

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

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A BAD CAUSE

A PAMPHLET recently published by Lord Russell of Liverpool, "Prisons and Prisoners in Portugal," has left us stunned. It seems inconceivable that a man of his standing should be so completely duped by the Portuguese authorities and that he should discard, in the analysis of the Portuguese situation, that dispassionate and clear objectivity which he has shown in the works that have made his name.

Lord Russell calls his own report an independent investigation on the conditions and the ill-treatment of the Portuguese political prisoners. And yet he went to Portugal at the request of the Portuguese Government, who had paid all his expenses and arranged all the channels through which he gathered his information. When he is given the opportunity of talking to the prisoners and hearing their own statements, he expresses an opinion contrary to the evidence received, basing himself on some intuitive personal belief.

This attitude is so incomprehensible that it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that intelligent flattery on the part of the Portuguese authorities about "an impartial and authoritative observer" have clouded the judgement and that alertness of mind, which are required from the observer in an investigation of this sort. Otherwise, how are we to

explain the total departure by Lord Russell in this report from the critical methods he has used in writing "The Scourge of the Swastika"?

Obviously Lord Russell knows a great deal about Germany and nothing about Portugal. He went to this country without any previous knowledge of its history and institutions, and even makes a gross mistake in naming the Portuguese word for the room where prisoners are allowed to see visitors.

In his prologue to "The Scourge of the Swastika" Lord Russell rightly stresses that Nazi tyranny entailed the loss of free speech, including freedom of the press, prohibition of the right of peaceful assembly, violation of private mail by the authorities and the monitoring of telephone conversations. Is he aware in any way of the fact that all these restrictions on individual freedom are a common and daily occurrence in Portugal? Does he think that a society in which arrests of writers, intellectuals, workers and peasants are taking place every day, can be normal? He has only to read the British Press, and take proper account of all the facts reported in the various issues of this "Bulletin" to realise that he has been hoaxed.

In "The Scourge of the Swastika" Lord Russell did not spurn the information given by the prisoners themselves, and by their families and relatives. Indeed, he built up his indictment on that evidence, and quotes incidents in which the Red Cross were deliberately misinformed by the German authorities.

Why, we ask, has not Lord Russell displayed the same critical caution in the handling of the Portuguese evidence? Why does he assume that all those who apply the same critical method that he has adopted in his own book are biased and misguided?

Lord Russell seems unable to understand the natural diffidence and fear of political prisoners, when they talk to a stranger. He does not see in it an ominous reflection of the terror that reigns in Portugal's political jails. And when he meets Dr. Orlando Ramos, Dr. Humberto Lopes, Fr. J. Pinto de Andrade, and Jose Bernardino, who gave him clear evidence about the ill-treatment that they had all suffered, and who described the "statue" punishment to which two of them had been subjected, he dismisses the statements!

How can Lord Russell claim that his is an independent investigation when he does not produce a shred of evidence to disprove the prisoners' allegations? Has he not noted that one of them, Jose Bernardino, has been beaten up in court under the very eyes of two lawyers, who went to the trial as foreign observers?

Had he known a little more about the present regime in Portugal and had he used his correct method of investigation, which included also the quotation of the dictators' statements, he would have discovered that Salazar himself knows that prisoners are ill-treated, and condones that practice.

In a book of personal apology, "Salazar—Portugal and her Leader" (London, 1939), written by his acolyte Antonio Ferro, the dictator confides to his interviewer that he has "arrived at the conclusion" that prisoners have been ill-treated (pp. 183-4). How could such a statement have escaped Lord Russell's examination? Is he going to believe and spread Portuguese official propaganda that all opponents to Salazar's regime are Communists and that, therefore, violence is justified? How can Lord Russell accept a discrimination which does not exist in his own country? Is he not aware that the Portuguese Opposition has people of all political colours, including Conservatives, Liberals and Catholics?

No, Lord Russell, "Prisons and Prisoners in Portugal" is a feeble defence of a doddering tyranny and a thoroughly bad report. One cannot dispose of factual evidence so lightly. What will Lord Russell's numerous readers in Portugal think of this pamphlet, they who admire the democratic institutions of his country as much as he does?

Indeed this is not the right way to serve the friendly relations that exist between the British and the Portuguese peoples. But we still hope that, having seen now how far he has been misled, Lord Russell will join us in condemning Salazar's tyranny.

The work that Lord Russell has done in exposing Nazi violence should not be marred by a hasty and ill-conceived report. There is only one way left for any democrat—to demand with us an Amnesty for all Portuguese political prisoners.

CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

A New Pamphlet PORTUGAL: THE PRICE OF OPPOSITION

A PAMPHLET, bearing the above title, has just been published by the British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty. It sets out to show how and why the repressive system operates in Portugal.

The Portuguese legal system, the operation of courts and selection of judges are described, and a number of quotations from Portuguese law, and reports on political trials by foreign observers, given. The pamphlet also gives details of the various police forces operating in Portugal, with particular reference to the activities of the PIDE.

Torture and the ill-treatment of prisoners are dealt with at length. Extracts from protests and statements by lawyers, prisoners, their families, and other groups of people are provided, as well as details of a number of specific cases.

An appendix gives a reply to the pamphlet by Lord Russell of Liverpool (referred to in our leading article), taking up a number of his points, and concluding with a comment on it by Dr. Maria Luisa Costa Dias, who was herself a prisoner for over four years.

This is the first such detailed analysis that has been published in Britain, and it should provide a valuable source of material for anyone interested in the real facts of Portuguese life. Copies obtainable from the B.C.P.A., 30 Benson Road, London, S.E.23, price 1/3 incl. post.

WHO FOOTS THE BILL?

Lord Russell of Liverpool's 'Independent Investigation,' carried out at the invitation of the Portuguese Government because, to quote his report: "All denials by the Portuguese Government (of allegations of torture and ill-treatment) are either disregarded or disbelieved," is being widely distributed.

The B.C.P.A. reports that it has been sent to many of the known supporters of the campaign for Portuguese Amnesty, as well as to every member of the House of Commons, and no doubt many other people and organisations. The Portuguese Government financed the printing and dispatch of Lord Russell of Liverpool's report.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR MANUEL RODRIGUES DA SILVA

An appeal for a special campaign to secure the release of Manuel Rodrigues da Silva has been made by the Committee in its latest News and

Information Bulletin. A whole page is devoted to his case and a biographical note dealing with his past efforts in the trade union movement in Portugal.

The Committee also urges pressure on the Portuguese authorities to open the trial of 87 people arrested in January 1962 following the Beja uprising, and points out that 70 of them have already spent nearly two years in jail.

REPERCUSSIONS IN THE U.S.A.

One very encouraging result of sending an observer to a political trial has been a newly-aroused interest in the U.S.A.

Patrick Hallinan, the American attorney who attended the trial of Jose Bernardino on behalf of the B.C.P.A., reported on the proceedings to the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild. The President of the Guild wrote to the B.C.P.A.:

"We were shocked by his (Hallinan's) account, which indicates that, in Portugal, political freedom is non-existent and that the judicial system serves as a vehicle of oppression instead of as an instrument for the protection and advancement of the basic human freedoms to which all member states of the United Nations are committed. . .

"The members of our organisation instructed our Executive Board to consider what we, as a local bar association, can do which will assist in correcting this situation. . . The members also instructed me to bring the matter to the attention of the National Lawyers' Guild, of which we are a member chapter, for consideration and appropriate action on the national level."

OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

A list of 54 long-term political prisoners, giving dates of arrest, has been prepared from the B.C.P.A.'s index of prisoners. The index itself has over 500 names of people awaiting trial, serving sentence or recently released.

This short list has been sent to Committees for Portuguese Amnesty in a number of other countries, including France, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Brazil, Italy and to individual interested people in West Germany. Copies available on special request.

