

# PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

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## THE FASCICAL NOVEMBER "ELECTIONS"

THERE is not much doubt about the outcome of the November "elections" for the "National Assembly", in Portugal.

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Since the Fascist regime took power in 1926, there has not been a single genuine election in unhappy Portugal.

The last "elections" for the National Assembly were held in 1961. Out of 8.5 million Portuguese, according to the 1953 census, 4.8 million, or 56 per cent. of the total, were old enough to vote. But in a country where over 30 per cent. are illiterate, this proportion is disfranchised, except for a few who have some property. In addition only those women who have completed secondary or university education are allowed to vote, and these restrictions bring the number of possible electors down to about 2½ million. In fact, on the electoral roll there were only 1.3 million names, or 15 per cent. of the total population, compared with 68 per cent. in Britain.

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The franchise is further reduced through the repressive measures of the government. Any person suspected of opposing the regime is crossed off the electoral register.

The democratic opposition is not allowed a legal existence in Salazar's Portugal; no political parties are permitted except the Fascist "Uniao Nacional". The unorganised Opposition is given one month before the "elections" to draw up a programme and arrange meetings. Only 10 days were given this year to present the candidates.

According to Decree Law 24,631, of 6-11-1934, "persons who profess ideas which tend to promote the subversion of the fundamental institutions and principles of the society", i.e., anybody whom Salazar or PIDE consider dangerous to the regime, cannot be elected to the "National Assembly".

Yet, despite all this, the Portuguese people, have fought memorable battles in past "elections", taking all opportunities that were offered to show their love of liberty, their hatred of the cruel regime of Salazar and PIDE and their desire for a better and happier life.

In 1961, the democratic opposition again demanded that their voice should be heard. They sought minimum

democratic safeguards such as: free inspection of the electoral roll in order to check who had been arbitrarily deleted or falsely registered; freedom of speech and meetings, and supervision by both sides of the actual poll.

They drafted a detailed programme of democratic changes in the country that they sought to achieve and put forward 84 candidates — liberal, republican, monarchists, etc. — from all sections of the opposition in 10 electoral districts.

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Salazar's officials saw that thousands of democrats were deleted from the rolls. In Lisbon, the Opposition list of candidates had to be redrafted three times due to objections by the authorities; the Monarchist list was refused because it was presented two minutes after the deadline. In Ponta Delgada, in the Azores islands, candidates were arrested.

Halls and rooms for meetings were refused to the democrats due to pressure from the authorities. Hundreds of people were arrested.

Public demonstrations were forbidden, but this did not prevent thousands and thousands of people coming to the streets, all over the country to show their opposition to Fascism.

In Lisbon great demonstrations took place on October 29th, and November 2nd and 11th. In Almada, facing Lisbon, 20,000 people demonstrated on November 11th and 14th resisting police brutalities and shooting.

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Faced with all kinds of irregularities and no satisfaction for their basic demands for fair elections, the Opposition withdrew, just before election day (12-11-61). But they had amply succeeded in exposing the arbitrary methods of Salazar, and in rallying new support for future more successful battles.

Already last July youth committees in Lisbon were circulating leaflets appealing for a united struggle in the "election" period. Salazar and his regime can only count on an insigni-

ficant following amongst the Portuguese people, who are overwhelmingly against him.

Increased repression and some ultra-leftist conceptions led the democratic forces to present this year only 40 candidates in five constituencies. In a manifesto to the nation they denounced the Fascist rule (15-10-65), but four days later they withdrew from the campaign, because they felt that no guarantees of fair play had been given.

As part of the campaign against the opposition a bomb exploded at the door of the lawyer, Dr. Adao e Silva, one of the democratic candidates.

The Portuguese people appeal to world public opinion to demand that all foreign support, in the form of money, weapons, or political and diplomatic aid which keeps Salazar in power, shall be halted. The Portuguese people appeal for a wave of protests against the police terror and the repression of the Salazar regime which they are courageously opposing.

Their present struggle is another step towards their liberation. But for victory they need the support of world-wide public opinion.

## Campaign for a True Amnesty

(From our Correspondent in Portugal)

THE recent formation of a National Portuguese Committee for Amnesty, composed of leading personalities such as the writer Sofia de Mello Breyner Andersen; the Law Professor, Adelino da Palma Carlos; the well-known surgeon and Lisbon University Professor, Jaime Celestino da Costa; the Catholic writer, Jose Regio; the lawyer and playwright Luis Francisco Rebelo; the journalist Raul Rego, and five women relatives of political prisoners, is a notable achievement.

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Here in Portugal there is great indignation at the way the Salazar regime pretended in August to grant an Amnesty which was accepted as genuine in some foreign countries, including Britain. In fact, this pseudo Amnesty covered only an insignificant number of political prisoners who were serving relatively light sentences. The Portuguese press only reported the release of nine political prisoners, out of some hundreds who are in jail.

A campaign for a true Amnesty for these people is more necessary than ever and this long-fought battle of the Portuguese people will not stop until final victory is achieved.

# Portuguese Youth struggles against Dictatorship

by  
A. G. Leal

A REMARKABLE and growing aspect of Portuguese political life is the struggle of young people against Dr. Salazar's regime. There are frequent press reports of clashes of students with the police, of trials of boys and girls in their teens for "crimes" of political opinion, and of their savage treatment at the hands of PIDE (Political Police).

Already a wide movement of international solidarity with these young people has developed.

This is yet another defeat for Salazar and his ministers, for he had aimed from the very beginning to have the youth on his side. Like Hitler and Mussolini he had hoped to build large followings of blinded, bemused young people, ready to follow him without question.

When the Portuguese Youth (Mocidade Portuguesa) was set up, in October 1936, as a para-military movement, membership of which was compulsory, Salazar had his initial printed in all the metal buckles worn by members. Whenever these youngsters are rounded up for a public demonstration, they are trained to shout the name of the Portuguese premier in tones of love and admiration. So-called "patriotic education" has been going on for 38 years in every primary and secondary school throughout the country. Hours of political propaganda are alternated with marches, parades, physical and military training.

And yet in spite of the absolute control of all the mass-media and of the systematic brain-washing of the young, the Government have only succeeded in winning a small fraction to their side.

The notorious fascist gangs of "Young Portugal" (**Jovem Portugal**) constitute a minority of 1 per cent. inside the Universities. They are identified with acts of vandalism in the Students' Unions, namely at the **Instituto Superior Tecnico** (Engineers' School) (March, 1963), and faculties of Law (9-3-65) and Science (11-12-1964).<sup>1</sup> Though not officially supported, obviously they would be incapable of operating, were it not for the tacit approval of Salazar's police.

