

PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN

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FOREIGN TO OUR TIMES

A FOREIGN POLICY

THE main trends of policy of the Salazar Government were recently emphasized in several public statements. These statements dealt particularly with foreign policy.

For the Portuguese people and for the peoples of the Portuguese colonies the outlook is "No change": Fascism and repression at home, colonial rule and repression in the colonies.

Salazar's foreign policy seems more and more to be based on the sale of anything and everything in Portugal and Colonies to foreign interests and powers. This process goes together with attempts to exploit rivalries amongst these powers and interests.

At a Press Conference on April 9th the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Franco Nogueira, announced the concession to the French Government of an aero-naval and missile-tracking base in the Azores island of Flores. In return, the French will supply Salazar with a number of warships much needed for the wars in Angola and Guinea. Replying to a question about possible implications in relation to French nuclear weapons testing, the Minister said he could not reply as the agreements were confidential.

The agreement was publicized on the day following the presentation of his credentials to President Johnson by the new Portuguese Ambassador to the United States. There is a U.S. base in the Azores (Terceira island), 220 miles away from the French. The West Germans have their air base on the mainland (Beja) since 1963. The British have discretely been using the Montijo air base, near Lisbon. The whole position seems nicely planned and allows future exploitation of more rivalries.

The Minister also referred to ever-stronger connexions between South Africa and the Portuguese colonies, and to the exploitation of the needs of the African hinterland for ports in Angola and Mozambique. This applies mainly to the export of Katanga minerals, brought to the

Angola port of Lobito by the British-owned Benguela Railways, and to Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Swaziland minerals and products, brought to the Mozambique ports by predominantly British-owned railway companies.

Other points in the Minister's Conference concerned the supply of Portuguese migrant labour (hopefully considered to be more patient and long-suffering after 38 years of Fascism) through agreements with France, West Germany and Holland.

Pleasure was also expressed about the military coup in Brazil.

A possible reconnaissance of China, following the French example, was not dismissed. In June a delegation of Portuguese officials from the Macao Colony visited China.

Salazar himself gave an interview to a Reuter correspondent on May 2nd. The ageing dictator does not seem capable of producing many new ideas. He stressed his determination to carry on his iron policy at home and in the colonies, and repeated his appeal for more foreign investments, desperately needed as a result of his extravagant policies.

As usual he criticized the U.N.

His personal touch came with a criticism of NATO, whose powers he thinks should be enlarged to cover Africa, Asia and Latin America. He undoubtedly tried to profit from his position within NATO to secure more support for his colonial policy. But this was also one of his usual attempts at ideological leadership within the Western camp, an attempt he has pursued hopefully for nearly 40 years.

This theme about the Atlantic Pact was in preparation for the May NATO meeting in the Hague, and was obediently repeated by the new Ambassador in the U.S., Garin, in an interview with the "Standard Times" of New Bedford (May 5th) and by Franco Nogueira at the meeting itself (May 13th).

Finally, the close links with the Iberian partner were stressed by the Finance Minister, Barbosa, during his visit to Madrid in May. Insistence on economic and financial ties with Franco seems to predominate more and more.

This is the foreign policy of Salazar and his regime. A policy that will not bring a better life for the Portuguese. A policy that is contrary to the relaxation of international tension and to world peace. A policy that is truly foreign to our times, to progress and to mankind and sooner or later is doomed to failure.

You can help

WE have been asked by people sometimes "What can we do to help the Portuguese people in their struggle for a better life".

You can help in many and effective ways. By protesting, or bringing your organization to protest, to the Portuguese authorities or Embassies abroad about the imprisonment, ill-treatment and condemnation of the political opponents to the regime. By helping us with donations to make these facts known all over the world. By direct help to the people who suffer the impact of repression in Portugal, namely the political prisoners and their families.

To this last purpose we give some names and addresses of prisoners' families in Portugal, with some indications of their needs:

- Mrs. Paulina dos Santos Alves—Avenida Antonio Jose Gomes, Patio das Caldas, 8 Cova da Piedade. She has a 3-year-old son.
- Mrs. Virgilia Alves—Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 3,49 Lisbon. She has a twelve-year-old son.

Mrs. Maria Albina Rolo Antunes—Rua D. Jose de Braganca, 13 Bairro da Madre de Deus, Lisboa.

Mr. Augusto Oliveira Carreira—Lugar de Matos, Marinha Grande.

Mrs. Fernanda Brito—Alcoutim—Algarve.

Mrs. Maria Cezaria Boucas Cruz—Couco.

Mrs. Maria Madalena Castanhas—Couco. She has 3 small children.

Mrs. Maria Carmina Camila—Couco.

Miss Mercedes Ferreira—Rua da Belgica—Vila Franca de Xira.

Miss Nazare Gregorio—Moinho de Cima—Marinha Grande.

Mrs. Esmeralda Duarte—Calcada dos Barbadinhos, Patio do Daniel, Porta 7, Lisbon. She has a 7-year-old boy and a 10-month-old girl.

Money, clothes and food are generally needed. Send them a donation or a parcel. Let us know about your help.

CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

ORGANISATIONS in South Wales have continued to show an interest in Portugal, and more meetings have been addressed by the B.C.P.A. secretary. On April 23rd some 50 members of the Cardiff Trades Council, representing all trade unions in the city, heard a report of the general situation in Portugal, followed by detailed information on the operation of repression and the plight of political prisoners.

Trade union representatives were shocked at some of the facts, of which they had previously been unaware, and asked Mrs. Ward (B.C.P.A. Secretary) a number of questions about how they and their unions could assist. Several delegates expressed interest in the adoption of prisoners, and the Trades Council as a whole is to consider ways and means of doing this at their next meeting.

Proposals were also made for protest resolutions to be sent to the Portuguese authorities. Some delegates felt that there was an urgent need for pressure to be put on the Government and the United Nations to withdraw support from Portugal.

The following evening, on April 24th, Mrs. Ward spoke to members of the Aberdare Labour Party and Trades Council and a lively discussion followed, with questions eliciting further details about living standards, education, the role of the Church and its relation to the State, trade unions, etc.

Some considered that Portugal could hardly claim to be a member of the free world and a defender of democracy, and hence should not be a member of N.A.T.O., or, for that matter, the United Nations. One said that the country was in fact the burial ground of democracy, since there was no possibility for really organised opposition.

A number of practical suggestions were put forward for assisting the campaign in Britain and for helping prisoners and their families in Portugal. The meeting was fully reported in the local newspaper **Aberdare Leader**. Two weeks later, the Portuguese Consul was invited to attend a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council, and according to a report of the meeting was submitted to a barrage of questions, most of which, it was reported, he evaded answering. The great gulf between the political concepts of speaker and audience also drew a comment.

On May 29th the **Western Mail** reported that the Cardiff City Labour Party were to consider the adoption of a Portuguese prisoner and featured an interview with the B.C.P.A. Secretary on the need to extend adoptions, and on the situation of prisoners in general.

A "Socialist Broadsheet" issued jointly by Labour and Communist students at Bristol University has a detailed item in its May issue expos-

HOW THE PORTUGUESE LIVE

Some data per head of population in Portugal compared with other European countries (1962 and 1963).

	Gross National product (annually)	Calories per day	Proteins in grams per day
Average in EFTA countries ...	£348	3160	87
Average in Common Market countries...	£330	2900	85
Portugal	£93(b)	2790(a)	76(a)
	Fats in grs. per day	Sugar in lbs. per year	Meat in lbs. per year
Average in EFTA countries ...	133	100.5	131.1
Average in Common Market countries	108	65.5	118.6
Portugal	74(b)	40.9	43.1(a)
	Eggs in lbs. per year	Butter in lbs. per year	Milk in lbs. per year
Average in EFTA countries...	27.5	13.6	305.4
Average in Common Market countries	25.3	11.2	206.6
Portugal	7.9(b)	1.1(a)	59.8(b)

(a) Less than in Greece
(b) Less than in Spain and Greece
Portugal is an EFTA country

(Data from "Basic statistics" by the Statistics Division of the European Communities and from the censored Portuguese press.)

ing repression in Portugal and colonies.

The Oxford University Liberal Club invited the B.C.P.A. to send a speaker to address their meeting on Sunday, May 31st. Having heard about conditions in Portugal they expressed a desire to help prisoners, particularly students. They also agreed to send a protest to the Portuguese authorities on the case of Jose Luis Saldanha Sanches, a Portuguese student shot twice in the street and held in prison since the shooting, on April 28th.

Another meeting of Oxford University students, this time of the Communist Club, heard a B.C.P.A. speaker on Wednesday, June 3rd.

MORE FAMILIES FOR 'ADOPTION'

There are several cases of wives of prisoners with two or three young children left without any means of support. Various trade unions, Labour Parties and individual people continue to take up these cases, but far more help is urgently required. Please write to the B.C.P.A., 30 Benson Road, London, S.E. 23 for details.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PORTUGUESE STRUGGLE THE EXPELLED LAWYERS

AT a press conference in Paris, on April 29th, the California General Attorney and President of the U.S. National Lawyers' Guild for 9 years, Robert Kenny, who was recently expelled from Portugal with his colleagues, R. E. Treuhart (also from the U.S.), N. A. Endicott (from Canada) and C. Gomez (from Argentina) gave a detailed account of their joint findings.

