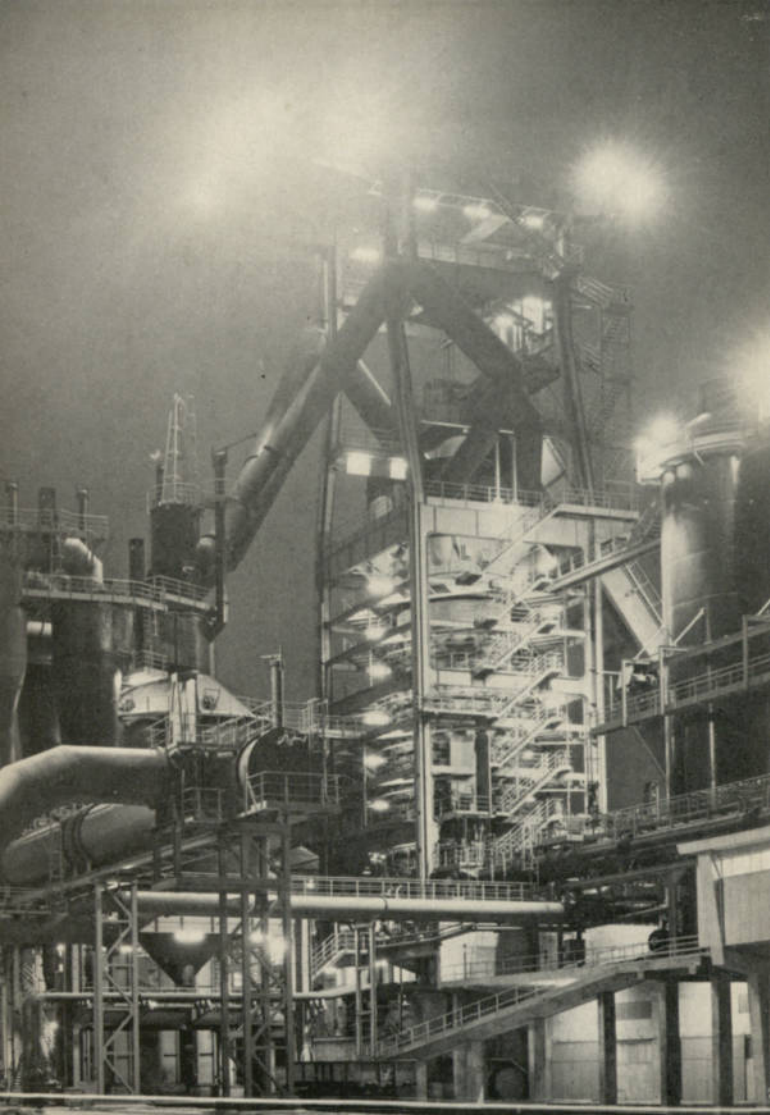


PORTUGAL 1965



I. 1289

more questions, please?



FOREWORD

Although so much has been written about Portugal in books, magazines and newspapers, until fairly recently there were still a good many prospective visitors who failed to realize that the increasing speed and lowered costs of modern transport had made Portugal easily accessible and a country well worth touring for many reasons.

Prejudice and bias, as is so often the case, have frequently played their part in confusing foreigners thinking of visiting this country, but hesitating to do so on the basis of information complicating what would otherwise be perfectly simple and clearcut issues.

It is the object of this booklet to satisfy the legitimate curiosity of those who are willing to discard prejudice in favour of information based on facts presented in question and answer form, the accuracy of which may be verified on the spot by the unprejudiced visitor.

The information even in this little booklet is based on the many questions repeatedly asked by visitors anxious to ascertain the truth about this country. We earnestly hope the answers will assist them in achieving their aims.

We fully realize, however, that neither questions nor answers are necessarily of equal interest to all readers, hence, we would appreciate any constructive criticism, comment, and suggestions they might care to make.

For this kindly cooperation we thank you in advance.



5.20/12/85

INCORPORAÇÃO

900

C O N T E N T S

	Page
The Country	5
History	8
Government and Administration	15
Culture	21
Education	28
The Economy	32
Transports and communications	46
Welfare and labour	51
Health and assistance	54
Taxation	66
The Portuguese way of life	68
Portugal in world society	71
Information	76
Tourism	82
What are the main events of Portuguese History?	85

THE COUNTRY

WHERE IS PORTUGAL ?

For long centuries Portugal has been a multiracial nation. Its territory is scattered about the world. In Europe we find the motherland, the country called Portugal, and the archipelagoes of Madeira and the Azores which were discovered by the Portuguese during the first half of the 15th century.

On the west coast of Africa the Portuguese discovered, civilized and converted the following lands, which are now overseas provinces: the archipelago of Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, the archipelago of São Tomé and Príncipe, and Angola. On the east of the continent there is Mozambique.

In Asia we find the Portuguese province of the State of India (Goa, Damão, Diu and their enclaves, which have been under Indian military occupation since 18 December 1961) and Macau.

In Oceania lies Timor, on one of the islands in the Sunda Sea group.

WHAT AREA DOES IT COVER?

Taken together, Portugal and the various provinces cover an area of about 848,000 square miles. Portugal itself accounts for rather less than one twentieth of this total.

WHAT KIND OF CLIMATE IS TO BE FOUND IN PORTUGAL IN EUROPE?

There is considerable variety of climatic conditions in Portugal in Europe. Three main regions can be defined. These are the coastal zone north of the Tagus, characterized by a temperate maritime climate, more marked towards the north-west, with mild winters, abundant rain and short, moderate summers; the interior zone north of the Tagus, with more marked features towards the north-east, with cold, severe winters, snowfall, and short hot summers; and the zone south of the Tagus, with the features of a Mediterranean climate, markedly so on the Algarve coast, with mild winters, slight rainfall and long, hot summers.

Annual average temperatures in 1963 were the following in places most representative of these regions. Figures are given in degrees centigrade: Oporto (Serra do Pilar): maximum 19.0, minimum 9.9; Bragança: max. 16.4, min. 6.6; and for the zone south of the Tagus: Lisbon, max. 20.5, min. 12.5; and Praia da Rocha, max. 21.1, min. 12.9.

Although the neighbouring islands (Madeira and the Azores) cover only a small area, they show a range of climatic features. On Madeira the southern coast, which has the best climate, has very mild winters, long, hot summers. The annual average air temperatures at Funchal are max. 21.°C and min. 15.5°C. The Azores have a moderate maritime climate, influenced by the warm Gulf stream. The following temperatures have been registered at Ponta Delgada: max. 20.4°C, min. 13.8°C.

AND IN THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES ?

The Portuguese provinces in Africa, Asia and Oceania are situated in widely different latitudes and altitudes so that they comprise various clearly defined climatic zones, from hot tropical weather to more moderate temperatures.

HISTORY

HOW WAS PORTUGAL FORMED ?

Politically speaking, the history of Portugal began with Afonso Henriques. In 1128 he took to himself the government of the County of Portucale and declared his independence from the King of León, who finally recognized him as king of Portugal in 1143. Meanwhile he increased the area of the new kingdom by regaining land to the south conquered by the Moors. He was recognized as king of Portugal by the Pope in 1179.

This political independence was no more than the maturing of a slow process of social and cultural formation which had begun in prehistoric times. Near the west coast of the Iberian Peninsula there existed peoples different from others in the region and when, in the 3rd century B. C., the Roman invasion took place, they resisted the incursion fiercely for nearly two centuries. When, in the 5th century, the Barbarians invaded the Peninsula they encountered a completely Romanized society, with big agricultural holdings, roads, reservoirs and aqueducts and a deeply Christianized people. In 711

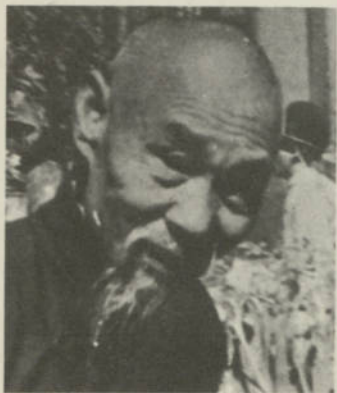


Lisbon in the great age of the Discoveries



Many races

— one nation



Lisbon — The National Assembly



the Moorish invasion overran the territory of the Visigothic monarchs almost completely and it left far-reaching vestiges in agricultural methods and in the languages of the Peninsula. The Christian Reconquest was set afoot by the Visigothic refugees in the Asturias mountains in the north. As it made progress towards the south, the interests of powerful families who had settled on the recently reconquered territory brought them into conflict with the central authority and this led to the foundation of new kingdoms. Portugal was one of them and was established by the tenacity, warlike daring and organizing ability of Afonso Henriques, its first king, and his successors.

HOW DID THE PORTUGUESE SEA DISCOVERIES TAKE PLACE ?

The Portuguese had been devoting themselves more and more intensively to international trade since the middle of the 12th century. Most of this was carried out by sea, and it helped to develop their navigating skills. The conquest of Ceuta in 1415 marks the beginning of overseas expansion. Under the guidance of Prince Henry the Navigator the methodical discovery of the Atlantic and the coast of Africa down to the Gulf of Guinea began and continued.

The problems confronting the navigators were gradually overcome and the ships sailed further and

further on. Maps were improved, steering by the stars began to be adopted and special types of vessel were designed — the galleon and the caravelle — to make sailing easier and quicker. The lateen sail was adopted and enabled the discoverers to get back from the coast of Africa when sailing against the wind. Systematic study was made of the stellar system, the pattern of the winds and the currents.

The discoveries received a renewed impulse from King João II. Bartolomeu Dias sailed round the Cape of Good Hope and thus enabled Vasco da Gama to reach India by sea in 1498, as had been the dream of Europe for centuries. Pedro Álvares Cabral officially discovered and reconnoitred Brazil in 1500. Very quickly almost the whole of the land mass of the globe was discovered by sea. The main events in this epic are listed in the dates given at the end of this booklet.

HOW DID THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES OF PORTUGAL COME INTO BEING ?

Little by little the sea discoveries brought our navigators into contact with other lands and peoples and the Portuguese carried out systematic economic exploitation of the newly found lands. In deserted or barely populated regions, where natural resources were unexploited, such as the Atlantic islands and Brazil, the Portuguese were delighted by their climate and their fertile soil and set about settling them and

encouraging the activities of the local dwellers by introducing more advantageous crops, like sugar in the Azores and Madeira.

In well populated regions the Portuguese got the agreement of the local rulers to the establishment of trading posts. These were to facilitate, continuously and permanently, trading with the local inhabitants. Goods sent out from Portugal were exchanged for local produce or items brought there by local traders. At the same time the posts acted as centres for the propagation of Christianity, carried to neighbouring tribes by Portuguese missionaries.