The colonial war in Africa, for which the Portuguese people have to pay out of their already meagre standard of living (and to which the

younger section of the population has to pay with their blood) is for the Salazarists simply a source of additional profit. No wonder then that the Portuguese monopolists and the Portuguese Establishment appear so patriotic and find their patriotism echoed in foreign circles connected with Portuguese finance!

## THE STUDENTS AND THE NATION

Gradually these facts have begun to be realised by University undergraduates, who, in the vast majority come from average middle-class homes. Unfortunately, although more than 60 per cent. of the Portuguese population are peasants and workers, only 1 per cent. of university students come from such poor homes (1960-61).

80 per cent. of the total student population come from families who live in the University towns.<sup>2</sup>

For a while, Salazar may have succeeded in isolating Portuguese undergraduates from the majority of the population. But in time the sheer naked repression of his policy opened the students' eyes. His censorship of books and plays increasingly aroused questioning and opposition. It did not pass unnoticed that his purges of professors and lecturers deprived the universities of their best brains.

Between 1935 and 1962 there have been 63 dismissals based on ideological grounds.<sup>3</sup>

The restlessness of Portuguese students since 1962 stems, therefore, directly from their discontent with the situation they have found at the Universities. The claims made by the Government that the students have moved into action under pressure from "foreign" subversive groups is demonstrably false. Life at the University has never been smooth since Salazar came to power. Periodically, students have been arrested by PIDE, as was the case in 1941, 1947 and 1956, and again this year. The atmosphere that young people breathe in Portugal has become so stuffy as to be intolerable. This is the only explanation for recent incidents.

## WORKERS AND PEASANTS AGAINST SALAZAR

Yet the student revolt is only one facet of the struggle of Portuguese youth against the regime. Many young peasants and workers have

also been resisting the terrible working and living conditions which characterise Salazar's 'New State'.

In order to accelerate their high rate of profit, the Portuguese land owners and financiers, who engendered the 1926 coup, soon succeeded in getting from Salazar legislation strongly favouring their interests. The Constitution of 1933, a much-vaunted creation of Salazar, made strikes absolutely illegal (Article 39), although lock-outs are permitted — even encouraged. Thus the "equality" between "capital and labour" acclaimed in the Constitution, was a fraud from the beginning.

Although strikes are punishable with 2 to 8 years' imprisonment (which can be followed by "security measures", i.e., a jail sentence for life), Portuguese peasants and workers have been many times on strike against inhuman conditions. Obviously the young have been in the forefront of these battles and they have been so numerous that it would be impossible to quote all examples. A few may be recalled to give an idea of the way the authorities treat just claims.

## THE EXAMPLE OF CATARINA

The courage shown by a young peasant woman Catarina Eufemia, has become a symbol of resistance to oppression throughout Portugal.

On May 19th, 1954, 2,000 peasants were on strike at Baleizao, a small village in the flatlands of Southern Alentejo. Catarina had succeeded in securing the support of peasants of a neighbouring village, Penedo Gordo. The hardships of her own life were characteristic of those of many strikers. She was hungry, she had a little boy and she was pregnant. With a view to explaining their case to the authorities, the peasants formed a delegation of 14 women. Catarina headed the demonstration carrying her nine-month-old baby in her arms.

The group was stopped by a posse of the G.N.R. (National Republican Guard). The commanding officer (whose name is well-known) asked Catarina brusquely what she wanted. Her reply was as simple as her predicament: she wanted to live in peace, she was hungry and wanted bread for herself and her child.

The officer pulled the little baby from her arms and shot Catarina dead with three rounds from his sub-machine gun.

This act of senseless brutality has never been forgotten by the peasants. They still keep a minute of silence every year, on May 19, in remembrance of Catarina. And on that date her grave in the Quintos cemetery is always strewn with flowers by young people.

The officer who killed Catarina went unpunished.

## BULLETS INSTEAD OF BREAD

Other young peasants and workers have met fates similar to that of Catarina. Alfredo Lima, a peasant from Alpiarca, was shot by the G.N.R.

(see P. 291)

# Foreign Help for Salazar

**T**HE recent appointment of a Rhodesian representative in Lisbon (see also this issue) is a clear indication of the African policy of the two governments. This, of course, will surprise no one, not even those who continue to proclaim that Portugal does not practice racial discrimination in its colonies.

The "solution" of not calling Mr. Reedman's office in Lisbon "diplomatic" is typical of the purely formal approach which the regime makes to its problems. For instance, some years ago, the problem of the Portuguese colonies was verbalised out of existence; the name was simply altered to "overseas Provinces" by decree . . .

The South African Minister for Finance visited Lisbon to meet his Portuguese counterpart and establish economic contacts (D.L. 3-9-65).

The Lord Mayor of Salisbury visited Lisbon and Oporto. In the several speeches exchanged, the similarity of the policies of the two countries was once more stressed. The Mayor of Lisbon went so far as to state: "Rhodesia must continue to be the bastion of order, progress and justice, together with her South African neighbours, for the good of the African Continent." (P.J. 10-7-65).

## THIS COMMUNIST WORLD

For the Portuguese Government, anyone who opposes it is bound to be labelled a "Communist". The same sort of delusion seems to be shared by the American Secretary of State, if one is to believe the Portuguese news agencies. According to A.N.I. the American Secretary of State has published a report showing beyond any doubt that all the freedom movements in Africa are instigated by Moscow or Peking. This, according to A.N.I., is bound to provoke in the Americans the same just rage that they are showing in Vietnam, and will make them feel for the Portuguese position in Africa (D.L. 18-7-65).

Since NATO armaments are being used to keep the Portuguese colonies in their happy equalitarian freedom, it is only natural that a NATO mission should go to see in person how things are. On its arrival in Mozambique, the head of the mission declared that what he had seen in Angola was a cause for pride for the Western World (P.J. 20-7-65).

## OLD ALLIANCES AND FRIENDS

After all the statements about his position vis-a-vis the Portuguese Government that Mr. Wilson made before he became Prime Minister, it is rather ludicrous that Anglo-

Portuguese relations should continue unchanged after Labour's rise to power.

A cruiser of the British Home Fleet visited Lisbon and the 10th Fleet visited Oporto, just as when the Tories ruled (P.J. 15-8-65 & D.L. 20-8-65).

The Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs has visited Brazil. Speeches were exchanged about the Luso-Brazilian community, the "Communist" danger in Africa and Brazil's support for Portugal. Mr. Vasco Leitao da Cunha, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that he agreed entirely with Mr. Franco Nogueira's statements about the "African problem" and affirmed the close identity of Brazil and Portugal (P.J. 2-9-65).

But of course Mr. Leitao da Cunha has managed to continue in office despite the military take-over that brought down the Goulart government in Brazil. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should now say the very opposite of what he used to say. He is just carrying out his orders.