A strange letter in 'The Times'

A letter by Sir Norman Hulbert, M.P., appeared in "The Times" (22-10-63) under a heading that has become quite common in the British Press: **Political Prisoners in Portugal.**

In that letter Sir Norman Hulbert stated that, on a visit to the Caxias Prison, he had met there an Englishman, who was serving a three years' sentence for fraud. According to that man, the prisons in Portugal were 25 years ahead of those in Britain. Apparently the Englishman in question had a very good position in the prison, where he was teaching English and receiving good pay for it.

By a strange coincidence in July the **British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty** had received a letter sent from Portugal by an Englishman, who said that he was serving a sentence for fraud and that he was appalled by the conditions in which the political prisoners were kept. He was so moved by what he saw that he was quite willing to supply the **British Committee** with detailed information, for which he needed a certain amount of money.

The **B.C.P.A.**, not so gullible as Sir Norman Hulbert, suspected the author of this letter and did nothing about it. It remains to be seen whether the informant of Sir Norman Hulbert is the same man who wrote to the **B.C.P.A.**, but the coincidence is remarkable.

The Secretary of the **B.C.P.A.** sent her reply to Sir Norman Hulbert to **The Times**, together with a photostat of the letter she had received from that Englishman in Portugal.

Unfortunately **The Times** has not published this reply.

OUR QUIZ

Which is the country with the lowest standard of living in Europe that spent 44 million pounds for military purposes during the first nine months of 1963? (For answers see opposite page of this issue, column 2.

Correction

On page 167 of our last issue the two last paragraphs of the letter from General Delgado, C.B.E., should have read:

"I wish to emphasise how proud we are of having such brave and noble men as our compatriots.

"Please allow me to convey, on behalf of the Movimento Nacional Independente, my appreciation and gratitude for the work being done in Britain by your Committee."

INSIDE Portugal

MILITARY BUILD UP

THE concentration of troops and military equipment in the colonies continues as in previous months. At the end of September another armed contingent left Portugal, bound for Guinea and Cape Verde Islands. For some unknown reason there was no farewell party this time. (P.J. 28-9-63.)

The more customary "send-off" with music and speeches re-appeared on the 8th October, when forces of heavy artillery from Oporto sailed from Lisbon harbour (P.J. 9-10-63). The S.S. "Principe Perfeito" left Lisbon on the 11th October with forces of infantry and P.S.P. (Metropolitan Police). Again on the following day, another large liner — the S.S. "India," sailed from Lisbon bound for the colonies with forces of artillery (D.L. 12-10-63). Two other army contingents left for service in Africa on the 16th October; and as these troops listened to the usual oratory of exhortation to 'duty,' forces of P.S.P. were also embarked on the same vessel.

Meanwhile, in Portalegre (Alentejo) a religious ceremony was being held in honour of another army contingent preparing itself to leave for the colonies. (P.J. 26-10-63). On the 29th October, Cavalry troops (motorised) sailed from Lisbon (D.L. 29-10-63), at a time when a regiment of railway specialists were also being given a farewell party. And on the 10th November it was the turn of Infantry Regiment No. 6 to leave. (P.J. 10-11-63.) Again, on the following day, another large contingent left Lisbon for the war in Africa.

At the sound of the National Anthem and 'brilliant' speeches, troop after troop of young able men are made to leave their homes to fight a pointless war. Of the tears of sorrow of mothers, wives and children left to nurse anxious fears and to contend with increased hardship, not a single word appears in the Portuguese (censored) daily press.

The number of warships engaged in service off the coasts of Africa has also been increased with the addition of the frigate "Diogo Gomes" and the launch "Pegaso"—the fourth to be built in Viana do Castelo shipyards for the war in Africa. (P.J. 1 and D.L. 16-10-63.)

To resume the office of Chief of Staff of Angola's Navy Command, Captain of frigate Mario Brinca left Lisbon for Luanda. A tutor

at the Institute of Military High Studies of Lisbon, Captain Brinca led the mission which went to the U.S. in 1953 to receive the first anti-submarine aircraft "Harpoon" to come to Portugal. (P.J. 1-10-63.)

In Monte Real, in the presence of the American officers Col. Delaley and Major Simmons, of the M.A.A.G. (Permanent U.S. Military Mission in Portugal), 'Unity Day' was celebrated. This included demonstrative exercises by forces of the Air Base No. 5 equipped with American F.86 aircraft. (D.L. 4-10-63.)

THE PRICE OF THE WAR IN AFRICA

In spite of looming economic disaster, the Portuguese Government continues to increase the military budget for 1963—initially approved at £62.5m. For an extension of the National Factory of Light Weapons, in Lisbon, a further £16,185 was allocated in September. (P.J. 28-9-63.)

Also in the same month, the Minister of Finance approved a further increase of £215,035, of which £149,000 was granted for "salaries, equipment and other expenses" at Alfeite arsenal (nr. Lisbon), and £62,500 for commissioned army officers. In addition, all military equipment of foreign origin was made free from import duty. (P.J. 1-10-63.)

FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1963 PORTUGAL'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE ROSE TO £44,818,980, AN INCREASE OF £7,975,000 ON THE ALREADY ALL-TIME HIGH EXPENDITURE OF 1962. (P.J. 15-11-63.)

Nevertheless, in early November there was yet another allocation of £3,125,000 for "extraordinary military commitments overseas." (P.J. 7-11-63.)

IT'S ALL 'ON THE HOUSE' . . .

The Portuguese brewers of 'Cuca' beer instituted a trust of £100,000, one-third of the dividends of which are under the title "Prize Americo Tomaz," to be awarded to members of the armed forces who achieve distinction in the fight against "terrorism" (in Africa).

Details of this trust were disclosed in the presence of "President" Admiral Americo Tomaz, in his

State visit to the brewery. (P.J. 28-9-63.)

Timothy Sandeman, major importer of Oporto wine in Great Britain was awarded the "Order of Industrial Merit" by the Portuguese Chief of State. (D.L. 8-11-63.)

ARMY PURGE

By order of the Army Minister, the following officers were dismissed: General M. A. Vassalo e Silva, Brigadier A. J. Martins Leitao, Col. M. Marques de Andrade and Major F. Almeida Vasconcelos, of the Chief of Staff Corp, Cavalry Majors Cruz Tenreiro and Rangel de Almeida, Captain J. Pinto Bras and Artillery Captain C. A. Felgueiras e Sousa. All these officers were in service in India at the time of Goa's liberation. (D.L. 18-9-63.)

General Vassalo e Silva, former Military Governor of Goa, has appealed to the Lisbon 'Tribunal Pleno' against the decision of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal, who found him guilty of disobeying Salazar's orders to defend the colony at all costs, when the Indians liberated it. (D.L. 1-10-63.)

INCREASE IN TAXATION

A decree published in Lisbon on 29th October (No. 45331) ("Diario do Governo," 29-10-63) introduces a radical revision in legislation affecting tax on transport services of a private nature. Under the pretext that increasing expansion of these private services greatly benefited from "a regime of favour," and that they are "accentuating wear of the road system" the Government feels justified to extend the "circulation tax" to private vehicles. (This circulation tax was introduced many years ago and up to now was only applied to load vehicles on hired service.)

ECONOMIC CHAOS

Following countless farmers' and landowners' associations, who continue to protest against the Government's inefficiency in dealing with the deteriorating agricultural situation in Portugal, it is now the turn of the Central Association of Portuguese Agriculture to voice their grievance at the workings of the "New State." C.A.P.A., after careful appreciation of recent legislation supposedly intended to "preserve the wheat industry from economic paralysis," protests against the "sudden suppression of all subsidies" and expresses near despair at the fact that all suggestions from farmers and landowners have been simply ignored by the Government. The Association considers the new official measures "unwarranted and inexplicable." (D.L. 19-9-63.)

Meanwhile, news of an agreement to import wheat from the United States is being published in Lisbon. According to the newspaper "Diario de Lisboa" (17-10-63) 190,000 tons of American wheat or wheat flour, to a total cost of U.S. \$12,200,000 inclusive of freight, will be imported in the near future.

