

# PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

Vol. 8. No. 1

April 1968

## THE CORRUPTORS

UNDER a façade of piousness and moral pretence, the Salazar Government conceals the most abject corruption and cynical indifference to the suffering of the Portuguese people. Recent incidents show the extent to which the rot has gone in the 41-year-old régime.

On November 25th and 26th, 1967, as was widely reported in the British Press, the outskirts of Lisbon, after heavy rain, were suddenly flooded. The Tagus overflowed its banks and struck horror amongst the ramshackle villages built on the lowlands.

The poor dwellings of Urmeira, Olival Basto, Pombais da Pontinha, Odivelas, and many others, were destroyed by the floods. In the lowlands the village of Quintas was completely submerged, more than 300 people were drowned there, their meagre possessions irretrievably lost. Cattle were killed, farm-land covered by tons of water and mud. Arruda dos Vinhos, Alenquer, Vila Franca, Alhandra, Alverca, Sacavém, and Loures, all met the same fate.

Everyone knows that natural catastrophes are difficult to control. But all the areas which were severely hit by the storm, had long before been listed as dangerous.

Is it not reasonable to assume that a total of over 500 lives could have been saved? And if so, why had nothing been done?

### THE HOUSING PROBLEM

The plain truth is that the Salazar régime has never paid any attention to the housing problem in Portugal. The rich live in residential areas, which were not affected by the floods. The poor live in huts made of wood, or crowded in houses built with poor materials, such as those of Urmeira. The latter were the

property of the Lisbon municipality, whose tenants paid a monthly rent ranging from £2.17s 0d to £4 5s 0d.

For many years the authorities had been urged to give adequate protection to the lowlands near the Tagus. They had often been told of the need to build dykes and dams. They had been asked to improve the existing sewage and draining systems. They had been advised to regulate the tributaries of the Tagus and to set up a system warning of the rising water level.

### NEGLECT AND INEFFICIENCY

Yet all this advice was ignored. The Government even made matters worse by allowing the military authorities to build ammunition depots in thickly populated areas. As a result of this, when, on November 26, the waters infiltrated into the Fort of Carrascal, they caused an explosion in the ammunition depot, which increased the hardships for 3,000 people. (P.J. 27.11.67).

Thus the Government are guilty not only of total neglect, but also of being found quite incapable of taking adequate measures to help the victims, once the extent of the tragedy became known.

In fact, the ordinary people were the first to organize assistance in the flooded areas. Later, they were joined by students of Lisbon University, who deployed a system of medical aid to inoculate the population against typhoid. The authorities, when called to the scene of the disaster, did nothing. At Odivelas a battalion of firemen appealed to the Military Command of Lisbon to assist the rescue work with helicopters. These only came 8 hours later. They flew over the area and soon returned to their base at Tan-cos.

The people and the students were

the only ones who fought the floods. The authorities even tried to hinder their efforts. At one time, the students made a collection in the Lisbon streets, which raised £568 in a few hours. They were stopped by the Police, who were alarmed at the possible repercussions of this exposure of official inactivity.

The authorities acted only to contain the anger of the people or to hoodwink public opinion.

### THE DOLCE VITA

Such doubtless was the intention of the Minister of the Interior in his visit to the flooded areas. But, when asked about the plans of the Government to cope with the tragedy, the Minister could only exhort the people to pray for divine protection!

The callous indifference and inefficiency of the authorities lie squarely at the Government's door. On housing the poor, the Government have spent, in the last 21 years, an average of £31,239 annually. And in 1965, that amount was even halved, to £15,620.

Moreover, no measures have been taken to assist the victims in the future. Salazar has other problems. He is now far more interested in hushing up the scandal of the Lisbon 'sweet life' in which one of his ministers was involved.

The police have uncovered a vice-ring, which supplied 15-year-old and younger girls to orgies which were held in Lisbon and Estoril. 'Pink ballets' in the nude by the girls became the rage of the Church-going high society (*News of the World*, 17.12.67 and *Sunday Telegraph*, 14.1.68). So Salazar has now ordered the destruction of the incriminating 'Dossier 3003', which cites well-known ministers, bankers, financiers and aristocrats. But the immorality of the ruling circle is by now the best-known 'secret' in the world.

Equally well-known are the crimes of the régime. Democrats are tortured and beaten up in the dungeons of the Secret Police. They are imprisoned in inhuman conditions. The suppression of elementary human rights is a daily occurrence inside the country and in the colonies.

### BAN ON 615 WRITERS

At a time when the position of the intellectual seems to be causing great concern, why remain silent over Portuguese Censorship and the

*Continued overleaf.*

# THE COLONIES

## PORTUGUESE CASUALTIES

THESE are the minimized losses reported in the Portuguese War Communiqués and Press from October 31, 1967, to January 31, 1968.

	KILLED		WOUNDED	
	Armed Forces	Militia	Armed Forces	Militia
Guinea ...	81	—	11	—
Angola ...	61	75	69	69
Mozambique	66	—	—	—
Total ...	208	75	80	69

The numbers of wounded are not always available. In Guinea, where there is fierce fighting, the Portuguese are silent over the number of wounded, which reports (from Lisbon airport) claim to be very high. Portuguese war communiqués now occasionally report the number missing.

	Armed Forces	Militia
Guinea ...	5	—
Angola ...	—	89
Total ...	5	89

The sum total or 13 weeks is 283 killed, 149 wounded and 94 missing.

Portuguese soldiers admitted killed in the three colonial wars in

*From front page.*

ban imposed since May 21, 1965, on the Portuguese Society of Authors, which had 615 members? In the post-war years, very few countries have witnessed political assassination of intellectuals in the open streets. But in Lisbon, the sculptor J. Dias Coelho was shot dead by PIDE as recently as on December 1961.

Why should the Portuguese and the peoples of the colonies under Salazar's rule, suffer and die to keep in power a corrupt gang serving powerful foreign and national economic interests?

## ACT NOW

Help us to make the majority of the British people aware of the intolerable horrors endured by our best men and women in the sunny Portugal of the deceiving holiday posters. Help us by demanding now the immediate end to all the economic and military help from the United States, West Germany and Britain which is keeping Salazar in power.

1967 almost doubled the previous year losses as is seen from the following table:

	In 1965	In 1966	In 1967
Soldiers killed ...	409	453	823

## GUINEA

### THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

IN the liberation war of this colony, the Guineans, under the leadership of PAIGC, are gaining advantage over the Portuguese troops. In the liberated zones, and some other places, the Portuguese are confined to heavily armed military camps. These are frequently attacked by the patriots, who earlier in 1967, razed to the ground the camp of São Domingos (in the North) (*Liber-tação*, Conakry, no. 75; 2-67).

In January, 1968, the patriots have blasted the camps of Ingorei (on 6th), Gâ-Turé (10th and 12th), Gadamael (10th), Guiledge (12th) and Sanconha (13th and 16th).

A force sent to rescue the Gâ-Turé garrison (on 10th) was violently repulsed. On January 15, a Portuguese gun boat was sunk in the Farim river. (*PAIGC War Communiqué*, 19.1.68).

The Portuguese War communiqués, for the period under review, admit vigorous enemy action in Binhante, Ansonhe, Infaide, Ponta Nova, Bantanto, Bâto, Uelin-gará, Cunja, Baté, Cumebu, Fanhe and many other places. (*P.ŷ.* 4.11.67 to 26.1.68.)

The Portuguese were also frequently engaged in Oiô and Bissora. Portuguese reports are now very vague and show that their military action relies mainly on helicopters for the destruction of isolated villages. This is the reason why they report that so many of their aircraft have been fired upon by the Guineans. (*P.ŷ.* 4.11.67 to 26.1.68.)

### RESTIVE VISITORS

Anxiety about the Portuguese troops in Guinea is shown in the frequent trips of members of the General Staff to Lisbon and Bissau. In January, General Venâncio Deslandes, former governor of Angola, went to Bissau. (*P.ŷ.* 20.1.68.) The Governor of Guinea, General A. Schulz, came to Lisbon for talks with the Government. (*D.L.* 31.10.67.) Finally, to boost up the shaken morale of the troops and try another propaganda stunt, "President" Américo Tomás visited Bissau on February 2, and then went on to Cape Verde. (*Notícias de Portugal* 3.2.68.)