As time went by the sphere of influence of these posts extended thanks to peaceful, tactful relationships with local potentates, who ceded vast zones of territory in exchange for Portuguese help against their enemies.

HOW DID THE PORTUGUESE BEHAVE WHEN THEY CAME INTO CONTACT WITH OTHER PEOPLES ?

The traditionally community and family nature of the Portuguese people, the Christian ideal of fraternity which always inspired the work of expansion from the outset, defined the Portuguese reaction towards other societies and types of culture. It was characterized by respect for the habits and customs of the peoples we met. Everywhere the Portuguese settled or began to trade they became

perfectly well adapted to the characteristic environment and way of life of the native dwellers. They always sought to make example and fraternization the twin means to gain the end of assimilation. Our expansion was carried out during periods of a deep, collectively generalized religious spirit and, putting its ideals into practice, the Portuguese rulers decided that «spiritual aims and the salvation of souls» were those that «we should put before all others».

This desire for assimilation led to the formation of a multi-racial society, bounded by the frontiers of Portuguese territory, which is in fact one of the greatest services done to the cause of man's dignity by Portugal.

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF SUCH CONTACTS ?

This sudden message brought to the five corners of the world by the Portuguese proclaimed at once the equality of mankind and the dignity of man, independently of his colour, race or form of civilization. It imposed on the Portuguese a way of behaviour based on respect for others' cultures. In this as in so many other aspects of the nation's policy, it was seconded by the conduct of the individuals who carried it out: sailors, soldiers, missionaries, settlers, even adventurers. The friendly relations achieved at the outset with the inhabitants of the lands we dis-

covered or visited ensured an atmosphere of friendly intercourse that was to influence decisively the legal and political organization of Portugal.

Our present Constitution demands that respect be shown for local habits and customs and this rule was always embodied in the royal diplomas and charters which accompanied our captains and governors to the overseas provinces.

WHAT CONTRIBUTION HAS PORTUGAL MADE TO UNIVERSAL CULTURE ?

One of the great merits of the Portuguese who set about our overseas expansion was to have realized the importance of observing facts and experience as real sources of knowledge. Many, in Portugal and elsewhere, dedicated themselves to the study and commenting of old authors and authorities. While they did not despise the pragmatic interest of acquired knowledge or the worth of spiritual values, the Portuguese took a different route and expanded the geographical horizon and human knowledge.

The Portuguese were the real founders of modern science, not only by their positive contributions to it, but above all because they defined the principle of thought in the direction of objective impartial curiosity, strict observation and creative experiment.

Beyond the real and fantastic world that their contemporaries believed in they revealed that there were many more undiscovered realities that ought to be studied and analysed with the same outlook and same method with which they themselves explored far-off lands and seas and pried into the secrets of the stars and of distant peoples.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

WHAT CHARACTERIZES THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF PORTUGAL ?

As defined by the Political Constitution of 1933 the Portuguese State is a unitary corporative Republic, based on the equality of citizens before the law, the free access of all classes to the benefits of civilization and the intervention of all the structural elements of the Nation in administrative life and the making of laws. In domestic affairs the political organization of Portuguese life is limited by morality and law, and it recognizes the political significance of the natural groupings of society such as the family (a community linked by ties of blood), the municipality (a community established by ties of neighbourhood), the enterprise (a community which is the result of economic ties and interests). So that property, capital and labour have a deeply social function to perform on the basis of economic co-operation and community of interests.

HOW IS PORTUGAL GOVERNED ?

Sovereignty resides in the Nation. Its organs are the Head of the State, the National Assembly, the Government and the Courts. The Head of the State is the President of the Republic to whom the Nation delegates the exercise of governmental authority. He appoints the Prime Minister and appoints the Ministers the latter proposes; he publishes laws and sanctions decree-laws, he makes amnesties, commutes and pardons terms of imprisonment. Although he represents the nation as a whole, he hands over day-to-day administration to the Head of the responsible government.

The President is elected for a term of seven years by an electoral college which comprises the members of the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber on active duty and the municipal representatives of each district or each overseas province not divided into districts, and also the representatives of the legislative and governors' councils of the overseas provinces, the former in those which are headed by a governor-general, the latter in those which have only a governor.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ?

It belongs to the members of the National Assembly to discuss public events and the progress of

public administration. They vote on basic legislation, taking into account the opinions given thereon by the Corporative Chamber. They also wield financial powers.

The National Assembly is made up of 130 members. They are elected by direct universal suffrage of electors throughout Portuguese territory in Europe and in the overseas provinces for a four year term.

HOW IS THE CORPORATIVE CHAMBER MADE UP ?

The Corporative Chamber has about 200 members. They are elected for four-year periods. They represent local authorities from all the Portuguese territories (urban districts, parishes and districts) and social interests of an administrative, moral, cultural and economic nature. They have purely technical and advisory functions and they are called upon to give their opinion on Bills or proposed legislation (laws and decree-laws), as well as to ratify treaties, conventions and agreements between Portugal and other countries.

WHAT IS THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE ?

Justice is done through a hierarchy of courts which cover all Portuguese territory. The system is characterized by the independence of judges and the sepa-

ration of judicial courts from administrative tribunals. Independence of judges is assured in two ways. The sentence of a court can only be modified or quashed by a further sentence by the same, or a higher, court. Judges are appointed after competitive examination before a panel of judges and professors of law.

The separation of the function of judgement reserves to judicial courts the decision in civil, commercial and criminal cases, while the administrative tribunals deal with the legality of decisions and deliberations taken by the central administration (including Ministers of the Government) or local authorities.

WHAT PART DO THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES PLAY IN THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE ?

For a very long time each of the overseas provinces has been represented politically. According to the level of social development in each case, they have been so represented in the National Assembly, through members elected by the constituencies, and the Corporative Chamber, by the representation of their local authorities and their economic and social interests. As is laid down in the Organic Law of the Overseas Provinces, independently of their representation in the Overseas Council, each overseas province also participates in national advisory organs, on the terms established in their regulations.

WHAT CONCLUSIONS CAN BE DRAWN FROM THE ELECTIONS HELD IN THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES ?

The elections held in March 1964 for the members of the Legislative Councils of each overseas province, and for the Economic and Social Councils in Angola and Mozambique clearly showed that the high percentage of voters who took part chose their representatives with a complete absence of racial, social, economic or cultural prejudice. It is also evident that the various sectors of interest in the life of the overseas populations were amply represented, so that the natives or half-castes, who in some provinces are all or the vast majority of the elected members, play an important and active part.

WHAT ARE THE FEATURES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES ?

The local authorities, including those in the overseas provinces, enjoy legal personality and administrative and financial autonomy. They are elective in basis. The relations between the central administration and local authorities are carried on in such a way as to guarantee effective decentralization of the interests of the local districts concerned.

WHAT ARE THE ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES OF THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES ?

The overseas provinces are collective entities in public law. They thus enjoy the right to acquire, make contracts and go to law. They have their own assets and liabilities and it is for them to dispose of their own resources and revenue and, in consequence, they are responsible for their expenditure and debts, as well as their acts and contracts. They are administered with financial autonomy subordinated to their own budgets, drawn up every year, voted on and ordered to be carried out by their own organs.

CULTURE

WHAT ARE THE ORIGINS OF THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE ?

Etymologically the nucleus of the Portuguese language is Latin. There are also words of Celtic, Greek and Germanic origin, as well as many from modern tongues such as French, Provençal, Spanish, Italian and English. Others have come from the African, oriental or Brazilian languages with which the Portuguese came into greater or lesser contact, and have been nationalized as if they were traditionally Portuguese in nature.

HOW MANY SPEAKERS OF PORTUGUESE ARE THERE ?

Apart from the 22 millions who constitute the total population of the Portuguese State, the language is

spoken by about 80 million Brazilians and the Portuguese communities which are to be found at various places in North America, Malaya, etc.

WHEN DID PORTUGUESE LITERATURE MAKE ITS APPEARANCE ?

First there was a phase when Latin words in documents began to be mixed with current Portuguese terms. Then came the first texts written entirely in Portuguese: a love poem by Paio Soares de Taveiros, which can be dated at 1189, and a legal deed of 1192.

The Portuguese tongue was gradually and steadily enriched. It became more malleable and down the centuries acquired a noteworthy level of literary perfection, as revealed in the works of great writers like Camoens, Father António Vieira, Bocage, Almeida Garrett, Camilo Castelo Branco, Eça de Queiroz, Fernando Pessoa and Aquilino Ribeiro. At present the Portuguese tongue is a fine literary instrument in the hands of writers such as Amândio César, Augusto de Castro, Bessa Luís, Fernanda de Castro, Ferreira de Castro, Ferreira da Costa, Francisco Costa, Jorge Barbosa, José Régio, Luís Trigueiros, Natércia Freire, Rodrigues Miguéis, Miguel Torga, Paço d'Arcos, Tomás de Figueiredo and many others who, at home and in the overseas provinces, devote themselves to letters.

WHAT ABOUT PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURE ?

Throughout the country we find constant witness to the passing of eight centuries of history. Buildings in the most daring modern style of town planning are to be found close to castles, churches and palaces which go back to the early middle ages. On the other hand if we analyse buildings dating from the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th, we will see that the Portuguese Gothic, combined with Moorish art and carving techniques that Flemish and German sculptors brought to Portugal, form a characteristic style in decoration and in space, known as the Manueline style. It was reflected in the first churches built by the Portuguese on Madeira, the Azores, in Morocco and in India. Certain techniques and features suggested by the tropical conditions of India were also transplanted to the tropical environment of Brazil.

Manueline, Baroque, Mannered, Neo-classical were often enriched by panels of painted tiling, which is the truest token of decorative art in Portugal. These architectural links bring us down to the present, in which modern architecture occupies an honourable position.

Modern architecture is worthy of the closest attention for its town-planning achievements, and its daring constructivity, as may be seen in certain zones of some Portuguese cities such as Lisbon, Oporto,

Coimbra, Luanda, Sá da Bandeira and Lourenço Marques. In the planning of these undertakings widely famed architects have collaborated,

WHAT ARE THE MOST OUTSTANDING NAMES IN PORTUGUESE SCULPTURE AND PAINTING ?

First sculpture became famous in Portugal, as we may discern from the extraordinary symbolic vigour of the apostles in Évora Cathedral, the tombs in the Old Cathedral at Coimbra and the tombs of King Pedro and Queen Inês at Alcobaça. All these date from the 14th century. The most notable sculptors of the Manueline period were the two Arrudas, João de Castilho and Diogo de Castilho. This tradition was subsequently brilliantly maintained by Machado de Castro, Soares dos Reis, Simões de Almeida, and lately by Teixeira Lopes, Anjos Teixeira, Francisco Franco and Alvaro de Brée.