## WORKERS' STRUGGLE AGAINST SALAZAR

from  
our correspondent  
in Portugal

### AGAINST CENSORSHIP AND CULTURAL REPRESSION

1965 saw the development of a powerful movement against the arbitrary Salazar Censorship, which cripples Portuguese culture.

In publicly signed protests, all the leading Portuguese actors, writers, authors, journalists and artists expressed their determination to oppose these restrictions and to achieve an intellectual life in Portugal vigorous and worthy of respect.

The leaders of the Portuguese Society of Writers, dissolved by Salazar's orders last May, have now

brought an action to court challenging the legality of that decision.

A public protest against the dissolution was signed by 220 Portuguese writers and intellectuals.

The Oporto Cinema Club also made a protest over action by the authorities against its cultural activities.

### WORKERS' STRUGGLE

In the Cavan and Ferral factories, in **Sta. Iria**, near Lisbon, industrial workers have been claiming better wages. In the latter case the struggle was successful.

In the Novopca factory in **Loures**, also near Lisbon, other claims were presented for better wages and conditions.

In the metal works Fundacao de **Oeiras**, near Lisbon, the workers refused to co-operate in the reception given to leading West German officials who visited the factory. This enterprise receives West German financial support and in 1961 had a loan of 33.7 million D.M.

7,000 Portuguese employed in Insurance have obtained wage increases, but as these are only partial they continue to demand full satisfaction of their claims.

Other struggles for better wages are taking place amongst the **railwaymen**, the southern **cork workers**, the **journalists** the **Lisbon** and **Oporto** transport workers, the **Oporto** print workers, the northern **textile workers** the **Lisbon** metal workers, and many others.

### 28 FISHERMEN DIE. PROTESTS

The West German ship "Appolo", collided with a Portuguese trawler off Esposende in the North of Portugal on August 3rd last. The trawler sank and 28 fishermen were drowned.

As has happened in the past, rescue operations were inefficient. Two days later thousands of fishermen, all along the Northern coast, refused to go to sea, as a gesture of protest and mourning for their dead comrades.

### STRIKE IN TOMAR

In **TOMAR** (Central Portugal), textile workers were on strike last June, fighting for shorter working hours. Police arrested 15 workers, but had to release them in face of mass protest.

### OTHER SUCCESSES

Wage increases were obtained by 2,000 **vegetable oil workers**, by 9,000 **transport workers** and by the **Alcena** tanners.

The 11,000 workers employed by the big **CUF** monopoly were also successful in their claims for better working conditions. But claims for a general wage increase are still being put forward and in the **Barreiro** factories several stoppages took place last June and July.

# THE COLONIAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE

## GUINEA

THE Guinean patriots, under the leadership of P.A.I.G.C. successfully continue their struggle for independence in the liberated regions. There progressive measures for social and economic developments are shaping the future Guinea.

The various bulletins of the Portuguese Armed Forces claim that Portuguese troops have routed the "armed bandits" in various skirmishes. The use of this term to describe the freedom fighters of Guinea makes nonsense of the communiques since if they were in fact nothing but armed bandits, heavy action on the part of the Portuguese Army would hardly be necessary. It would be more a matter for local police intervention. Portuguese reports claim that the broadcasts of the guerilla fighters are grossly exaggerated since (they say) only 11 soldiers were killed in battle in July, not 60 as claimed. However, the individual deaths reported in the Portuguese press for this period total 31. The obvious discrepancy gives credence to the higher figure.

The other curious fact is that, despite the claim by the Portuguese Government that African soldiers have been fighting side by side with the Portuguese in defence of the colony, not one African name appears in the lists of those killed. Perhaps the African soldiers have some kind of special protection? (P. J. & D. L., various dates from 8th July to 19th August).

## ANGOLA

Despite the repeated reports that "terrorism" is completely under control in Angola, Portuguese official communiques announced that some 20 soldiers were killed during July and August, and the Military Headquarters reported "intense activity" on the part of the Portuguese troops (P.J. & D.L. various dates from 7th July to 5th September).

A new centre for training commandos to fight guerillas has been created (D.L. 5-7-65), which certainly goes to show how slow the Africans are in understanding the "peaceful" intentions of the Portuguese colonialists.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese Government boasts of its drive for the development of Angola. It is true that some long-awaited schemes are being

pressed forward. But the Portuguese Government has nothing to boast about—it is acting purely as an intermediary: the manpower is Angolan and the financing comes from abroad. For example: The Bank of Angola has signed an agreement with the Inter-Amer Capital Corporation, of New York, for a credit of £1,625,000 to finance the Catumbela power scheme. (The Times 2-9-65).

A Glasgow firm has supplied machinery and equipment to the value of £750,000 for the expansion of sugar factories in Angola. The technical work will be carried out in Glasgow (D.L. 9-7-65).

A developing country normally needs its mineral resources, especially iron, to develop its own industry. However, the Portuguese Government is negotiating with the Steel Company of Japan for the sale of a million tons of iron ore from Angola (D.L. 28-8-65 & P.J. 1-9-65). The use Portugal will make of the money thus received will certainly have to do with the military machine they are operating in the colonies, or with the provision of luxury holidays for the more or less well-known foreign personalities who are constantly being invited to visit the overseas territories in exchange for a few kind words which are afterwards blown up by the Portuguese press. The most recent of such illustrious visitors was ex-King Simeon of Bulgaria (D.L. 18-7-65).

The system of zones legally reserved for "native agriculture" is what gives large sectors of the African population the possibility of feeding themselves. But the criterion involved in selecting these zones is usually their uselessness for other purposes. The Cabinda Gulf Oil Company has now applied for a concession to prospect in areas hitherto reserved (D.L. 13-7-65).

## ST. TOME and PRINCIPE

The feudal economic structure of St. Tome and Principe is leading to a collapse of the economy in this colony. This is the essence of the report of the Agricultural Society of St. Tome and Principe for the year 1964. The Society points out that public expenditure has not been adjusted to the real possibilities of the economy, that effective technical measures have not been taken and that the establishment of long-term agricultural credit, by the Government have not been considered. The elasticity of

the market has been lost and the economy has virtually collapsed. The Society considers it imperative that the Government should undertake urgent measures to try and rescue the colony from total bankruptcy (D.L. 30-7-65). This situation has arisen despite the fact that the cocoa plantations are run on cheap labour imported from other colonies.

## MOZAMBIQUE

There is no reason for a colony as potentially rich as Mozambique to have a permanent deficit in its balance of payments. This can only be due to the lack of planning and foresight on the part of the regime, since Mozambique simply continues to produce primary products for the Metropolis and any industrial development is the result of foreign investment. Thus, the new Secretary for Economic Development in Mozambique said that foreign investment should be strongly encouraged on the lines of the role played by the Industrial Development Corporation in South Africa (P.J. 4-8-64).