These lawyers carried out investigations into the repressive policies of the Salazar regime and attempted to give a Press conference in Lisbon on April 11th, before they were expelled.

Concerning the penal legislation R. Kenny stated that in Portugal there is no civilized penal code, because

LAWYER'S VISIT

On behalf of the B.C.P.A. Mr. David Birnberg, who belongs to the League of Labour Lawyers and to the Haldane Society, visited Portugal in June. He attended a session of the Beja trial and enquired into the condition of political prisoners.

At a press conference in London, on June 11th, he reported on his findings. He referred to the evidence presented in court about the torturing by PIDE of prisoners and to the climate of terror in Salazar's jails.

PROTESTS ABOUT THE PENICHE PRISONERS

Through the B.C.P.A., people and the press in Britain were informed about the terrible conditions in the Peniche Jail. As a result a large number of protests were made.

Bertrand Russell, sent a message of protest published in "The Guardian" (16-6-64). Other protests included Mr. L. Pavitt, Labour M.P., Professor J. Cohen, from Manchester, the Scottish Area of the National Union of Mineworkers, etc.

there is a constant violation, amongst others, of the 2nd point of article 11 of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

He analysed the arbitrary "Security measures," the restrictions imposed on defence procedures in Court, the complete lack of public liberties, the savage regime in the prisons, and the violent methods used by PIDE, the secret political police.

He concluded:
"Confronted with this barbaric regime, humanity must mobilize the people, the national and international organizations, lawyers and law institutions, to help the Portuguese people. If we care for our civilization, we must demand that it is respected. To act with the Portuguese people in their struggle against Fascism is a 'must' in our time".

Repression in Portugal

(From our correspondent)

THE memory of the great May demonstrations and the students' demonstrations in the last two years, when hundreds of thousands of people came on to the streets to show their hate of Fascism, calling for the end of the police repression and of the wars in the colonies, seems to have haunted the Salazar Government.

Since March the number of people arrested has been rising and before and after May 1st totals reached several hundreds. Some have been released, others are still kept in jail. PIDE announced some of these arrests on March 22nd.

Among the Lisbon students arrested were Joao Alexandre, Feliciano David, Jorge Dias, Eugenio Garcia, Albano Nunes, Marcelo, Busdorf and Sabrosa.

On April 28th in a Lisbon street a law student Saldanha Sanches was shot and wounded by the police while distributing pamphlets. Since then he has been kept under arrest. Strong protests have been made against this repressive action by students in several faculties, including strikes.

Many other arrests took place in Lisbon and surroundings; also in Oporto, Marinha Grande, Santarem, Alpiarca, Caldas da Rainha, Torres Vedras and Aljustrel.

Amongst the people arrested are active political workers such as Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Veloso, Mr. Antonio Graca, Mr. and Mrs. Joaquim Dias, and Mr. and Mrs. Casanova, about whose fate at the hands of PIDE there is serious concern.

OPERATIONS STOP

These large scale police operations, which are part of the political repression (under cover of traffic control actions) continue to take place.

In March they occurred in Oporto and in the Southern province of Algarve. In April it was the turn of Lisbon.

THE COURTS

The Lisbon Plenary Court continues specially active in dealing with political opponents of the regime.

On March 19th Joaquim Duarte, a tailor, was sentenced to 2 years in prison and to "security measures". Eight other people, mainly industrial workers, Manuel Almeida, Jose Azevedo, Lionel Felicio, Antonio dos Santos, Firmino Junior, Abilio Seco, Antonio Viseu and Mario Patinha, were sentenced to terms between 15 and 20 months in jail plus loss of political rights.

On April 8th Joaquim Duro, a teacher, was sentenced to two years in prison plus "security measures". Two workers Jose Pinto and Jose Pisco were given 15 and 22 months respectively.

On April 18th two economists, Drs. Sergio Ribeiro and Herberto da Silva, were sentenced to 14 months, with loss of political rights.

On April 22nd six print workers, Durvalino Neto, Jose Canelas, Manuel da Silva, Joaquim Dias, Antonio Mendes and Jose Pedrogao were given terms between 1 year and 16 months, plus loss of political rights.

On April 27th the student leader Jose Barnardino, whose trial we reported last year, and who is serving a sentence of two years with "security measures", received an additional sentence of eighteen months on a further charge.

THE BEJA CASE TRIAL

The trial of the 86 people involved in the Beja coup of 1-1-62, interrupted on January 30th, was resumed on April 23rd. Most of those people have been in prison waiting trial for over two years.

The accused are being heard in separate groups, the hearings taking place once or twice weekly.

Among the accused were the Catholic leader Manuel Serras and army Captain Varela Gomes.

The 36 defence lawyers have been carrying on a gallant fight. They have demanded that the court should hear what happened to the accused when they were questioned by PIDE. They have asked that all the accused should be present together at the hearings, to check statements when some accused are quoted in their absence. They have signed a protest against the behaviour of the Court towards the lawyers.

An Italian lawyer, Mr. Lo Pane, and two journalists, Pompeo di Angelis and Arrigo Repeto, who sought to attend the trial, were expelled from Portugal by PIDE.

THE CAXIAS JAIL

This jail has been put under the direct control of PIDE inspector Gomes da Silva.

Because the authorities are unable to apprehend Joaquim Gomes dos Santos (who escaped from prison in January 1960) they appear to be trying to penalize him through his wife, who was arrested with him in January 1959 and is still in Caxias prison. Maria de Piedade was due to be released this year when her term of "security measures" ended. For no evident reason she has been given a new term of "measures" due to end next September.

Matilde Bento Araujo, a teacher, wife of Jorge Araujo, also in prison, suffers from tuberculosis. She is a cousin of the Primate Cardinal Cerejeira. To an enquiry from him about her condition she replied with a demand for the Cardinal to take an interest in all political prisoners.

THE PENICHE JAIL

A great many of the prisoners in this jail are ill. Many are not young.

Amongst the most serious cases are A. Dias Lourenco, father of Ivone Dias Lourenco, Pires Jorge and Carlos Costa. Manuel Guedes (sixteen years in jail), Afonso Gregorio, Carlos Aboim Ingles, Blanqui Teixeira, and Joao dos Santos and others are also in very low health and their condition is deteriorating. Joaquim Duarte, arrested in January 1963, whose trial we report above, has been suffering throughout from a peptic ulcer. When he demanded medical treatment for this condition he was punished by being deprived of visits for sixty days!

THE SECURITY MEASURES

The movement of opinion against these measures, that enables the authorities to transform any sentence into life imprisonment, is becoming stronger in Portugal. Forty-five lawyers expressed their opinion about the renewal of these measures for Maria da P. G. dos Santos. In the Portuguese Bar Association (Ordem dos Advogados) the question has been raised with insistence.

Besides the prisoners already quoted, many others are held sentenced to these measures. Among these are Adolfo Ramos, Jose Vitoriano, Joaquim Carreira, Jose Rolim, Albertina Diogo, Armando Norte, Joao Raimundo, Luis Nogueira, Oscar dos Reis, the writer Franco de Sousa, etc., etc.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Ivone Dias Lourenco, who was serving "security measures" and had been kept in jail for seven years, was freed in June.

This and the liberation of Luisa Paula, Candida Ventura, Humberto Lopes, Aida Magro, Maria Luisa Soares and Manuel Rodrigues da Silva shows that the united efforts of the Portuguese people and the international campaign against repression in Portugal will be able to liberate more and more political prisoners.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN PORTUGAL

Decree Law No. 27,003 of 14-9-36 specifies that anybody who has any public function or applies for such a post must sign a declaration that they identify themselves fully with the present "social order," and actively repudiate "all subversive ideas".

Article 4 of that decree rules: "Directors and chief of services will be dismissed or obliged to retire whenever any of their subordinates or employees professes subversive ideas and it can be proved that those directors and chief of services did not make full use of their authority or did not inform their superiors about that fact".

Article 6 of the same rules: "State subsidies to enterprises concessionary of public services will cease as soon as it is known that these have at their service, with knowledge of the administrators, people who profess subversive ideas".

Education under Salazar

(2)

by G. Araujo

AFTER 38 years of Fascist rule the problems of education in Portugal are becoming acute (as we have seen in a previous issue of this *Bulletin*: No. 1—February - March, 1964, Vol. 4.) The scandal of the total neglect by the Fascist Government of this field is such that even the gagged Portuguese Press is publishing well-informed articles on the subject. Salazar's M.P.s, who are usually a meek crowd, have been so upset by the public clamour that they held a special debate in the "National Assembly" from January to March.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

We continue now our critical analysis of the state of Portuguese education. Since the Secondary School is the form of education that is planned in theory for the broad masses of the people, we shall start from there.