(Continued on the back page)

INDUSTRY IN PORTUGAL

By A. Ramos

II

Exportacao"). The Portuguese glass exports were reaching a value of £500,000 and some manufacturers were exporting 30 per cent. of their total production. In April, 1962, one of the biggest producers—"Covina," near Lisbon, signed an agreement with the French concern Compagnie de Saint-Gobain.⁴

Cement

This subdivision has a small number of workers (1,970) but has the highest value for production (£7.8m.)

Other 1961 data:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
5	394	£4.1	£4.3	£42/14/0

There is a considerable concentration of the industry, the wages are the highest within the group and the profits are extraordinarily high. In Leiria district are some of the largest producers. The "Empresa de Cimentos de Leiria," is one of these, with a capital of £1.25m.⁵ In the Alcobaca region there is extensive manufacture of white cement by Companhia de Cimentos Brancos (Cibra) in Pataias.

The Workers

There are fine traditions of struggle amongst the workers in this group of industries, especially amongst the glass workers in Marinha Grande and the porcelain workers in the Aveiro district (Vista Alegre).

In 1934 great strikes took place in Marinha Grande, where the workers defended their trade unions with arms in hand against the Fascists. Jose Gregorio, a glass-worker and a leader of those strikes, became one of the underground anti-Salazar leaders until his recent death (1961). Joaquim Gomes, also a glass-worker from Marinha Grande, is one of the anti-Salazar political leaders who escaped in 1960 from the Peniche prison. His wife, Maria da Piedade, is held a prisoner in the Caxias fortress.

Recently, in March and September 1960, there were claims for better wages amongst glass-workers in Marinha Grande and Alcobaca. The first ones succeeded in getting better conditions in their Government-imposed union ("Sindicato") and in December 1962 presented new wage claims.

METAL INDUSTRIES

The number of workers in this group of industries (20,885) was, in 1961, lower than in the previous group, but total production was higher (£23.5m.).

Other data for that year:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
226	92	£8.7	£3/12/0	£8/0/0

The average worker's wage is the highest of the groups analysed so far; the profit per worker's week is second to the food industries group profit.

Shipbuilding and Repair

This subdivision accounts for more than 50 per cent. of the total workers in the group (10,517).

Its production is also the highest (£8.6m.) or 35 per cent. of the total.

Other data:

No. of industrial establishments	Average workers per establishment	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
20 (Repair 11 Building 9)				
	525	£4.1m.	£4/11/0	£7/9/0

THE main characteristics of Portuguese industry and the analysis of some of its main branches were given in a previous issue of our Bulletin.¹ At that time a survey of the prices of some commodities in Portugal was also made in order to allow a better understanding of the real value of the industrial workers' wages. The comparison made showed how low this was. We refer our readers to these data for a better appreciation of the figures in this article.

Here we continue the analysis of some branches of Portuguese industry. All figures of profit are given before taxation.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS INDUSTRY

This is a rather heterogeneous group mainly comprising ceramics, glass and cement.

Total number of workers amounted² in 1961 to 29,717 with a total production valued at £21.7 million.

Other data for 1961 are:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
431	68	£9.4m.	£2/14/0	£6/15/0

Wages are still very low, but higher than in the branches we previously analysed (textiles, food and cork industries).

Ceramics, bricks and tiles

In this subdivision are the largest number of workers within the group (9,642), but total production only reaches third place (£3 million).

Other 1961 data:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
268	35	£840,000	£2/5/0	£1/19/0

Note the (unusual for Salazar's Portugal) low profit per worker. The industry is predominately on a small scale.

Glass

This subdivision has the second highest numbers of workers (7,948) and production (£5.3 million).

Other 1961 data:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
25	317	£2.3m.	£3/0/0	£6/0/0

The industry shows a reasonable concentration of workers per factory, according to Portuguese standards.

The highest concentration of factories (16) is in the Leiria district, mainly in the Marinha Grande region, where the industry started in the 18th century, under the initiative of Prime Minister Pambal.

The industry shows monopolistic trends and penetration of foreign capital.

In February this year it was announced³ that three big enterprises had formed a Consortium for the export of their products ("Consortio Industrial de Vidro para

This subdivision has one of the highest average concentrations of workers per industrial unit in all Portuguese industry. Worker's average wages are the highest so far analysed.

Foreign capital is invested in the industry, as for instance in the large Lisbon firm of Parry & Son (British). The biggest Portuguese ships are generally built abroad.

Metalic Cables and Tubes

Not many workers (651) in this, the second smallest in the group, but the second highest production (£3.7m.). A recently established industry.

Other data:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	worker's weekly wage	profit per worker's week
5	130	£1m.	£3/13/0	£32/14/0

Note the very high rate of profit. Cost of materials, a considerable proportion of which is imported, amounts to 63 per cent. of the value produced.

Electric Cables

The third place in production (£3.6m.) with a slightly higher number of workers (960), the sixth place in the group.

A relatively modern industry, developed in agreement with the attempts at the electrification of the country.

Other data:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
11	87	£987,000	£3/9/0	£20/14/0

Note the very high rate of profit. Cost of materials, many of which are imported, amounts to 64 per cent. of the production value.

Other Aspects

The steel industry started production 2 years ago in Seixal, south of Lisbon. "Siderurgia Nacional," the owners, who have German connections, had their capital raised to £10m. in December, 1962.⁶ Production is around 200,000 tons a year.

The C.P.F.E. (Portuguese Company of Electric Foundries) has started, in association to Krupp Industriebau, the installation of an electric foundry for silicated iron in Canas de Senhorim. It employs 600 workers.⁷

One of the largest engineering and metal work firms is "Sorefame." Founded in 1943, it employs 2,300 workers now, mainly at their factory in Amadora, near Lisbon, but also at a subsidiary plant and shipyard in Lobito, Angola. It has large foreign connections (Ets. Neyrpic, Linke Hoffman Busch, Morrison Knudsen and United States Steel Export). It has already supplied materials for African, Asian and American regions.

One of the largest manufacturers of transformers and other electrical equipment in Portugal is the EFACEC enterprise (with its associate INAL), near Oporto. It employs nearly 1,000 workers and its yearly production reaches approximately (1.8) million pounds. It is a subsidiary of the Belgian firm ACEC, from Charleroi, but has other associates in Belgium like Usines Balteau, in Liege, and Constructions Electriques Schreder in Auzel-Liege; in France, like ACED, in Lyon; and in the United States, like Westinghouse Electric Co. and Electric Ventilating Co., from Chicago.

From 1959 to 1963 a total of 25 firms have required and been granted permits to assemble motor cars and vehicles in Portugal. The manufacturers are German, American, British, French and Swedish.

Workers

The shipyard workers of Lisbon and suburbs have given some of the finest examples of struggle against the Salazar regime. In 1942 and 1947 they lead the 20,000 workers in strikes that faced ruthless police repression.

Antonio Dias Lourenco, one of the leaders of these strikes, Americo de Sousa and Adelino Pereira de Silva,

are all metal workers now in prison, amongst others jailed for their part in defence of workers' rights.

In March and September 1960, July 1961, and February and April 1962 there were industrial actions for better wages in the Viana do Castelo and Lisbon shipyards.

Workers at the Sorefame, at the Oeiras Fundicao and at the Siderurgia went into action recently for better wages and conditions in July and September 1961, and October and November 1962.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

This group of industries attracts fewest workers (7,884) but its production in 1961 (£36.4m.) was the third highest of all the groups of industries analysed.

Other data:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
499	17	£7.3m.	£2/18/0	£19/4/0

Note the low salaries and high rate of profit.

Although the average number of workers is low, there are some important examples of concentration due to the inclusion in the group of a large number of tiny enterprises.

Fertilizers

In this subdivision are to be found the largest number of workers (1,525) and production is the highest (£11.7m.) within the group.

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
41	37	£736,000	£3/17/0	£9/13/0

Soaps and Detergents

The second highest number of workers in the group (963) and the third highest value in production (£5.1m.).