At the present time we might well quote the names of the sculptors António Duarte, Barata Feio, Canto da Maia, João Fragoso, Leopoldo de Almeida, Joaquim Correia, Jorge Vieira, Martins Correia and others whose work honourably maintains the prestige of Portuguese sculpture.

It was in the second half of the 15th century, with the Polyptych attributed to Nuno Gonçalves, that Portuguese painting acquired world fame. Its brilliant continuators were subsequently Frei Carlos, Gregório



Lisbon — The central nave of the Church, in the Jerónimos Monastery (XVIth century).



••• MVSIS. ET POSTERITATI. S. •••

LVDOV'D DE CAMOËS. *lyuta Surtano Potez cadente me,*
Misariu de lura Gratuaru Munio Humanarum litera-
rum Encyclopædia. Na non armata Pulchre cyrus sati-
tori In quo felicissimum Ingenium et aduersa Fortuna
Deceperit ut CASPAR SEVERIN vs de Faria. verum Epigram enas
Tabula in ouam ut qui orbem & un Epam occupauit. proposita
aromet S B Q. *Paul. 8. 17*



The National Civil Engineering Laboratory in Lisbon



A technical school in Angola

Lopes, Vasco Fernandes, Vieira Portuense, Domingos Sequeira, Henrique Pousão, Silva Porto, Carlos Reis, Malhoa, Columbano, António Carneiro, Sousa Lopes, Amadeu de Sousa Cardoso and Mário Eloy.

At present Almada Negreiros, António Cruz, Carlos Botelho, Dordio Gomes, Júlio Resende and many other painters are maintaining the level and reputation of Portuguese painting.

ARE THERE MANY ART GALLERIES, LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS IN PORTUGAL ?

Especially in the most important towns, but all over Portuguese territory, there are libraries, museums of archaeology, art and ethnography, and public buildings like churches, old palaces and castles, a visit to which is well worthwhile. Some museums of international reputation may well be mentioned here: the Ancient Art, Modern Art, Popular Art, Ricardo Espírito Santo, Coach, Army and Naval Museums in Lisbon; the Malhoa Gallery at Caldas da Rainha; the Caramulo Gallery; the Machado de Castro Museum and Gallery in Coimbra; the Soares dos Reis Gallery in Oporto; the Art Gallery in Funchal; the Angola Museum and the Lunda Museum, in Angola; the Álvaro de Castro Museum, in Lourenço Marques (Mozambique); and the Guinea Museum, at Bissau.

WHAT ABOUT MUSIC ?

A long series of fine artists illustrates the history of Portuguese music down the centuries. Among those who acquired a world-wide reputation we should mention the composers Damião de Góis, Manuel Rodrigues Coelho, Duarte Lobo, Carlos Seixas, Domingos Bontempo and Marcos Portugal and the singers Luísa Todi and Francisco de Andrade. The 20th century is no less rich in the arts than were its predecessors. Noteworthy figures maintain the richness of artistic creation in Portuguese music. Such are Frederico de Freitas, Ivo Cruz, Joly Braga Santos, Lopes Graça, Luís de Freitas Branco and Rui Coelho. There are well-known conductors like David de Sousa, Francisco de Lacerda, Pedro de Freitas Branco, and Silva Pereira; virtuosi like the cellist Guilhermina Suggia and pianists like Viana da Motta, Helena Moreira de Sá e Costa, Sequeira Costa and Varela Cid, violinists like Leonor de Sousa Prado and Vasco Barbosa. Some singers have gained fame, such as Maria Júdice da Costa and Tomás Alcaide. These figures have raised and kept music in Portugal at a high level.

Here we should mention the part played by the Concert Societies which provide concerts and recitals in the main towns of the country; the periodical festivals organized by the National Broadcasting Station and the Gulbenkian Foundation; and the work of the São Carlos National Theatre, where there are

annual ballet and opera seasons, with outstanding foreign companies.

In summer ballet performances and concerts are given in the open air both in Lisbon and at Sintra. There are also the International Music Summer Courses held at Cascais. Every year music prizes are awarded under the patronage of the National Information Office.

EDUCATION

WHAT DOES THE CONSTITUTION LAY DOWN ON THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION ?

The Constitution lays down that education is compulsory and is the responsibility of the family and of public or private schools. The State system of education aims not only to perfect the intellectual faculties and to look after physical health but also to form character, to foster the qualities the pupil will need in his adult working life and all the moral and civic qualities, the latter being guided by the principles of Christian doctrine and morals which are traditional in Portugal.

Primary education is compulsory for all children. It is provided in State and in private schools and, in special cases, at home also.

Within these principles and the spirit of national unity into which all the fractions of national territory are integrated, the education plans follow the same pattern everywhere except that in primary education the different needs of the groups of the population that have not yet reached the same level of civilization have been taken into account.

WHAT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ARE THERE ?

Various steps in this sphere have been taken to promote access to the various levels of education for increasing numbers of young people. The most important of these are that primary education in State schools is free and everything is being done to ensure that all children of school age attend classes. Scholarships are granted to pupils of secondary and high schools where their parents are unable to pay for their studies, provided they behave properly and work well. Higher and further education students are eligible for scholarships and grants provided their work is good and their moral and civic behaviour impeccable.

As far as the availability of higher education to students of the overseas provinces is concerned, and considering that only some courses are taught in the university colleges of Angola and Mozambique, special facilities have been authorized, especially the following:

- a) entrance examinations to the universities of the homeland held locally;
- b) grant of scholarships;
- c) reimbursement of fares to and from the homeland including the long vacation;
- d) assistance given to the overseas student during his/her stay in the homeland.

Mention should also be made of private education and private facilities granted by companies and firms.

They give study grants to the children of their employees and in some cases maintain their own schools.

HOW MANY UNIVERSITIES ARE THERE ?

Portugal has four universities in the homeland and there are two university colleges in the overseas provinces (Angola and Mozambique). The Classical Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra include the Faculties of Science, Law, Arts, Medicine and the School of Pharmacy. Oporto University has no Faculty of Law, but has Faculties of Pharmacy and of Economics. The Technical University has the Higher Technical Institute, the Institute of Economics and Finance, the Institute of Agriculture, the School of Veterinary Medicine and the Institute of Overseas Policy and Social Sciences.

The university colleges in the overseas provinces have courses in Medicine and Surgery, Engineering, Agriculture and Forestry, Veterinary Medicine and Education.

Advanced courses, which do not form part of university curricula, are given in other establishments, such as the Pontifical Faculty of Philosophy at Braga, the Military Academy, the Naval College, the Naval School, and the Fine Arts Schools at Lisbon and Oporto.

WHAT ABOUT SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION ?

A department of the Ministry of Education, the Directorate of Physical Education, Sports and School Health, supervises all civil sporting events in Portugal, either directly or through specific public or private institutions which it guides, supervises and aids materially. Outside its sphere of action are youth activities directed by the Portuguese National Youth Movement, corporative activities, controlled by the National Foundation for Happiness at Work, and sports and physical education in the armed forces.

In 1940 the National Institute of Physical Education was set up to train P. T. teachers. Practically all kinds of sport are practised in Portugal, but football, rink hockey (the Portuguese team has on several occasions won the world and European championships), sailing and riding are the most important. Portugal has fine material installations for sports, especially the National Stadium and the grounds of several clubs, as well as municipal stadiums.

THE ECONOMY

WHAT IS THE ATTITUDE OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS NATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION ?

The Portuguese Government does not seek to replace private initiative nor to control the economy rigidly. It aims above all to co-ordinate and direct it so as to achieve a balance between output and consumption, and to free the economy from parasitical exploitation to obtain lower prices and higher wages.

WHAT TYPES OF FARMING ARE CARRIED OUT IN PORTUGAL ?

The main crops harvested in 1963 were the following in the homeland.

wheat	591,964 tons
maize	523,360 tons
rye	216,011 tons
rice	166,272 tons
potatoes	1,144,765 tons

olive-oil	1,084,365 hectolitres
wine	12,979,381 hectolitres
cork	214,417 tons
resinous products...	75,707 tons

The geographical position of the overseas provinces leads to a similarity in agricultural output characteristic of tropical zones. Apart from coffee, which is the most valuable overseas crop and of which Angola is the biggest producer, the more important crops economically are cotton, sugar, maize, copra, ground-nuts, rice, sisal, cocoa, tea, cashew nuts (Mozambique is the biggest African producer — 41,110 tons in 1962).

The main crops harvested in 1962 were (in tons):

ANGOLA

<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Sisal</i>	<i>Cassava</i>
185,000	20,567	116,681	68,856	58,041

MOZAMBIQUE

<i>Copra</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Sisal</i>
7,179	127,559	9,400	42,731	29,313

TIMOR

<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Maize</i>
2,700	17,500

SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE

<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Bananas</i>	<i>Copra</i>	<i>Coconote</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>
298	4,337	6,307	2,508	9,012

GUINÉ

<i>Rice</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Ground-nuts</i>	<i>Cassava</i>
11,304	11,300	10,506	38,534

WHAT ABOUT FORESTRY ?

Afforestation is the best means of enhancing the value of mountainous or rocky land which covers over half of the area of Portugal in Europe. Forests cover two and a half million hectares, that is, 34 % of the total area. The areas covered by the more important species are as follows (in 1963):

wild pine	1,479,648 hectares
cork-oak	511,208 hectares
holm-oak	400,000 hectares
eucalyptus	181,168 hectares

In the Overseas Provinces forestry is of special economic significance in Angola where timber production in 1962 reached a figure of 226,272 cubic metres.

WHAT PART DOES FISHING PLAY IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ?

40 % of Portugal-in-Europe's frontier is the coastline. While it is not rich in fish, fishing is an important economic activity all along it, not only for the total value of fish landed (1,659 million escudos) (1963) but also because of the number of fishermen engaged in this work (30,142 in 1963). Sardine and tuna-fishing supply one of the most important Portuguese industries, which makes a valuable contribution to the balance of trade of the homeland. Cod is fished off Newfoundland and is principally of importance as a foodstuff, for Portugal is the biggest consumer of dried cod.

Fishing is important in the Overseas Provinces, especially in Angola. The total weight of fish landed there in 1962 was 269,280 tons. The fish meal industry is very important in Angola too. Output in 1962 reached 32,963 tons.

WHAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IS MADE BY AGRICULTURE, STOCK- BREEDING, FISHING AND FORESTRY ?

Concerning the homeland, in 1963, their contribution to the gross national product was 17,678 million escudos at current prices.

WHAT IMPORTANT MINERALS ARE PRODUCED ?

The subsoil of Portugal in Europe is not rich although there is considerable mineralogical variety in it. Mining is not, therefore, an important economic activity and its contribution to the gross national product is no more than 426 millions at current prices. The main minerals mined in 1963 were:

anthracite	416,198 tons
lignite	142,285 tons
haematite	59,000 tons
magnetite	165,000 tons
cupriferous iron pyrites	602,068 tons
rock salt	78,970 tons

Important in mining is the prospection for veins of uranium being effected by the Nuclear Energy Board to produce metallic uranium.