## TOBACCO CROP

The Portuguese are trying to grow more tobacco in the colony. In 1966, Guinea produced £240,860 worth of tobacco (*P.ŷ.* 3.11.67).

## ANGOLA

### THE PIDE AND THE ARMY

Portuguese War Communiqués describe in great detail the military operations of the Angolan fighters, revealing with reluctance the intensification of the liberation struggle. One of the most gruesome features shown in all these communiqués is the constant presence of PIDE (Portuguese Gestapo) among Army units.

Salazar does not trust his Army any more. Portuguese soldiers are defecting to the African patriots as a protest against this ruthless colonial war. Recently, 9 defectors (the Portuguese Fernando Viegas, Joaquim Veiga, and the Angolans, Bor-racha, Ernesto, Gonçalves, Vicente, Lino, Silva e Sousa) sought asylum with the MPLA (*MPLA Bulletin*, 8.1.68). In an attempt to prevent this, Salazar has set up the PIDE storm-troopers. Their record of brutality, well-known inside Portugal itself, guarantees to him violent suppression of the patriots.

The areas where the freedom-fighters have been most active (according to the Portuguese) are, in the north: in Cuanza-North and Uíge (Dembos region), and near the river Cuango, to the east: in the southern salient of Cazombo (Gago Coutinho, Cangando and Chiume), as well as Lungue-Bungo, Luso and Dilolo country. (*D.L.* 17.1.68.)

### SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA?

ACCORDING to our special correspondent, it appears that in late August at Mavinga—Terras do Fim do Mundo (near South West-Africa and Rhodesia), South African troops carried by helicopter collaborated with the Portuguese in an attack against the Angolan fighters.

The eventual collaboration of South African troops with the Portuguese has been mooted for long in the press of Johannesburg and Lisbon.

It is envisaged as the only solution to prolong white supremacy in Africa.

### BARBED-WIRE VILLAGES

An ambitious scheme of a white-ruled Southern Africa was forecast to last for 300 years by Mr. Desmond Donnelly, Labour M.P., after a recent visit to Angola and Mozambique (*The Daily Telegraph Magazine*, No. 172; 19.1.68, pp. 10-14). Mr. Donnelly only contacted the

Portuguese authorities. He noted the enforced settlement by the Portuguese of Africans in villages surrounded by barbed wire. These Africans lived in isolated kraals in the bush (p. 12). This is the way the authorities try to break the support given by the local population to the Angolan nationalists.

### MORE FIGHTING

Portuguese War Communiqués (P.J. 3.11.67 to 25.1.68), as well as the number of Portuguese casualties given by them (see table above), confirm the increasing military activity of the Angolan fighters. These have engaged the Portuguese forces at Quitexe, Quibaxe, to northwest of Vila Viçosa, in the area of Cabinda (Sul de Prata), to the north of Quipedro, northwest of Songo, to the South of Muxaluando, Mucondo, Luremo, Mavinga, Nambuagongo, N'Dui (to the north of Lifune), Quisseque, Lumege-Cassage and Zensa river. The patriots blew up the Cavimbe-Cangonga section of the Benguela railway line.

The Portuguese troops themselves have attacked the guerrillas in the regions of Bembe, Maquela do Zombo, and Terreiro. They claim also to have destroyed a camp at Quitexe.

### CIVILIANS BOMBED

Salazar's Air Force has also continued to bomb the civilian population. On September 5, 1967, at 10 a.m. two aircraft B27s bombed ordinary people on the Ninda river banks, killing women and children. Later, on the same day they pounded Ninda and Luete. (M.P.L.A. Bulletin, no. 7; December, 67.)

### NEW CEMETERY FOR THE PORTUGUESE

A new cemetery has been started in Luanda for Portuguese soldiers killed in Salazar's war. On November 1st, a special religious service was held in the new cemetery in honour of Portuguese killed in action. (P.J. 1.11.67.)

### FOR WHAT THEY DIE

Mainly foreign economic interests are pursuing more feverishly than ever the exploitation of the natural wealth of the colony.

The 'National' Steel Industry (*Siderurgia Nacional*), (associated with the British Lazard Bros. and West German capital) is now going to extend its activities to Angola. (D.L. 24.12.67.)

The oil exploration that started at Cabinda in 1966 is estimated to reach, by the end of this year, an output of 4,000 to 5,000 tons a day of crude oil. (P.J. 17.12.67.) In the 'Lisbon Rotary Club', a special session was held to describe the achievements of the *Cabinda Gulf Oil Co.*, affiliated to the U.S. *Gulf Oil Corporation* (D.L. 27.12.67). By 1970, Angola will produce 10 m. tons of crude oil. (D.L. 19.11.67.)

The construction of the Matala dam, on the Cunene river, will make possible a new £7,350,000 industrial and agricultural complex in Southern Angola (*Indústria Portuguesa*, no. 475—September, 1967).

The heavy use of the Benguela Railway (owned by the British firm Tangan-

yika Concessions) has off-set the loss by guerrilla sabotage, which reduced a working profit of £3,100,000 to £2,700,000 in the first nine months of 1967 (*Times* 12.12.67).

The Moçâmedes harbour, which will soon be the largest on the coast of West Africa, will be used to export iron ore from the Krupp-owned Cassinga mines to West Germany. (*Indústria Portuguesa*, no. 474—August, 1967, p. 54).

The 'Pinto and Sotto Mayor Bank' opened a branch in Luanda on December 9, 1967. (D.L. 9.12.67.)

## MOZAMBIQUE

### SEVERE FIGHTING

THE liberation army of Mozambique now has over 8,000 men and it is increasing its attacks on Salazar's troops. According to reports published in the *Star*, a Johannesburg newspaper, Portuguese forces are losing a monthly average of 100 men killed in action. (*El-Moudjahid*, Algiers, 16.1.68.)

Portuguese war communiqués continue to tell only half the truth. They nevertheless admit for this period (P.J. 9.11.67 to 9.1.68) that the Mozambicans have been very active at Nambude, Chai, near the Tumbire and Nhameze (Nyassa) rivers, at Chiconono, Mocimboa da Praia, Pundanhar and Palma.

Salazar's men have engaged the patriots in the Candulo mountains, near the Messalo and Rovuma rivers, in the area between Montepuez and Porto Amélia, and to the north of Chai (Cape Delgado).

### PORTUGUESE PLANE SHOT DOWN

On the other hand, the war communiqués of *Frelimo* (nos. 112 to 114) report that their troops downed one Portuguese aircraft, on October 22 (*Comm*: 112) in the Nyassa Province. The pilot, Lieutenant Malaquias de Oliveira, was killed. The *Frelimo* forces also attacked a Portuguese military camp at Machomane. Portuguese troops were frequently ambushed on the roads of Unango, Vila Cabral, Lumbiza-Maniamba, Mavajo-Luatize, Antonio-Mormola, and many others.

From Nova Freixo to Catur (Dec. 21, 1967) a train carrying Portuguese troops was derailed by the patriots. (*Comm*. no. 115.)

### A PRIEST DENOUNCES TORTURE

A Mozambican Catholic priest, Father Mateus Guenjero, has joined *Frelimo*. Early in November, 1967, he submitted

a statement to the United Nations in which he denounced Portuguese colonialism and brutality by Salazar's minions (*Mozambique-Revolution*, Dar-es-Salaam, Oct.-Nov., 1967, pp. 9-11).

Our special correspondent reports brutalities by officers, whose names are known, against captured *Frelimo* militants. Many of these have also been savagely murdered. At Forte de Ivo, the PIDE has been using electric generators to torture suspected Africans.

### A COLONY FOR SALE

In an undisclosed area of Northern Mozambique, Portugal has granted a concession to the U.S.A. company *Texaco Inc.* (D.L. 13.1.68).

The Mozambican Railways have been granted a £735,000 loan to continue the building of the Nova Freixo-Malawi railway line. (D.L. 27.1.68.)

The drought and the 'Flosie' and 'Georgette' hurricanes have created terrible havoc in the farming areas of the colony. (D.L. 24.1.68.)