It was with soaps first, and then with fertilizers for the Portuguese agriculture, that the giant of Portuguese Industry, Companhia Uniao Fabril (CUF) started at the beginning of the century. It did not stop there: afterwards came textiles, copper sulphate (for the vineyards), sulphuric acid, metalworks, shipbuilding and so on.

Today, with its main centre in Barreiro, near Lisbon, it is probably the biggest monopoly in the Iberian Peninsula, employing tens of thousands of workers in all the dependent companies. It has enormous interests in raw materials from the Portuguese colonies, its own-built fleet, and connections with tobacco and food industries and transport companies. It is owned by the de Mello family, aristocratic successors by marriage to the founder, Alfredo da Silva. They are associated, by marriage also, to the Champalimaud family, which has large interests, among others, in the new steel industry.

Active capital of CUF in 1957 was calculated at £60 million. Foreign connections have also been strongly enlarged lately, with credits of £1.5 million from West Germany and France and associations with American firms. The owners are, naturally, fervent supporters of Salazar and the New State.

Pine Resins

This traditional industry is based on the extraction of resin from large pine forests in the country, and the manufacture of secondary products from these resins. There is a small number of workers (647) but production reached £6.2m.

Other data:

No. of factories	Average workers per factory	Total Profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
59	10	£1.1m.	£2/1/0	£3/16/0

A rate of profit that is moderate in comparison with the more modern industries.

(Continued on page 174)

PORTUGUESE INDUSTRIAL WORKER ADDRESSES BRISTOL TRADES COUNCIL

FOLLOWING an invitation for a speaker to address the Bristol Trades Council on 'Repression in Portugal,' a Portuguese industrial worker spoke at the Council's monthly meeting on 21st November, 1963.

In spite of an exceptionally full agenda, the President of the Trades Council, Councillor Merret, decided to give priority to the Portuguese question.

To an attentive audience of delegates from the West region branches of several Trade Unions, the speaker explained the development of the opposition to Salazar's Government in Portugal, drawing particular attention to the constant struggle of the Portuguese workers and peasants for better living conditions and a democratic way of life.

Emphatic reference was made to "a gigantic machine of repression—PIDE" and its ruthless methods, as well as to the Portuguese Plenary Courts, concentration camps and political prisons, as typical means for suppressing the legitimate demands of the Portuguese people.

Analysing Portugal's increasing loss of prestige in international spheres, the speaker dealt with the world's response to Salazar's war in Guinea and Angola, and on the other hand, the recognition by the Portuguese Patriotic Front of National Liberation, of the right to independence of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies.

The Portuguese speaker went on to refer to the support Salazar still derives from Foreign Powers, dealing specifically with capital investments and loans. He stated that Britain's share in these was, up to March 1962, £90m., while American, French, Japanese and German (West Germany) contributions since 1961 amounted already to £150m.

Reading quotations from documents on the Portuguese Labour Legislation, the speaker explained how free trade unions had been banned in Portugal, strikes made illegal, and labour leaders viciously persecuted.

As an illustration of repression of workers' attempts to win free organization and to struggle democratic-

ally for the improvement of their life, the speaker read to a shocked meeting material on the life of Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, stating that his case "symbolises, most aptly, the plight of the Portuguese people through 37 years of cruel dictatorship." Appealing to his audience to protest to the Portuguese Authorities against the inhuman treatment of this and other political prisoners, the speaker urged the Bristol Trades Council delegates to campaign for a total Amnesty for Portuguese Political Prisoners.

A protest addressed to the Portuguese Ambassador in London was signed by 38 delegates to the Bristol Council. It reads:

"To
The Portuguese Ambassador
Portuguese Embassy in London
11 Belgrave Square,
London S.W.1

Sir,

We are deeply disturbed to learn of the recent wave of arrests of Portuguese democrats of several social conditions and political thought. This only emphasizes the Portuguese Government's policy of continued repression of the Portuguese people, in absolute disregard for the most elementary human rights.

We strongly protest against the political persecution of Portuguese democrats and demand the release of all Portuguese Political Prisoners."

INDUSTRY IN PORTUGAL

(Continued from page 173)

More than half the production (£3.7m.) was exported in 1961, and the products held sixth place among the Portuguese exports.

OIL REFINING

This branch exemplifies some of the most striking features of industrial development under Salazar.

There is only one firm (SACOR) in the field in Portugal and this firm has the exclusive concession and monopoly of the industry for the whole country. It employed 915 workers and value of production was £15m. in 1961.

Other data:

Total profits	Average worker's weekly wage	Average profit per worker's week
£3.5m.	£6/4/0	£68/1/0

The wages are the highest in all the industry but the rate of profit is really staggering.

Main products were:

	Amount in Tons	Value in £s
Petrol	327,474	4.5m.
Fuel oil	457,970	3.6m.
Gas oil	262,474	3.3m.
Paraffin & white spirit	167,704	2.4m.

SACOR, whose capital is announced to be £6.2,⁵ was founded 25 years ago by a Rumanian industrialist who transferred his business to Portugal. The Portuguese State, and French and Portuguese interests, hold the capital. There seem to be strong connections between Sacor and Royal Dutch Shell.

The administration and board of Directors are Salazar supporters, for instance—Professor Costa Leite (Lumbrales), ex-minister and ex-leader of the Fascist

Portuguese Legion, Duarte do Amaral, Queiroz Pereira and others.

A petro-chemical plant, under Sacor which cost £6.2m. and employs 360 workers, was inaugurated recently (7-3-63), in the presence of the "President" of the Republic, the Primate Cardinal and the West German Ambassador. A new refining factory and a petro-chemical plant, also under SACOR, are going to be built near Oporto, more than £12.5m. being invested.

There is no oil extraction in Portugal. 1962 main imports were from:

	Value in £
Iraq	8,000,000
Angola	746,000
Algeria	672,000
Venezuela	587,000
Bahrein	261,000

The funds of the charitable Gulbenkian Foundation, that depends on the profits of Iraq oil, seem after all to owe something to the Portuguese people.

Portugal is rich in hydro-electric power but the World Bank granted credits last November to the value of U.S. \$12.5m. for the development of thermo-electric projects, mainly using fuel oil.⁷

(To be continued)

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NEWS OF REPRESSION

From our Correspondent in Portugal

MANUEL RODRIGUES DA SILVA A VICTIM OF FASCISM

Manuel Rodrigues da Silva is a victim of the brutal police state that Salazar has set up in Portugal. His case—typical of many others—is sufficient indictment of the regime that has been oppressing Portugal and her Colonies for 37 years.

In England, Manuel Rodrigues da Silva would be a respected citizen; in Portugal he is considered a dangerous criminal. He is held prisoner in the Forte de Peniche, a bleak, damp old fortress by the sea. Although he completed his sentence in 1959 and is seriously ill, following a thrombosis, the authorities refuse to release him. Why?

Because Manuel Rodrigues da Silva refuses to abandon his political beliefs. In the view of the authorities this renders this elderly, sick, man "dangerous." So he continues to be held under the notorious "security measures"—renewable every three years—which can thus amount, in effect, to a life sentence.

When Manuel da Silva completed his sentence in 1959, the prison director recommended his release, but the court decided to impose security measures. The Judge, however, then indicated that the prisoner would be released at the end of the second year.

The Ministry of the Interior objected to this, so the case went to a higher court (Tribunal Plenário), where the security measures were extended for a further three years. Manuel Rodrigues da Silva should now be released in March 1964, but will he be?

Those with experience of the workings of the Salazar regime fear a further extension of imprisonment for this brave man. They urge a campaign to arouse public opinion abroad to demand the release of Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, who has already suffered too long in jail. Protests should be sent to the Portuguese Embassy (11 Belgrave Square, London S.W.1) or to the President of the Portuguese Republic, Lisboa, Portugal.

NEW WAVE OF ARRESTS

PIDE is now unleashing another wave of terror in Portugal and Colonies. Human rights and elementary freedoms are daily being trampled underfoot by the Secret Police. A slight suspicion of a difference of opinion is sufficient to set

the henchmen of Salazar on the trail of any peaceful citizen. The fear that his shaky regime will soon end is driving Salazar to extremes of brutality which earn contempt and indignation from all true friends of Portugal.

