

PORTUGAL III

...and civilian

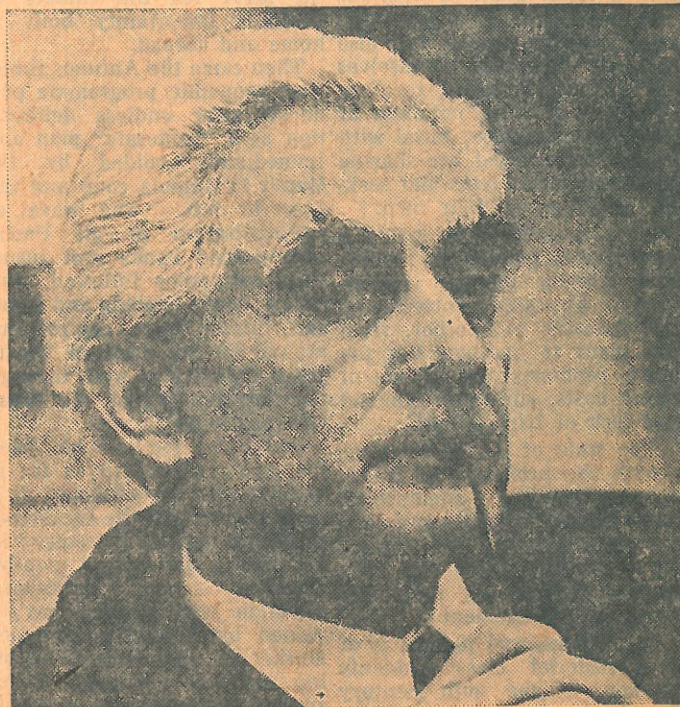
Dr. Alvaro Cunhal

Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party, Minister without Portfolio.

Joined the Communist Party in 1931 when he was 17 and a brilliant student at Lisbon's Law Faculty. In 1936 joined the Central Committee. Arrested and tortured in 1937. Freed a year later but in the next 30 years spent a total of eleven years in prison, eight in solitary confinement. Escaped from Peniche prison fortress in 1960 under the raincoat of a friendly gaoler. March 1961 elected Secretary General of the party, successor to Goncalves who had died in 1942 in Tarrafal Prison Camp. A Stalinist of the old school, Cunhal spent years in exile in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and went on record approving the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. He returned to Lisbon

after the April 25 coup and was made Minister without Portfolio in the first provisional government, a post he has maintained ever since. He has guided his party cleverly into a close relationship with leading MFA officers and has ensured the PCP unconditionally supports the military. First signs of tension came with the extreme Left's incursions into the MFA and the rise of anti-party spirit among MFA leaders. Cunhal said firmly at the time "any attempt to bypass the political parties would result in a weakening of the MFA-people alliance." Regarded by some Communists as a dangerous hardliner who may damage the party's prospects he has nonetheless succeeded in seeing many PCP policies translated into reality. Unconditionally opposed to Western style bourgeois democracy.

"Portugal will not be the *chasse gardée* of West European social democracy."



Dr. Alvaro Cunhal

Dr. Mario Soares

Secretary General of the Portuguese Socialist Party, Minister without Portfolio.

Son of a minister in Portugal's first republic, Dr. Soares graduated in arts and law, and opposed the fascist regime from his youth. Backed the election campaign of General Umberto Delgado in 1958, and in 1961 contributed to drawing up the "Programme for Democratisation of the Republic." Was opposition candidate in 1965 and in 1969. Several times arrested by the PIDE, he was deported to Sao Tome and later exiled in 1970, remaining in France until the revolution. As a lawyer he defended Angolan liberation movement leaders from the Socialist MPLA. He founded the Portuguese Socialist Action Group in 1964, and participated in the 1973 Bonn Socialist Congress from which Portugal's Socialist Party emerged with him as leader. Foreign Minister in the first provisional government, he was much in the limelight as Portugal's principal ambassador opening relations with Eastern



Dr. Mario Soares

as a responsible, strong statesman. In the fourth coalition, Soares became a Minister without Portfolio like other coalition party leaders. He took his party to victory in the April 25 elections on the ticket of "Socialism in Liberty"—and has since gained even more popularity in the country by playing on anti-communist feeling and making a strong stand against com-