Mining is relatively important in the overseas provinces of Angola and Mozambique, 1962 output figures being:

ANGOLA

copper	16,206 tons
diamonds	1,081,000 carats
iron ore	751,871 tons
manganese ore	8,269 tons

MOZAMBIQUE

bauxite	6,216 tons
coal	297,603 tons

Salt and rock-salt manufacture are important in Cabo Verde and Angola. Output in 1962 was 27,000 tons and 60,000 tons respectively.

WHAT IS THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN PORTUGAL IN EUROPE ?

In 1963 the transforming and building industries contributed to the gross national product with some 30,655 million escudos at current prices. The 1962 figure was 28,387 millions.

Output of the most important branches of this industry in 1963 was valued as follows:

	000 esc.
canning and preserving of fish and similar products	830,000
husking, packing and polishing of rice ...	544,526
sugar manufacture and refining	987,293
tobacco industry	1,037,198
textiles (wool, cotton, fibres, etc.)	7,064,041
cork industry	1,963,035
paper industry	1,141,584
cement industry	709,434

basic metallurgy	1,228,876
transport material (shipbuilding and repairs)	762,541
plastics industry	362,394

WHAT IS MANUFACTURING OUTPUT IN THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES ?

Greatest development has taken place in transforming industries. Predominant are industries connected with agriculture, foodstuffs, cement, soaps and tobacco. Industrial development has gone furthest in Angola and Mozambique, and output figures are the following (in tons):

	ANGOLA		MOZAMBIQUE	
	1960	1962	1960	1962
husked rice ...	4,443	6,215	20,151	—
maize flour	—	—	55,308	—
sugar	67,539	71,116	165,041	184,206
fish products:				
canned	1,505	1,626	—	—
dried	23,005	20,618	—	—
beer (thousands of litres) ...	9,935	24,861	7,895	10,058
cement	161,148	169,396	221,794	179,165
soaps	7,106	10,015	8,296	12,126
finished tobacco	1,107	1,308	1,285	1,363

WHAT ABOUT BASIC INDUSTRIES ?

Especially important in this sector and for their influence on national development are the iron and steel industry, copper, tin and non-ferrous metallurgy, machinery and heavy equipment for agriculture and industry, railways and shipbuilding. Motor vehicles are now being assembled, most of the manpower and materials used being of Portuguese origin.

In the field of basic chemical industry we must mention the production of fertilisers, sulphuric acid and nitrogen, and the refining of crude oil, which has increased its production capacity to 1,500,000 tons annually.

Considerable development has taken place in oil production in Angola and Mozambique: 1963 output was 104,428 and 435,526 tons respectively. There are other basic industries active in those two provinces, namely metallurgy, shipbuilding, cellulose and wood pulp. Others are being set up, such as wire drawing and ferrous alloys.

WHERE ARE THE BIGGEST DAMS ?

The most important dams in Portugal in Europe are situated in the North. The region is wetter and is crossed by rivers which are fed with rain all the year because they flow through mountainous regions having an Atlantic type of climate. The main river

basins have been drawn on (Tagus, Mondego, Douro and Cávado) by the building of big hydro-electrical stations like Castelo do Bode, Cabril, Bouçã, Belver, Vila Cova, Picote, Bemposta, Miranda, Salamonde, Caniçada, Paradela and others. Some of these are especially important: Castelo do Bode has a production capacity of 380 GWh; Cabril, 260 GWh; Picote, 948 GWh and Paradela, 250 GWh.

ARE THERE ANY IMPORTANT DAMS IN THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES ?

Naturally. The more important hydro-electrical schemes are to be found in Angola and Mozambique, as is natural if we take into account their size and resources. Other hydro-electric schemes are under consideration for other provinces, to make use of existing water resources by the construction of dams and power stations.

The main dams in Angola are Cambambe on the Cuanza (available power installed, 160,000 KVA and output of 1,250 GWh); Mabubas, on the Dande; Matala, on the Cunene; and Biópio, on the Catumbela. They ensure supplies for some important industrial zones of the province. In Mozambique there is the Zambezi development project, where total available power supply will be 5,600 MW and the Chicamba station on the Revué, with total available power supply of 36 MW, awaiting further development.



The oil refining industry in Portuguese Africa



Oporto — The Bridge of Arrábida

Total available power supply in the overseas provinces was the following (1962):

province	available power supply (KW)		
	total	thermic	from water power
Cabo Verde (a)	342	342	—
Guinea (a)	3,016	3,016	—
São Tomé e Príncipe	2,370	1,871	499
Angola	262,170	63,050	199,120
Mozambique	182,716	—	—
Macau	8,779	8,779	—
Timor (a)	305	282	23

(a) 1961 figures

IS THERE ENOUGH POWER AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL USES ?

The changes in electrification policy made in 1944 led to encouragement to use hydro-electrical power. This, in turn, led to the construction of important dams which at present guarantee the supply of enough power to meet the growing industrial needs of the country. Prospects in this field are good. Present available power can readily be stepped up while projects have already been made to increase the number of dams. To make up for the lack of water power in regions which do not possess suitable rivers

for hydro-electrical schemes, thermic power stations have been built to supply industrial units.

The figures of output in the overseas provinces given above clearly show that output is still insufficient to meet industrial needs, especially in Angola, where industrialization is proceeding at a rapid rate. New dams have been planned and will shortly be brought into service to ensure sufficient power supplies to industrial plans.

WHAT ABOUT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS ?

The trading balance of Portugal in Europe shows a greater volume of imports than of exports, partly explicable by the industrialization drive now under way. Total value of exports and imports in 1963 was:

Imports: 5,129,965 tons worth 18,866 million escudos
Exports: 2,978,244 tons worth 12,024 million escudos

The main import goods were (1963):

cereals, sugar, seeds and oil-bearing products, coffee, tea and spices	1,864 million esc.
raw cotton	1,328
boilers, machinery, apparatus and mechanical instruments	2,346
cast iron, pig iron and steel	1,374
cars, tractors and bicycles	1,367
mineral fuels and oils	1,984

The most important exports derive from agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Main export goods in the same year were the following:

cork (raw material and finished products)	1,552 million esc.
timber, charcoal, woodwork and resinous products	2,554
cotton thread and cloth... ..	1,570
prepared and canned fish	1,173
wines	883

WHAT IS THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF PORTUGAL IN EUROPE ?

The foreign trade of Portugal in Europe in 1963 was as follows, according to geographical zones, in millions of escudos:

	Imports	Exports
with the Overseas Provinces	2,701	2,858
with the Common Market countries	5,815	2,364
with EFTA countries	4,113	2,637
with all the O. E. C. D. countries ...	12,974	7,275
with the United States of America	1,671	1,411

AND OF THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES ?

Imports grow more quickly than exports but attempts are being made to reduce this disparity by

diversifying agricultural output, by making use of new resources and by encouraging industrialization.

Total 1962 value of the export and import trade of the Overseas Provinces was as follows:

Imports: 1,804,510 tons worth 9,216,348 million escudos

Exports: 2,497,457 tons worth 7,531,368 million escudos

Main goods imported into the provinces in 1962 were:

	000 esc.
agricultural products	564,235
manufactured food products	492,514
minerals	567,894
textiles	1,419,261
machinery, apparatus and electrical appliances	1,099,756
vehicles and rolling-stock	1,157,603

Agricultural products were predominant in exports, to the following percentages of total exports for the various provinces (1961):

Cabo Verde	24.6 %
Guinea	89.6 %
São Tomé e Príncipe	97.8 %
Angola	77.3 %
Mozambique	84.3 %
Timor	90.4 %

The most valuable export goods of the overseas provinces are coffee (worth over 1,000 millions), cotton, sisal, sugar, maize, tea, cocoa, copra and cashew nuts, in the agricultural sector; and diamonds, iron ores, salt, fish meal, canned fish and finished tobacco, in the industrial sector.

The geographical distribution of the trade of the overseas provinces was as follows in 1962 (figures are in thousands of escudos):

	Imports	Exports
total trade	9,216,008	7,531,368
with the homeland	2,938,137	1,961,492
with other Overseas Provinces	461,704	410,074
with Western European countries	2,734,935	2,415,203
with the U. S. A.	552,258	1,292,162

TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

WHAT ABOUT COMMUNICATIONS IN PORTUGAL ?

Portugal has a network of transports and communications which ensures connections between the main towns and economic centres. This fact is especially important to maintain and strengthen contacts among the various fractions of national territory situated in Africa, Asia and Oceania.

WHAT OF THE ROAD SYSTEM ?

Portugal in Europe is served by a reasonable network of roads with a total length of about 18,640 miles. Of these 11,896 are national highways and the rest municipal roads. Important bridges have been built to improve this network, such as the Marechal Carmona Bridge and the Arrábida Bridge (Oporto), while the great Tagus bridge is being built at Lisbon. The road deck will be at a height of 230 feet above river level, enough to allow big ocean-going vessels to pass underneath.

The table below gives the length of the road network in each of the overseas provinces in 1962.

It should be borne in mind that the geographical features of some of these provinces are considerable obstacles to road building and maintenance.

Cabo Verde	797
Guinea	2,006
São Tomé e Príncipe	194
Angola	22,063
Mozambique	23,778
Timor	1,269
Macau	19

HOW IMPORTANT ARE THE RAILWAYS ?

Railways also establish communications among the main centres. Bus and coach services operate in conjunction with the rail services to extend their range of operation. In 1963 the rail network in the homeland had a total length of 2,219.5 miles. Traffic in that year was:

passenger-kilometres carried	2,606,182
goods-kilometres carried	766,282,000 tons

The railways of Angola and Mozambique are not yet as extensive as would be desirable. The figures

are 1,864 miles and 2,097 miles respectively. It is nevertheless true that the existing network does serve to meet the main needs of passengers and goods since it links up the main economic centres. It also serves the economic interests of neighbouring zones in other countries: this is the case of the lines which start from Lourenço Marques and branch off to South Africa, Swaziland and Rhodesia.

WHAT WORK IS DONE BY THE MERCHANT FLEET ?

Sea transports are very important, both for passenger and for goods transportation. This is obvious if we remember the geographical separation of the Portuguese Nation. The following figures are enlightening on this point:

Goods loaded in Portugal in Europe by Portuguese merchant vessels for transportation to the Overseas Provinces and to foreign countries (tons)

	Total	Overseas Provinces	Foreign countries
1962	516,803	322,939	193,864
1963	609,317	357,779	251,568

Goods unloaded from Portuguese merchant vessels in Portugal in Europe and proceeding from the Overseas Provinces or foreign countries (tons)

	Total	Overseas Provinces	Foreign countries
1962	2,150,027	634,934	1,505,093
1963	2,531,743	806,430	1,725,313

In 1963 the Portuguese merchant navy had a total tonnage deadweight of 672,241 tons (gross tonnage 567,490). It now has some big modern liners such as 'Infante Dom Henrique', 'Principe Perfeito' and 'Funchal'.

