in the areas of Quiterago and Macomia (D.L. 10-9; P.J. 19-9-65).

A Portuguese convoy was ambushed by Frelimo fighters on the road between Nova Coimbra and Metangula. Eighteen Portuguese were killed (Moz. Revol. No. 21, Sept., 65).

A Portuguese plane crashed in the region of Bilene (D.L. 10-9-65).

A BOND OF LOVE WITH RHODESIA

New ties are being developed between Mozambique and Rhodesia. Now there is a project to electrify the railway line from Beira to Rhodesia. There are Swiss and South African interests involved in this scheme.

Similarly, works for the establishment of direct telephone communication between Beira and Salisbury are nearing completion (D.L. 9-9; P.J. 15-9-65).

... AND SOUTH AFRICA

A new factory for the processing of cashew nut, the **Mocita**, is being built in the suburbs of Joao Belo. (Mozambique). The capital invested will amount to £2,125,000 and will come mainly from the **Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa** (Ind. Portuguesa, No. 451, Sept. 65, p.624).

There are also Italian and Swiss interests in this enterprise (D.L. 22-9-65).

MACAO

TOURING CHINA

Portuguese journalists from Macao have gone on a tour of Continental China, together with colleagues from Hong Kong (D.L. 21-10-65).

RHODESIA and PORTUGAL

NATURALLY at the United Nations Portugal and South Africa were the only supporters for the Smith regime.

Salazar, his colonies and Smith are close allies. Their interests merge and Mozambique is the way out to the sea for Rhodesia.

The Beira (Mozambique)-Umtali pipe-line—owned by the British firm Lonrho — is vital for the supply of oil to Rhodesia. Salazar will do everything not to let Smith down in this matter or to resist any other sanctions.

During the month of December, which the British Government is a the French "Antinea" started unloading 18,000 tons of oil and on 13th the "British Security" began unloading 12,000 tons. Another tanker, the "British Petroleum", was also due in December. Both British tankers are owned by British Petroleum, in two tankers arrived in Beria. On 7th shareholder.

The **SACOR** Portuguese oil refining monopoly—itsself a subsidiary of the

big international oil monopolies—will gladly help into the matter. Portugal has no oil in her metropolitan territory.

In Angola **SACOR** has an associated company (**ANGOL**) for distribution of her products, and in September, 1964, she was granted concessions for oil prospecting. So far the only producer in Angola is the French-Belgian trust **PETRANGOL** which in 1964 extracted a total of 904,757 tons, mainly for local consumption and export to Portugal. The refinery in Angola has a capacity of 600,000 tons per year. Plans for expansion of the oil industry were recently announced (P.J. 16-11-65).

In Mozambique **SACOR** has an associated refinery in Lourenço Marques, the **SONAREP**, and the **MOCACOR** company for distribution. In 1964, Mozambique imported a total of 484,000 tons of oil, worth £2.8 million, wholly from Iraq, to be refined by **SONAREP**. Petrol from this refinery is already being distributed in South Africa.

WEST GERMANY and SALAZAR!

THE "Permanent German Military Mission in Portugal" as the directing centre of the Portuguese-West German conspiracy in the military field has its opposite number in the "Joint Commission for German-Portuguese Economic Co-operation" which activates the economic inter-lacing. The commission was set up as long ago as the beginning of 1960. Besides the competent government representatives, leading officials of the trusts are also on the commission such as, from the West German side, representatives of the Commerzbank, the Deutsch-Überseeische Bank, the Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the Siemens trust and Ferrostahl AG ("Handelsblatt", Dusseldorf, 1 September, 1960; "Industriekurier", Dusseldorf, 28 February, 1961). According to the sources quoted it is its task first and foremost to study and organise individual projects and capital investments of West German trusts in Portugal and its colonies.

The threads of the offensive of West German finance capital to Portugal and its colonies are held basically by two leading West German tycoons:

Herman J. Abs, executive chairman of the Deutsche Bank AG, the most powerful banking trust in the

Federal Republic, formerly Hitler's financier, Erhard's and Adenauer's confidant, chairman or member of boards of directors of numerous West German and international industrial undertakings, banks and financial organisations;

Berthold Beitz, chief representative of the Friedrich Krupp KG, Essen, the biggest family trust in Europe. Before and during the two world wars the Krupp trust was the most important armaments supplier of German imperialism. Its directors were sentenced as war criminals but later set free again in West Germany.

In addition to their companies and subsidiary companies they dominate the major part of West German capital investments in Portugal and the Portuguese colonies and the financial and trade relations with them. And Herman Abs stated in Lisbon in November, 1963, that

... "the Federal Republic had reason gratefully to recall the many occasions of Portugal having taking especially great interest in German affairs ..."

("Handelsblatt", Dusseldorf, 6-7 March, 1964).

(From the book "The Neo-Colonialism of the West German Republic").

FREE VITORIANO and his FELLOW- PRISONERS

Jose Vitoriano is a cork worker, born in Algarve in 1917.