At the moment, out of a total of 308 districts in Portugal and the islands of Madeira and Azores, only 86 of them have secondary schools provided by the State. **This means that in 71.7 per cent. of them the State offers no schools at all for the intermediate stages of education.**¹ Since our rate of secondary schooling was 23.1 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1962, when the average rate in Europe was 42.1 per cent., it shows clearly that Portugal would have to redouble immediately its present efforts in this field to catch up with the rest of Europe. In fact no such plans are being contemplated by the Fascist Government, as this article will reveal.

The second stage in Portuguese education is the Secondary School, a heading under which are assembled various special courses. These comprise the *liceu* and the commercial, technical, nautical and agriculture schools, as well as colleges for nursing, social work, music, drama and ecclesiastical studies.

The *liceu*, or the Secondary School par excellence, prepares boys and girls for the English equivalent of the G.C.E. and the Advance Level. Its prestige was great in the country, and it still attracts many youngsters and adults, for it offers them the qualifications necessary to enter the University. Unfortunately many go as far as the fifth year, or second cycle, and very few reach the top form, or seventh year, known also as the third cycle, without which no one can obtain matriculation.

In 1956-57 the number of candidates who sat the examination was 15,201 (Cycle I), 13,350 (Cycle II) and 7,009 (Cycle III). The number of successful candidates was, respec-

tively, 12,486; 6,746, and 3,004.² This shows that numbers are dwindling in Cycles II and III, which hold a high percentage of failures: 50 per cent in Cycle II and more than 50 per cent. in Cycle III. Such a high percentage of failures reflects badly on the school syllabus and on the conditions of teaching.

At present there are nearly 60,000 students in our *liceus* for only 2,072 teachers. The hardships imposed on a teacher in Portugal do not attract many to the profession. This is the reason why of those 2,072 teachers only 622 have permanent appointments. The others are not paid during the summer vacation (August-September) and 1,070 of them are on a "contract" basis, which means that they may find themselves unemployed at any time. This number has no teaching diploma and **201 of them do not even hold a University degree.**

If the situation is bad regarding the number and training of teachers, the need for schools is even worse. The average *liceu*, with oversized classes, caters for 1,200 students. If this number was brought down to normal, every *liceu* would have at the most 1,000 students. This means that in 1964-65, when the intake will increase by 64 or 65,000, we shall need 65 new *liceus*.

Even if the present Government plans are fulfilled, we still need in 1965 20 more *liceus*.³ The gravity of the problem can be assessed in Lisbon and Oporto, two cities where the rate of increase in the number of students is higher than anywhere else. At the moment, to meet the demand, Lisbon and Oporto need 13 new *liceus*, that is, 30 per cent. of the total number of existing secondary schools in the country. The Government has no plans to face this immediate need. And one cannot even foresee what the problem will be like in 1969-70, when the number of students will have increased by more than 50 per cent.⁴

Under the present conditions only a small section of Portuguese society can afford to pay the high fees to enter the secondary schools. Thus many Portuguese boys and girls are excluded from secondary education and many parents have to make sacrifices to keep their children in schools.

This fact is quite plain, if we compare the number of students in the schools with the population of Portugal.

In 1961, Portugal had a rate of 12.2 students in all stages of education per 100 inhabitants, whilst the European average was 17.2 per cent. Now, the number of students is increasing. If the rate of that in-

crease remains steady during the next 10 years, in 1969-70 our rate will still be only 14.3 per cent., a figure still below the present European rate, which by that time will no doubt be higher.⁴

Such a narrow policy of the Salazar Government has been well defined by one of the dictator's M.P.s, who stated that "the reason for our underdevelopment is under-education."⁵ In fact, the sums that Salazar spends in education are ridiculously small. **In 1962 the sums allocated to education were no more than 6.8 per cent. of the total budget.**

These figures show that Portugal is also at the bottom of the scale among the countries of the Mediterranean group (Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey), which are already among the most backward in Europe.

The stinginess of the dictator is also seen quite clearly in the small number of State scholarships available.

These scholarships offer only extremely modest sums. They are only granted to those who are already studying and who obtain the highest marks. The State spends a total of £62,500 in scholarships, but in practice the sum paid by the Government must be smaller for in that amount are included anonymous private donations.⁶

Salazar's meanness in the field of education is a reflection of his political attitude. Since he believes in hierarchy, he thinks only those who can afford to pay for it should have it.

It has been suggested by some of his supporters that the State should accept the present situation and allow the private schools, which are run on a commercial basis, to take over education completely. As the fees are higher in the private schools than in the *liceus*, this would mean a further reduction in the number of those who could attend school.

THE NEGLECTED TEACHERS

Another important feature of Portuguese education is the high number of students who do not complete their studies. This is not due to any failing, or intellectual inability of the Portuguese people, but to economic difficulties and to the existing conditions.⁷ Overcrowded classes and lack of teachers play an important role in the bad results obtained at the end of each year.

Teachers are scarce because they are badly paid. The secondary school teacher should be a University graduate and the holder of a special diploma on education. After a 5-year University course, he must sit a stiff competitive examination before being accepted as a trainee for a 2-year period in one of 3 *liceus normais* (training schools) in Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra. During his training period he does not earn any salary, and only in special cases may he get an allowance of approximately £100 a year. His period of training is hard, and at the end of it he must sit another examination, which will entitle him to a professional diploma.

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The final mark obtained in the State examination will be the permanent basis, together with a report of good service from the headmaster (reitor) in whose *liceu* he has taught, for his further promotion.

However, even after these long 7 years, the new teacher faces poor prospects in his career. Because of the hierarchial structure, in which the few permanent posts are ruled by seniority, he or she will be classified as an *agregado* (attached to a *liceu*), or an auxiliary (*auxiliar*). If the teacher falls in the *agregado* category, he will receive no salary during the 2 months summer vacation. Many teachers, particularly women, who are in a majority, have been in this precarious situation for more than 10 years.⁸

Official statistics for 1960-61 show that there are 43 *liceus* in Portugal with a total of 2,072 teachers.⁹ But they do not specify if this number includes many university graduates who are allowed to teach on a temporary contract basis. These graduates have no State exam and live in permanent anxiety, since they are not considered members of the ordinary staff. At the same time they are usually paid less than the fully qualified teacher, because their salary is based on the number of hours they teach every week.

The salaries of the official *liceu* teachers start at nearly £49 a month, or £11/6/2 a week, and are likely to remain on that scale for many years until a vacancy appears in the permanent category, or *efectivo*. Then he will get nearly £54 a month, and he may hope, if a vacancy turned up in good time, to receive, within 20 years, two increments of £11 a month at the end of the decade. Many of them are promoted so late in life that they never attain their second increment.

The teachers in the secondary schools are overworked. They are faced with large classes and have heavy homework to mark. They find themselves unable to cope with a rising intake of students every year. The existing 43 *liceus* in Portugal, let alone the technical schools, cannot accommodate any more boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16. Of these only 250,000 attend secondary schools of one kind or another. This leaves 750,000 young people who cannot find a school anywhere in the country. To give these boys and girls the education they are entitled to receive, the Government would have to supply immediately 750 new schools, with an average capacity for 1,000 students.¹⁹

This figure is more than twice the existing number of State schools (283 in 1960-61) and, given the present budgetary measures of the Government, is absolutely unrealistic. On the other hand, even if Portugal had those 750 new schools, where would the Government find 30,000 new teachers to take up their duties, when only 750 graduate every year from our 4 universities?

Such an estimate, as Dr. Cruz pointed out at the National Assembly, presupposes that those 750

graduates would all become teachers, which is naturally not the case. Yet, as an example, it showed the grim reality of Portuguese Secondary Education.¹⁰

The Fascist authorities, whenever a new school is opened, advertise the event in the press as a great achievement of the New State. They still try to trick the people into believing that the Government is pursuing an excellent policy in education. But the plain truth, as the facts reveal, is that the new schools are quite insufficient for present needs. Those which are being built at the moment, when finished, will be far too small for the number of students seeking admission. That much has been said in the "National Assembly"¹¹

Leiria is a good example. In 1954 a technical school was built with a capacity for 600 students. By 1963 the same school had 1,518 students! When the new *liceu* under construction is opened, it will be already inadequate for the number of applicants.

The repeated criticism of the Government's policies made by Salazar's deputies in his mock Parliament, and the statements of Portuguese educational authorities, reveal the concern felt by the whole nation and the alarm of those responsible for the education of young people. In fact, what is happening in the sphere of higher education is even worse, if possible, than anything we have seen in the secondary field.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The courses in higher education are rather long in Portuguese Universities and if some last 6 or 7 years the average time needed to obtain a degree is never less than 5 years. In general, a student does not acquire his scientific training by working steadily and seriously through a well-planned bibliography, as it is the case in England.

If some lecturers and professors in some faculties make a point of examining them on the books they should have read, and want the students to have their own ideas, the majority give in reluctantly to the routine principle that all is well, provided the students have learned the *folhas* or *sebentas*, as the typewritten copies of the professor's lectures are known.