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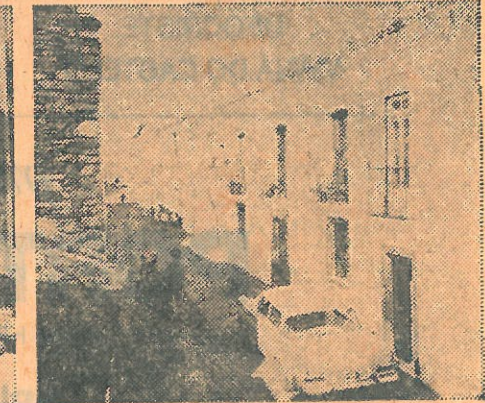
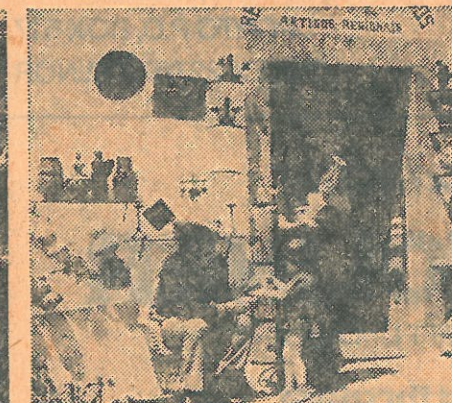
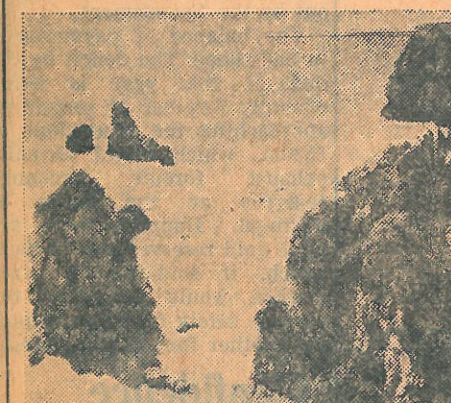
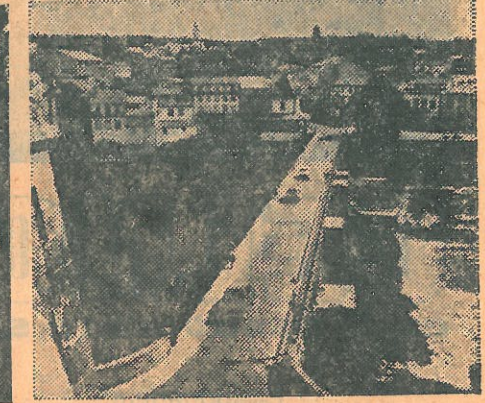
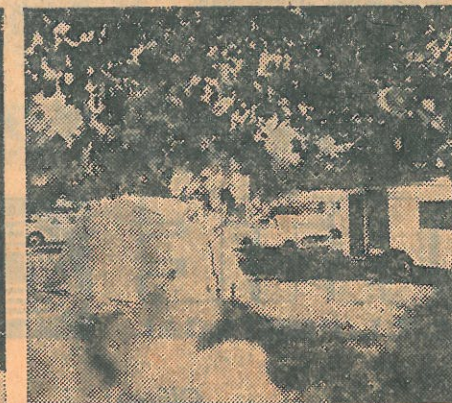
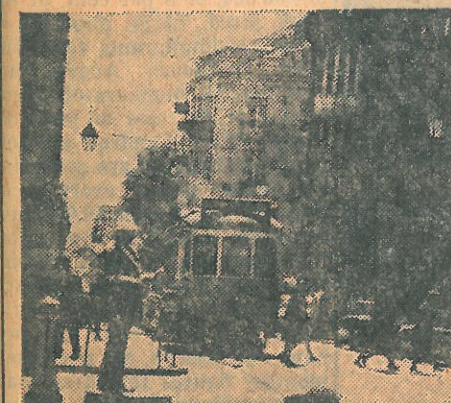
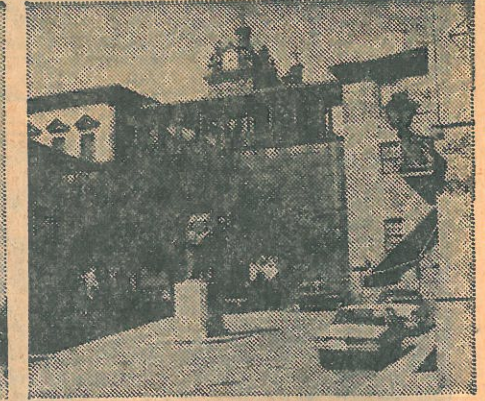
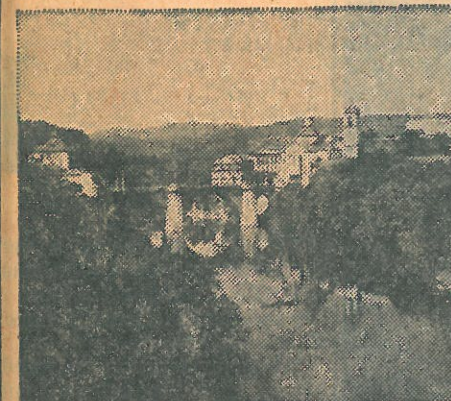
Joao Cravinho

Minister of Industry and Technology.

Brilliant technocrat with degrees at Harvard and Oxford, he was appointed to the fourth coalition government as an independent. Earlier, a member of the Marxist Intellectual Movement of the Socialist Left, he left with other founding members after a Communist takeover bid at the party's December 1974 congress. Responsible for Portugal's "battle for production," he is touring Europe finding new markets for Portuguese exports. "We have got to increase productivity but unless we can find outlets for our production things are going to get worse before they can get better."