### A BANKER'S PARADISE

The *Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial* has opened up a new branch at Maxixe, its twenty-sixth in Mozambique (D.L. 25.1.68).

In Lourenço Marques, the capital, which has 569,100 inhabitants (D.L. 13.11.67), that bank has already 4 branches. (D.L. 6.1.68.)

In January, 1968, the bank had £12,524,400 assets. (D.L. 25.1.68.)

In 1967, 11 m. tons of cargo were handled in the Lourenço Marques harbour. (P.J. 24.1.68.)

### SOUTH AFRICA INVESTS

South Africa is going to finance a £4,116,000 building project for a new sugar mill 50 miles from Beira (*Indústria Portuguesa*, no. 474, August, 1967).

### SO DOES THE U.S.A.

The U.S.A.-owned *Gulf Oil Company* has under contract the 'Seismographic Scientific Co. Ltd.', which is prospecting in the former's large concession at Chirimoi for natural gas. (*Ind. Port.*, *ibid.*)

The American-owned *Sunray Mozambique Oil Company* is going to start a 3-year project at a cost of £1,470,000 to prospect for oil and natural gas in the colony. (P.J. 11.1.68.)

The *Hunt International Petroleum Company of Mozambique* will invest £1,029,000 in a 3-year search for natural gas (P.J. 22.12.67).

### JAPAN JOINS IN

The Japanese *Sumitomo* group will invest £22,050,000 in exploiting the iron ore of Mirrote (D.L. 6.12.67).

### FRENCH, ENGLISH AND U.S. ASSOCIATION

The *Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine*, the *Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières* and the *Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.*, have been granted a large concession

*Continued overleaf.*

# INSIDE PORTUGAL

## THE FINANCES OF DEATH

THE Government's Budget for 1968, published in the Portuguese press (*P.J.* 28.12.67), is a War Budget because the Dictatorship relies on the Army to keep it in power.

A sum of £120m. has been allocated to the military and repressive forces for the current year. This is 33 per cent of the total budget expenditure (£324m.). £72m. out of this £120m. come under the heading of 'extraordinary expenditure', including £58m. for military forces in the Colonies. This accounts for nearly 50% of the Defence Budget.

This estimate of £58m. for the armed forces in the colonies will certainly be exceeded, as in previous years. The estimates for 1964-65 were more than doubled; in 1966 they were exceeded by 75%; and in 1967 by 50%. The cost of repression will be found to be far greater than Salazar's Finance Minister has forecast.

So taxes must go up: 13% higher than in 1967, and in that year they were 16.7% higher than in 1966 (*P.J.* 18.12.67).

Income tax and purchase taxes are the main sources of the Portu-

guese Government's income, amounting to 67% of the total.

## ECONOMIC STRAIN

1968 will probably have more unwelcome surprises in store for the Portuguese Finance Minister, on top of the ones by which he is usually caught napping.

The devaluation of sterling will put an even severer strain on the balance of trade, already in a critical condition with a deficit of £160m. for 1966, at the new exchange rate. Great Britain buys 19.1% of the total Portuguese exports, and is the country's most important customer. Spain, which also devalued its currency, contributes heavily to the vital tourist traffic.

Salazar did not devalue the Escudo because it would not solve his problems for him. There are large outstanding foreign loans to be repaid in hard currency, and the increase in the imports bill that devaluation would bring about would probably deal a death blow to his precariously balanced economy.

## ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TELEPHONE

£17.5m.—that is what it will cost

the Portuguese Government to buy out the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co. which controls telephone communications in Lisbon and Oporto. (See details in *Bulletin* Vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 3, and in Vol. 6, Nos. 5/6.)

£3m. have already been repaid. The second instalment due to the English company, amounting to £7.1m., will be covered by a loan at 7% interest to be repaid by 1970. The third instalment will also be balanced by a loan at the same rate of interest, to be repaid by 1973. (*D.L.* 2.1.68.)

These figures make it clear that the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co. ended its eighty long years of profitable business in Portugal by what we may call a financial euthanasia. Further opportunities for new investments will certainly crop up with the benevolent collaboration of the Portuguese Dictatorship. (See *Bulletin*, Vol. 7, No. 3.)

## THE SELL-OUT OIL

A loan of 400 million Belgian Francs has been granted by the Belgian Kreditbank to SACOR, the company which enjoys the monopoly of the oil industry in Portugal, and whose Chairman is Prof. Costa Leite, a former Minister of the Salazar Government.

The loan is to finance improvements in the company's installations in Leixoes, and to build a new refinery which will have a capacity of 2 million tons a year. (*Industria Portuguesa*, Lisbon, 1967, No. 475.)

## ELECTRONICS AND CHEMICALS

Grundig, the West German firm, forecasts a daily output during 1968 of one thousand radio sets and 100 to 150 television sets from its factory in Braga, Northern Portugal. 250,000 of these units have been produced so far, the majority having been exported to the U.S.A., Japan, Canada, and other countries. (*D.L.* 13.11.67.)

During the period 1968-1974, covered by the 3rd. Development Plan (Plano de Fomento), a West German firm will open a new polyester fibre factory at Oporto. This £11.6m. investment will have a total capacity of 12,000 tons a year. I.C.I., the rival British firm, intends to raise the annual production of its factory at Portalegre from 3,000 tons to 12,000 tons. For this purpose a

From previous page.

to prospect for oil and natural gas in the colony. (*P.J.* 1.12.67.)

## BRITISH AND SWEDISH CAPITAL

The British-owned 'Sena Sugar Estates', is the largest sugar producer of all the Portuguese colonies (400 tons daily). It is going to invest another £5 million in a new irrigation scheme, which will help to double its production. 'Sena Sugar' employs 25,000 African workers on its plantations (*D.L.* 4.8.67).

Its profits before tax reached £1.4m. in 1967, compared with £907,000 in 1966 (*'Times'* 27.1.68).

The Swedish firm 'Alfa Laval', already operating in South Africa, is interested in the vegetable oil industry in Mozambique (*P.J.* 3.8.67).

## THE CABORA-BASSA GOLDEN RUSH

The great project of building a dam on the Zambesi river at Cabora-Bassa is now ready. An area of 1,100 sq. miles will be flooded. The hydro-electric power produced by 1974 will be in the region of 17 billion Kw. hours.

The project, financed by a consortium of German, French, English, Italian,

American, Swedish, Swiss, Japanese and South African interests, will cost £102.9m. The electrical power generated by the dam will have a 900 miles radius. (*Diário de Moçambique*, 11.11.67.)

South Africa will benefit enormously from this dam. (*D.L.* 14.7.67.)

The Rhodesian and Portuguese authorities have met in Lisbon to discuss the Cabora-Bassa project. (*P.J.* 15.11.67.)

## SWAZILI STUDENTS

In order to boost his propaganda campaign, Salazar has persuaded Swazili students to attend the *Estudos Gerais*, the mock-University of Lourenço-Marques. (*D.L.* 29.11.67.)

## TIMOR

THIS remote colony in the Indonesian archipelago has also been caught up by the investment fever.

A 40-year concession has been granted by the Government to the newly-formed *Companhia de Petróleos de Timor* to prospect for oil and natural gas. (*P.J.* 27.1.68.)

Brigadier Valente Pires, commander of the Armed Forces of the colony, has also been appointed its Governor. (*P.J.* 21.1.68.)

£10.8m. investment has been allocated.

The Swiss, in their turn, intend to build a similar establishment in Aveiro with a £10m. investment. Nor are the French to be outdone: they plan to produce 8,000 tons a year of polystyrene. (D.L. 4.11.67.)

Foreign capital knows there are huge profits to be made in Salazar's Portugal!

### WAR HYSTERIA

War preparations are being stepped up. A new course on psychological warfare is being attended by 62 officers in the 'Institute of High Military Studies'. (P.J. 4.11.67.)

The National Assembly, Salazar's mock Parliament, after a long debate has approved a new law on military conscription.

### CONSCRIPTS MAY BE KEPT IN THE RANKS FOR 4 YEARS

45-year-old men can be called up for reinspection, and the recruiting age has been lowered to 18. Women are also urged to join the auxiliary services of the Armed Forces, although on a voluntary basis. (Diário das Sessões, 24.1.68.)