Students rightly complain that the University and State libraries do not possess copies of the books they need in sufficient quantity. They say that the awful *sebenta* is also expensive and they add that by having to rely entirely on it they fall into a dry and unexciting repetition of the lecturer's viewpoint.¹²

⁸ If the function of the University is to make men with a mind of their own, then it is failing in Portugal. Undergraduates confess that they tend to lose interest and adopt the frame of mind that one expects from a robot.

The syllabuses at the universities reflect clearly the faults of the whole system. The large diversity of subjects in one course render specialisation difficult and make variety more than depth the aim of higher educa-

tion. The student's mind is crammed with facts and theories which he cannot test nor question. Memory plays a more important role than critical judgment.

Pressed by complaints from various quarters, the Government gave way and in 1957 produced a so-called reform of the Arts faculties.¹³ As is customary with Salazar's reforms, the essential problems remained untouched under a guise of profound change. By comparing the new structure of the courses and the distribution of the subjects with that of the previous system, it is easy to see that specialisation in one single discipline continues impossible.

The student is expected to be equally good in at least two disciplines, which, in England, for example, would be split up into two: an Honours and a Subsidiary subject. If the syllabus of the Faculty of Arts had been drawn up to meet the needs of a new and changing world, as it would be right to assume, then it bears a grave omission. There are no courses on cultures and languages which have been for some time now honoured subjects in English and French Universities.

For a country like Portugal, which has had many contacts with peoples of different customs and tongues and which has left the imprint of its civilization in all corners of the globe, it is deplorable to see the narrow range of subjects offered to students. In this respect, the School of Overseas Studies is just as inadequate as the Arts faculties.

Indeed specialization in a particular discipline, which is subordinate to a course that provides a smattering of several subjects, depends on a factor of chance. In view of the lack of specialists both in Arts and Sciences, post-graduate research is governed by the existence or non-existence of a lecturer or professor, who is himself an expert on that particular branch of learning on which the candidate wants to work. Investigation in Portugal develops, therefore, in a disjointed and haphazard manner.

At the Law faculties, students face hard problems, too, regarding the distribution of subjects before the 6th year. They feel that, despite its length, the course is incomplete. They point out, as an example, that new subjects, such as the Philosophy of Law and Sociology, though essential for the preparation of a good lawyer, are not part of the course.¹⁴

A BACKWARD UNIVERSITY

Many intellectuals and University professors have exposed the deficiencies and the limitations of our system of higher education. Professor J. A. Serra¹⁵ consider that the Portuguese University at present is no more than an extension, on the same level, of the Portuguese secondary school, or an advance top-form of the *liceu*. The faculties of Science, according to a long and detailed analysis made by Dr. Santana Dionisio, appear to be behind the times. All these statements, and many others,

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prove conclusively how intelligent men of Portugal are deeply aware of the crisis.

Inadequate material, or near total lack of it, insufficient teaching staff, stingy allocations coercion of intellectual and academic freedom are the causes of the sad decline of education in Portugal, as deans and vice-chancellors never cease to proclaim. The University of Oporto is a blatant case, among many others, of the neglect of Salazar's Government. In 1961 the faculty of Pharmacy had only 3 lecturers for a total of 244 students, and in the faculty of Economics there was one lecturer for 509 students. The University, without any funds of its own, was granted in 1959 an allocation of £280,963.¹⁶

In 1963, with more than 4,000 students, it had no proper laboratories and research institutes and it is in desperate need of equipment and technical material, as its Vice-Chancellor, emphasized to the Minister of Education in his speech, the day he was publicly invested in his functions.¹⁷

Coimbra, Salazar's own university, is not treated more favourably by the Government. Its Vice-Chancellor recorded, at the beginning of the academic year, that the size of the teaching staff did not keep pace with the growing number of students. The University had 5,843 students in 1962-63, but the proportion between teacher and students was 1-41 in Arts, 1-47 in Law, 1-31 in Science. By comparing these figures with those of Great Britain, that had an average rate of 1-10, and with those of Germany, 1-12 (Arts) and 1-14 (Science), in the years 1955-56, it is sad to see how far behind Portugal has fallen. The Vice-Chancellor dwelt also on the lack of adequate equipment and criticized the obsolete regulations that govern the faculties of Science and the School of Pharmacy. These regulations date from 1932.¹⁸

Lecturers and assistants are naturally overworked and ill-paid. They feel insecure about their position, for they have to sit many competitive examinations before they can be admitted to the permanent teaching staff. But they find to combine teaching with preparation for their exams an almost impossible task.

At the end of a 6-year term they are compelled to produce a Ph.D thesis published at their own expense. If they have found no time for their research and cannot produce a thesis, they lose the post, however good their services may have been as lecturers. In Portugal, academic certificates count primarily for promotion, not written work. An M.A. graduate could never be the holder of a Chair, as happens in England.

Thus the promotion of university teachers is also part of the caste system that rules Portuguese life. In spite of the tremendous needs of the country, no adequate facilities are provided to encourage people of talent and experience to enter University life.

One of the most glaring contradictions is the division between the staff of the *liceus* and that of the Universities. While an ordinary graduate can become an assistant lecturer in the University at a Professor's invitation, an experienced schoolmaster, if he takes a University post, loses all the rights of his career. If for any reason he did not want to continue at the University, he would have to start over again from the bottom of the scale in the *liceu*, receiving then the lower salary of a junior teacher.

For this reason one of Salazar's deputies has suggested that access to the University should be given to schoolteachers.³

In the meantime, the Universities are far from fulfilling their mission. In our Faculties of Arts, a large class can only be split in two or three courses, when it reaches the number of 100. In lectures on classical and modern languages, in which the teacher must work with a limited number of students, if the teaching is to have any effect, this large number of students makes his work impossible.¹⁹ Such a lack of practice in modern languages accounts for the poor results of university students. Those whose parents are wealthy, supply this deficiency by having private tuition.

The shortage of university staff is also so acute that in the **Engineers faculty many of the assistant lecturers are undergraduates.**²⁰

The bad effect of this shortage is cumulative: the number of students who complete their courses dwindles drastically as the years go by.

A few examples will suffice. In the School of Agronomy, and in a country that is still essentially agricultural, 25 students graduated in forest engineering in 1955, but in 1962 only 4 qualified. Many other faculties show a similar decline. From 1957 to 1961 in the School of Engineering and Technical Science out of 1,699 students only 169 graduated: in the Veterinary School out of 147 students only 13 got a degree; in the Medical School out of 1,321 students only 88 qualified; and in the School of Agronomy out of a total of 343 only 50 finished the course.

This means that in the **School of Engineering and Technical Science, 90 per cent, did not get a degree. The average is also high for the Veterinary School with 91.2 per cent., for the Medical School with 93.4 per cent., and for the School of Agronomy with 85.5 per cent.**²¹

A WASTE OF TALENT

In these circumstances it is not surprising to find that many people of real talent feel inclined to give up a university career. Besides the exhaustive run of examinations, the final

appointment of a professor depends on the approval of a Council of Ministers, who will rely more on political reliability than on academic achievements. At the first sign of academic nonconformity in any professor, the Government acts quickly to have him dismissed.

This happened in 1945 and 1947 to many of the best university professors.

Such was the case with Professor V. M. Godinho (Institute of Overseas Studies), who was removed in 1962 from his Chair, on the grounds that he had asked the Dean of his College to convene a meeting of the Senate to discuss and condemn the interference of the Government in the students' unions.

But probably one of the most distressing aspects in the sphere of higher education is the ever smaller number of candidates who graduate. Although the number of students enrolled between 1950 and 1960 has increased from 16,018 to 23,877, the number of degrees rose only from 1,470 to 1,622.²² This means that against a total increase of 49 per cent. in the students intake there was only an increase of ten per cent. in the number of graduates.

When we consider that very few young people reach University, these figures are even more striking. On the whole only 11.8 per cent. of the total school population of Portugal go into the University. **This compares unfavourably with other countries.** (See Table IV)²³

Argentina	18.4
Thailand	18.3
W. Germany	17.5
Ghana	13.7
Spain	13.3
Portugal	11.8
Turkey	11

The downward trend has persisted since 1960 with damaging consequences for all concerned. There is no indication that the present situation will improve.

At a time when we need well-trained people more than ever, this is a severe blow to the nation. How is Portugal going to get doctors, scientists, engineers and teachers? When consulting Portuguese statistics, it is sad to reckon that numbers tend to thin out the higher we move into the various levels of education.

It has already been pointed out that the reasons for this are mainly economic. Students at the University and student teachers, after a long and strenuous period of training, are forced to earn their living and stop short of graduation. Moreover, the conditions in which many of them have to live and the circumstances in which they are taught affect the progress of their studies and are chiefly responsible for the final results.

Such a waste of young talent in a country that has intelligent, devoted and hard-working teachers is really a great national loss. Yet this is the grim outcome of Salazar's policy in

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education. He may well speak of opening universities in Angola and Mozambique. The whole thing turns out to be a sham, because in Portugal itself the whole educational system is tattered, shackled and inadequate.