A special credit of approximately £180,000 has been given to a Mozambique milling firm for purchasing equipment from the German firm Miag (D.L. 17-7-65).

The Portuguese Government hopes to redress the chronic deficit in the balance of payments of Mozambique by the installation of new factories for the processing of cashew nuts for export. The project is being financed by the Anglo-American Finance Corporation of South Africa and the Italian Oltramare, S.P.A. This project, together with increased sisal production, will decrease the deficit in Mozambique's foreign exchange which in 1964 was approximately £17m. (D.L. 4-7-65). It is frivolous to think of solving the problem in terms of cashew nuts and sisal in a country which has oil, iron ore, diamonds and other minerals.

In July, Mozambique supplied 10,000 tons of coal to Portugal (D.L. 27-7-65).

Meanwhile, a special credit of £240,000 was opened to provide for unforeseen expenditure on security measures for Mozambique (D.L. 6-7-65). The "unforeseen" military action was, according to reports, due to the threat of infiltration by groups of "terrorists" in the north of Mozambique, which accounted for the deaths of 22 soldiers in July and August (P.J. 30-7-65 to 19-8-65).

It is true that the FRELIMO Mozambican patriots are conducting an active fight for the liberation of their country, and have won several successes as reported in their bulletin "Mozambican Revolution". (No. 5, July and August 1965), mainly in the northern part of the colony (Nyassa and Cabo Delgado districts).

# Portuguese Youth struggles against Dictatorship —from Page 288

on Jun 4, 1950. He had stopped work with others, after an unsuccessful demand for better wages.

These, and other ways of brutal repression are, common practice among the police as soon as any one is suspected of political activities. Torture is also used. In 1951, many boys and girls were arrested and tortured because they were collecting signatures for a peace campaign.

In 1953 more than 40 youngsters were arrested and tortured by PIDE agents because a few had been abroad to attend a Youth Festival and others had gone to Lisbon airport to welcome the writer Maria Lamas, who returned from a Women's Congress.

In 1958, Raul Alves, a worker, was tortured in the PIDE headquarters in Lisbon and finally thrown out of a window on July 31st. This murder of a young worker was witnessed by the Brazilian Ambassador (whose Embassy building looked into PIDE's courtyard); also by passers-by.

Another youth, the seventeen-year-old cork worker, Candido Martins, was shot on November 11th, 1961, at the village of Almada by a sergeant of the Portuguese Police (P.S.P.), whose name is known. Candido Martins was taking part in a 5,000-strong anti-Salazar demonstration. On the day of his funeral, November 14th, when nearly 20,000 people assembled, the village of Almada was literally occupied by Police (P.S.P.).

## YOUTH AND THE WAR

The sad fate of a generation born under Salazar is conscription into the Army to fight for the continuation of Portuguese colonial rule. Young men and women who lose their husbands and fiancés are the most immediately affected. Youths who resign themselves to join the colonial battalions, soon begin to realise the ugly nature of the war when they set foot in Africa, but the lack of any real means of information and the presence of PIDE agents among the ranks renders resistance very difficult.

But despite the machinery of repression, young soldiers do resist the colonial war. In April 1961, hundreds of soldiers in the Evora barracks refused to leave for Angola. They locked themselves up for two days inside the barracks. On the third day, after many scuffles with the police, they were driven to the railway station, where the local population joined the soldiers in their protest. The National Republican Guard brut-

ally attacked the demonstrators. Similar incidents took place at the same time in Beja and Setubal.

## YOUNG SOLDIERS AGAINST COLONIAL WAR

Although it would be materially impossible to list here all the mutinies against the colonial war, it should be recorded that attempts have even been made to resist Salazar's orders with guns. On May 5th, 1961, a soldier and an officer in the 7th Cavalry Regiment in Lisbon, were killed by a captain (whose name is known) when they tried to seize weapons.

Others have disobeyed orders on the battlefield. In April 1961, six Portuguese pilots of the Air Force refused to drop napalm bombs on the population of Angolan villages. Their determination angered the military authorities, who had the six immediately arrested and removed to Portugal, where they were imprisoned in the Elvas fortress.

At the same time all the campaigns launched by the Government to acquire funds for the colonial war by voluntary contributions have failed. In May 1961, the young workers of the **Tudor Factory**, at Castanheira do Ribatejo, refused to work in their holidays for the war effort. In Oporto, in February 1962, the employees of the Overseas National Bank (**Banco Nacional Ultramarino**) refused to contribute to the "help Goa refugees" movement. In the same month at Alcanena, as soon as rumours spread that there would be wage cuts to pay for the African wars, young workers started a protest movement and called for a meeting of the state-controlled Tannery Workers' trade union.

Students are not backward in the fight against colonialism. In Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto, students' unions have, since April 1961, consistently rejected any motions of support for the Government's colonial policy. In the same month at the Faculty of Law in Lisbon, the collection box for "Angola victims" remained empty.<sup>4</sup>

## THE DICTATORSHIP AND THE STUDENTS' UNIONS

This awareness of the political and economic situations has been growing among Portuguese students together with bitter disappointment that the claims they have been pressing home to the Minister of Education, have not been met.

In 1956 the Salazar Government approved decree law No. 40,900, which

deprived the students of freedom of association. The text of the decree went so far as not even to allow the students any liberty in setting-up, organising and running non-political and religious societies.

The students were quick to reject the official document. They organised public demonstrations that were quite impressive, like the one that was held on December 14th, 1956, at Coimbra. More than 3,000 students paraded in the streets of the city, carrying large posters, which asked for the resignation of the Minister of Education and the abrogation of the repressive decree.

On January 16th, 1957, the Lisbon students staged a massive demonstration. They tried to lobby Salazar's deputies at the National Assembly (Portugal's mock Parliament), but before they could succeed, they were brutally charged by the combined forces of the Police (P.S.P.) and the Republican Guard (G.N.R.).

## DECREE NO. 44,632

Despite the limitations imposed by the Government on the students' unions, or **Associações Académicas**, the students made persistent efforts to run their own affairs and to voice, whenever possible, their discontent over the growing shortcomings of Portuguese education in general, and of University education in particular. The Government then decided to restrict the conditions under which the students' unions were operating even further.

A new decree was therefore issued on October 15th, 1962. Decree No. 44,632,<sup>5</sup> while pretending to give a new statute to regulate the students' unions, in fact suppressed what little remained of academic autonomy. The Government set up a Permanent Commission for Extra-School Organisations in Higher Education. The 16 members of this Commission were all appointed by the Minister of Education. Furthermore, the Commission could do no more than advise the Government. The students' unions were abolished and replaced by what the decree named "Reunions of Students" (art. 2. 1). But these "reunions" were not to be allowed to function, unless they were authorised first by the minister (art. 13).