Recent reports confirm that the following writers and intellectuals have been arrested since the beginning of November:

Miguel Torga*, poet and writer who was one of the Portuguese candidates for the Nobel prize for literature in 1961;

Alves Redol*, one of Portugal's foremost novelists, author of fourteen novels and a literary prize-winner,

Alexandre Cabral, novelist and playwright;

Dr. Alberto Ferreira, critic and essayist of merit, who writes for the literary review **Seara Nova**;

Vasco Granja, a journalist and film critic;

Pedro Alvim, a journalist;

Dr. Manuel Durao, a Lisbon lawyer;

Fonseca e Costa, a film director who is also connected with the movement of the Portuguese Cinema Clubs;

Henrique Espirito Santo, a member of a Cinema Club.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues, one of the best known modern novelists of the country.

Manuel de Oliveira, a Catholic and one of the best Portuguese film producers.

Dr. Mario Cal Brandao, well known Oporto lawyer and liberal opponent of the regime.

Dr. Dias Amado, well known Doctor of Medicine.

Also arrested were three printers of the democratic evening newspaper **Republica** and one of the morning paper **O Seculo**.

(All these arrests have been confirmed by news published in the London "Times" and the "Observer.")

Latest news indicates that Miguel Torga and Alves Redol have now been freed.

Still detained in prison, though no charge has been made against them, are **Dr. Gaspar Teixeira**, **Viriato Camilo** (a publisher) and **Hugo Fernandes** (agricultural scientist).

TRIALS

Seven men and one woman were tried for political opposition to the Government in the **Tribunal Plenário** of Boa Hora (Lisbon) (D.L. 5-11-63 and 9-11-63).

Four women have been tried for "subversive activities" by the same court. (D.L. 19-11-63.)

THE PLIGHT OF THE BEJA PRISONERS

Captain Varella Gomes, who has been imprisoned since January 1962, has been removed from Aljube political prison, one of the worst of Portugal's jails. He is still very ill after an operation and he needs a proper convalescence. Lack of light and exercise have further impaired his already poor health. Varella Gomes has been a long time in solitary confinement.

Manuel Serras, a Catholic leader, who was tortured by PIDE, is also a very sick man.

Among the indicted, who include army officers, businessmen, farm labourers, mechanics and students, there is also a priest, Fr. Jose da Costa Pio, vicar of the Arroios parish in Lisbon. He has called Cardinal Cerejeira to witness on his behalf. (D.L. 4-11-63.)

CAMPAIGN AGAINST REPRESSION WORLD PROTEST

World protests to halt the wave of arrests that is rising every day throughout Portugal and colonies are becoming more insistent. World opinion is struck by the savage measures which the PIDE, under the strict orders of the Government, is using against all democrats, or any suspected of liberal ideas, on a scale unprecedented in the history of the Salazar regime.

Naturally the case of Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, who has spent 23 years in jail, is one of the first in a long list of brave patriots who have endured ill-treatment and incarceration for a very long time.

On October 24th, 1963, the **World Federation of Trade Unions** sent a

moving appeal to all its members and trade unions throughout the world, asking them to condemn in a forceful manner the terrorist rule of Salazar, and to demand the immediate release of Manuel Rodrigues da Silva, and of all other Portuguese political prisoners.

At the same time, the Secretary of WFTU, Mr. Robert Hernio, wrote to the Commission of the Rights of Man at the UN, drawing public attention to the plight of Manuel Rodrigues da Silva and to the situation of the political prisoners in Portugal. He points out that Portugal has created a special legislation against freedom of speech and the right to strike, which is in absolute contradiction with the spirit and letter of

(Continued on page 177)

War in the enslaved colonies

Mozambique

The Portuguese Minister of Defence, General Gomes Araujo, made a two weeks visit to this colony. (Daily Press 24-9-63, 5-10-63.)

Mozambique tea will have, from the 1st January onwards, the privilege of being duty free. This privilege was established by agreement of the Ministerial Council of Euro-Market with England. It will be free from the payment of the tax of twopence in London, for tea coming from countries outside the Commonwealth. (P.J. 28-9-63.)

The Portuguese Government will give free technical assistance to some gold mines, among which are the "Cantao" and "Two fools" mines belonging to Mr. Muller and Mr. Green respectively. (P.J. 3-10-63.)

The Marquis and the Marchioness of Villa Verde, daughter and son-in-law of General Franco, were in Mozambique as guests of the Portuguese "President," hunting antelopes. From there they went to Luanda to meet Almirante Tomaz, during his visit to Angola. (D.L. 3-10-63.)

The Prime Minister signed a decree which allows the Governor-General of Mozambique to increase by about £600,000 the contribution of this colony to the payment of the national debt. (P.J. 5-10-63.)

The South African Minister of Information and Tourism made an official visit to Mozambique. (P.J. 10-10-63.)

Cavalry and special jungle warfare units went to Mozambique. (P.J. 10-10-63.)

The organization of Mozambique volunteers will be intensified throughout the colony. This information was given during a reception given to Colonel Almeida Santos, chief of the Military Section of the Overseas Ministry, where the Chief of Public Security Police and other officers were present. (D.L. 9-10-63.)

The Portuguese Government will give 20 aircraft to Mozambique. (D.L. 12-10-63.)

Works are being carried out at Beira harbour worth more than £1,600,000. (P.J. 18-10-63.)

Important works are also being done at Lourenço Marques harbour. (D.L. 26-10-63.)

The private budget of Mozambique Naval Forces was approved for 1963 and amounts to £4,000,000.

Another military force arrived at Lourenço Marques. (P.J. 3-11-63.)

General Viljoen, Chief of the South African Air Force, made an official visit to Mozambique. (D.L. 5-11-63.)

Mr. Colin Comeran, Nyassaland's Minister of Public Transport, has arrived in Nampula, a town in the north, to start negotiations with the Portuguese authorities with a view to opening the port of Nacala to Nyassaland's imports and exports. (P.J. 14-11-63.)

Guinea

NAZI ATROCITIES

The atrocities committed by the PIDE and the Portuguese troops against the brave patriots of Guinea can only be compared with those which the Nazis inflicted on their victims during World War II.

On October 22nd, 1962, two PIDE agents, whose names are known, arrested the patriot Sabino, who was savagely beaten up by a corporal, whose name is also known. Sabino died eight days later with fracture of the spine.

On October 25th, 1962, a lance-corporal, whose name is known, caught a patriot with his two children. He shot him, wounded him, and then decided to bury him alive. A ditch was open, but as the body did not fit in, two soldiers, whose names are also known, stamped on him. Yet as the wounded man did not fit in the hole, they chopped his legs and finally buried the body.

On November 12th, 1962, an Army captain, whose name is known, burned four patriots alive.

In February, 1963, a second lieutenant, whose name is known, captured a patriot, Mr. Lisboa, and had him hung from a tree by his feet. The patriot, who was naked, was then beaten up. The lieutenant kept him in that position for half-an-hour. Then he made a big fire under his head and burned him alive.

(From a correspondent)

The Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Guinea, Mabaye Omar, declared in Cairo that his Government will open its bases to Guinea Nationalists and also help send volunteers to Guinea. (P.J. 25-9-63.)

The Portuguese Minister of Defence, General Gomes Araujo, made an eight-day visit to this colony. On his return to Lisbon he said that the rebels still have control in the South, thanks to the nature of the

terrain in the rainy season (P.J. 16-10-63.)

The Public Security Police was reinforced with a mobile company, at the same time a special credit of about £60,000 for expenses relating to this force was opened. (P.J. 9-10-63.)

A ship with another military force arrived at Bissau. (D.L. 21-10-63.)

The Army Public Information Service is still announcing casualties among soldiers in the Guinea war. (Daily Press October-November, '63.)

A new contingent of troops (Battalion of Hunters, 16) arrived in Bissau, capital of Guinea, in November 12. (P.J. 13-11-63.)