Salazar's reforms have never been more than ugly patches on a poor man's coat. Nothing can be expected from him and his ministers. Indeed facts have proved the total emptiness of the dictator's claims in the field of education. Portugal is losing its rightful place in a modern and competitive world, and the longer this situation is allowed to continue, the harder will it be to recover past experience and make up for lost time.

It is already known how much modern society needs technicians, scientists and school and university teachers. And in this respect it is worth considering Salazar's policy in relation to his much-publicized plans of industrialization.

In his desperate efforts to suppress the African peoples, and to preserve a high rate of profit at home and in the colonies, the dictator has been

attracting foreign investment on an unprecedented scale.

Profits, of course, will shoot up, owing to the pitifully low wages earned by the Portuguese workers. But even at a time when foreign trusts are building new factories in Portugal and overseas under highly advantageous conditions, Portuguese technicians and scientists will benefit very little from it, for the simple reason that they are a scanty minority. Portugal will be able to supply only unskilled and semi-skilled labour, for the New State is spending very little money on training scientists. (See Table III).²⁴

Compared with Italy, Denmark, Luxemburg and Turkey, who spend respectively 13, 33, 19 and 10 dollars per head, Portugal sticks to only 4 dollars.

Table III
Dollars per head

U.S.S.R.	113
U.S.A.	92
Canada	58
France	35
Denmark	33
Luxembourg	19
Italy	13
Turkey	10
Portugal	4

On the other hand, as scientists are also underpaid in Portugal, they will add to the cheap labour force that offers such inducement for good investment. That shows that the Portuguese people, in general, will not get anything from the dictator's deals with foreign investors.

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GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION

Returning from a visit to the Middle East, Dr. Azeredo Perdigao—chairman of Calouste Gulbenkian—stated in Lisbon: "I return to my country absolutely convinced that the crisis we (Portuguese) are going through is leading to its own dissipation and that the world has evolved towards granting us the recognition which is our due. . . ." (P.J. 29-3-64.)

THE EXODUS

As reported in our last issue, increasing numbers of Portuguese ". . . turn their backs on a way of life which has been made unbearable. . ." for them in Portugal and desperately try to emigrate, mostly to France. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining passports, they resort to all forms of illegal emigration, with the result that most are eventually arrested and some sent back to Portugal.

Sixty-five Portuguese emigrants including 6 women, were detained in Corbeil, near Paris. The French authorities estimate that approximately 300 Portuguese entered France illegally during March 1964; they were all detained and returned to Portugal. (D.L. 14-3-64.)

Two other groups of people were intercepted in Paris districts. The first were arrested near Pontault (Seine-et-Marne) and the other in Ormoy (Seine-et-Oise). One of these groups numbered 60 people, found walking on the road through the night. (P.J. 20-3-64.)

Forty-nine emigrants, of Portuguese nationality, were arrested in St. Etienne de Bigormy. Two others were detained near St. Jean Pied de Port. (P.J. 22-3-64.)

Fifty-nine Portuguese labourers arrested in Angouleme, where they were held in custody for a month, as well as 60 arrested in Mauleon and 26 in Bayonne, were sent back to Portugal by the French authorities. (D.L. 24-3-64.) Found in possession of faked passports, 22 Portuguese were arrested in Paris. (D.L. 29-3-64.) Twelve other emigrants were detained in Arcachon, where they had arrived by boat. (D.L. 2-5-64.)

Meanwhile, a branch of the French Office National de Emmigration is to be established in Coimbra with a view to recruiting labourers to work in the French beetroot plantations. Special trains will shortly begin taking groups of 500 people to France (P.J. 25-3-64). **Emigration is to be encouraged, for it solves the pressing problem of discontent and need for development of the country.**

In some places in Portugal it seems that the illegal emigration is encouraged and made with the connivance of the PIDE.

From Baiao and Tavora (province of Minho, northern Portugal) complaints arrive of desperate shortage of manpower, which seriously threatens agricultural production. Emigration to France of all able hands is said to be a major cause of widespread despair amidst local farmers. (Seculo, 9-5-64.)

In the so-called National Assembly of Deputies, Decree No. 45331 was discussed for its effects on industrial development (see our issues Vol. 3, Nos. 5 & 6). Calling on the government to revise this piece of legislation Engineer Mario Galo stated: "The exodus of man-power from rural districts will be followed by an exodus from industry." (Diary of Sessions, 19-3-64.)

UNDER COLONIAL RULE

ANGOLA

THE WAR GOES ON

The war in Angola is keeping the Portuguese troops busy.

The theatre of operations is still in the northern districts of the colony. Portuguese troops were engaged recently in Lucunga, Dembos, and in the mountains of Canda, Uige and Alto Dange. The Air Force and the Navy were also involved. The Navy was active along the northern coast where landings of special fusiliers were made. **The Portuguese had 15 wounded.** (D.L. 21-3-64.)

On April 19th the Portuguese troops were engaged again in the mountains of Uige, which proved that the "wiping out of the rebel forces" in a previous communique was not very efficient. The war communique admits that the Angolan patriots were successful in Mucaba and near Pango Aluquem. **The Portuguese had 6 dead and 2 wounded.** (P.J. 19-4-64.)

The Portuguese authorities claimed in March (18th-25th) that there was practically no fighting in the North of Angola. (P.J. 29-3-64.) But from 29th April to 6th May their communiques reported military activity for all the forces concerned in Cabinda, Uige and for Dembos. **The Portuguese had 3 wounded.** (D.L. 9-5-64.)

Although the Portuguese authorities play down the number of their losses in battle, they have reported a total of 31 dead. (P.J. 17-3 to 15-5-64.) They frequently conceal that all these men have been killed in action. Some are said to have been drowned, others to have died in car accidents and many others to have shot themselves accidentally. All these euphemisms are aimed at persuading the general public that there is no real war in Angola, but just simple police operations.

ANGOLA: A POLICE STATE

The repression inside the colony by the Portuguese Gestapo (PIDE) is becoming daily more intolerable. While civil battalions are being formed under the command of Army officers, either retired or from the Reserve (P.J. 16-4-64), the PIDE submits the African population in Angola to strict control of the worst Fascist type. A new "certificate of residence" has been made obligatory for any African who lives in the towns.

Every Angolan who is 15 years of age, or older, must get this certificate. The police control is particu-

larly active in the African quarters that lie in the periphery of the towns. (P.J. 16-4-64.)

Voluntary organizations of a military character are also spreading throughout Angola. A new voluntary Air Force corps has been set up in the Aeroclub of Angola (Luanda). (P.J. 1-5-64.)

ANGOLA FOR SALE

In the meantime, the Government, headed by Salazar, is encouraging the sell-out of the colony to foreign concerns.

The German trust Krupp has signed a contract with the mining company of Lobito to explore the iron ore of Cassinga. Krupp has already invested £12,750,000 in this project. A new town, Tchamutete, will be erected near the vast mining district. The iron ore of Angola is of the best quality in the world. (D.L. 10-5-64.)

South African business men have bought a complete fishing factory in Angola for £75,000. The head of this group of investors, Dr. W. Davies, has also stated to the Press that canned crab, lobster and shell-fish will be exported to Johannesburg. (Industria Portuguesa, no. 434, April, p. 80.)

RICH AND POOR COLONS

The economic situation in Angola and the rising cost of living, which began in 1961, are reaching an appalling level, even among the white population. Speculation, black market and unbridled profiteering have become an open scandal. Mr. Lopes Roseira, a Salazar deputy, has raised the problem in the "National Assembly". People who do not earn any more than £22/10/0 to £31/6/5 a month have to rent a house which will take from 40 to 60 per cent. of their salaries. Ordinary foodstuffs, shoes and clothes also cost a fortune. (Diario das Sessoes 21-3-64.)

MOZAMBIQUE

RUTHLESS REPRESSION BY PIDE

The Police State that Salazar and his Fascist supporters have established in Portugal is reflected all over the Portuguese colonies.

ARMED FLARE-UP

A military engagement is reported to have taken place at the Posto Chire (Zambezia) between the Portuguese local police and the Mozambique nationalists. Two sentries were killed and four wounded. (Freedom Fighter, Ghana, 1-5-64.)

THE SELL-OUT

The copper deposits of Manica, which are said to be of better quality than those of Rhodesia and the United States, will soon be explored by a South African firm. (D.L. 8-5-64.)

The Transzambesia Railway is transferring its head office from Limbe (Nyasaland) to Beira. (D.L. 20-4-64.)

A Japanese trade mission visited Lourenco Marques recently. (P.J. 16-4-64.) The Transport minister of South Africa, Ben Schoeman, has visited Lourenco Marques and Beira. He was accompanied by the Director-General of South African Railways, J. Hugo. (D.L. 1 & 3-4-64.)