The candidates elected to run this form of "union" could not take up their duties before the Minister had approved them (art. 14). Besides, the Minister reserved to himself the right of having the "union's" officers dismissed at any time he wished. Disciplinary proceedings could also be taken by the Minister against the union officers if it were deemed necessary (art. 15).

## THE STUDENTS PRESS THE GOVERNMENT

It was obvious that the new decree was quite unacceptable to the students. The associations of Lisbon University students circulated to its members the text of the decree with their own comments on it. In their (from P. 293)

# INSIDE PORTUGAL

## NO INTEREST IN EDUCATION

**A** REGIME like that of Dr. Salazar has no links with culture. Its permanence in power during the last 40 years is due to the building up of police and military cadres and not to any support from the majority of the Portuguese.

The campaign against illiteracy, so highly publicised by the regime, left the rate at nearly 40 per cent. And still very little is required for a citizen to be considered literate by official standards. Little more than the ability to sign one's name is acquired after a few years of the sort of schooling provided by the regime.

We give below a few figures on education for the 1942-1962 period:

The average ratio of pupils who successfully finished primary school (7-10 years) was 22.2 per cent. 75 per cent. of the 10-11 year olds do not continue to study after primary school. This way only 25 per cent. go on to secondary education and of those about 20 per cent. finish their courses.

In technical education the results are still lower (17 per cent.).

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In 1962 only two-thirds of secondary school pupils went to the Universities. In 1962 the total number of University students was 23,207, and in the same year 38,322 students finished secondary school course.

It is obvious that with such limited results it is difficult to find enough qualified staff so that the problem of education at all levels, primary, secondary and University, is insoluble.

During the 1942-1962 period the conditions for teaching staff were follows in 1942 there were 670 permanent teachers for secondary schools with a school population of 56,457. As many as 80 pupils for each teacher! In 1964 there were 38 lyceums (state secondary schools) and eight annexes with a total number of 674 permanent teachers and 129,439 pupils — 192 pupils for each permanent teacher!

At present the lyceums are in need of 1,800 teachers, three times more than the existing number. The remaining two-thirds are filled by non-qualified teachers. With 70 per cent. of untrained teachers, efficient results cannot be obtained, nor a very high standard achieved in the training of the future technicians, scientists and research workers. Consequently it is impossible to compete with foreign skills, with the result that standards

in Portugal fall constantly behind those of the outside world (Figures from P.J. 5-9-65).

## MONEY IS FOR THE GUNS

A contingent of police (Policia de Seguranca Publica) left Lisbon to serve in the Portuguese Colonies (P.J. 4-8-65). Another contingent left on 26-8 (D.J. 27-8-65).

General Soares Ferreira, the new Commander of the Armed Forces in Angola, Brigadier Ferreira dos Reis, the new chief of the Cabinet of the Commandant of the Army in Angola and Brigadier Costa Gomes, 2nd in command of the Armed Forces in Mozambique left Lisbon on board the "Angola" (P.J. 19-8-65).

New contingents of troops left for the African colonies on the following dates: 9th, 24th and 30th July; and 4th, 18th and 21st of August (P.J. e D.L.).

The "Hospital Militar da Estrela" (Lisbon's main military hospital) is to undergo great improvements at a cost of about £31,200 (P.J. 7-8-65).

A group of Members of Parliament of NATO countries visited the Montijo Airport near Lisbon (D.L. 29-8-65), which is used as a supporting base by the British Aero-naval Forces.

A new police corps has been formed, the "Air Police", composed initially of 436 men and provided with light planes (P.J. 14-7-65).

Military courses have been shortened in order to cope with the increasing demand for more troops for the colonial wars. (D.L. 7-7-65).

An American "Learjet" plane has been in Lisbon for demonstrations. It is a two-engine jet able to carry two pilots and eight passengers at a speed of 600 m.p.h.

The "Learjet" is usually used as a private passenger plane, but because of its technical features it may be used for combat. Because it is difficult for Portugal to buy fighting planes the "Learjet" is a particularly valuable acquisition for Portugal. (P.J. 23-7-65).

## THE SELL OUT

W. John Davis, director of the Rank Organisation visited Portugal recently. The purpose of his visit was the inauguration of the "Sol e Mar" hotel, which is the property of the Rank Organisation (D.L. 9-7-65).

At the 3rd Annual Meeting of the "BERALT TIN & WOLFRAM" which exploits a number of mines in Por-

(see P. 295)

## EMIGRATION INCREASING

**I**N 1964 a total of 55,646 emigrants left Portugal, according to the official "Anuario Demografico de 1964" (Lisbon, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, 1965).

**This is an increase of 16,127 compared with 1963 and it is the highest annual number ever in the 39 years of the Fascist regime.**

It has only been exceeded in four years (1911, 1912, 1913 and 1920) since emigration figures began to be recorded in 1900. Comparative figures for 1964 and 1963 emigration are as follows:

European countries other than France only reached 1,876).

The majority of the emigrants were, as usual, in the age group between 15 and 19 years.

The above figures do not include illegal emigration, which is known to be very considerable (see also our previous issue). In 1963 a total of 9,558 illegal emigrants went to France. In 1965 illegal emigration to that country seems to be increasing again, as reported in "Primeiro de Janeiro" of 8-9-65.

These figures are sufficient com-

Main Countries of destination	1964		1963	
	No. of emigrants	% of total	No. of emigrants	% of total
France .....	32,642	58.6	15,223	38.5
Brazil .....	4,930	8.8	11,281	28.5
Canada .....	4,768	8.5	3,424	12.0
W. Germany .....	3,867	6.9	Not available	Not available
Venezuela .....	3,784	6.8	3,109	7.8
U.S.A. ....	1,602	2.8	2,922	7.3

Notable is the sharp rise in emigration to France (more than double in relation to 1963), the further decline of the traditionally-attractive Brazil, and the appearance for the first time of West Germany amongst the main countries of emigration (in 1963 the total of Portuguese emigrants to all

ment on the "achievements and success" of the Salazar regime. Although emigration is no solution for the problems of the country the data we quote illustrates the deep and growing discontent of the Portuguese people in relation to the oppressive Salazar regime.

# Portuguese Youth struggles against Dictatorship —From Page 291

communiqué of Nov. 7th, 1962, the students stated clearly that the Government had decided to crush the students' unions once and for all.

Yet, in the meantime, and showing a remarkable spirit of initiative, the students with the assistance of 20 professors of the University of Lisbon, had drafted (Nov., 1962) a proposed new statute that would allow the proper functioning of their unions. Since the Minister and his legislators had never consulted the students nor the teachers of the University, the students submitted their project to the Minister of Education.