Three Portuguese soldiers were killed. (D.L. 13-11-63.)

Angola

The Portuguese Minister of Defence visited Angola in September and went specially to the fighting zones. After his return to Lisbon he spoke optimistically about the situation he found there. (Daily Press.)

But an official communique announces that the rebels are still active in the Cabinda district, in the North of Angola, causing several casualties amongst the Portuguese troops. War equipment coming from Leopoldville was seized. (P.J. 29-9-63.)

During a Press Conference held in Luanda, Lieutenant Colonel Castro Ascencao, second-in-command of the Angola Military Region, declared that the area where the fighting is actually taking place represents 6 per cent. of the total area of Angola; that the war equipment taken from the rebels is mainly of Belgian origin, but also English, German, French and Italian, and, he added, the money being used to finance the rebels is American.

New official communiques announce that rebel attacks in the north-east part of the colony still continue with casualties on both sides. (Daily Press 13-10, 20-10 and 27-10-63.)

The meeting which took place in Lisbon last May, at the frontier between Angola and South Africa, concerning the use of waters from the River Cunene, is due to continue in Pretoria. (D.L. 17-10-63.)

The Luanda Press announces that Argentine capitalists might be interested in investing in Angola. (D.L. 27-10-63.)

Another official communique issued in November announced that the rebels are making it difficult to farm the land, in spite of the protection given to farm workers by the military forces and by volunteer organizations, causing casualties amongst civilians and military forces. (Daily Press 3-11-63.)

The Portuguese Government have made a contract with South African firms for the building of a road network in Southern Angola, reports the **Automobil-Revue** (11-11-63), Berne. The work will cost £60m.

(Continued on page 177)

CAMPAIGN AGAINST REPRESSION

(Continued from page 175)

the Charter of the Rights of Man, that was signed by Portugal.

IN FRANCE

In November 1963, the **Secours Populaire Francais** (Federation de la Seine) sent a letter to the President of the Portuguese Republic, demanding an Amnesty for Manuel Rodrigues da Silva and for all political prisoners.

The November issue of the paper

WAR IN THE ENSLAVED COLONIES

(Continued from page 176)

An assembly factory for motor vehicles will be set up soon, in Luanda. Trucks of the type **International** and **Leyland**, as well as **Land Rovers**, will be the first to be assembled there. The capital invested will be 16,500 contos (£206,250).

Only a very small part of Portuguese manufactured material (15 to 20 per cent.) will be used in the assembling of the motor vehicles. (D.L. 15-11-63.)

The Price Paid by the People in the Colonial War (Angola)

A Portuguese military aircraft crashed in the area of Sao Salvador. Nine men have lost their lives. (D.L. 11-11-63.)

Two men were also killed in what the Fascists in their communique call an "accident." (D.L. 13-11-63.)

Angolan nationalists have been active in Cabinda, near Miconge, where they attacked a saw-mill. Three men on the Portuguese side were killed.

Portuguese forces have been attacked with success in the area of Sao Salvador, Quipedro, Nova Caipemba, the village of Sumba and a plantation near Uca. (P.J. 10-11-63.)

According to the Portuguese authorities, a large-scale attack by nationalists took place in the Northern Enclave of Cabinda. ("The Times," 25-11-63.)

SAO TOME AND PRINCE

Due to the increase of air traffic which has occurred in this colony, a special credit of £350,000 has been given to modernise the airport. (P.J. 22-10-63.)

MACAO

The Commander of the Public Security Police, Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Cerveira, has been appointed to the post of Military Commander of Macao. (D.L. 1-10-63.)

"O Trabalhador," published in Portuguese by the French C.G.T., campaigns vigorously against repression and for an Amnesty for Portuguese political prisoners.

IN ITALY

In Rome, a meeting called by the review "**L'Europa Letteraria**," was held at the "Libreria Internazionale dei Paesi Nuovi" to protest against the arrest of four eminent Portuguese writers and other intellectuals in November. Giancarlo Vigorelli, General Secretary of the European Community of Writers, was the Chairman.

The Brazilian poet, Murilo Mendes, a Catholic, had sent a letter to the Chairman, who read it at the meeting. Murilo Mendes stressed in his letter that to arrest a man in 1963 for a "crime of opinion" was contrary to Christian doctrine, as expressed in the encyclic *Pacem in terris*, and a blatant breach of the Atlantic Charter and of the Charter of Human Rights.

It was decided at the meeting that an appeal should be sent to American writers and that the second Ecumenical Council now being held in Rome should be approached through some of the bishops, who

have not tried to conceal the abhorrence they feel for the Iberian dictatorship.

A new periodical, **Portogallo Libero**, started publication in Italy in November. The first issue devotes much space to repression inside Portugal and Colonies.

IN BRAZIL

General Humberto Delgado has released to the Brazilian Press a letter of protest against the recent arrest of the writers Alves Redol, Alexandre Cabral and Alberto Ferreira, urging at the same time other Brazilian personalities to condemn this violence of the Salazar regime.

The newspaper, **Portugal Democrático**, organ of the Portuguese democrats in Brazil pursues a vigorous campaign against repression in Portugal.

IN HOLLAND

The **Committee for Amnesty in Portugal** has issued a poster which has been fixed on the walls in Amsterdam. The poster says: **The Committee for Amnesty in Portugal demands the release of political prisoners in Portugal.** The Committee has also issued a news-sheet with information about repression.

PLEASE HELP US

THE Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin (published on alternate months and now in its third 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 serious 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.

CUT HERE

To: K. Shingler, Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin, 10 Fentiman Road, LONDON, S.W.8.

Enclosed please find Cheque — Money Order — Postal Order* for £ : s. d. as a *donation/*subscription to the funds of your Bulletin.

NAME

ADDRESS

*Delete whichever not applicable.

THE African States continue to do all they can to implement the resolutions of the Addis Ababa Conference.

Following the severance of diplomatic relations with Portugal, Nasser and Ben Bella reaffirmed the determination of their respective governments "to put an end to Portuguese colonialism." (D.L. 18-9-63.) Subsequently the Algerian Government confirmed that no Portuguese aircraft is allowed to fly over Algerian territories or land on her airfields, and no ship is allowed to berth at Algerian ports. (D.L. 22-9-63.)

And while the U.A.R., Upper Volta and Sierra Leone decreed the immediate cessation of economic and commercial exchanges with Portugal, J. G. Kiano — Kenya's Minister of Industry and Commerce—announced in Nairobi that "a total commercial boycott" will be imposed on Portugal the day Kenya achieves independence. (P.J. 14-11-63.)

Holden Roberto's Angolan Government-in-exile has been recognized by the United Arab Republic and Niger. This follows similar action decided upon by Dahomey and Morocco. (D.L. 12-10-63.)

AT THE THIRD WORLD MEETING OF JOURNALISTS (Sept., 1963)

A motion introduced by the Algerian delegation deplored the press censorship existing in Portugal; the persecution and frequent imprisonment (on political grounds) of Portuguese journalists; the interdiction of foreign newspapers and periodicals; the suppression of fundamental parts of documents of universal interest (such as Pope John XXIII encyclical); the compulsory dissemination of purposely distorted news and, in general, the political situation affecting the professional activity of Portuguese journalists.

The motion proposed the creation of a committee of enquiry to undertake the task of informing world public opinion of the conditions of life and work for journalists in Portugal. Finally, it demanded the adoption of effective measures, on the part of U.N.O. with a view to re-establishing democratic liberties in Portugal and her colonies.

AND THE WORLD'S BANK

At the annual meeting of the World's Bank in Washington delegates from several African countries spoke in criticism of Portugal and "her colonialist policies." The Finance Minister of Tanganyika expressed his abhorrence of "the policy of racial discrimination practised in Angola and Mozambique." (P.J. 4-10-63.)

AND ALSO THE I.A.T.A. CONFERENCE

Representatives from African and Arab countries, together with those from India, Pakistan, Yugo-

slavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia walked out of the I.A.T.A. (Int. Airways Ass.) Conference in Rome, in protest at the participation of Portugal. (D.L. 10-10-63.)