GUINEA

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The struggle for the liberation of this colony from Portuguese rule continues. Portuguese military columns have been held up in Monsaba, Farim, Buba, and Aldeia Vicosa. The Portuguese reveal they suffered eight dead and six wounded. (P.J. 3-4-64.)

The Portuguese forces in Guinea were involved in widespread fighting with the Guinean patriots in a zone between the islands of Caiar and Catungo. This is reported to be the largest operation ever made by the Portuguese forces. (Diario de Noticias, 9-5-64.)

Another part of Guinea where the African patriots have been most active was in the region of Oio, specially in Fulacunda. (P.J. 26-4-64.)

They have ambushed Portuguese troops in the Bula region, where 12 Portuguese soldiers were killed, and blew up an armoured car in the centre of Catio town.

One of the victories of the Guinean patriots was in the island of Como. There 3,000 Salazar men tried in vain for 2½ months to occupy the island.

The Portuguese are reported to have lost 650 men, killed and wounded. (Freedom Fighter, Ghana, 1-5-64.)

The Portuguese authorities report 16 men killed in recent military engagements. (P.J. 27-3-to 5-64.)

NEW NAZI COMMANDER FOR GUINEA

There is no doubt that the Guinea patriots are putting up a fierce fight for independence against Salazar's colonial rule. A certain pessimism seems to be felt among Portuguese ruling circles.

Brigadier Arnaldo Schulz, a former Minister of the Interior, who had military training in France and was an army commander in the Angolan war, has been appointed Joint Governor of Guinea and Commander of the Armed Forces. The Director of PIDE was a guest of honour at a farewell dinner given to the Nazi, Schulz. Colonel Pinto Soares, the head of Lisbon police, was also asked to go to Guinea to co-operate in the fight against the people of Guinea.

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From our Correspondent in Portugal

PEOPLE FIGHT

THE Salazar Government did not succeed in preventing this year's May Day demonstrations in Portugal. These took place in many parts of the country, despite the formidable police apparatus specially deployed for the occasion. Some clashes occurred when the repressive forces charged peaceful demonstrators.

The everyday struggle of the Portuguese people for their rights and for a better life has not been lessening, either.

The workers of the giant CUF enterprise have been very active lately. They have been claiming better wages and conditions and were not intimidated by PIDE action inside the works or by the threatening GNR armed force permanently stationed within the premises in Barreiro, near Lisbon. Almost 8,000 workers are employed here. Women workers have also been very active.

The textile workers all over the country have been strongly pressing their State-controlled union to take action in defence of their claims. In Covilha they supported their legally-elected President, whom the Fascists did not want to accept.

The public transport workers in Oporto demonstrated in front of the Town Hall and won wage increases.

Cork workers in the Socorquex obtained wage increases after a persistent struggle. The same happened in the Tudor accumulator factory.

Workers and employees as various as shipbuilders in Gafanha (Aveiro), or journalists on the national papers, have kept up a courageous struggle, defying Salazar's repression.

The bank employees succeeded in getting some satisfaction for their claims.

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE

Early reports of the strikes by fishermen in Alfarve have very much under-estimated the scale of this action. We now learn that this strike was the biggest that has ever taken place amongst the Algarve fishermen, involving several thousands—almost the whole of the fishing community. There were public demonstrations in several places in connection with the strike, the

largest being in Portimao on 17th April. The struggle continues in Matzinhos in the north there has also been unrest among the fishermen.

There is widespread unrest amongst farm workers. Recently in Alpiarca and Vermiosa there were successful strikes for better wages. In Grandola, Montemor-O-Novo and Pias there were successful actions for better pay and for work for the unemployed.

Two thousand tenant farmers in Quarteira (Algarve) continue to resist attempts by the landowners to evict them from the farms they have improved in order to sell the land to West Germans at a profit.

UNDERGROUND PAPERS

All the underground papers continue to be published and distributed despite the terrible repression and all the sacrifices and arrests. They include political newspapers like "A Verdade"—published by the Northern Juntas of Patriotic Action, "Avante," "Militante" and newspapers in relation to specific fields like "O Textil" published by the textile workers, "O Corticeiro," published by the cork workers, "A Terra," published by the Northern farmers and peasants, "O Campones," published by the Southern farmers and peasants, "Amanha," by the young people, etc., etc.

Thirty-eight years of Fascism have not succeeded in crushing the energies and the will of the Portuguese. Their fight is on, their fight will go on. Their lives will be better and Fascism will be beaten.

AN ABSENTEE

On April 14th there opened in Buraca (near Lisbon) a 'Week of Studies' promoted by the International Secretariat of European J.O.C. (Catholic Workers Youth).

The event brought to Lisbon Catholic delegations from Belgium, Holland, France, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, West Germany, Malta, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Italy, etc.

Also present at the inaugural session were the Bishops of Tiava—presiding—and Febiana; as well as the

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UNDER COLONIAL RULE

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Salazar is sending the most ruthless of his Fascist supporters to Guinea in the forlorn hope that they will be able to suppress the independence struggle. (P.J. 5-10-and 5 and D. Not. 9-5-64.)

THE COST OF THE WAR

An allocation of £1,066,308 has been made in 1964 for the Armed Forces of Cape Verde, Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe. Of this sum the armed forces in Guinea will receive £818,075. (P.J. 26-3-64.)

CAPE VERDE

A combine of German firms have sent the research ship **Walther Herwig**, to the colony. The vessel, after a long stay in the waters of Cape Verde, harboured in Lisbon. The Germans will soon start a new fishing industry in the isles. The research team of the **W. Herwig** is headed by Professor Von Brandt from Hamburg. (P.J. 18-4-64.)

The naval force of Cape Verde has been increased to 14 vessels. (P.J. 10-4-64.)

TIMOR

In the "National Assembly" the deputy Herculano de Carvalho has stated that the whole population of this colony is endemically sick, owing to malaria and other tropical diseases. The other acute problem in the colony is the lack of adequate schools and teachers. Salazar's Government is doing nothing to tackle this grave situation. (Diario das Sesseos, 20-3-64.)

The only public money available is for armed forces stationed in the colony. Macao and Timor have been allocated £592,600. The largest part of this sum will be spent in Timor. (P.J. 27-3-64.)

MACAO

This remote outpost of the Portuguese empire is being plagued by cholera. (D.L. 14-4-64.)

theologist Dr. Albert Dondeyne, from Louvain Catholic University.

The first study produced was entitled "The Mission of the responsible J.O.C. member in the present hour." (P.J. 14-4-64.)

Conspicuous by his absence from this gathering was Manuel Serra elected member of the Directive Board of Portuguese J.O.C. He has been in prison since January 1962, having been severely tortured at the hands of PIDE. At the time of the meeting he was being tried with 86 other people for his standing against the Salazar regime. (See our issues Vol. 3, Nos. 4 & 5 and Vol. 4, No. 2, and this issue.)

INSIDE Portugal

"WE WILL RETURN TO GOA"

With these words the Portuguese Head of State made the headlines in the National dailies. This time the statement was made as a 'solemn promise' in a speech delivered to the staff of 'A Tabaqueira' (tobacco company incorporated in Portugal's biggest monopoly—CUF). (D.L. 23-4-64.)

General Vassalo e Silva—former military governor of Goa—and other officers dismissed for disobeying Salazar's orders to 'defend' the colony when India liberated it, were refused their appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court; this decision was made on the grounds that it is not within the competence of the court "to acknowledge appeals placed by Army officers on questions of a disciplinary nature" (Government Diary, 30-4-64.) Since the dismissal was ordered by the Army Minister (see our issue Vol. 3, No. 5) this means in fact that there can be no appeal whatsoever.

COLONIAL WARFARE

For the pursuit of the colonial war in Africa the deployment of troops from Portugal goes on. Another contingent of Heavy Artillery (No. 2 Regiment) sailed from Lisbon on the 31st March. At the same time troops from Pontinha Regiment of Engineers, preparing to leave for the 'overseas territories,' were given their 'expeditionary standard'. (P.J. 1-4-64.) Again on the 1st and 3rd April more troops left Lisbon for service overseas. (P.J. 2 & D.L. 3-4-64.)

Military police forces and troops from Lanceiros 2 Regiment left for Macao and Timor on 2nd May. (D.L. 2-5-64.) On 8th May it was the turn of military units from Evora, Faro, Leiria, Lisbon and Vila Nova da Gaia. (D.N. 9-5-64.) Meanwhile, in Estremoz, Lamego and Faro farewell ceremonies were held in honour of other contingents on their way to Lisbon, there to await shipment. (P.J. 9-5-64.) Together with armed units from Braganca, Penafiel and Viana do Castelo, these troops were in fact embarked on a liner which sailed from Lisbon on 9th May. (P.J. 10-5-64.)

As a result of this continued policy of war against the colonial populations, the expenses of the so-called 'Overseas Extraordinary Military Forces' keep on rising. To supplement the budget, another allocation of £1,875,000 was granted by the Finance Ministry in April. (P.J. 17-4-64.) And again in May a new credit of £133,260 was allocated for the same purpose. (P.J. 7-5-64.)