The Air Force is enrolling those over 17 in their courses for pilots. (D.L. 18.11.67.)

### A MORE EFFICIENT WAR

Meanwhile, under the direct control of Salazar himself, an Institute of 'High Studies of National Defence' was founded on December 23, 1967 (D.L.). The Institute will seek the co-operation of University professors and scientists. Four days later, a 'Disciplinary Council for the Air Force' was also set up to examine the behaviour of Portuguese pilots on combat missions. (P.J. 28.12.67.)

The main preoccupation of the General Staff is to be prepared to stamp out popular rebellions, not to organize the defence of the country. Subversive war is the topic being studied now at the 'Navy's Institute of War Studies'. (D.L. 10.11.67.)

### MORE MONEY FOR THE NAVY

At the Mondego shipyards, near Coimbra, four new launches are going to be built for the Navy at an estimated cost of over £1,572,900 (D.L. 29.12.67). The Navy has been allowed to acquire a £200,800 launch for the disembarkation of the troops. (D.L. 18.11.67.)

For 1968, the Air Force has ordered an undisclosed number of helicopters of the 'Alouette III' class, at a cost of £1,241,350 from the *Société Française Sud-Aviation* and the *Société Nationale de Constructions Aéronautiques* in Paris (P.J. 22.11.67).

On November 15, and December 3, 1967, more troops were sent to Africa. On January 11 and 15, 1968, other contingents left also for the colonies. (P.J. 15.11.67 and 15.1.68.)

### WHITE 'HEROES'

In spite of claims of African support for the régime in the colonial wars, only white men seem to be decorated. Recently 48 more white soldiers of different ranks were awarded medals for their action in Africa. (P.J. 3.10.67 to 31.1.68.)

### NEW TRAINING GROUND

The 'Guarda Fiscal', or the Customs Guards, is 6,500 strong and well armed. At the request of PIDE, it can be called on to help repression. Now they are going to have a new training ground at Queluz, near Lisbon. (D.L. 1.11.67.)

### HOW THEY TREAT THEIR SOLDIERS

In the Military Hospital No. 1 (Lisbon), soldiers wounded in the war were visited by the commanding general of the city and by the society ladies of the 'National Movement', on December 23, 1967 (P.J. 23.12.67). Many soldiers have been admitted because they were found unfit during their period of military training.

The National Conscript wounded in action, or the disabled, is obliged by law to pay a military tax. According to Army regulations he is considered as if he had interrupted his military service. (P.J. 19.1.68.)

The payment of war pensions to widows and disabled soldiers is being done very irregularly and behind schedule. (D.L. 17.1.68.)

### EDUCATION ON A SHOE-STRING

While the Armed Forces and the Police are being handsomely treated in Salazar's budget, Education and the Social Services are starved.

The University of Lisbon had an increase in the number of its students from 5,560, in 1956-57, to 11,070 in 1967. Numbers have thus doubled, but complaints were made by the Principals of the various Faculties about the small numbers of their teaching staff and inadequate laboratories. (D.L. 29.11.67.)

### THE PROPAGANDA OBSESSION

Yet the Government, obsessed by the need for propaganda stunts, have decided to admit to the Portuguese universities 800 students from Brazil! (P.J. 25.1.68). All these students have been granted facilities which are denied to Portuguese undergraduates.

At the same time, Portuguese tech-

nicians were sent to Brazil, when the number of those who qualify every year in our universities is dwindling.

### HEALTH SUFFERS

Portugal is still a country where tuberculosis is ravaging the population. In 1964, the mortality rate was 31.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, the third highest in Europe. (D.L. 19.11.67.)

A deputy, Dr. Leonardo Coimbra, has informed the 'National Assembly' that the over all death rate for the Portuguese population is one of the highest in Europe. Among children, it is particularly high, especially for the 1 to 4 age group. Children's deaths are mainly due to undernourishment (Diário das Sessões 12.12.67).

The birth rate in 1965 was the lowest since 1886. Health problems, emigration and the colonial wars are the explanation for this.

### THE CARDINAL, THE BISHOP AND THE WARS

The high hierarchy of the Portuguese Church, headed for 38 years by Cardinal Cerejeira, is finding it hard to contain the growing unrest among the ranks of the faithful. The Cardinal has tried to persuade them that the actions of the Church in Portugal have never been in support of Salazar's State. But the facts belie his words. (P.J. 19.11.67.)

Five days earlier, the Bishop of Leiria had returned from Vietnam, via New York, where he had been at the invitation of the American Blue Army (P.J. 14.11.67).

And Cardinal Cerejeira himself in his message to announce the newly-created 'Day of Peace', which falls from now on on the first of January of every year, has warned all Catholics that the words of Pope Paul VI 'could not mean an invitation to pacifism (in Africa), which would mean a cowardly retreat from the fulfilment of grave duties'. (D.L. 29.12.67.)

### PLIGHT OF EIGHT PRIESTS

The Archbishop of Konakry has revealed that 8 Angolan priests are imprisoned in Portugal, or have their residences under close surveillance by PIDE. They are the Reverend Fathers Franklin da Costa, Alfredo Osório, Gaspar Domingos, Martinho Samba, Alexandre do Nascimento, José Vicente, Lino Guimarães and Joaquim de Andrade (Voz da Liberdade, Algiers, January, 1968).

### MOCK ELECTIONS

The Government has claimed a great victory in the Council elections throughout all the districts of the country from

Concluded on page 413.

---

---

## TWO Portuguese ex-political

prisoners sent to a recent meeting in Switzerland dealing with political liberties in Portugal (see this issue) the messages and statements we transcribe. The total prison time that the two spent in Salazar's jails amounts to 39 years.

Francisco Miguel made a daring escape from Caxias jail in 1961. José Vitoriano, was liberated in 1966 thanks to the national and international campaign against repression in Portugal. Both continue their fight against Fascism in Portugal.

---

---

### ● FRANCISCO MIGUEL

wrote:

Dear Friends,

I am a Portuguese citizen who spent 22 years of my life in Salazar fascist jails. There I suffered the worst tortures and I saw others suffering them. Savage beatings by 4 or 5 policemen simultaneously several times during one night. I was subjected to the notorious 'statue' and deprivation of sleep torture for 30 days and nights in three uninterrupted periods of 11, 10 and 9 days and nights. And to these tortures political prisoners, including women, are still subjected to-day in Portugal.

Every Portuguese who has lived under Salazar's fascist dictatorship has something to say against that régime of oppression and misery, which has suppressed all the liberties and denies all human rights. But it is perhaps those who were capable of surviving through long years in prison who can say more.

It is as an ex-prisoner that I feel it my duty to tell you some events I lived or witnessed concerning the police repression in Portugal.

#### The Tarrafal Camp

The Portuguese fascist régime does not respect its own laws. When I was tried for the first time, on May 18th, 1940, by the Special Military Court, I was sentenced to 2 years in jail, the maximum allowed by law at that time for my political case. But after the trial I was sent to the Tarrafal concentration camp, in the

Cape Verde islands, off the African coast, to serve forced labour for 6 years.

There I saw more than two dozen of my companions die, while there was a threat of death hanging over every other prisoner. The guards and the director of the camp used to say that, 'He who comes here comes to die'.

The purpose of the Salazar government in creating that concentration camp in the 'nazi' style, in an unhealthy place, and subjecting the prisoners to brutal treatment and to deprivation of medical care, was to liquidate as many of them as possible. The Tarrafal camp which was closed in March 1955 thanks to pressure of Portuguese and international public opinion, was later reopened. Today anti-colonialist prisoners from Guinea (Bissau) and Angola, including the writer Luan-dino Vieira, are held there.

I was in the Tarrafal camp, the 'slow death' camp, for a second time, from January 26th, 1951, until January 26th, 1954. I was the last political prisoner to leave the Tarrafal camp before its closure in 1955.