Cesar Oliveira

Marxist historian, aid to Information Minister and part of informal MFA brains' trust. A believer in mass organisations to support the MFA, he remains



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Unspoilt Portugal

ing relations with Eastern Europe, the Third World and working for decolonisation, all of which helped build his image of a strong stand against communist domination of the Press and of senior civil service jobs. His handling of the Republic is no feeling of domination of state at all levels, so there is no feeling of domination of key positions by one party to the detriment of others."

Octavio Pato

Leader of the Communist deputies in the Constituent Assembly, Pato must direct tactics in the tussle to write the constitution. A younger, less austere man than Cunhal, he is often represented as a less-hardline Stalinist, tending more towards an Italian Communist Party line, though he himself denies this.

"There are no divisions within the Portuguese Communist Party."

Lopes Cardoso

Leader of the Socialist deputies in the Constituent Assembly, he is a dedicated Socialist on the party's Left wing. A hard worker, he has been instrumental in organising the party's workers and in helping to bring the April election victory. He led the Socialist Party candidates on the Beja list, where they managed the victory of almost tying with the Communist Party in what was considered its stronghold. At a political meeting recently he was riotously applauded after declaring: "We are the only force capable of opposing the attempts to create a dictatorship in this country. The divorce between the people and the MFA is getting bigger all the time, however much one shouts about the MFA-people alliance."

Jose Manuel Tengarrinha

Unofficial leader of the Communist-dominated MDP-CDE party, Tengarrinha is a sad and shadowy figure, labouring under the nickname of Communist arch-stooge. MDP-CDE deputies in the Constituent Assembly are widely regarded as being used by the Communist Party to propose suggestions it does not wish to be directly linked with itself. Interestingly, among Tengarrinha's proposals for the constitution are some pithy clauses on liberty.

"The right to free expression of thought cannot in any way be invoked to allow expression of fascist ideas, colonialist ideas or anti-democratic ideas or any



Octavio Pato

ideas against the revolution which will take Portugal into socialism. Our article number two explains this. It seems fundamental to us to recognise wide freedoms but at the same time one must limit counter-revolutionary acts. Otherwise counter revolutionaries would be able to benefit from these freedoms to end freedom itself. In construction of a democratic country and a socialist way of life, it is indispensable to place such limits on freedom."

Isobel do Carmo

Leader of the PRP-BR Revolutionary Brigades. An endocrinologist by profession, she is the only woman to lead a Portuguese party and her PRP-BR has achieved enormous influence both inside the workers' councils on factory floors and inside the armed forces, where it has been organising soldiers', sailors' and airmen's councils. However she will have to watch the Supreme Revolutionary Council's latest decisions to ban politics from inside the armed forces carefully. Her revolutionary brigades are also facing disarmament under the terms of a new law to be passed soon. They were active under fascism in armed resistance and their feats included sabotaging a NATO headquarters in Portugal and organising an explosion in Bissau, attributed at the time to PAIGC guerillas.

Dr. Mario Murteira

Minister for the Economy. An independent, Dr. Murteira is a Left-wing economist who has served on OECD commissions and was director of Portugal's Railways Board before becoming Minister of Social Affairs in the first post April 25 coalition and, after being dropped from the second and third cabinets returned in March as Minister for the Economy, at the head of an impressive array of new ministries. "We are getting to the economic and political moment of truth."

Arnaldo Matos

Secretary General of the Revolutionary Movement Proletariat Party (MRPP)—The Maoist party banned from taking part in the elections and subsequently made illegal as a political party, though it is still functioning as a political association.

Matos was imprisoned after COPCON security forces raided MRPP offices and arrested dozens of MRPP militants in June. He is the leading MRPP prisoner in whose honour weekly demonstrations are being held.

Francisco Pinto Balsemao

Representative of Popular Democrats, (PPD) on the Constituent Assembly Speakers' Committee, he is editor of the authoritative weekly "Expresso." A former member of the Fascist Parliament's so-called Liberal wing, he was an opponent of the Caetano regime from within. He was victim earlier this year of a bomb attack on his Porsche car. As editor of Portugal's only serious non-Communist-dominated newspaper, he is influential. But he is generally considered too much of a lightweight to lead the Popular Democrats at this stage of the revolution.

Freitas do Amaral

Leader of the conservative Centre Democratic Social Party, he is a clever speaker and recently scored some telling hits in a television interview in which leading politicians are grilled before the nation. He may manage to pull his party back from the Right-wing brink it was teetering on before March 11.

Martins Pereira

Secretary of State for Industry.

A Marxist economist, he was appointed to his present job after March 11. Also linked to the Movement of the Socialist Left, he favours workers' control and said recently: "There are more progressive ways of control than nationalisation." He believes the industrial sector must be reformed through more participation by the workers in the production management process.

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