To accommodate the recently-created Infantry Regiment No. 19 (Funchal-Madeira Island) a building contract amounting to £31,415 is being signed by the Management Committee of the Armed Forces New Installations. (P.J. 18-4-64.) A further allocation of £84,205 was

granted to the Administrative Council of the Air Force for building extension. (D.L. 1-4-64.) In Pacos de Ferreira, a new Air Force station was inaugurated by General Pinto Resende. (P.J. 1-4-64.) For several improvements and acquisition of equipment the Air Force was further allocated the sum of £44,565. (P.J. 26-4-64.)

The gun-boat 'Hidra' was launched in April, adding to the fast-growing fleet. (D.L. 17-4-64.) And in May, there emerged two new Marines units, named Company No. 4 and Group No. 10. (P.J. 7-5-64.)

Army officers joined Air Force higher ranks in attending exercises of Anti-Submarine Strategy and Control of Damage, held at the naval base of Alfeite. (D.L. 20-2-64.)

After detailed study of maritime defences throughout the Azores archipelagos the local Naval Commander, Commodore Victor Duque, returned to Ponta Delgada. (P.J. 26-4-64.)

Military promotions during 1963 attained an all-time high level, with 1,073 officers being promoted to higher ranks. Compared with 1962, there was an increase in promotion figures of 403. Of these, 152 were to the rank of Captain, 19 to that of Lieutenant-Colonel and 15 to that of Brigadier. In 1962 only 9 officers were made Captains. (P.J. 22-4-64.)

Thirty Army officers were involved in a traffic accident on the bridge over the Alvito river, on the road which links Castelo Branco with Coimbra and Tomar. The Portuguese Press was denied the identity of those involved, reporters being informed that the local Inspector of Health "was not authorized to divulge any information whatsoever". (D.L. 17-3-64.)

SOARING COST OF LIVING

Consumer Prices in Lisbon

Total Foodstuffs	Meat, fish, (eggs, etc.)	1963
1957 105.8	106.5	January 116.2
1961 112.1	112.6	July ... 111.2
1963 119	118.5	Dec. ... 124.6

Basis—100—1948/49

Whereas from 1961 to 1963 the increase was 5.9 points, in the 2nd half of 1963 it was of 13.4.

Commenting on this data, Diario de Lisboa states: "If one compares these figures with the prices actually obtained, one is forced to conclude that the real increase has been concealed by the figures produced by the National Institute of Statistics . . . There is a pronounced disparity between reality and what is produced as representing it. . ." (D.L. 3-4-64.)

The ministers of Finance and Economy have fixed at 173,000 tons the amount of sugar thought necessary for consumption during 1964/65 (D.L. 18-3-64.) In the meantime, these ministers have allowed an in-

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crease of 1d. per lb. in the retail price of domestic sugar. In Lisbon, the cost of sugar is presently as follows:

Less refined sugar 9d. lb.
White sugar 11d. lb.

Large quantities of frozen meat are kept in Lisbon central slaughterhouse. At present, this meat is made available to hotels, restaurants and retailers outside the city, while statutory legislation impedes its distribution for sale by butchers in Lisbon. This incongruous situation is said, by Lisbon Council, to be inevitable "given the necessity to preserve stocks". Meanwhile prices are rising as a result of uncontrolled speculation. Veal is now sold at 7/6 lb., while lamb and pork cannot be obtained for less than 4/- lb. Beef, the rarest of meats, is presently officially priced at 5/- (fillet) and 4/6 (rump), according to data supplied to the National Press by Junta Nacional dos Produtos Pecuarios (Daily Press, March/April 1964.) The prices in the shops are considerably higher. (N.N.)

According to the National Institute of Statistics 101.5 thousand tons of beef cattle were slaughtered in Portugal in 1963, while in 1962 the figure was 107.9 thousand. As regards fish, up to October 1963 213.7 thousand tons had been collected, compared with 226.7 thousand tons for the same period in 1962. (D.L. 3-4-64.)

Owing to the absence of any form of supervision, in Olhao (Algarve) fish is being exported in large quantities, quite illegally. The local population, unable to compete with foreign buyers who can afford to pay almost any price, is thus deprived of an essential part of their diet. (D.L. 4-5-64.)

The situation in the cod fishing industry is said to be 'acutely critical'. (D.L. 4-5-64.) It will be remembered that the 'acutely critical' situation of this industry was the subject of long-drawn ministerial enquiries which resulted in a sharp increase in the selling prices of cod, officially approved—and explained away—in July 1963 (see our issue Vol. 3, No. 4).

The harvest of cereals in Alentejo is expected to be poor this year. Also potato crops appear to have suffered considerably this year from unfavourable climatic conditions. (D.L. 3-5-64.)

The Portuguese Government is to sign an agreement with U.S.A. whereby 150,000 tons of wheat will be imported at a cost of U.S. \$10,875,000. Payment will be made within 5 years at an interest rate of 4 per cent. (P.J. 7-5-64.)

THE PRICE OF LAND

Plots of land in Lisbon for uncontrolled building projects were auctioned by the council authorities in April. While land suitable for one-family houses was sold at approximately £4 per sq. yd., plots for homes at uncontrolled rents fetched as much as £105 per sq. yd.! (P.J. 9-4-64.)

FOREIGN HELP FOR SALAZAR

IN every issue of this Bulletin we have listed under the heading "Foreign Powers Help Salazar" activities related to NATO. This may seem naive at a first glance. After all Portugal is a member of NATO, nothing could be more natural than official visits from representatives of other NATO countries, nothing more natural than the setting up of bases in Portugal, than the joint manoeuvres with the Portuguese armed forces and the providing of arms to the Portuguese Government.

But NATO was set up for the defence of the West; not for the oppression of nations who want nothing but their basic rights to self-determination; not for the oppression of a people by an illegal government.

Salazar's Government is an illegal one and it oppresses both the Portuguese people and the Portuguese colonies. NATO's armament and training are being used for oppression. To report every single item of news about NATO's activity in Portugal is to report a further step towards the maintenance of oppression.

Oppression should not be one of NATO's aims.

FINGER ON THE TRIGGER

Almost 200 NATO officers gathered in Lisbon for a post-mortem of the major "Magic Lantern" aero-naval manoeuvres which took place in March, with the active participation of the Portuguese Air Force and British, French, Dutch and Canadian Fleets. (D.L. 16-3-64.)

The 25th course of NATO's College of Defence, under the leadership of West Germany's General Wolf Von Baudissin was held in Lisbon. (P.J. 29-3-64 & D.L. 1-4-64.)

Political, military and economic problems, particularly those of the Portuguese Overseas Territories, were studied. (D.L. 1-4-64 & 2-4-64.)

Air Marshal Sir Thomas Pike arrived in Lisbon for discussion on NATO with the Portuguese Minister of Defence and the heads of the Armed Forces. (D.L. 16-4-64.)

The Commander of America's Aero-Naval forces in the Atlantic passed through Lisbon on his way to inspect the American Base at Lages in the Azores. (P.J. 28-4-64.)

In the Hague, Dean Rusk discussed "matters of mutual concern" with the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs during the recent NATO foreign minister's conference. It is reported that the American Secretary of State wanted information about the political orientation of the Portuguese Government. (P.J. 12-5-64.)

A commission for the standardization of equipment used by NATO countries met in Lisbon. (P.J. 14-5-64.)

VISITORS TO AFRICA SHIELDED FROM WIND OF CHANGE

U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, Admiral George Anderson, spent two weeks touring Angola and Mozambique.

He said he was impressed by the progress of the territory and praised the Portuguese Government. (P.J. 20-3-64.) On his return to Portugal he addressed the "American Men's Luncheon Group" in Lisbon and declared that his visit had made him understand the problem of the Portuguese in Africa and that, although he was in no position to discuss political or internal policy, he had been impressed by the "civilizing presence" of Portugal overseas. (P.J. 16-4-64.)

A group of 24 American journalists, members of the "American Newspaper Study Mission," toured Mozambique and Angola. (P.J. 30-3-64.) The visit is being sponsored by the American organization Selvage and Lee Inc., the Public Relations firm which undertakes the defence of Salazar in the U.S. (D.L. 9-4-64.)

John Adams, Editor of New York's "Catholic News," wrote a defence of Portugal's African position for the Associated Newspaper Institute. He stated that Angola and Mozambique were "islands of fraternity and understanding between black and white" in the African continent. (P.J. 18-4-64.)

Trade between South Africa and Portugal's colonies has given South Africa a market bringing in £9 million per annum. Johannesburg's "Star" published an article stressing the importance for South Africa of these markets. (D.L. 21-4-64.)

Portuguese aircraft collaborated with British and South African air and naval forces in aero-naval exercises off the South African coast. (P.J. 5-5-64.)

Nyasaland's Prime Minister, Dr. Hastings Banda, visited Mozambique. Portugal's Consul in Blantyre declared that Dr. Banda's visit signified a political "rapprochement" rather than a commercial one. (D.L. 5-5-64.)