What I suffered and the sufferings I saw in that camp, the dozens of crimes I witnessed, shall be forever in my mind. I think I understand better than anybody else what the campaign for the closure of the Tarrafal camp means, and also what the campaign against the law allowing the creation of new concentration camps in the Portuguese colonies, the campaign for an Amnesty for all Portuguese political prisoners, and the campaign for an end to the police tortures to which the political prisoners continue to be subjected in Portugal, all mean.

On my second trial, in 1948, I was sentenced to 6 years in jail and to 1 year of security measures. I should have been released in June 1954, but instead of obeying the decision of the Court, the Salazar fascist government kept me in jail after that date. I would still be there if I had not escaped in 1961.

#### Peniche and Caxias

The references I made to the Tarrafal camp and to the crimes perpetrated there, must not let us forget the sinister fortresses of Peniche and Caxias, which I also know well, and where I suffered further violences and injustices.

It is in those jails that Salazar's political police puts into practice

# TWO TES

its 'scientific methods' of torturing the arrested democrats; it is there that everything is done to destroy the prisoner as a human being.

As an ex-prisoner of Caxias and Peniche fortresses I accuse the Salazar Government and its jailers of the crimes and violence which are carried out there. It is there, at the present time that hundreds of the sons and daughters of Portuguese people, suffer with their lives in danger, whom we must save while there is still time. It is there that **Sofia Ferreira** is kept, whose sentence expired long ago. It is there that **Aida Paulo** is, who has spent over 8 years in jail and who was recently rearrested and tortured.

It is there that dozens of democrats are kept who have already spent many years in jail and who are sentenced to many further years under the 'security measures', people like, **Pires Jorge, Carlos Costa, Octávio Pato, Blanqui Teixeira, Veiga de Oliveira, Dias Lourenço, José Magro, Rogério de Carvalho, Afonso Gregório** and many others.

#### The crimes

The Salazar fascist régime is similar to those of Hitler and Mussolini, and it is only different in being more hypocritical and dissimulated in its methods of violence. In Portugal there is no death penalty, but dozens of citizens opposing the régime have been murdered by the fascist police. **Alfredo Dinis**, the physician **Dr. Ferreira Soares**, the sculptor **Dias Coelho**, **Agostinho Fineza, Cândido Capilé, A. Girao, General Humberto Delgado** and many many more, were shot dead in the street or in their homes. Dozens were murdered in the Tarrafal camp and are buried there, such as **Bento Gonçalves, Alfredo Caldeira, Mário Castelhana** and others. Many others were murdered in the jails and at PIDE headquarters, such as **Vieira Tomé, Augusto Martins, José Moreira, Oliveira Lemos, Fiúza, Ferreira Marques, António de Almeida, A. Ramos, A. Alves, A. Patuleia** and others.

The existence of the Salazar régime is a terrible scourge for the

# MONIALS

Portuguese people, who live under terror and have suffered terrible damage; it is a shame for any progressive people of our time. It is therefore understandable that every man and woman, from all over the world who cares for freedom and justice, should feel the sufferings of Salazar's victims and should raise his voice to condemn that régime and its violences and crimes.

To fight against the existence of political prisoners in Portugal is an act of justice and of defence of human rights.

Indifference towards the crimes of the Portuguese fascist régime would be a denial of our feeling of justice and would put in danger the very principles of Freedom and Democracy.

As an ex-prisoner and as a man whom the Salazar fascist government would keep in prison if he could, I want to express to all the participants in this meeting my sincere thanks and my frank support for this humanitarian initiative.

## ● JOSE VITORIANO

wrote:

Dear Friends,

As an anti-fascist who spent almost 17 years in Salazar's political prisons and who was liberated by the struggle of the Portuguese people and the help of an international movement of solidarity, I want to bring you my testimonial of the tortures to which the Portuguese patriots are subjected by the political police, my testimonial of the arbitrariness of the political courts and of the inhuman régime existing in the fascist prisons.

I want also to express to you my warmest support for your initiative and my gratitude for the help that your meeting is going to be for the hundreds of Portuguese patriots kept in the political prisons in conditions of inhumanity and terror, and for the help that your meeting is also going to be to the people of my country in their struggle for Democracy.

### The Tortures

When I was first arrested in 1948, I was brutally beaten and tortured

for many days and nights with deprivation of sleep and by forcing me to keep the 'statue' position. The 'statue' is one of the most usual methods of PIDE to try to make a prisoner talk. Other methods are also used such as almost continuous interrogations alternating with beatings and still more refined tortures such as burnings with cigarettes or matches, sticking of needles into one's flesh, pulling one's hair, insulting and slandering.

In the 'statue' torture the prisoners are kept for days and nights, sometimes for weeks consecutively without sleep, without being allowed to sit. This provokes hallucinations, profound exhaustion and sometimes mental disorders.

It is difficult to conceive how it is possible to stay 17 consecutive days and nights without sleep as happened not long ago to engineer **Veiga de Oliveira**. 'The law does not reach the 3rd floor of this police headquarters' say PIDE inspectors and agents arrogantly.

### Subversion under arrest

I was released from jail in 1951 and rearrested in January 1953. I was then sentenced to 4 years in jail and to 'security measures' but it was almost 14 years before I was released from prison.

When I had already served my prison sentence and was kept in jail under the 'security measures', I was again brought to trial accused of having conspired against the security of the state while in prison. What really happened was that the prison guards, during one of their frequent searches of the prisoners' belongings, found a paper in my handwriting, which was a copy of some notes concerning mutual help amongst the prisoners. That was all they found. But that finding was sufficient to bring an action against me and to bring me to Court again.

During the trial my defence lawyer had no difficulty in demonstrating that there was no political crime in what I had done and even less a threat to Government security. He pointed out that whenever and whatever political prisoners have existed there has always been mutual help to face the prison hardships. But the judges of the Lisbon Plenary Court first and of the Supreme Court afterwards had no difficulty in making a threat against the security of the State out of my copy of

notes for mutual help and in condemning me to a further 5 years in jail first and to 6 years after the appeal to the Supreme Court. This is justice in Portugal.

It is difficult to believe all this, but to prove it there is the reality of my sentence and the existence of the proceedings of my action in the hands of the Portuguese authorities. My case is just one amongst many. There is also the way the trials are conducted, without the prisoners, and sometimes even the lawyers, being allowed to make their defence, with not infrequent beatings of the accused while in court.

### The prisons

In Salazar's political prisons and particularly in Peniche fortress, where I spent over 14 years of my life and which is the show piece of the fascist jails, the life of the prisoner is a daily hell.

Their status as political prisoners is denied to them and the worst aspects of the common criminals' prison regulations are applied. There is a continuous attempt to destroy the personality of the prisoners, treating them as objects.

It is forbidden to sing, or to whistle or to listen to music. It is forbidden to go to the windows (which are frosted), it is forbidden to lean on the beds, to give anything in the way of food or clothing to a fellow prisoner, it is forbidden to talk in groups even in a room where there may be up to twelve people. It is forbidden to teach reading or writing, or to speak aloud or to mutter because 'the guards must hear what is said'. To discuss Plato is not allowed because 'political subjects are forbidden'. During visits from the family children are not allowed to eat because 'eating during visiting hours is not allowed', conversations about football are forbidden because 'football is not a family topic', and the prisoners are only allowed to talk to their families about family topics, and so on, and so on.

All moments of the life of the prisoner are spied on. 'The prisoner must have the feeling that he is always under the watchful eyes of the guard', was written in a jail circular.

It is impossible to quote here all the restrictions and prohibitions of this and of a similar kind to which

*Concluded overleaf.*

# THE PEOPLE FIGHT

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

**N**OTHING can stop the struggle of the Portuguese people for their rights, for a better life, against repression, against the Fascist régime. Not even 41 years of Fascism, not even all the weight of the armed repression, not the secret police, not the support given to Salazar by the western powers. It is not possible to reduce 9 million people to slaves when these 9 million people feel that right is on their side, that they can build with their hands a better

---

*From previous page.*

the Peniche prisoners and, with some small variants, the prisoners of all other Portuguese political jails are subjected. All this, and the frequent provocative actions of certain guards, gives rise to constant punishments such as detention in isolation or in the 'segredo', a windowless cell where only bread and water are given. Threats of death, even from the jail director, are not infrequent. I saw with my own eyes prisoners being brutally beaten by brigades of guards; I saw with my own eyes machine guns being pointed at the prisoners with threats of shooting, when they were asking for a meal which had been refused them. The prisoners live under permanent nervous tension and it is necessary for them to make a great effort to keep their psychological balance, which, in many of them, eventually becomes disturbed.