AND BY PORTUGUESE AIRLINES?

Portuguese Airlines not only serve internal lines but also the needs of the overseas provinces. With the exception of Macau all of them have internal services maintained by the State, based on an extensive network of airports and aerodromes. This service is complemented by air taxi services.

Air traffic in the homeland was the following in 1963:

	Planes landing and taking off	Passengers took off	landed
1962	11,513	262,254	254,823
1963	12,299	332,917	321,255

	Freight	
	loaded	unloaded
1962	1,151,034	1,518,797
1963	1,231,834	1,912,874

HAS PORTUGAL ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR CONVEYING GOODS ?

The road, railway and haulage networks make it possible to transport goods from the smaller towns and villages to the bigger centres. Here adequate haulage and transportation services exist and there conveyance of freight.

From 1960 to 1962 the number of private haulage vehicles in use in the homeland rose from 24,630 to 26,965.

WELFARE AND LABOUR

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL WELFARE IN PORTUGAL ?

In the field of social welfare the Government has concerned itself above all with health and assistance, social welfare and the encouragement to build economic housing. It is the task of the State to draw up general plans in social welfare and health, and to co-ordinate and supervise the work done by the various institutions concerned. The aim of health policy is to fight disease and to remedy individual and social deficiencies.

The social welfare system comprises several types of institutions not of a State character. Some depend on voluntary membership (mutual aid associations), whereas others are based on compulsory membership (union welfare funds and retirement or welfare funds). The latter are intended to protect workers in trade, industry and services. Some liberal professions have organized their own private welfare institutions (lawyers, doctors, engineers and customs officers).

Civil and military public servants are grouped in institutions of their own which also include officials

of local authorities and others working for the State. Rural workers and fisherfolk are protected by the People's Centres and by the Fisherfolk's Centres respectively.

The risks covered by the institutions which look after workers in trade, industry and the services are usually the following: sickness (including a special system for T.B.), maternity, family liabilities (including family allowances and a grant for marriage, childbirth, infant feeding and funeral), disablement, old age and death. Protection in sickness and maternity consists of medical aid and free remedies and a grant in money. Apart from the statutory obligations of the welfare funds, they may protect workers and their families in case of proven need by granting subsidies accompanied by social work.

Protection against labour and occupational sickness is fundamentally the responsibility of the employer, or it may be transferred to a private insurance company. But for protection against occupational hazards, especially silicosis, the National Fund for Insurance against Occupational Sickness has been instituted.

Protection against involuntary unemployment is given in cases where workers are laid off as a result of industrial reorganization, that is, technological unemployment. It consists of a temporary monetary subsidy and in the training of unemployed workers to take up different work.

The encouragement of economic housing development takes many forms, from house-building by the

State and by the welfare funds, to be allocated on the basis of occupier-ownership and economic or limited rental, to the granting by welfare institutions to its members of loans over a maximum of 25 years, to enable them to build, buy and improve their own dwellings.

WHAT IS THE LABOUR SITUATION ?

General labour conditions are laid down in general terms in the law. They are, however, normally fixed for each occupation through collective agreements. The Government may also regulate working conditions in the different occupations. Workers in trade, industry and the services may set up trade unions on a professional basis. Rural workers and fisherfolk are represented, as regards their occupational interests, by the People's Centres and the Fisherfolk's Centres respectively. Workers join unions voluntarily. In no case may such membership be imposed under a collective work agreement. The leaders of unions must be members of the trades and professions represented by the unions they head.

HEALTH AND ASSISTANCE

HOW ARE THE HEALTH SERVICES OF PORTUGAL IN EUROPE ORGANIZED ?

The task of the Directorate General of Health is to take the indispensable preventive and curative measures for the defence and protection of health, to improve the physiological state of the population and to prevent and fight endemic and epidemic diseases. The more specific tasks of the department are:

- 1) To draw up and carry out health plans.
- 2) To protect the health of the population and to do all it can to raise the level of general health.
- 3) To carry out preventive medicine and to combat endemic diseases and epidemics.
- 4) To look after urban, rural, public and domestic health and also hygiene at work and in industrial installations.
- 5) To promote hygiene in food habits and the feeding of the population and in the foodstuffs industries.
- 6) To supervise health defence at ports, frontiers and in collective transports.

- 7) To supervise the medical and associated professions.
- 8) To supervise and guide the work of pharmaceutical chemists and the testing of medicaments.

With the Minister of Health in the chair, the Supreme Council of Hygiene and Social Assistance functions, with special departments to deal with problems of public health.

Also dependent on the Directorate General of Health is the Higher Institute of Hygiene. It has teaching functions in the field of public health and it acts as the laboratory to complete the work done by the Directorate General.

There are also the Water Health Board, the National Committees for Population and Health Statistics, Pharmacopeia and New Medicaments, and the Working Party on Vaccination Standards. In the Directorate General of Health, which is the technical supervisory body for the homeland and the Neighbouring Islands, there are the following technical departments:

- a) Health.
- b) Prevention of Infectious and Social Diseases.
- c) Rural health and protection against malaria.
- d) Labour and Industrial Hygiene.
- e) Food Hygiene and Bromatology.
- f) Health defence of ports, frontiers and collective transports.
- g) Pharmacy and testing of medicaments.

- h) Supervision of the exercise of the medical and associated professions.

The territory of the homeland is divided into 18 health districts, with an officer of health in charge, and 273 deputy officers of health, one each for the 273 urban or rural districts of the country. The Neighbouring Islands (Madeira and the Azores) are divided into 4 districts, each with a health inspector, and 30 districts (urban and rural), each with its health officer and his staff. Normally each district has three district medical men. The work of the health officers is to superintend all the work done by their offices and to supervise and inspect the work done by the deputy health officers, the district medical men and the People's Centres, in order to guarantee medical assistance in the countryside. Where necessary, the deputy officers of health perform the functions of the officers of health in their districts. Both officers and deputies, as health authorities, work in conjunction with the hospital and assistance bodies to co-ordinate their joint work in the field.

The work performed in the field of preventive medicine is done without payment of fees, not only through the health officers and their deputies but also through the Social Hygiene Clinics, which are specially set up to perform these tasks. These health centres have the means and apparatus at their disposal for preventive medicine and diagnosis and public health laboratories, under the general guidance

of the central laboratory of the Higher Institute of Hygiene.

Aid to mothers and infants is provided by the Maternal Institute, with its offices and sub-offices. The same is true of T. B., which comes under the Institute of National Aid to T. B. sufferers, with sanatoria and clinics spread over Portugal. There is also the Institute of Psychiatry and the National Blood Institute, which does specialized work in the field.

Two great health problems, which have at one time or another been crucial in the country, are now on the way to a solution. Malaria and marshfever have been fought and practically eradicated by the Rural Hygiene Service for defence against Malaria. Leprosy, brought by Portuguese citizens returning from the overseas territories and the tropical countries, is also disappearing. Smallpox has been eradicated in Portugal since 1954.

Thanks to the work done by the departments of the Directorate General of Health, the health level of the population has been progressively raised. In spite of this, however, the departments of the Ministry of Health and Assistance are to be reorganized to make them more efficient still.

AND THE ASSISTANCE SERVICES ?

Assistance services form part of the Ministry of Health and Assistance and form a Directorate-Gener-

al. Under this there are several specialized institutions in the various branches of assistance. Their aim is to co-ordinate the aid given by direct action and to supply it through organizing and maintaining their own services. In Portugal assistance is the liability in the first instance of the individual and the State's rôle is merely to supplement this where necessary. This principle is embodied in legislation and is based on a long tradition. This explains the fact that almost all assistance organizations were founded by private individuals. Among these special attention is due to the Misericórdias, bodies of a religious origin created in the 15th century by Queen Leonor. Practically the whole of the hospital coverage of the country is based on them. But their main feature is the variety of the work they do. Apart from hospitals, the Misericórdias usually maintain child protection, adolescent and disabled people services. In recent years social assistance centres have been developed, apart from the Misericórdias, on an associative basis. Their aim is above all to protect people living in the outskirts of big towns.

WHAT ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE HEALTH AND ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENTS IN THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES ?

Direction, supervision, co-ordination and control of the health and assistance departments in the Overseas Provinces are the responsibility of the Di-

rectorate-General of Health and Assistance in the Overseas Provinces, with headquarters in Lisbon. On it depend two bodies: the Institute of Tropical Medicine, in Lisbon, mainly intended for specialization in tropical medicine by doctors who wish to work overseas, and the Overseas Hospital, which gives medical and surgical treatment to patients suffering from diseases caught overseas.

The work of the Overseas Health and Assistance Department is:

- a) To promote protection of the health of inhabitants of the overseas provinces, to educate them in health matters, to improve their physiological conditions and to prevent and fight endemic and epidemic diseases.
- b) To lay down standards of urban, rural and domestic health, work hygiene and industrial health.
- c) To promote improved health throughout the territory.
- d) To protect and support individuals and their natural groupings against social health deficiencies and shortages and also against epidemics which it is part of the general tasks of assistance to prevent and remedy.
- e) To maintain up-to-date study of the real needs for health aid against the great social epidemics

and endemic diseases so that, whenever necessary, they can be efficiently and methodically fought against.

In its work the department also aims at providing active aid to the inhabitants of the provinces to protect expectant and nursing mothers, to reduce child mortality, improve food conditions and the level of life, to defend them from disease, especially endemic diseases, and to protect them against the social consequences of epidemics.

Each province has its own health and assistance department, including medical, public health and assistance services. The medical service deals principally with hospital treatment. The public health section deals mainly with the defence and health protection of the inhabitants, their health education, hygiene in the territory and the protection of health for workers and industry. The assistance section concerns itself above all with the following forms of aid:

- a) Aid for the family.
- b) Aid for mothers.
- c) Aid for infants.
- d) Aid for minors.
- e) Aid for workers.
- f) Aid for the aged and disabled.
- g) Recuperation of, and aid to, abnormal children.
- h) Occupational and educational guidance of handicapped people and their physical and social recuperation.

As regards general health services the provinces of Angola, Mozambique and Cabo Verde are divided into health districts and thence into health zones under a health officer. Each of these zones has an officer of health, who is the health authority for his zone. It is his task, above all, to guide or direct medical and health establishments and organs in the zone, preventive and curative aid departments and the health education of the inhabitants.

AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACHIEVEMENTS ?