AT THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaking to the General Assembly of the U.N. on the problem of African independence, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tchad stated that "independence would be a meaningless word as long as the populations of the Portuguese overseas territories continue to live under Portugal's colonial rule." The Foreign Minister demanded that every member country should cease supplying arms to Portugal. (P.J. 26-9-63.)

Emile Zinzou, from Dahomey, also condemned Portugal's policy in Africa, stating that the Portuguese thesis of assimilation of the African colonies is "a mystification." And the delegate from Yugoslavia, W. Papovitch, referred to the Portuguese colonies as "an evident example of how indefensible and obsolete the colonialist system is." (D.L. 24-9-63.)

Louis Lansana expressed Guinea's protest against the attitude of Portugal's allies in the Security Council debates. (P.J. 1-10-63.) Sir Garfield Barwick, on behalf of the Australian Government, said: "... the main immediate problem is to persuade the administrative power (Portugal) to accept the necessity for real self-determination..." (P.J. 4-10-63.)

The Emperor of Ethiopia, whose intervention was received with great applause, appealed to all governments to apply economic sanctions against Portugal "in the name of the equality of races." (D.L. 6-10-63.) Another appeal to Portugal to recognise the necessity "of coming to terms with the aspirations of the African populations in Portugal's own interest and in that of peace" was made by the Foreign Minister of Philippines.

Following this, Harvard Lange, representing Norway, stated that Portugal must recognise that her policy in Africa will not prevail, nor can it be accepted. "In Angola the question is not one of right. The problem is to ask if the generalized drive for freedom and independence in Africa can be expected to stop short at Angola's frontiers. Certain policies, even if justified on legal grounds, have no foundation," the Norwegian delegate added. (P.J. 9-10-63.)

Antoine Guimali, Minister of Justice of the Central African Republic, and A. I. Mohamud, Foreign Affairs Minister of Somali, also spoke against Portugal's colonialist presence in Africa. The latter demanded the expulsion of Portugal from the U.N. (P.J. 10 and D.L. 11-10-63.)

In the recent debate at the U.N. Fourth Commission, an applicant from Southern Rhodesia stated that the governments of Luanda and Salisbury work in intimate collaboration on military matters. (P.J. 18-10-63.)

Amilcar Cabral, General-Secretary of the African Party for Independence of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands appealed to the U.N. for assistance in achieving the liberation of the peoples of these territories. The text of this appeal was circulated at the Fourth Commission by Ackar Maroe, delegate from the Republic of Guinea. (D.L. 7-11-63.)

Representing the Congo (Leopoldville), the Ambassador, T. Idzumbur, accused Portugal of building missile-launching sites in Angola and Mozambique. The delegate from Poland, affirming his conviction that the Portuguese Government is not willing to grant independence to Portugal's territories in Africa, stated that only British and American investments ensure the stability enjoyed by Portugal's currency. Budu - Acquah, from Ghana, drew a parallel between Spanish and Portuguese policies and accused Spain of supporting Salazar. He insisted that only N.A.T.O. arms sustained Portugal's war in Africa, accusing the United States and all other countries in N.A.T.O. of supplying military equipment to Portugal and training of Portuguese soldiers. To this Sidney Yates, for the United States, replied that N.A.T.O. arms were only supplied for commitments in European Portugal. (P.J. 17-11-63.)

AT THE U.N. SECRETARIAT

Following the Security Council resolution of 31st July, 1963 (demanding the application of the principle of self-determination to the territories under Portugal's domination) the U.N. General-Secretary invited the African countries to nominate representatives to discuss with Portuguese delegates the implementation of the resolution.

Reporting on the talks, suspended after eight meetings with the Portuguese Foreign Minister, the African countries regretted Portugal's inability to alter her policies. The aim of such talks was to create suitable conditions for direct negotiations between Portugal and legitimate representatives from the territories under Portuguese domination. The meetings with the Portuguese Foreign Minister revealed that this was not Portugal's objective, and therefore, the African countries saw no purpose in proceeding. The countries participating in the talks with the Portuguese Foreign Minister were: Libya, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Ghana, Guinea and Morocco. (D.L. 7-11-63.)

(Continued on page 179)

Foreign powers help Salazar

A SURE symptom of decadence in a country is the lack of respect for its artists. In the case of Portugal this lack of respect assumes particularly aggressive forms since, in the minds of its rulers, artistic expression is intimately linked with "subversive activity." This is not because the ideas expressed are really subversive but because any form of thinking or ideas will agitate the stagnant atmosphere on which the continued existence of this type of government depends.

The recent arrests of leading writers like Miguel Torga and Alves Redol are symptomatic of this attitude. Nevertheless, Foreign Powers continue to help Salazar in his repression of freedom of thought.

During the festivities commemorating the Battle of Busaco, the memory of this joint effort by British and Portuguese armies in their struggle against Napoleon's invasion was a pretext for reaffirmation of Salazar-British ties by visiting British representatives, including two M.P.s, Sir Norman Hulbert, Conservative, and Mr. F. Bellenger, Labour. The Military Attache for Great Britain said that there would be great advantages for both Britain and Portugal in the increased exchange of official military visits.

The Information Bulletin issued by the Portuguese Embassy in London contains the text of pro-Salazar statements made by Mr. Robert Jenkins (Cons.) and Mr. J. McCann (Lab.), M.P.s who, at the invitation of the Portuguese Government, visited Angola and Mozambique. (17-10-63.)

A merchant ship with 700 British pupils aboard visited Lisbon and associated itself with the manifestations on the occasion of the "President's" return from Angola. (D.L. 17-10-63.)

The Count of Caria, President of the Lisbon Chamber of Commerce, declared, in a speech made at the London Chamber of Commerce, that Portugal's economic development is of great interest to Britain. He stressed that Portugal offers great opportunities for the investment of British capital, for industrial collaboration and commercial expansion. The British Minister of Commerce replied that he hoped British industry would play an increasing role in Portugal's economic development. (P.J. 1-11-63.)

The "Observer" reported the visit of the Count de Caria under the headline "Salazar seeks capital." (3-11-63.)

A squadron of British warships of the Home Fleet, under command of Vice-Admiral Twiss, visited Lis-

bon on an official mission. (D.L. 16-11-63.) Meetings with the Portuguese Navy Minister, who also went on board of H.M.S. "Tiger," took place. (D.L. 17-11-63.)

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland visited Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. (D.L. 16-10-63.)

The Canadian Foreign Minister told the House of Commons that the Canadian Government had decided to continue supplying Portugal with arms destined for the defence of Portugal's national territories. (P.J. 22-10-63.)

The Dutch Foreign Minister informed his Parliament that the Government of Holland would not support proposals to ban Portugal from the U.N. and would not approve any sanctions taken against Portugal in relation to her colonies. (D.L. 19-9-63.)

German armed forces will be granted military training facilities in Portugal. (Official Communique of the Department of National Defence, 15-10-63.)

The Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany was awarded to the Portuguese President of the Gulbenkian Foundation. (P.J. 16-10-63.)

A German military mission visited Portugal for consultations on defence. (D.L. 21-10-63.)

A German warship visited Madeira. (P.J. 6-11-63.)

Two directors of the General Motors Corporation visited Portugal to participate in the inauguration of an automobile factory in Azambuja. (D.L. 18-9-63.)

Senator Allen Ellender presented a colour film of his visit to Portuguese Africa in a Senate auditorium and declared that Portugal was obviously attempting to better the conditions of the natives in Angola and Mozambique. (D.L. 26-9-63.)

Dr. Michael Capanegro, a United States Congressman, said that his safari in Mozambique had convinced him that the United Nations attitude to Portugal was "criminal." (P.J. 26-9-63.)

General Mark Bradley arrived in Lisbon on an official visit to the Permanent American Military Mission in Portugal. (P.J. 10-10-3.)