This is a sample of what happens to the prisoners in Salazar's political jails and especially in the Peniche jail. A full description would fill a book of many pages.

Let us not forget that the Peniche prisoners have been given long sentences, that many have spent over 10 years in jail and very often, as many or more years in the underground struggle, that many are in a precarious state of health, that many have been sentenced to 'security measures' which means they can be kept in jail for life.

If we remember all this we shall appreciate the sufferings of hundreds of men and women in my country, whose only crime was to fight for freedom and for a better life for their people.

future for their country and for themselves.

## VIETNAM

Nearly 350 **Oporto** University students demonstrated on January 17th against the intended visit to the University of the American ambassador in Portugal, Mr. Tapley Bennett.

The students concentrated in the Sciences Faculty hall, with banners, written in English, condemning the U.S. action in Vietnam. Angry protests were shouted and one student was arrested, but later released. When it became known that the demonstration was to take place the Ambassador's visit was cancelled.

It took quite a while for the repressive forces, called to the scene, to disperse the meeting.

## AGAINST REPRESSION

In January over 100 Portuguese lawyers and one Catholic priest signed a protest to the Minister of Justice against the arrest last December in Lisbon of the well-known lawyer and democrat Dr. Mário Soares. Dr. Mário Soares is the lawyer who advised one of the victims of the vice scandal recently uncovered in Portugal (see this issue leader).

In October over 100 people from Oporto, mainly students, demanded from the Oporto Plenary Court judge the acquittal of the students António Pires and Carlos Amador.

## WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

The **Lisbon** Water Company employees, after 18 months of persistent struggle, obtained salary increases of between E12 and E14 monthly. The Company is a private firm supplying water to Lisbon, and having profits of around £200,000 a year with a capital of only £700,000. The employees consider that the increase has already been offset by recent price increases and are determined to continue their struggle for a more just retribution of their work.

Over 1,000 **Oporto** bank employees held a general meeting to demand salary increases.

The **Lisbon** dockers, who went on a victorious strike in 1966, continue their struggle for better working conditions. Last December they

presented a claim for improvements in their union affiliation rules.

On February 18th, they succeeded in electing a leadership representative of their interests in their state-controlled union (Sindicato).

The **Matozinhos** (near Oporto) fishermen continued the struggle for better working conditions. The **tinned-fish workers** are also claiming salary increases.

The metal-workers at the **Secheron** factory (near Oporto), went on a go-slow, as a protest against working conditions.

In January the **insurance employees** obtained a 8.5 per cent salary increase, but are showing discontent because these increases are not proportional either to recent increases in insurance costs or to the rising cost of living.

There are many left-wing workers in Portugal and they are frequently imprisoned for their ideas. Last November many of them celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Russian revolution. In **Oporto** many inscriptions and banners allusive to the date appeared in the streets on Sunday, November 5th last.

## THE STUDENTS

Last November the **Coimbra** students celebrated the anniversary of their Union struggle for academic rights with a large gathering and lunch attended by 400 students, including delegations from Lisbon and Oporto. Other meetings were forbidden by the authorities, but in the evening over 1,000 students staged a silent demonstration through the streets of Coimbra. The students have been fighting persistently against a government-imposed leadership of their union.

In other schools and universities the students have been consistently opposing the efforts of the Government to strengthen the Fascist Youth (Mocidade Portuguesa) amongst the students.

## AGAINST COLONIAL WARS

From 70,000 young Portuguese called to the Army in 1967, it is estimated that 14,000 did not turn up. Many have deserted, remaining in the country or escaping abroad.

## JOURNALISTS

**Oporto** journalists protested last December against irregularities in their Association. (Associação dos Jornalistas e Homens de Letras do Porto.)



# News of repression

(From our correspondent in Portugal)

## NEW WAVE OF TERROR

SINCE last November Salazar's secret police, the PIDE, have launched a new offensive against the opponents of the régime.

One of the latest arrests was that of one of the leading writers of the modern generation, **URBANO RODRIGUES**, at his Lisbon home, on January 19th. The day before PIDE had arrested one of the leading Catholic and monarchist opponents to the régime, the lawyer **DR. FRANCISCO TAVARES**.

Both were later released without being brought to court.

On March 20th the well-known lawyer and opposition leader, **Dr. Mário Soares** was deported to the African island of St. Thomas.

This new wave of terror caught, amongst others, in November the director of the well-known Evora (southern Portugal) newspaper 'Democracia do Sul', Aníbal Queiroga, the well-known singer José Afonso, and Army sub-lieutenant, Manuel Augusto. At the same time PIDE searches were made at the homes of other democrats such as the Lisbon economist, Sérgio Ribeiro.

Arrested later were the president of the Barreiro (opposite Lisbon) cinema club, Alvaro Monteiro; the print-worker Espírito Santo; and in December, the Oporto student Nozes Pires, who was released in January; the journalist Fernando Santos, in Lisbon and the worker Albino Quarresma, near Lisbon.

Other arrests in December, in Oporto, included those of Mário da Mota, Manuel Rebocho and his wife, the secondary school student João Mendes, José Ferreira and Elvira Magnífica. Also in Oporto in January, the student Fernando de Oliveira (later released), the post-office employee Constantino de Sousa, Antero Ferreira and others were arrested. In January, in the Cova da Piedade (opposite Lisbon) João Raimundo was arrested, but later released.

PIDE's methods do not change.

Earlier in 1967 a student named Matias, from Alhos Vedros, near Lisbon, was arrested, despite his serious state of health. Doctors advised that he should be transferred elsewhere for more adequate treatment, but PIDE did not allow this and he was kept in hospital under police surveillance until he died. Three Cova da Piedade workers arrested in June 1967, Antonio Falcão, Mário Araujo and Carvalho, were savagely beaten and tortured by PIDE agents.

PIDE has also intensified its interference within the Army, because of their distrust of called-up students serving as Army officers. Some of these have deserted, taking weapons with them. Some students who were serving as officers under a contract had their contract terminated because of PIDE's intervention. This action is causing considerable overwork to the Army Cadre officers, and there has been friction between PIDE and the Army Ministry because of it.

## THE POLITICAL TRIALS

On November 9th, at the Oporto Plenary Court, the trial opened of the students António Pires and Carlos Amador.

On January 11th the office employee Custódio Fragoso and the metal worker António Falcão were brought to trial at the Lisbon Plenary Court.

On January 23rd the Lisbon Plenary Court sentenced Diniz Miranda to 5 years 8 months in jail, plus loss of political rights for 15 years and 'security measures'; and a woman industrial worker, Aura da Silva, to 1½ years in jail plus loss of political rights for 5 years. Both were also sentenced to the payment of £28 of justice tax. Diniz Miranda, now 38, was, as a farm worker, one of the leaders of the Portuguese democratic Youth. Persecuted by PIDE, he took the path of underground anti-fascist struggle, was arrested and brutally tortured, but succeeded in escaping in 1950 from Oporto jail. Re-arrested in July 1967, after 17 years of underground struggle he was subjected to brutal torture by PIDE but did not betray any of his companions in the struggle.

On February 2nd the same Court sentenced the paper worker Henrique da Graça, to 3 years in jail, 15 years loss of political rights and 'security measures'.

On February 8th the Lisbon Plenary

Court sentenced Manuel Gonçalves to 5 years in jail, 15 years loss of political rights and 'security measures'.

On February 21st, the trial started, still at the same Plenary Court, of Marçal Florêncio, a miner; Artur das Neves, a metal worker; António dos Ramos, a farmer; José Borges, a shoemaker; and Vasco Lobo, an ex-member of P.S.P., one of the police forces.

## STOP OPERATIONS

Police operations on the roads took place in Oporto, Coimbra and in the southern province of Algarve. 28,177 vehicles were inspected between November 29th and January 31st.