Naturally the debate on the situation created by decree No. 44,632 continued in the academic associations. Meetings were organised in an orderly manner and many teachers gave their support to the demonstrators.

It was then that Salazar's machinery of repression was set in motion. The students' draft of a proper statute for their unions and their claims were all ignored. Many student leaders were arrested. Mateus Branco, Pedro Lemos, Luis Lemos, Medeiros Ferreira were detained by PIDE.<sup>6</sup> On December 13th 1962, the student Eurico Figueiredo, who had met the Minister of Education at the head of a delegation, was brutally arrested by PIDE agents at 9.30 p.m. outside a Lisbon café.<sup>7</sup>

## PIDE IN ACTION

Mateus Branco, arrested on Nov. 14th, had been taken by PIDE agents to the village of Caia, on the Portuguese-Spanish border, where he was kept for 21 days incommunicado.<sup>8</sup>

The students began to fear for the lives of their colleagues. They knew PIDE's methods. They could easily recall that the student Manuel Claro had been arrested by PIDE on October 29th, 1961, together with seven others for having taken part in the funeral of Prof. Camara Reis, an old republican. Claro was then tortured for six days and six nights. Therefore they agitated and their protest forced PIDE to release some students, while others were detained awaiting trial.

PIDE's hatred of the students was such that not even teenage grammar school boys and girls were spared. At Viseu, in northern Portugal, the liceu students Jose Alexandre, Antonio Matos, Antonio Ribeiro, Manuel Teixeira and others were arrested on February 16th, 1962, because they wanted to found a non-political students' association. In January, a similar fate befell grammar school boys and girls at Oporto.

Despite this vicious persecution, the Portuguese students proceeded with their aim of integrating in a National Union of Students the few academic associations which still survived at faculty level. In February 1962, they organised their National Conference at Coimbra, and chose 24th of March for the celebration of the "National Day of the Student". But the Government banned the celebration and the grounds of Lisbon University were overrun by Police, who charged ruthlessly into the crowd.

Later, promises made by the Minister to the students were withdrawn. In protest, on May 9th, 86 students started a hunger strike in the canteen of Lisbon University.<sup>9</sup> This led to a concentration of 1,000 people in the University grounds. Once again the police brutally assaulted the students and arrested 1,500 (11-5-62). The University was closed down by order of the Minister of Education (25-3-62). When an examinations strike was decided upon in Lisbon, 53 students were banned from attending the University for between 12 and 30 months.

In January 1963, the Rector of Lisbon University, Dr. Paulo Cunha, without consulting the teaching staff nor the students, got ministerial approval for his "Day of Lisbon University", which was to be celebrated on January 22nd. Naturally the students boycotted the celebrations. And since then they have persisted in their claims and have tried to hold another "National Day of the Student".

Their efforts have been frustrated by the authorities, although they have never ceased to fight the ban. On March 16th, 1964, they defied the ban and celebrated "Students' Day" with a huge picnic in the University grounds. Later they clashed with the police when they were leaving two cinemas and 40 of them were arrested.<sup>10</sup>

## STUDENTS FIGHT FOR THEIR COLLEAGUES

Meanwhile the brutal repression of the students' movement has continued. On April 29th, 1964, a Lisbon law student, Saldanha Sanches, was stopped by PIDE agents outside a café. The student protested against the interrogation and tried to get away from the agents who shot at him three times and wounded him.<sup>11</sup> He was then held seven months in jail before being tried on trumped-up charges. A massive student demonstration outside the court was met by police, who charged the crowd.

Saldanha Sanches, sentenced to five months' imprisonment, was immediately released, as a result of the time he had already served in jail.

Infuriated by the students' determination, the authorities (between September and December, 1964) ordered the police to raid the Centre of the Overseas Students (**Centro dos Estudantes do Imperio**) and to close down the cinema club of Lisbon University.

## TOO YOUNG TO BE TRIED

The students resisted by holding meetings of protest and by circulating communiques which were banned by the censor. Hundreds of students were then arrested. One of them, the 15-year-old Jose Augusto da Silva, was so young that he was kept under the custody of the court.

A woman student of the Lisbon Art School, 20-year-old Maria Georgina de Azevedo, was tortured by PIDE agents for 12 days until she had to be sent to a hospital with a nervous breakdown.<sup>12</sup>

On April 1st, 1965, students and police clashed again in Lisbon. Salazar's riot squads had orders to suppress the celebration of "Students' Day", scheduled for April 2nd, 3rd and 4th.<sup>13</sup>

To open the new academic year, the Minister of Education announced on 17-10-65 that 205 university students were suspended for terms up to eight years.

## LET US SIDE WITH PORTUGUESE YOUTH

These facts speak for themselves. The young people of Portugal, peasants, workers and students, are undaunted by the murders and brutalities committed under Salazar's dictatorship. They have shown determination in their struggle for freedom and democracy. And united they will go on fighting until the final overthrow of this preposterous fascist regime, which is kept in power by gangs of a sadistic police and a few army officers.

But Portuguese young men and women need to feel they are not alone. Salazar's fascist rule must be denounced in this country and protests sent to the dictator himself. An international commission of inquiry ought to be sent to Portugal and political and economic sanctions should be imposed against Salazar's Government.

Young men and women in Britain can do this. And such a campaign would be a sort of reparation as well as a noble act of solidarity, for Salazar has been an honorary doctor-in-law by Oxford since 1941: he who trampled his own Constitution under his boot . . .<sup>14</sup>

## REFERENCES

- 1 From communiques issued by the students and from the foreign press.
- 2 Figures quoted from Portuguese official publications.
- 3 Professors and other university teachers were dismissed under the provisions of decree-law No.

(see P. 296)

# Political Gambles

## A DICTATOR IS SURPRISED

The methods of western democratic statesmen are evidently not to the taste of the ruler of Portugal. In an interview given recently by Salazar to the French right-wing magazine, "Les Ecrits de Paris" (September, 1965), this gentleman — who had just ordered 585 of his followers to "elect" for a further term the Portuguese president, Admiral Thomaz (a request with which 543 complied) — said the speeches and statements of western democratic leaders left him "thoroughly amazed".

"President" Thomaz however seems not altogether to share Salazar's implicit confidence in his approach to the problems of Portugal. Shortly after his election (9-8-65) he declared that "the seven years' mandate that lie ahead do not look like being easy ones". (D.L. 9-8-65).

Likewise, the executive committee of the Fascist Party in power (Uniao Nacional) seems concerned about future prospects. At their meeting on 16-8-65 they spoke about the need for "strengthening the moral unity of the nation". (P.J. 17-8-65).