Aleki Banda, Director of the Nyasaland's National Broadcasting Corporation and Secretary of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and Ismael Surree, Vice-President of Nyasaland's National Assembly, declared that links of friendship between Nyasaland and Mozambique were being gradually forged and wished Portugal prosperity and success. (Diario de Noticias, 9-5-64.) Beira's (Mozambique) Mayor was invited to Nyasaland's independence celebrations. (D.L. 13-5-64.)

LES ENTENTES CORDIALES

Officers of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe and the Military and Advisory Auxiliary Group, visited military establishments in Evora and Elvas, and discussed problems of organization and military activity in Portugal. (D.L. 19-3-64.)

The Mayor and Deputy-Mayor of

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Cambridge, Mass., visited Lisbon's Mayor for an exchange of greetings. (D.L. 19-3-64.)

German officers visited the city of Beja for discussions with the military authorities. (D.L. 5-4-64.)

A British submarine, the "Aeneas," called at Funchal on an operational visit. (P.J. 8-4-64.)

The 61st Division of the U.S. Submarine Corps celebrated the 64th anniversary of the creation of the U.S. submarine force in Lisbon. (D.L. 17-4-64.)

Air-Marshal Sir Thomas Pike was feted by the Portuguese heads of Armed Forces (D.L. 17-4-64) before visiting the Parachute Regiment at Tancos and the Military Encampment at Santa Margarida (P.J. 18-4-64.) He had long discussions with Portuguese military authorities. (P.J. 19-4-64.)

Lady Marie Noel Kelly, author of "This Delicious Land of Portugal," is in Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Government to collect material for a new book. Lady Kelly is Vice-President of the "Atlantic Treaty Association," an organization for the dissemination of information on NATO. (D.L. 4-5-64.)

A group of American officers were given a reception in Oporto. Present were the Commandants of the G.N.R. and the P.S.P. (two of the Portuguese repressive forces—R.N.) of Oporto, the German, French, British, Italian and Swiss Consuls. (P.J. 8-5-64.)

The Portuguese Minister of Defence received U.S. General McCornell, Second-in-Command of the Allied Supreme Command in Europe. (P.J. 15-5-64.)

Admiral Salem is to take charge of Portugal's permanent military mission in Washington. He was previously in charge of naval operations in Angola. (D.L. 2-5-64.)

Portugal's new Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Vasco Garin, presented his credentials to President Johnson. In his speech he pointed out that "Portugal and the U.S. share common devotion to the values of western civilization, and have agreements to protect the West's common heritage under the terms of the Atlantic agreement." President Johnson said there was no doubt that Portugal and the U.S. were allies. (P.J. 9-4-64.)

Lisbon's Mayor was invited to visit San Antonio in Texas by the Director of the Texas State Bank, Mr. Hollis Bridgman. He was nominated honorary mayor of San Antonio. (P.J. 7-5-64.)

The Portuguese Minister of Finance visited Madrid for talks with his Spanish colleague on financial matters. He was received by Generalissimo Franco in an atmosphere of "great cordiality." (P.J. 14-5-64.)

MARCHING TOGETHER

A U.S. officer has trained for "civil action" a group of Portuguese army officers who had distinguished themselves in the Military Police, Republican Guard and Public Security Police. Admiral Joseph Tibbetts, head of the American military

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NO! TO SALAZAR THE WORLD OVER

In a message addressed to the 6th Congress of Afro-Asian Solidarity, in Argel, Nikita Krushchev and Ben Bella expressed support for the Liberation Movements of Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and South Africa. (P.J. 23-3-64.)

At the United Nations, a vast programme of de-colonization was presented to the 'Committee of 24,' with the proposal that this committee take personal care with regard to the territories under the domination of Portugal, Britain and Spain. (P.J. 25-3-64.)

Eighty delegations walked out of the United Nations Trade and Development Conference meeting in Geneva, as the Portuguese Minister of Commerce rose to speak. The decision, taken at a meeting of the African group of delegations, was followed by the representatives of all the Socialist countries and Brazil. (Times, 8-4-64.) Algeria and Ukraine formally objected to Portugal's presence at the same Conference. (P.J. 15-5-64.)

At the 4th Conference of African Trade Unions (C.I.S.L.) meeting in Addis Ababa in April, the delegate from Tunisia Mr. Benezedune denounced the oppression inflicted on trade unionists, mainly in Angola. (D.L. 9-4-64.)

FRANCE

At a Gala organized by the French Secours Populaire, in Paris, on April 17th, the 900 people who attended expressed their solidarity for Portuguese political prisoners.

In Nanterre, another meeting was attended by 400 people.

SWEDEN

The May issue of the Social-Democrat magazine "Clarke," carried a detailed account by R. Gerholm of repression in Portugal. The issue also carried other features about Portugal and colonies, and the translation of some poems by modern Portuguese poets. It was widely distributed on May Day.

Reports on Portugal by the Committee against Neo-Nazism and Racial discrimination have received publicity on Swedish TV and in the well-known papers "Aftonbladet," "Stockholmstidningen" and "Ny Dag".

WEST GERMANY

The West German Social Democratic weekly "Vorwärts" published an article in the form of a question to Dr. Jaeger, Vice-President of the West German Parliament, who had visited the Portuguese colonies last year and had subsequently expressed his admiration for Dr. Salazar. The

article, by Eberhard Sommer, also a lawyer who has been in touch with the B.C.P.A., refers to Portuguese repressive legislation, and quotes a number of cases to illustrate its operation. He asks: "Is Portugal, the silent dictatorship, such a trustworthy country and her dictator such an upright man?"

URUGUAY

The Youth section of the Wool Workers' Federation protested against the imprisonment by Salazar of the young democrats Matilde B. Araujo, Jorge Araujo, Carlos Ingles, Carlos Brito, Ivone Lourenco, Augusto Lindolfo, Jose Bernardino and Jose Rolim.

DENMARK

Further articles have appeared in three more Danish newspapers over the signature of Erik Koch, a lawyer who has shown keen interest in the Portuguese situation, and he indicates that the Danish press is interested in further news.

CANADA

Toronto lawyer Norman Endicott, one of four lawyers recently expelled from Portugal, was interviewed by two Canadian newspapers on his return, the "Toronto Star" and the "Toronto Globe and Mail," who reported what Mr. Endicott had learned of the imprisonment of people for 'dangerous thoughts' and the fact that wives and children of political prisoners were often left destitute.

NO COMPENSATION FOR THE VICTIMS OF 'MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE'

A year after the accident in Cais do Sodre railway station (49 dead, 61 injured—see our issue of June/July 1963) which the Lisbon criminal police classed as "Manslaughter by Neglect," following thorough enquiry, no compensation has yet been granted to relatives of the deceased or injured persons.

Furthermore, the allowances granted by the Institute of Assistance to the Family have now been reduced to a third of their initial value, in absolute disregard for the tragic situation of those concerned. A few of these people have appealed to the Minister of Health and Assistance. In their petition they quote the case of a 70-year-old widow, victim of the Gibalta railway disaster of 1952 (see our issues Vol. 3, Nos. 3 & 4), who is still waiting for a Court decision as to whom should pay her indemnity—the Government or the privately-owned railway company SOCIEDADE ESTORIL. (D.L. 13-5-64.)

Foreign help for Salazar

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advisory mission to Portugal, was present at the graduation ceremony of these men. (P.J. 4-4-64.)

A French military expert conducted a series of lectures at the Aeronautical Institute in Lisbon. (D.L. 9-4-64.)

West German Professor Richard Siering gave a series of lectures on Experimental Physics at the Military Academy in Lisbon. (D.L. 16-4-64.)

MONEY TALKS

The Anglo-Portuguese Bank presented its Annual Report in London. They have a reserve of over £1,000,000. The Bank continues to finance international investment in Portugal and its overseas territories. (D.L. 23-3-64.)

WESTERN PRAISE—THE TRIBUTE BEFORE THE OBITUARY?

The "Foreign Intelligence Digest" (New York) published a long article on the attacks made on Portugal by the Afro-Asian bloc, and quotes the Portuguese Foreign Minister's defence. The article was written by General Charles A. Willoughby, who was chief of information services for General MacArthur. He is now editor of "Christian Crusade". (D.L. 17-4-64.)

America's Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, G. M. Williams, declared that the U.S. disagreed with the methods used by African States in presenting the Portuguese colonial problem to the U.N. He was speaking in Chicago at the "Fourth Annual Leadership Institute on International Programming." (P.J. 19-4-64.)

Dean Acheson wrote a letter to "Fortune" magazine published under the headline "Portugal is an Ally" in which he defends co-operation with Portugal and the Portuguese position in Africa. In his letter he stresses Portugal's concession of the Azores bases and the loss to the U.S. if Portugal withdrew this concession as a result of American support for the Afro-Asian positions. (D.L. 14-5-64.)

Massachusetts Congressman Hastings Keith, made a speech in the House of Representatives in defence of Portugal. (P.J. 15-5-64.)

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