## VISITORS UNWELCOME

The Lisbon Literary Club (Grémio Literário), decided last November to organize a dinner in honour of the well-known French writer Claude Roy who was visiting Portugal. PIDE forbade the dinner.

## ARRESTS IN SPAIN

Three Salazar opponents, Júlio Alves, Francisco de Carvalho and José Matias were arrested by the Spanish police on January 13th, at Irun, near the French border.

## FASCIST COMMANDOS

On January 5th a group of fascist thugs attacked and damaged the Lisbon Law Students' Union Headquarters.

Last January and February two student leaders, Machado Jorge and Luis Leitão, were savagely beaten up in the street, in Lisbon.

---

## INSIDE PORTUGAL

(Continued from page 409)

22nd to 29th October, 1967. By banning the Opposition, this was a farce, clearly revealed when the Government stated that in Lisbon, with a population of 900,000 inhabitants, it had 88,000 supporters (*Voz da Liberdade*, Algiers, 1 November, 1967).

## SALAZAR SPEAKS FOR THE WEST

Salazar has ranted once again, in a speech of November 30, 1967, against African independence movements and the 'weakness' of the West in not stamping them out promptly. 'Southern Africa', he said, 'is for the time being the only solid guarantee and the only ally for Western policy in Africa'. (*The Times*, 1.12.67; *Notícias de Portugal*, 2.12.67.)

# Foreign help for Salazar

## The Oldest Ally

LIKE all dictators, Dr. Salazar is a very able publicity man. His repeated invitations to British M.Ps, American Congressmen, U Thant himself, and 'any willing international observers' to visit the Portuguese colonies have paid some dividends. U Thant declined the invitation, but others have accepted and reported on what they were shown. That they come out with conclusions like 'I went as a firm believer in racial equality; I realize now that the practical problems of equality can only be resolved in the course of many generations', as Mr. Desmond Donnelly, Labour M.P., has done, is interesting. (*The Daily Telegraph Colour Supplement* 19.1.68). After all, Portugal claims there is racial equality in its colonies... Mr. Donnelly's statement is also interesting as a personal confession of his own confused thinking. But it is above all a good service to the cause of fascism and colonialism ruling over 20 million people. Is Mr. Donnelly getting worried about the hundreds of million pounds of British interests invested in Portugal and colonies?

The fact remains that in the Portuguese colonies, a minority is occupying alien country and dominating the majority of its population. 'The atmosphere', Mr. Donnelly says, 'was one of childish acceptance'. Surely the same atmosphere was to be found in last century's slave camps? And what on earth are over 120,000 Portuguese troops not 80,000 as Mr. Donnelly says doing in the colonies, then?

Salazar sent a personal message to the Anglo-Portuguese Society in London, which was read at its anniversary dinner, when speeches were exchanged between Lord McFadzean, a businessman with interests in Portugal, and the Portuguese Ambassador. They both deplored that the Alliance is going through a difficult period which, nevertheless, as the Portuguese Ambassador himself remarked, did not stop trade between the two countries from having greatly increased. (*P.J.* 24.11.67.)

Members of the British Institute of Purchasing and Supply visited Portugal to study the possibilities of

importing metallurgic manufactures, at preferential E.F.T.A. rates. (*D.L.* 24.12.67.)

## Deutschland Uber Portugal

A West German economic mission visited Portugal to discuss matters related to economic and financial co-operation between the two countries, with special emphasis on agricultural projects, building of dams and hydro-electric plants. The mission stayed in Portugal for two weeks. (*D.L.* 8.11.67 and *P.J.* 19.11.67.)

The Portuguese Minister of War visited West Germany, for talks within the ambit of the military agreement between the two countries. The Portuguese minister stressed that the relations between Portugal and West Germany are excellent, specially in the military field (*P.J.* 23.11.67). The excellent quality of these relations has been recently expressed in the concession of military bases to West Germany in the Portuguese province of Alentejo and in the assistance provided by the German Government to Portuguese soldiers fighting in Africa. (*Ed.*)

The German Minister of Youth and Family made an extensive visit to Portugal. He was received by Dr. Salazar and held meetings with Portuguese Ministers. A plan for social training and cultural exchange between Portuguese and German workers is being studied. The German Minister was decorated with the 'Ordem do Infante'. (*P.J.* 17.12.67, *D.L.* 18.12.67, *P.J.* 19 and 20.12.67.)

A Luso-German meeting of exporters was held in Lisbon, to study the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries (*D.L.* 22.1.68).

The Portuguese Minister of State for Agriculture went to Bonn, on an official visit (*P.J.* 25.1.68).

## African Fellow Civilizers

The South African Minister for Economic Affairs visited Lisbon, where he held meetings with his Portuguese counterpart and the Portuguese Minister for Overseas Provinces. The excellent relations and co-operation between the two countries was stressed (*P.J.* 15.11.67).

South Africa offered, through the 'Mozambique Soldiers Comforts Foundation', £2,500 worth of presents to Portuguese soldiers fighting in Mozambique (*P.J.* 21.11.67).

The President of the Rhodesian Chambers of Commerce Association visited Lisbon, where he held talks at the Association of Portuguese Industries and Association of Portuguese Commerce (*P.J.* 19.1.68).

The new Ambassador of Malawi in Portugal has presented his credentials to the Portuguese President (*D.L.* 30.11.67).

## The Closest Friends

The Head of the Portuguese Army, General Câmara Pina, was decorated by the Spanish Government with the 'Order of Africa', 'so as to stress the merit of his beneficial activity in the public interest in the African Continent'. (*P.J.* 8.11.67.) General Câmara Pina was later received, in a special audience, by Generalissimo Franco (*P.J.* 12.11.67).

The 15th Conference of the Peninsular Armies took place in Madrid (*P.J.* 23.11.67).

The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that even though Brazil holds an anti-colonialist position, she will never vote against Portugal's African policy. Portugal's presence in Africa is to be regarded in a special light, as the relations between Brazil and Portugal are to be kept above mere political contingencies (*D.L.* 9.11.67).

## Pope's Blessing to Dictatorship

The Portuguese Government is still making capital out of the Pope's visit to Fatima, last year. This was the Government's greatest achievement of 1967, judging from the Portuguese President's Christmas message (*P.J.* 21.12.67).

The handing of a Papal decoration, the Order of St. Gregorio, to Colonel Soares de Moura, commander of Monte Real's Air Base at the time of the Pope's visit was given great prominence in the Portuguese press. (See report in *P.J.* 11.1.67.)

## U.S., Reagan and others

The Portuguese Ambassador to the United States visited California's Governor, Ronald Reagan (*D.L.* 12.12.67). No reason was given for this unusual meeting (*Ed.*).

Concluded on next page.

# 'NO' TO SALAZAR

## IN BRITAIN

THE British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty (Secretary, Flat 2, 57 West Side, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W. 18) has launched a petition demanding from the Portuguese authorities the liberation of **SOFIA FERREIRA**. Hundreds of signatures have already been collected. Forms for signatures can be obtained from the above address, to which they should be returned by April 16th. Do not forget to give your signature to this petition!

An earlier appeal of the Committee for the release of **SOFIA FERREIRA** resulted in demands for her liberation sent to the Portuguese authorities by, amongst others Lord Brockway, Hugh Jenkins M.P., Hull and District Trades-Council, Cowdenbeath and District Trades Council, etc.

## AT THE UNITED NATIONS

In a letter to the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, on December 2nd the Republic of Senegal accused Portuguese planes from the Portuguese colony of Guinea (Bissau) of violating Senegal air space on October 7th, and Portuguese troops from the same area of attacking Senegal territory twice on November 5th.

On December 1st the U.N. Trusteeship Committee approved by 86 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions an Afro-Asian motion condemning the exploitation of colonial territories—including the Portuguese—by foreign economic and financial interests. Britain, the United States, Australia and France abstained.

On December 11th, the same com-

mittee approved by the same majority another Afro-Asian motion demanding the help of the U.N. agencies to the liberation movements in Southern Africa. Separate votes on parts of the resolution brought together in opposition to the motion Britain, the United States, Australia, South Africa and Portugal.