The strengthening does indeed seem necessary, since even among the 585 who were ordered to "elect" Thomaz there were those who failed to comply. One—the Catholic deputy to the Corporative Assembly, Pereira de Moura—went so far as to express open opposition in a letter dated 15-7-65.

## THE BRAZILIAN CARD

Meanwhile, the dictator does not cease to work for the revival in the 20th century of policies similar to those pursued earlier by Metternich.

The present reactionary regime in Brazil suits him very well. At a press conference on August 5th, his Foreign minister, Franco Nogueira, spoke of a community to be strengthened and declared that the frontiers of Brazil are in Africa and the frontiers of Portugal in South America.

There have been suggestions for political and military mutual support from both sides of the South Atlantic Ocean, where Brazil faces the Portuguese African colonies. In the diplomatic sphere the Brazilian chancellor has already pledged support for Salazar at the United Nations (D.L. 1-9-65). In the economic sphere Brazil's growing industry is being lured with prospects of new markets in Africa (P.J. 15-8-65).

Dreams seem to fly too high when a Brazilian deputy proposes that one

million Portuguese emigrants should leave for Brazil. (P.J. 2-9-65). It is a pity that the Portuguese people do not seem to be thinking much of Brazil as a prospect for emigration (see this issue).

In any case the building of bastions of reaction, both sides of the Atlantic, with the inclusion of Spain, is something especially attractive to Salazar. And the work seems to have been well started.

## AND THE RHODESIAN

On September 15th Mr. Harry Reedman, from Southern Rhodesia, arrived at Lisbon Airport and was received "with the same ceremonial used in the reception given to all heads of diplomatic bodies in Portugal". He immediately re-affirmed Rhodesian support for "Portugal's civilising mission in Africa" (P.J. 16-9-65).

The question of the appointment of a diplomatic representative from Southern Rhodesia in Portugal, independently of the British Embassy there, has been seen by the British Government as a major step towards a unilateral declaration of independence by Mr. Smith's white minority government in Rhodesia.

Diplomatic moves had previously been tried by the British Government to try to convince Salazar not to accept Smith's envoy. They did not succeed and on the same day of the arrival in Lisbon of Mr. Reedman, a meeting of the NATO Council in Paris was informed of the situation by the British representative there.

A later statement by the Salazar Government that did not mention the word "diplomatic" about Mr. Reedman was considered satisfactory by London, while Salisbury continued to claim full diplomatic status for their representative.

Then a most unusual move followed. Mr. Reedman was allowed to make a broadcast through the Portuguese radio — a case almost unheard of in Portugal before—and reasserted his diplomatic status, in a mainly political speech, where references were made to "trash democracy of one man, one vote". (The Times, 25-9-65).

It is clear that Salazar is using the Rhodesian problem to wangle concessions from Britain. In a comment, by the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the British move within NATO, it is sarcastically remarked, that as Mozambique and Angola have been considered to be outside the jurisdiction of the Atlantic Pact why should Rhodesia be dif-

ferent? (P.J. 15-9-65). Salazar has repeatedly tried in the past to get more direct support from NATO for his colonial wars in those territories.

There is also no doubt that the present situation is dictated by the strengthening of the ties between Salazar's colonial regime and South Africa and Rhodesia.

The problem of transport by rail of the mineral from Zambia and Rhodesia to the Mozambique ports has also been ventilated recently. It is interesting to note the number of contradictory issues at stake: as an alternative to Trans-Zambesian Railways (a British company, operating through Mozambique) there is Benguela Railways, another British holding by Tanganyika Concessions, operating through Angola.

In his secluded Lisbon office the oldest Fascist dictator in existence must be rubbing his hands.

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## DELGADO'S MURDER MUST BE PUNISHED

THE assassins of General Delgado, whose battered body was found last April in Villa Nueva del Fresno (Spain), near the Portuguese border, are still at large. It is well known that the murderers were Salazar's agents, following a tradition of political assassination by the Fascist regime in Portugal which already claims dozens of victims.

As a result of the pressure of public opinion in Spain and abroad, and of a petition signed by 300 Spanish lawyers and professional people, Interpol was given by the Spanish police the names of four people who at that time, crossed the Spanish border from Portugal, and who are wanted in connection with the murder. As was expected, the Salazar Government pretended ignorance of the movements of these men.

Last September the Portuguese Government refused permission for the burial of General Delgado in Portugal, and four Portuguese lawyers and a journalist who were on their way to Delgado's funeral in Spain were arrested by PIDE on September 9th. These arrests provoked strong protests by leading personalities of opposition in Portugal.

Demands for a full enquiry into this sinister killing and for the punishment of the Fascist murderers have been signed by personalities from many countries.

This murder must not be left unpunished!

The Salazar agents who perpetrated it must be exposed!



# Repression is no Solution

(from our Correspondent in Portugal)

**R**EPRESSION . . . repression . . .  
More repression. The words echo at Salazar's well-guarded seat near Calçada da Estrela; in Lisbon, at PIDE headquarters, in Rua Antonio Maria Cardoso; at the GNR, PSP, Fascist "Legion" and Army barracks. The arms — supplied mainly by the Western Democracies — are ready to fire, the truncheons are ready for use against demonstrators and strikers. And still . . .

Still repression does not solve the Fascist regime's problems. There is not any example in history of a regime being able to survive only through repressive measures. Salazar counts mainly on repression to solve his problems and this is bound to prove fatal.

## IN THE JAILS

In the sinister fortresses of Peniche and Caxias, men and women continue to be detained for the "crime" of having fought for democratic rights and a better life for their people. Under the notorious "security measures" many will be kept there for indefinite periods.

The prison regime is brutal and humiliating. There are many sick and without appropriate medical treatment.

In Peniche, the trade union leader **JOSE VITORIANO** continues to be held after over 14 years in Salazar's prisons. **ANTONIO DIAS LOURENÇO**, whose life is still in danger, **CARLOS COSTA**; **PIRES JORGE**; **OCTAVIO PATO**; the engineer **BLANQUI TEIXEIRA**; **AMERICO DE SOUSA**; the physician **Dr. ORLANDO RAMOS**, are also there.

In Caxias, women prisoners like **SOFIA FERREIRA**, **FERNANDA PAIVA TOMAZ**, **MARIA ALDA NOGUEIRA** and many other are there, serving long sentences, because they fought for women's rights, for their husbands or for their children.

## MORE ARRESTS

On August 22nd, PIDE announced the arrest of 13 political opponents of the regime. The charge was, as usual, that of "subversive activities", meaning by this any activities that seek to change the Fascist regime. Amongst the arrested were Jose

Inacio, Antonio Pereira and his sons Ramiro and Florindo, and nine other people from the Sado river region (Southern Portugal).

Many of the arrested are from Grandola, a rural district where there were strong public demonstrations last May day.