Urban health is the responsibility of the municipalities. The Public Works department deals with problems of rural sanitation at the provincial level, especially the supply of drinking water to towns and villages. At the local level, rural sanitation is the task of administrative districts and areas.

The Veterinary department looks after the health inspection of food of animal origin and the fight against animal diseases which human beings may catch. In Angola, Mozambique and Guinea the struggle against sleeping sickness (African trypanosomiasis) is carried on by the mission against the disease. Prevention and treatment of leprosy and lepers is carried out in all the overseas provinces and there is a special department to combat the scourge in Angola and Mozambique. The same is true of tuberculosis. In all provinces active work is done to stamp

out malaria and smallpox, the latter by a constant vaccination and re-vaccination campaign.

Large-scale preventive medical campaigns have been effected in the Overseas Provinces and others are being carried out now. Among them the eradication of malaria in Cabo Verde, Mozambique and Timor, the fight against T. B. in Cabo Verde and Guinea, the eradication of yaws in Mozambique and health education campaigns in Mozambique are outstanding.

TO WHOM DO THE HOSPITALS BELONG AND WHO ADMINISTERS THEM ?

There are two kinds of hospital if we consider their ownership, maintenance and administration: State and private. The former are hospitals set up, maintained and directed by the State. The latter are set up, maintained and directed by the Misericórdias and other private institutions, even where the State contributes financially to their work. The Misericórdias are private assistance institutions set up in the 15th century in the form of brotherhoods depending on the civil authorities, like any other collectivity of public interest. Misericórdia hospitals have a total of 14,000 beds, that is, 60 % of total hospital resources in the country. Private hospitals of this kind are directed by the Board, comprising citizens elected by the General Assembly of the Misericórdia. In more complex hospitals there are qualified managers responsible to the Board.

In Portugal all hospitals, both private and State, are integrated into the same national and regional system. They are all supervised technically by the State and are all subject to the administrative supervision of the State, which approves their statutes and examines their accounts.

WHAT CATEGORIES OF HOSPITALS ARE THERE ?

For the purpose of hospital administration the homeland is divided into regions which normally coincide with administrative divisions. Each of these regions is further divided into sub-regions. In the chief towns of the three zones in which the homeland is divided there are **central hospitals**, the most complex of the system. Some of them also act as teaching hospitals. In the chief town of each region there is a **regional hospital** and in the chief town of each sub-region a **sub-regional hospital**. There are also local hospitals and hospital stations in small localities that are not the main town of a sub-region.

All these units are technically interconnected so that every patient will always be treated in the hospital or department best suited to the nature and seriousness of his sickness.

Medical, surgical and therapeutic aid is given free to all those who need State support because of their social condition or their economic situation.

HOW IS CHILDREN'S PROTECTION OF PORTUGAL IN EUROPE ORGANIZED ?

Minors, abandoned orphans or children whose home life does not permit their being brought up there are looked after by official establishments. There are other, private, ones. Both kinds include boarding schools with trade training courses, re-education schools, trade and educational semi-boarding schools, work schools, holiday camps and so forth.

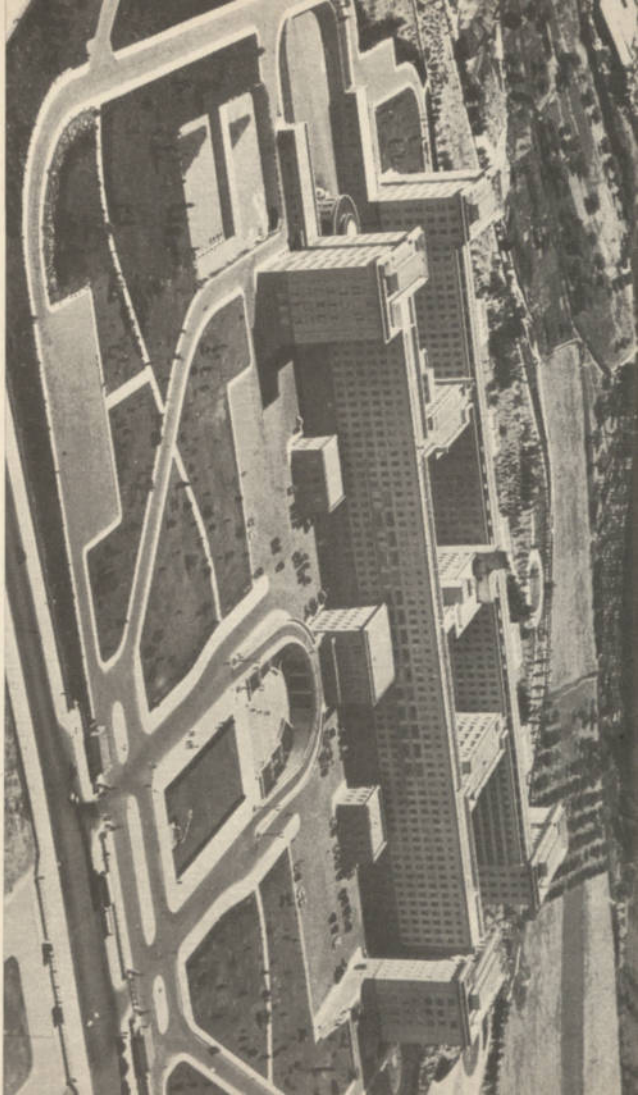
The official establishments are to be found in Lisbon and Évora only. They are called 'Casas Pias' and have an excellent reputation in this field, especially the Lisbon Casa Pia, founded during the reign of José I. The other boarding establishments, found especially in the provincial capitals, either belong to the Misericórdias or to private associations or foundations.

For needy children who can live at home there are semi-boarding establishments. Many of them provide trade training or other activities to supplement the work done by establishments under the Ministry of Education. They are co-ordinated and guided by the Institute for Assistance to Minors. In the case of family unsuitability, the favourite method is to place children in families of recognized suitability.



Portuguese Africa — A kindergarten

Aerial view of an hospital



WHAT AID IS GIVEN TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND INFANTS? AND TO THE FAMILY AS A UNIT?

Here the State plays a greater direct part in giving aid. This is made necessary because of the greater technical specialization found in this field. Protection is co-ordinated and guided by the Maternal Institute. It has branches in the main towns of the country. Assistance to mothers and infants is assured through a network of official and private institutions: clinics, nurseries, kindergartens, children's homes, homes for mothers, maternity hospitals, etc.

The Institute for Family Protection exists to aid the family through educational guidance. It sets out to improve family conditions. It has branches in all district capitals. It has a staff of female social workers whose work supplements all the other forms of assistance work.

AND ASSISTANCE FOR THE DISABLED?

Protection and remedial therapy is carried out in State and private institutions at various points in the country and by re-adaptation centres, especially in Lisbon, Oporto and Braga. All their work is co-ordinated and supervised by the Institute for Aid to the Disabled and its departments.

TAXATION

WHAT IS THE TAX SYSTEM IN PORTUGAL?

The Portuguese system is characterised by a variety of taxes. They are applied to income from property, from trade and industry, from professional work and services and from capital. There is a personal income tax. It is the intention of the Government to adopt as soon as feasible a single income tax. The main advantage of this will be to allow of more effective tax exemption on the basis of a minimum income scale. In principle Portuguese taxes are levied on normal rather than on real income, that is, on the assumed average income of the profession and work concerned. Generally speaking, for taxation purposes no distinction is drawn between Portuguese citizens and aliens. The only salient fact is that the income was earned in Portugal.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN TAXES ?

They may be classified as follows:

- land and property tax: on income from property
- industrial tax: on income from trade and industry
- capital tax: on income from capital
- professional services tax: on income from work
- complementary tax: on the income of individuals and corporations

WHAT FISCAL MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ?

Reductions are granted in each type of tax mentioned above for various purposes, chief among them the encouragement of economic development and social welfare. The law also grants certain forms of tax exemption and reductions to encourage economic development. These are:

- a) Installation of new basic industries and others of manifest importance for the national economy.
- b) Reorganization of already existing industrial undertakings.
- c) To encourage investment in modernizing the materials and machinery of existing industries.
- d) To encourage the building, extension or improvement of hotels and other buildings of touristic interest.

THE PORTUGUESE WAY OF LIFE

IS THERE A TYPICALLY PORTUGUESE CUISINE ?

Portuguese cooking is both tasty and varied. Some dishes are firm favourites. In towns the three main meals are breakfast (white coffee, bread and butter, usually), lunch (at about 1 p.m.) and dinner (about 8 p.m.). The two latter consist of soup, fish or meat, wine, fruit or sweet. Among the best known dishes are the following:

SOUPS: caldo verde (shredded cabbage and olive-oil), shellfish soup, coriander soup, Alentejo soup (bread, eggs, coriander).

FISH: fish stew (à fragateira), tinned or fresh sardines, roasted, shad panada, boiled cod with vegetables, grilled salmonet, Macao Sole.

SHELLFISH: cockles à Bulhão Pato, or simple, stuffed calamary, rice with shellfish, prawn curry (India).

MEAT: 'cozido à Portuguesa' (boiled beef, pork and chicken with rice and vegetables), tongue à Portuguesa, tripe in the Oporto style, sucking-pig in

the Bairrada fashion, pork with cockles, trotters, kid in the Alentejo style, chicken à Cafreal (Mozambique).

CHEESE: Serra, Azeitão, Pinheiro Manso, Serpa, Rabaçal, Cabreiro, Quinta do Paço and Castelo Branco.

SWEETMEATS AND DESSERT: egg sweets (Aveiro, Viseu, Caldas da Rainha), sponge-cake (Felgueiras, Alfeizerão), buns (Caminha), preserved fruit (Alcobaça), crisp cakes (Caldas da Rainha), 'straw' cake and cheese-cakes (Abrantes), cheese-cakes (Sintra), orange sweetmeats (Setúbal), nougat, almond cakes (Lagos, Portimão and Olhão).

WINES: fortified wines: Port, Madeira, Setúbal moscatel, Carcavelos.

table wines: Dão, Ribatejo, Borba, etc. (white and red).

'green' (i. e. unripe) **wines** (these are specially piquant and sparkling) Alto Minho, Amarante, etc. (white and red)

sparkling wines: Anadia

old brandies: (from various regions).

WHAT ABOUT PORTUGUESE FOLKLORE ?

Portuguese folklore is rich and varied. It is imbued with the healthy spirit of the common folk. Each Portuguese province is different from the others in this aspect. Each has its typical dress, its regional

dances and songs, its legends often full of poetry and mystery, its customs that are part of tradition.

One of the most beautiful aspects of national folklore is the typical dresses, in all their variety. The many-coloured gaiety of Minho dress contrasts with the melancholy austerity of mountain dwellers' dress inland in the Beira province. The lively Ribatejo costume is very different from the simple Alentejo dress. There is the picturesque, colourful clothing of the fisherfolk at Nazaré, the interesting dress of Lisbon fishwives, the sober dress of the women of Coimbra, the bright colours of Angolan dress, the dignity of chieftains' robes in Guinea and the richly woven saris of the women of Goa.