On December 15th, the U.N. General Assembly approved by 81 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions, another Afro-Asian motion asking the U.N. agencies and other international organizations such as the World Bank, to suspend all help to Portugal and South Africa. The abstentions came, as usual, from the Western countries.

In a message sent to U.N. Decolonization Committee, on February 1st, U Thant, condemned Portugal's colonial policy and the increase in military operations in her colonies.

## CANADA

Regret over Canada siding with Portugal at the U.N. was expressed by the chairman of the Canadian Committee for Amnesty in Portugal, Rev. G. V. Kimball, who also appealed for a reversal of this position.

The Canadian Committee also sent donations to the political prisoners in Portugal.

## UNITED STATES

Peter Weiss's play 'Song of the Lusitanian Bogeyman', which is a devastating indictment of the Salazar régime, was presented with great success at St. Mark's Theatre in New York. It had been first shown

in Stockholm, in January 1967, as we noticed.

## HOLLAND

Forty Dutch writers, at the initiative of the Dutch Angola Comité, sent a telegram to the Portuguese Minister of Justice demanding the release of the writer Urbano Rodrigues, of the lawyer Francisco Tavares and of the Angolan writer Luandino Vieira, who has been several years in jail.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Federation of Anti-Fascist Combatants sent a telegram to the President of the Portuguese Republic demanding the release of the political prisoners. It also sent messages of support to the prisoners.

## ITALY

The Italian Socialist Party protested to the Portuguese Minister of Justice against the imprisonment of the lawyer Dr. Mário Soares.

## SWITZERLAND

A meeting for Democratic Liberties in Portugal took place recently in Lausanne. It was sponsored by many distinguished Swiss personalities headed by the writer Max Frisch, and including also other writers, parliamentarians, University professors and others. Many other personalities and organizations abroad (including our *Bulletin*) sent messages of support. A resolution condemning the Portuguese government and demanding the release of the political prisoners was approved, as well as a protest to the Portuguese government and messages of support to the prisoners and to the opponents of the régime in Portugal and in the colonies.

From previous page.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister was received by the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, with whom he discussed, among other subjects, 'the situation in Africa' (P.J. 18.11.67).

A new Portuguese warship, built under terms of an agreement between Portugal and the United States, was officially handed over to the Portuguese navy, in a ceremony in Lisbon at which the American Ambassador and the Commander in Chief of M.A.A.G. (the Permanent U.S. Military Mission in Portugal) were present (D.L. 29.11.67).

## PORTUGUESE COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1967

The capital and reserves of the seven largest Portuguese commercial banks in-

creased in 1967 by £13m. and their net profits by £700,000.

Banks	Capital and Reserves		Net Profits	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
	£	£	£	£
Fonsecas & Burnay ...	10.4m.	12.2m.	529,000	449,000
Português do Atlantico ...	8.1m.	10.7m.	746,000	966,000
Pinto & Sotto Mayor ...	7.5m.	10.0m.	702,000	892,000
Espírito Santo ...	8.0m.	9.5m.	719,000	825,000
Borges & Irmao ...	3.4m.	6.4m.	584,000	705,000
Totta-Alliança ...	4.8m.	5.7m.	351,000	447,000
Lisboa & Açores ...	4.1m.	4.8m.	318,000	331,000
Totals	46.3m.	59.3m.	3.9m.	4.6m.

# Freedom for the prisoners

THE recent release from jail of a number of political prisoners in Portugal proves that it is possible to obtain increasing success in that campaign.

**NATALIA DAVID**, a woman who was arrested in 1961 and whose sentence expired in 1965, was released on November 20th last.

**MARIANA JANEIRO**, a woman arrested for the second time in July 1967, was released on November 23rd last.

**AUGUSTO LINDOLFO**, arrested for the second time in 1962 and whose sentence expired in 1965, was released from jail on December 20th last.

Army Captain **VARELA GOMES**, arrested in January 1962 was released in January.

The lawyer **DR. HUMBERTO SOEIRO**, arrested last November 15th was also freed. But the release of many other political prisoners is more urgent than ever.

## Freedom for Sofia Ferreira!

**SOFIA FERREIRA**, is the woman prisoner with most years in jail. She is now 47 years old and she has spent over 11½ years of her life in jail. Arrested for the second time in 1959, her sentence expired in 1965, but she has been kept in Caxias jail since then under the notorious 'security measures'. Her state of health is precarious.

With her are 20 other women prisoners, amongst whom **ALDA NOGUEIRA**, **FERNANDA TOMAZ**, **COLELIA FERNANDES** and others, already with long years in prison and in bad health.

A very serious case also is that of **AIDA PAULO**, a 58-year-old woman arrested for the third time in July 1967, and who has spent 8 years of her life in jail and another 16 years in the underground political struggle. After her recent arrest she was kept in isolation and tor-

tured by PIDE. Last October she was submitted to deprivation of sleep for 6 days and nights. At the Caxias prison hospital, where she was admitted after this, the doctors considered her condition serious.

## Freedom for Afonso Gregorio!

**AFONSO GREGORIO**, is a 47-year-old glass-worker, who started working in a factory when he was 5 years old. Because of his activity in defence of his fellow workers he was forced, when he was 28, to go into the underground struggle, where he fought for 13 years and also contracted tuberculosis. Arrested by PIDE in 1959 he was kept in complete isolation for 4 months and subjected to the most brutal tortures, never betraying his companions.

He was sentenced to 9½ years in jail. From then on his health was seriously impaired. In April 1967 he was admitted to the Caxias prison hospital. He is now suffering from a serious nervous disorder as a consequence of the police tortures and the doctors who saw him are of the opinion that he will never recover until he is freed from jail. But PIDE opposes his release.

Other prisoners kept in the Peniche and Caxias jails whose release is urgent are **PIRES JORGE**, **DIAS LOURENCO**, **BLANQUI TEIXEIRA**, **OCTAVIO PATO**, **CARLOS COSTA**, **JOSE CARLOS**, **GUILHERME CARVALHO**, **JOSE MAGRO**, **ROGERIO DE CARVALHO**, **DOMINGUES AB-RANTES**, **JOSE BERNARDINO**, **MANUEL SERRA**, **JORGE ARAUJO**, **JULIO MARTINS**, etc. Last Christmas the Peniche prisoners were deprived of a visit in common with their families.

If all of us campaign amongst our friends and the organizations to which we may belong for the release of these prisoners, especially **SOFIA FERREIRA** and **AFONSO GREGORIO** they will be freed from jail. Sign the petition of the British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty. (See address this issue) for the liberation of **SOFIA FERREIRA!**

Send protests and demands for release of the prisoners and an Amnesty, to the Portuguese embassies abroad (in London, 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.) and to the President of the Portuguese Republic, Lisbon, or to the Portuguese Ministers of the Interior and Justice (Ministro do Interior or Ministro da Justiça, Lisbon, Portugal).

## EMIGRATION

In 1966, as our Bulletin has already mentioned, the number of emigrants leaving Salazar's Portugal reached 120,239, an increase of 35%

in relation to 1965 and the highest total ever recorded in the history of the country. They went as follows:

Countries of destination	No. of emigrants	Percentage of total
France ... ..	73,419	61 per cent
U.S.A. ... ..	13,376	11 " "
West Germany ... ..	9,686	8 " "
Canada ... ..	6,795	6 " "
South Africa ... ..	4,721	4 " "
Venezuela ... ..	4,697	4 " "
Brazil ... ..	2,607	2 " "

A total of 10,787 people went to the colonies.

Because of this high emigration there was in 1966, for the first time since 1921, a net loss of population amounting

to 22,454 people, after taking into consideration the net gain of births over deaths that same year.

### KEY TO REFERENCES

"P. J."—"Primeiro de Janeiro".

"D.L."—"Diário de Lisboa".

Two of the leading daily, censored, Portuguese newspapers.

### YOU MAY QUOTE US

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

Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin, K. Shingler, 10 Fentiman Road, London, S.W.8. Subscriptions for one year, including postage: Britain and Europe 15s., Overseas (air-mail), £1. Cheques and postal orders should be made out to Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin.

Printed by KENTON PRESS LTD., Slough, Bucks.