The United States Senate approved an amendment to the proposed law suspending American Aid to countries of Western Europe which specifically excluded Portugal and Spain from this provision. Senator William Fulbright revealed that the committee had decided to exclude Portugal and Spain because of the American bases in these two countries. (P.J. 17-10-63.)

Dr. Franco Nogueira, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared in New York that there was no basic difference of opinion between Portugal and the United States. (P.J. 1-11-63.)

William Tyler, American Under-Secretary of State for European Affairs, visited Lisbon. (D.L. 4-11-63.)

The Portuguese Minister of Defence held consultations with the United States Ambassador on various military matters of interest to both countries. (P.J. 7-11-63.)

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs held a conference with the U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Rusk. (P.J. 7-11-63.)

The World Bank will lend about 25 million U.S. dollars to Portugal. (P.J. 8-11-63.)

The South African Minister of Finance visited Lisbon. (D.L. 20-9-3.)

Mr. Waring, a South African Minister, visited Lourenco Marques where he affirmed his confidence in the future of South Africa, Mozambique and Angola. (P.J. 9-10-63.)

Consultations between South Africa and Portugal on matters of common interest were held in Pretoria. (D.L. 9-10-63.)

Sir Roy Welensky, of Rhodesia, visited Lisbon for consultations with Dr. Salazar and the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs. (P.J. 26-9-63 and D.L. 26-9-63.)

Portugal's presence in Africa was defended in the U.N. General Assembly by the Spanish Foreign Minister. (P.J. 25-9-63.)

The eleventh Conference of the Portuguese and Spanish Armies General Staffs was held in Madrid. (D.L. 14-11-63.) In a speech delivered in Saragoza, the Spanish Minister of War stressed the "common ideals which illuminate the two peninsular Nations."

A group from the Argentine National School of War was received by Dr. Salazar. (P.J. 27-10-63.)

THE WORLD OVER, NO TO SALAZAR—Continued from page 178

AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL

An Afro-Asian resolution (co-sponsored by Ghana, Morocco and the Phillipines) was adopted, urging self-determination for the Portuguese Colonies and an amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles. The vote was 10 in favour, none against and one abstention (France). ("Times" 12-12-63.)

AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

On November 20th Mrs. Judith Hart, M.P., questioned the Government about the refusal of an entry visa to General Delgado. Other Labour M.P.s, including Mr. Harold Wilson, put supplementary questions. ("The Times" and "Guardian" 21-11-63.)

INSIDE Portugal

(Continued from page 171)

Alarming news of further deterioration in the economic life of Portugal now arrives from Evora (North Alentejo) where the rising cost of living cannot be met by the people. Economic corruption is reported as widespread, while the regional authorities remain unable to protect the population from the many forms of speculation and abuse. The local Town Council is presently endeavouring to establish the reason for yet another increase in the price of milk, which has had official approval. (D.L. 25-9-63.)

Yet in Lisbon, at the Central Fish Market (Ribeira), the absence of suitable conditions for the preservation of fresh fish has resulted, once again, in tons of 'sprats' being thrown into the river. The same fate met the cargoes of several fishing boats, which could not land their catch owing to inadequate dock facilities. (P.J. 5-10-63.)

OFFICIAL RESIGNATIONS

Prof. Soares Martinez has resigned from the office of Minister of Health. No grounds for the resignation were disclosed. (P.J. 15-10-63.)

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated that for reasons of health Dr. Pedro Theotónio Pereira has resigned from the post of Portuguese Ambassador in Washington. He will be replaced by Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin, leader of the Portuguese delegation in the United Nations Organization. (D.L. 18-10-63.)

FURTHER SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

A disposition signed by the Prime Minister orders the creation, in each of the overseas territories, of a provincial security service which will operate next to the Provincial Government and the composition of which will be left to the discretion of the General or Provincial Governments in each colony. This 'service,' which is a further development of the voluntary security organizations created by law in March, 1961, will not be paid for. It will work in close contact with the Security Services of the Overseas Ministry, and through this, with the National Authority of Security and the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Security. (D.L. 17-10-63.)

SALAZAR GOES ON SELLING PORTUGAL

In pursuance of his policy of seeking financial support with which to patch up Portugal's ailing economy and keep up with the mounting needs of his war in Africa, Salazar continues to grant more and more concessions and to promote international

trade agreements in terms and conditions which are carefully hidden from public knowledge and, therefore, justify the greatest suspicion and concern.

An important Japanese mission, heralded as being the largest ever to visit any country, was recently received in Lisbon by the Portuguese Prime Minister. Led by Shozo Hotta, president of the Japanese Sumitomo Bank, and personal friend of Japan's Prime Minister Ikeda, the party included various Japanese commercial and industrial 'tycoons,' such as Hidesaburo Shoda, president of the Mills Group 'Nishin.' Divided into five groups, the Japanese mission proceeded to hold meetings with representatives of Portuguese Banks, Textile and Cereal industries, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and of the industry of tyres and other rubber products. Lengthy meetings and discussions took place in five separate rooms of the Lisbon Association of Commerce, behind closed doors, and no details were disclosed.

After a banquet held in St. Jorge Castle halls, and attended by all the Japanese delegates and members of the Portuguese Government departments of Commerce, Industry, Customs and Export trades, Shozo Hotta went to the Ministry of Economy where he held talks first with the Minister and then with the Under-secretary of Commerce. The unusual length of these discussions delayed a press conference which had been announced for the evening and which finally took place in one of Lisbon's finest hotels

At this conference, after disclosing that both the Japanese and Portuguese Governments intended to sign a "commercial agreement," Shozo Hotta disclosed that his country was interested in "other forms of co-operation, such as investment of capital, creation of industries with mixed capital and the sending of Japanese technicians to work in Portuguese factories" He also stated that one such factory of mixed Japanese and Portuguese capital, exists already in Estarreja (south of Oporto) for the production of synthetic resin. He said he expected other plants to be inaugurated in a few months. With regard to investments in Angola and Mozambique, Shozo Hotta stated that nothing had been finally decided and that, for the time being, they would be confined to Portugal. The leader of the Japanese mission added that a group of Portuguese industrialists had already decided to join some Japanese capitalists in establishing a textile plant in Portugal; also that Japan would be supplying machinery for Portuguese cereal-grinding mills. (P.J. 14-11-63.)

The new plant for the assembly of General Motors vehicles near Azambuja was inaugurated in the presence of various members of the Portuguese Government, the Ambassadors of the United States and West Germany; also the Bishop of Febrina as representative of Cardinal Cerejeira. The party was taken through the various departments of the establishment, which was ceremoniously blessed by the Bishop. (D.L. 17-9-63.)

The ESSO oil group held an international conference which brought together in Lisbon delegates from Esso affiliated companies in 29 nations. The choice of Lisbon as the place of this important conference is due to the efforts of Esso Standard Portugal Inc., according to the newspaper *Primeiro de Janeiro* (28-9-63). The Portuguese Government uses the event as "proof of international prestige," at a time when terror and repression are general throughout the country.

EUROPEAN LOAN FOR PORTUGAL

A consortium of European banks is preparing to make a public bond issue in Luxembourg of 13 million "European units of account" for the Portuguese Development Bank. The bonds, which are guaranteed by the State of Portugal, will be offered by a group led jointly by the *Societe Belge de Banque*, the *Banque Lambert* and the *Kredietbank*, Brussels. London banks in the consortium are *Kleinwort Benson*, *Hambros*, *Schroder-Wagg*, *Phillip Hill Higginson*, *Rothschild* and *The Bank of London and South America*.

There will be three million units of account in 5½ per cent. short-term bonds with maturities of three, four and five years, and 10 million units in 5½ per cent. bonds with a maximum life of 15 years. Only the second type of bonds will be offered for public subscription at a price of 97½ per cent.

As usual with units of account, bondholders may obtain payment of interest and repayment of capital in any one of 17 "reference currencies" at the choice of the holder. He can, therefore, be sure of being paid in the "least depreciated currency." (*The Guardian*, 13-11-63.)

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