The popular festivities known as 'pilgrimages' are very dear to the common people. They are at once popular and religious, for a sermon and a religious procession are important elements, while popular gaiety is shown in singing and dancing and firework displays.

Folklore groups ('ranchos folclóricos') zealously preserve popular songs and dances in all their traditional purity. The richest folklore, the one that best evokes the Portuguese spirit, in the overseas provinces, is perhaps to be found in Portuguese India. It is rooted in the soul of the people. It is living and inexhaustible. The Portuguese sentimentality that the discoverers of the 16th century carried everywhere is still very much alive in those parts of the world that the Portuguese discovered.

PORTUGAL IN WORLD SOCIETY

WHAT IS THE ATTITUDE OF THE PORTUGUESE STATE TO OTHER COUNTRIES ?

In international relations the Portuguese State considers itself bound by those obligations that stem from conventions or treaties freely celebrated by it, or by the consuetudinary rules it freely accepts. It considers it its duty to co-operate with other States to prepare and adopt solutions that will assist peace among the nations and the progress of mankind. It recommends arbitration as a means of solving international conflicts.

TO WHICH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DOES PORTUGAL BELONG ?

Putting into practice the principles we have just enumerated, Portugal belongs to many international organizations, among which we would cite:

Founder member of EFTA; European Monetary Agreement (E. M. A.); Food and Agriculture Organization (F. A. O.); General Agreement on Trade and

Tariffs (G. A. T. T.); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I. B. R. D.); International Civil Aviation Organization (I. C. A. O.); International Labour Organization (I. L. O.); International Monetary Fund (I. M. F.); International Telecommunications Union (I. T. U.); Organization of the United Nations (U. N. O.) Organization of the North Atlantic Treaty (N. A. T. O.); Universal Postal Union (U. P. U.); World Health Organization (W. H. O.); World Meteorological Organization (W. M. O.).

WHERE IS PORTUGAL REPRESENTED ABROAD ?

- ARGENTINA:** Embassy: Calle Ocampo, 2831, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA:** Embassy: 3 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin, A. C. T., Canberra.
- AUSTRIA:** Embassy: 32 Beckgasse, Vienna XIII.
- BELGIUM:** Embassy: Avenue des Gaulois, 15, Brussels.
- BRAZIL:** Embassy: Rua de São Clemente, 424, Rio de Janeiro.
- CANADA:** Embassy: 766 Island Park Drive, Ottawa.
- CEYLON:** Legation: 22 Maitland Crescent, Colombo 7.
- CHILE:** Embassy: Avenida Francisco de Aguirre, 4115, Santiago de Chile.
- COLOMBIA:** Embassy: Calle 87, n.º 11 A-42, Bogotá.

- CONGO: Embassy: Avenue des Aviateurs, 4, Léopoldville.
- CONGO (Republic of the): Embassy: Avenue 28 Août 1940, Brazzaville.
- COSTA RICA: Legation: Avenida 9, Calles 25/27, Barrio Escalante, San José de Costa Rica.
- CUBA: Embassy: Edificio Bolivar, Calle Capdevilla, 101, Ap. 5-B, Havana.
- DENMARK: Embassy: Skovvej 109, Charlottenlund, Copenhagen.
- EQUADOR: Legation: Baquedano, 161, Quito.
- FINLAND: Legation: (Stockholm).
- FRANCE: Embassy: 3 Rue de Noisiel, Paris XVI.
- GERMANY (West): Embassy: Bad Godesberg, Dollendorferstrasse, 15, Bonn.
- GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND: Embassy: 11 Belgrave Square, London S. W. 1.
- GREECE: Legation: 12 Rue Issidou, Athens.
- INDONESIA: Legation: 74 Djalan H. O. S. Tjokroaminoto, Jakarta.
- IRAN: Legation: Teheran.
- IRAK: Legation: Baghdad
- IRELAND (Republic of): Legation: 14 Ailesbury Road, Dublin 4.
- ITALY: Embassy: Via Salaria, 298 A, Rome.
- JAPAN: Embassy: 35 Yamamoto-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- LEBANON: Embassy: Immeuble de l'Union de Paris, Rua Maamari, Beirut.

- MEXICO: Embassy: Avenida Prado Norte, 615, Lomas, Mexico City.
- MOROCCO: Embassy: Rue Maurice Pascouet, 45, Rabat.
- NETHERLANDS: Embassy: Wassenaarseweg, 34, The Hague.
- NICARAGUA: Legation: Managua.
- NIGERIA: Embassy: Lagos.
- NORWAY: Embassy: Drammensveiev, 89, Oslo.
- PAKISTAN: Embassy: 32, 1-A, Drigh Road, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29.
- PERU: Legation: Plaza Washington, 181, Lima.
- PHILIPPINES: Embassy: California Street, Ermita, Manila.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic of): Embassy: 274 Celliers Street, Pretoria.
- SPAIN: Embassy: Calle del Pinar, 1, Madrid.
- SWEDEN: Embassy: Strandvagen, 47-1, Stockholm.
- SWITZERLAND: Embassy: Helvetiastrasse, 50 a, Berne.
- THAILAND: Legation: 26 Bush Lane, Bangkok.
- TURKEY: Embassy: Ataturk Bulvari, 209, Ankara.
- URUGUAY: Embassy: Boulevard Artigas, 302, Ap. 702, Montevideo.
- U. S. A.: Embassy: 2125 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.
- VENEZUELA: Embassy: Quinta Panorama, 5 Calle Los Bambues, Altamira, Caracas.
- VATICAN: Embassy: Vila Lusa, Via San Valentino, 9, Rome.

WHERE CAN INFORMATION BE OBTAINED ON PORTUGAL ?

Apart from the diplomatic and consular representatives in the various countries, information about Portugal, especially tourism, is also supplied by the following:

- a) Secretariado Nacional da Informação, Cultura Popular e Turismo (National Information and Tourist Office), Praça dos Restauradores, Lisbon, Portugal.
- b) Agência - Geral do Ultramar (General Agency for the Overseas Provinces), Praça do Comércio, Lisbon, Portugal.
- c) 'Casas de Portugal' (Portuguese Tourist Offices) in the following cities:
 - London: 20 Lower Regent Street.
 - New York: 447 Madison Avenue.
 - Paris: 7 Rue Scribe.
- d) Portuguese Tourist Centres at:
 - Rio de Janeiro: Rua de Santa Luzia, 827.
 - Brussels: 22 Rue Ravenstein.
 - Madrid: Carrera San Jerónimo, 18, 3rd floor (Puerta del Sol).
- e) Portuguese Information Centres at:
 - Geneva: 41 Quai Wilson.
 - Rome: 5 Via Magenta.
 - Bonn: 64 A Kölnerstrasse, Bad Godesberg.
 - Hamburg: 23 Gänsemarkt (Girardet Haus), Hamburg 36.

INFORMATION

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS ?

• The principal daily newspapers are (arranged alphabetically):

LISBON: «A Voz», «Diário de Lisboa», «Diário da Manhã», «Diário de Notícias», «Diário Popular», «Jornal do Comércio», «Novidades», «O Século», «República».

OPORTO: «Diário do Norte», «Jornal de Notícias», «O Comércio do Porto», «O Primeiro de Janeiro».

BRAGA: «Correio do Minho», «Diário do Minho».

COIMBRA: «Diário de Coimbra».

ÉVORA: «Democracia do Sul», «Notícias de Évora».

BEJA: «Diário do Alentejo».

MADEIRA ISLAND: «Diário de Notícias», «Jornal da Madeira», «Madeira Popular».

AZORES: «A União», «Açores», «Correio dos Açores», «Correio da Horta», «Diário dos Açores», «Diário Insular», «O Telégrafo».

ANGOLA: «A Província de Angola», «ABC», «Diário de Angola», «Diário de Luanda», «O Comércio».

MOZAMBIQUE: «A Tribuna», «Diário», «Diário de Moçambique», «Notícias», «Notícias da Tarde».

GUINEA: «Arauto».

MACAU: «Comunidade», «Notícias de Macau», «Ou Mun lat Pou», «Si Man lat Pou», «Tai Chomg Pou», «Va Kio lat Pou».

WHAT IS THE BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN PORTUGAL ?

In the Americas broadcasting is usually a private commercial enterprise; in Europe, on the contrary, it generally depends on the State, directly or indirectly. In Portugal both formulas have been adopted as being the best solution for local needs. On the one hand, then, we have the official radio, the National Broadcasting Station, economically maintained by payment of licence fees. On the other there are private stations maintained by revenue from publicity. In this way it has proved possible in the main towns of Portugal to broadcast six simultaneous different programmes.

HOW MANY TRANSMITTERS HAS THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATION ?

The National Broadcasting Station has a network of 28 active transmitting stations. Of these 14 are for

medium waves, 5 short and 9 frequency modulation. Radio is one of the most important means of connecting the various dispersed fractions of national territory in Africa, Asia, Oceania, the Azores, Madeira, Portuguese colonies in North and South America and fishing fleets off Newfoundland and Greenland.

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE NUMBER AND TYPES OF PROGRAMMES AND THE TOTAL BROADCASTING TIME ?

One of the main aims of the Station, given the particular features of Portugal's geographical dispersion, is to provide information. There are 31 news bulletins daily in Portuguese: 16 medium-wave, 15 short-wave; and 16 in foreign languages (French, English, Spanish, Italian and Concani), of which 5 are medium-wave and 11 short. The grand total of news bulletins is thus 47 per day. But most of the broadcasting time is devoted to light and classical music (Portuguese and foreign), reportos, cultural talks, recreational and educational programmes, interviews, comments on items appearing in the Portuguese press (at home and overseas), poetry and drama.

Every day the National Broadcasting Station broadcasts for 11 hours in foreign languages and 53 in Portuguese: total 64 hours daily.

WHAT ARE THE BROADCASTING PERIODS OF PRIVATE RADIO ?

Of the private stations we should stress the Portuguese Radio Club, Radio Renascença, Emissores Associados de Lisboa and Emissores Associados do Porto, with an average of 18 hours broadcasting daily each. They are powerful stations, especially the first two. There are other less powerful stations with less broadcasting time.

The Overseas Service of the National Broadcasting Station can be heard easily in all the overseas provinces. Apart from this, each province has various private stations. Practically speaking there is no important town without its broadcasting station. The most powerful stations in the overseas provinces are the Official Angola Station (Luanda) and the Mozambique Radio Club (Lourenço Marques), which cover extensive zones and broadcast for an important part of each day.

AND T. V. ?