He is one of the 18,000 cork workers of Portugal and since his youth he has fought with his comrades to improve their miserable wages (average £2/8/0 weekly in 1961) and working conditions.

They elected him President of the State-controlled cork workers' trade union in Silves (Algarve).

The Fascists did not welcome an honest worker at the head of one of their corporate set-ups. In 1948 PIDE arrested him and subjected him to torture. He was sentenced to 2½ years in jail for "subversive activities" and set free only in 1951.

He continued to be a stern opponent of the inhuman Salazar regime and in 1953 was again arrested and savagely tortured.

Vitoriano was then sentenced to 4 years in jail plus the notorious "security measures" which can transform any sentence into life imprisonment.

In 1957, the year when his sentence should have expired, after having served 6 months of "security measures", PIDE brought a further action against him, while still in custody, under the extraordinary charge of "subversive activities" within the Caxias fortress jail, to overthrow the Government by force. He was sentenced to another 6½ years in jail plus "security measures". The 6½ years expired in 1963, and he is now held under the "measures".

He has spent a total of 15 years in jail, the last 12 consecutively, mainly in the sinister Peniche fortress.

With him is another cork worker, **Jose Carlos**, 42 years old, sentenced in 1964 to 10 years in jail, plus "security measures".

Demands for the liberation of **Jose Vitoriano** or other prisoners can be sent to the Portuguese Embassy (in London, 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1), or to the Portuguese Ministers of the Interior (Ministerio do Interior, Lisbon) or of the Justice (Ministerio da Justica, Lisbon, Portugal).

Letters of support can be sent to him to the following address: Cadeia do Forte de Peniche, Peniche, Portugal; or to his wife, Diamantina Alves Vicente, to her address: Rua Sidonio Pais 17, Silves, Portugal.

Long-term prisoners in the Peniche fortress such as **Manuel Rodrigues da Silva** and **Manuel Guedes** have been freed during recent years due to pressure of international public opinion. If we act now it should be possible also to achieve the liberation of Jose Vitoriano and decisively help the Portuguese people in their struggle.

NO! to SALAZAR

AT THE UNITED NATIONS

A motion was approved condemning the avalanche of foreign capital investments in the Portuguese colonies. The USA, England, and Australia voted against the motion (P.J. 30-10-65).

The existence of a pact between Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia was once again raised in the UN. The Portuguese representative, as usual, tried to deny the accusation (P.J. 27-10-65).

The situation of the Portuguese colonies was discussed once again in the Security Council of the UN. This question was raised by 32 member countries.

M. Slim, the Tunisian representative, opening the debate, accused Portugal of carrying on three colonial

wars and said that the UN should take action to change this grave situation. Slim also attacked the alliance which he affirmed existed between Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Rogers-Wright of Sierra Leone once again accused Portugal of using NATO arms to repress the populations of Angola and Mozambique. He also declared that funds given by the Western nations for economic development of Portuguese colonies were being used for colonialist aims (P.J. 5-11-65).

At the end of the debate a resolution was carried saying that the situation in the Portuguese colonies "disturbs peace and international security". The resolution called for immediate self-determination for these colonies, an amnesty for polit-

ical prisoners and an embargo on arms and military supplies for these colonies.

The resolution was carried with seven votes in favour and four abstentions (US, UK, France and Holland) (P.J. 24-11-65).

AT UNESCO

The expulsion of Portugal for one year from the conferences of international organisations was proposed to UNESCO by the African States. Last summer the executive committee of UNESCO prevented Portugal from attending two important conferences in order to avoid the conference works being interrupted by a mass exit of Africans. The Executive decided to suspend all invitations to Portugal until the results of the investigation on the educational situation in Angola and Mozambique, proposed by her, are available (P.J. 15-10-65).

AT IATA

The African members to the annual meeting of the International Association of Air Transport (IATA) presented a draft motion saying that any country expelled from the International Organisation of Civil Aviation (ICAO), which is the case with Portugal, should also be dismissed from IATA.

This is in accordance with the statutes of IATA which only allow membership to air lines whose countries are members of ICAO (P.J. 15-10-65).

IN SWEDEN

Last September a demonstration condemning Salazar's policies and demanding the release of Portuguese political prisoners took place in front of the newly-opened Portuguese Tourist Office in Stockholm.

Swedish papers, notably "Stockholms Tidningen", "Dagens Nyheter", "Aftonbladet" and "Sydsvenska Dagbladet", have been giving good coverage to events in Portugal, including the police repression and the November electoral farce.

On November 11th the Swedish TV showed a film about the Portuguese Fascist Youth and the repression of Portuguese students' life.

KEY TO REFERENCES

D.L.—Diário de Lisboa
P.J.—Primeiro de Janeiro
Two of the leading daily (censored) Portuguese newspapers.

PLEASE HELP US

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Printed by Wm. J. Butler & Co., Station Road, Bulwell, Nottm.