## TORTURING WOMEN

**Maria da Conceicao Matos**, from Barreiro, arrested last May was brutally tortured by PIDE agents, for 12 consecutive days.

**Mariana Janeiro**, from Baleizao (Alentejo), was also tortured by PIDE for 11 consecutive days.

## THE TRIALS

The trial of 31 students accused of subversive activities, which started on July 12th, ended a month later. 18 were given prison sentences; 13 were acquitted. But all, even those who were found innocent, had been in prison for many months, prior to the trial.

The trial, with 440 defence witnesses, 23 defence lawyers and only two prosecution witnesses (PIDE agents) constituted a further exposure of PIDE brutalities and illegal methods. PIDE expelled from Portugal the general secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the French barrister, J. Nordmann, who tried to attend the trial as an observer.

In 1964 the total of sentences imposed on people tried for political reasons amounted to 600 years in jail.

## "STOP" OPERATIONS

On the roads police agents stop cars, and, under the pretext of checking driving offences, look for those who fight the Salazar regime. Other agents watch cars parked in garages and in the streets.

From May to September last, in four months, over 114,000 vehicles were inspected in these operations, which took place in Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Viseu, Vila Real and in the Algarve province, according to official information from the police published in the Portuguese Press.

## "THE WEEK"

On 22nd July last the Labour-Socialist magazine "The Week" reproduced an item on political support in Britain for Salazar from the June-

July "Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin", entitled "Labour and Tory support for Salazar".

We are grateful for "The Week's" support for the cause of the liberation of the Portuguese people from the Fascist regime.

## TWO ANNIVERSARIES

**O**n August 3rd, 1959, in the Pijiguiti Quay of Bissau, the capital city of their colony of Guinea, the Portuguese repressive forces shot dead 50 African workers who were on strike.

This date is now celebrated by the Guinean and the other peoples of the Portuguese Colonies who are struggling for their independence. In a statement issued on 3-8-1965, Mr. Amilcar Cabral, the general secretary of PAIGC, the United organisation that leads that struggle in Guinea, re-affirmed the victories already won and their determination to liberate the country from Salazar's colonialism.

September 25th last was the first anniversary of the start of the insurrection of the African people in Mozambique against Salazar's colonial rule. FRELIMO, the united organisation of the Mozambican people, started and is leading the struggle until final victory.

## INSIDE PORTUGAL

(from P. 292)

tugal, a profit of £135,401 was reported. This means an increase of £93,626 over last year's profits (The Times 20-7-65).

For the first time in the history of the Company, Mr. G. W. Flint, Chairman of the Company, said in his report, that the Company had suffered a shortage of workers due to the flow of emigration to France and Germany, in search of better living conditions: conditions which the "Beralt Co." under the attentive direction of Mr. Flint, could not provide, even with the co-operation of Salazar's government. By trying to introduce new machinery the Company hoped to solve the problem of the exodus of workers.

"General Motors", who already own a factory in Azambuja, in the Ribatejo province, north of Lisbon, covering an area of 19,136 sq. yards, is extending their plant by 18,036 sq. yards to include new assembly plant. They also own land with an area of 46,811 sq. yards in Cabo Ruivo, on the outskirts of Lisbon, intended for offices, an exhibition hall, training centre, etc. The management headquarters in New York allocated a sum of £1.65m. for the above installations (D.L. 31-8-65).

The American firm "Rockwell-Standard Corp." announced that they are going to make seats for motor-cars in Portugal. The Rockwell-Standard is associated with the "Portugal Factory" of Lisbon (D.L. 20-8-65).

# NO! to SALAZAR

## AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The African U.N. members recently requested the President of the Security Council to call a meeting to re-examine urgently the apartheid problem in South Africa as well as the problem of the Portuguese territories in Africa.

At the request of the Decolonisation Committee (Committee of the 24), the U.N. Secretariat prepared a very thorough document on the Colonialist Policies of the Portuguese Government. This document, distributed to the General Assembly contains a very detailed exposure of the Salazar colonial regime (P.J. 18-9 and 23-9-65).

## THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The Congo (Brazzaville) has cut diplomatic and consular relations with Portugal. The decision was taken because Portugal has disregarded the U.N. Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights, and also for the reason that the Congo wants to help the total liberation of all African countries from colonial domination. (P.J. 17-8-65).

Four African countries (the two Congos, the Tchad and Camerouns) refused the right to land to a plane hired by South Africa to fly passengers to Mozambique. (Rand Daily Mail 26-8-65).

At a meeting in Lusaka (Zambia), of the World Health Organisation South of the Sahara Regional Con-

ference, the delegates from Mali and the Republic of Guinea contested the right of the Portuguese delegate to be present. After discussion the meeting was suspended (D.L. 9-9-65).

## THE ARAB COUNTRIES

The 3rd Arab Conference, meeting in Casablanca (Morocco), approved a decision to support the liberation struggle in the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. (D.L. 18-9-65).

## AT THE WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE (I.U.T.)

A meeting of this organisation in Geneva (Switzerland) approved a resolution condemning the Portuguese government colonialist policies, by 61 votes in favour, 25 against and 14 abstentions (D.L. 22-9-65).

## PORTUGUESE YOUTH

(from P. 293)

25,317 (13-5-1935) and decree law No. 27,003 (14-9-1936). See Bulletin No. 7 (1957) of the International Commission of Jurists.

- 4 Many of the facts listed here have been checked up by our correspondent in Portugal.
- 5 **Diario do Governo** series No. 1. (15-9-1962).
- 6 Students' communique No. 4 (24-11-62).
- 7 Communique No. 9 (14-12-1962).
- 8 Communique No. 10 (21-12-62).
- 9 The students who were then banned from attending the University appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court, who confirmed the sentences on 21 of them in March, 1964. (**Primeiro de Janeiro** 14-3-64 and **Diario de Lisboa**, 10-3-64).
- 10 **The Times** (17-3-64).
- 11 **Situacao prisional dos Estudantes Presos** (3a publicacao das Comissoes de apoio), a stencilled publication, Lisbon, n/d, pp. 3-4.
- 12 Stencilled copy of the letter sent by the student's father, the journalist Manuel Monteiro de Azevedo, to the Minister of the Interior, Lisbon, 7-12-1964.
- 13 **The Times** (2-4 and 1-4-65)
- 14 **Grande Enciclopedia Portuguesa e Brasileira** Lisboa-Rio de Janeiro, n/d, under the heading **Salazar** (vol. 26).

## PLEASE HELP US

**T**HE Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin (published on alternate months and now in its fifth year) has been informing British opinion of the character of Dr. Salazar's dictatorship and of the disastrous effects inside Portugal and Colonies of a Government which treats the Charter of Human Rights with utter contempt.

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

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

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

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

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

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