In 1953 the National Broadcasting Station began investigation into the practicability of setting up a T. V. service in Portugal. A committee was set up to draft the contract for T. V. concessions, including representatives of private broadcasting stations. A Decree-Law published on 18 October 1955 laid down

the terms of contract and promoted the constitution of a company to exploit television. The concession was considered to be of 'public utility' and was given for a period of 20 years in exclusive. This period can be extended by further 10-year periods. The T. V. authority is directed by a chairman of the Board and four directors.

HOW DOES IT FUNCTION AND WHAT AREA DOES IT COVER?

In January 1964 viewing time was extended to allow for the introduction of Educational T. V. Now total daily production is 6 hours, except Sundays, when it is 11 1/2 hours (12.30 p. m. to midnight). Programmes vary from news bulletins, sports bulletins, drama and music (drama, films, concerts, variety shows, opera, ballet) to educational and cultural programmes (literary, religious and educational, including school T. V.). Almost 70 % of the homeland now receives a clear image of programmes transmitted. Intensive work is being done to extend this coverage to the whole country.

WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN PORTUGAL ?

As a result of the Christian religious tradition of the Portuguese people, almost all public holidays coincide with religious celebrations which exalt the

dignity of the family and human solidarity. The following are public holidays: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Easter Sunday, Corpus Christi, June 10th (dedicated to Camoens and national history and virtues), August 15th (Assumption Day), October 5th (Proclamation of the Republic), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 1st (the anniversary of Portuguese independence), and December 8th (Immaculate Conception).

TOURISM

IN WHAT CASES ARE VISAS NOT NECESSARY ?

Citizens of almost all the countries with whom Portugal maintains diplomatic or consular relations require no visa when visiting Portugal, but citizens of Belgium, Luxemburg, U. S. A. and Canada require entry or transit visas when visiting the Azores Islands.

Visas are not required by air or sea passengers who hold through tickets to other countries, provided their stay, whether voluntary or for reasons of transshipment, does not exceed 4 days. A 6-day extension of this period may be granted on payment of a fee of 75 escudos and also provided that the company responsible for the passenger's transportation vouches for the passenger's departure within this time limit.

HOW LONG CAN TOURISTS STAY IN PORTUGAL ?

The legal period of stay for foreign visitors to Portugal who enter as tourists or for business or

health reasons is 60 days, regardless of whether they possess a consular visa or are exempted from obtaining one under existing agreements with their countries of origin. This period may however be extended for a further 30 days on condition the application is made to the International Police at least 7 days before the initial 60-day period expires.

WHAT HEALTH REGULATIONS MUST THE TOURIST OBEY ?

- 1) On entering the country:
 - a) All persons proceeding to, or crossing, areas where there is an epidemic of cholera or smallpox must carry a valid international vaccination certificate to cover these diseases.
 - b) All persons coming from Central and/or South America, or from Equatorial Africa, and going to Madeira and/or the Azores (except Santa Maria airport) must carry a vaccination certification for yellow fever.
- 2) In transit:
 - a) non-stop: no formalities.
 - b) with stopover: same formalities as under section 1) above.
- 3) On leaving the country:
no formalities.

WHAT THINGS MAY THE TOURIST BRING INTO PORTUGAL ?

On entry the tourist may bring in the following items, regardless of country of origin, free of duty: personal jewelry; one camera with not more than 12 unexposed plates or 5 reels of unused film; one binocular; one portable music instrument; one portable record-player with not more than 10 used records; one portable tape or wire recorder; one portable radio set; one portable typewriter; one child's pram; one tent and other camp equipment; sports articles (such as fishing tackle, small firearm for hunting and 50 cartridges, one bicycle without motor, one light canoe or kayak, not more than 18' 5" long, a pair of skis, two tennis rackets and similar items); 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 9 ozs. of tobacco, or any combination of these to a total weight not exceeding 9 ozs; a normal-sized bottle of wine and a quarter of a litre of alcoholic beverages (a little under half a pint); the same volume of toilet water and a small quantity of perfume.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN EVENTS OF PORTUGUESE HISTORY ?

1128 — Battle of São Mamede in which the army under Afonso Henriques overcame the forces led by his mother and the Galician nobles who supported her. As a result he began to rule the County of Portucale.

1139 — Battle of Ourique against the Moors. From this time, according to tradition, Afonso Henriques began to style himself King of Portugal.

1147 — Santarém and Lisbon wrested from the Moors.

1179 — In his Bull *Manifestis probatum*, Pope Alexander III recognized Afonso Henriques as King of Portugal.

1231 — Death in Padua of St. Antony of Lisbon, doctor of the Catholic Church, one of the first Portuguese to do missionary work in Morocco and one of the greatest preachers of all time.

1249 — Occupation of the Algarve (extreme south of Portugal) completed.

1276 — The Portuguese cardinal Pedro Julião, a professor of medicine and a philosopher, became Pope with the title of John XXI.

1290 — Foundation of the University in Lisbon.

1319 — Foundation of the Order of Christ, to replace the Order of the Templars abolished in 1312.

1373 — King Fernando signed a Treaty of Alliance with England under Edward III. It is the oldest treaty still in force.

1384 — Invasion of Portugal by the Castilians. Battle of Atoleiros and siege of Lisbon.

1385 — The parliament meeting at Coimbra acclaimed the Master of Aviz as King, with the title of João I. Battle of Aljubarrota on 14 August: the Castilian army scattered and Portuguese independence assured.

1415 — Expedition to Ceuta and conquest of the town (Morocco).

1418 — Discovery of Porto Santo and Madeira islands, followed after a few years by discovery of the islands of the Azores group.

1434 — Gil Eanes sailed beyond Cape Bojador and thus destroyed once and for all the legend of the existence of the sinister sea which no one could sail over.

1445 — Dinis Dias continued the discovery of the African coast as far as Cabo Verde.

1446 — Nuno Tristão reached Guinea.

1454 — Bull by Pope Nicholas V, granting Prince Henry the Navigator the dominion of the lands discovered in Africa to make them Christian.

1458 — Alcazarquivir taken.

1460 — Death of Prince Henry the Navigator.

1470 — The islands of Ano Bom, São Tomé and Príncipe discovered.

1472 — João Vaz Corte Real reached Newfoundland.

1482 — Diogo Cão reached the mouth of the Congo and explored the region.

1485 — The printing press introduced into Portugal (Faro).

1487 — King João II sent Pero da Covilhã and Afonso de Paiva by land to get information about Prester John of the Indies.

1488 — Bartolomeu Dias sailed round the Cape of Storms, its name being changed by João II to 'Cape of Good Hope'.

1492 — João Fernandes and Pedro de Barcelos discovered Greenland.

1494 — Treaty of Tordesillas under which Portugal and Spain fixed the areas of the globe which each could settle.

1498 — Vasco da Gama reached India by sea and landed at Calicut.

1500 — The fleet under Pedro Álvares Cabral, who was on his way to India, was blown west and he discovered Brazil.

1502 — Gil Vicente began his brilliant work as founder of the Portuguese drama, reciting his Monologue of the Visitation.

1507 — Ormuz conquered by Afonso de Albuquerque.

1507 — Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Goa.

- 1511 — Conquest of Malacca.
- 1530 — João III began the methodical settlement of Brazil.
- 1537 — Publication of the 'Treatise on the Globe' by Dr. Pedro Nunes, which had a very great influence on the art of navigation. Reform of the University, which was moved from Lisbon to Coimbra.
- 1542 — St. Francis Xavier reached India.
- 1557 — Macau ceded to Portugal.
- 1559 — Damão (India) conquered.
- 1563 — Publication at Goa of 'Colloquies on Herbs and Drugs' by Garcia de Orta, a work of great importance in the history of medicine.
- 1572 — First edition of «The Lusíads» by Camoens.
- 1578 — Expedition to Africa organized by King Sebastião completely annihilated at the battle of Alcazarquivir.
- 1580 — Castilian troops invaded Portugal. Filipe II of Spain acclaimed King of Portugal.
- 1612 — In an opinion of the Council of the Indies, which supervised matters dealing with the overseas territories, a principle was laid down which has always subsequently inspired Portuguese legislation and administration: «India and the other overseas lands over which this Council has authority are not different from or separated from this kingdom but are just like the Algarve or any other European province thereof: for they are governed under the same laws and by the same rulers and enjoy the same privileges granted to the other provinces of the

kingdom; so that a man who is born and lives in Goa or in Brazil or in Angola is as Portuguese as one born and living in Lisbon».

1625 — Father António de Andrade entered Tibet.

1640 — A group of 40 plotters managed to restore Portuguese independence after the daring uprising of 1 December 1640. João IV acclaimed King of Portugal.

1645 — Battle of Tabocas in Brazil against the Dutch.

1648 — Salvador Correia de Sá recovered Angola and São Tomé from the Dutch.

1654 — The Dutch surrendered Brazil.

1668 — After a series of campaigns the Spanish recognized Portuguese independence.

1720 — Foundation of the Royal Academy of History.

1755 — The earthquake on 1 November ruined practically the whole of the city of Lisbon. Energetic measures were taken immediately by the Minister Marquês de Pombal to rebuild it on a definite plan.

1764-73 — Economic, administrative and political reforms by Pombal: reform of the University of Coimbra, foundation of free primary schools, a subsidy established for the salaries of teachers and instructors, creation of the Exchequer, the National Press Office and factories to produce silk, paper, glass and woollens.

1779 — Foundation of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon.

1807 — In view of the French invasion led by Junot, the Prince Regent transferred the court and capital to Rio de Janeiro.

1821 — King João VI and the Court returned to Lisbon.

1822 — Prince Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil and was acclaimed Emperor.

1825 — João VI recognized Brazilian independence.

1856 — Abolition of slavery throughout the overseas territories.

1867 — The death penalty and forced labour sentences abolished by decree.

1877-8 — Capelo and Ivens carried out important scientific researches in Africa.

1878-9 — Serpa Pinto crossed Africa from coast to coast.

1895 — António Enes and his collaborators, and later Mouzinho de Albuquerque, pacified Mozambique.

1910 — The 5th October Revolution and proclamation of the Republic.

1916-8 — Portugal participated in the Great War.

1922 — Gago Coutinho and Sacadura Cabral flew across the South Atlantic for the first time (Lisbon-Brazil).

1926 — 28th May. The armed forces under Gen. Gomes da Costa rebelled and assumed power with popular support due to general weariness at a long period of political and social upheavals.

1926 — 9th July. Gen. Carmona was made Prime Minister until in 1928 he was elected President of the Republic by direct suffrage.

1928 — Professor Oliveira Salazar appointed Minister of Finance.

1932 — Professor Oliveira Salazar asked to form a ministry and to become Prime Minister.

1933 — A national plebiscite approved the new Political Constitution, which instituted the corporative system.

1933 — Publication of the National Labour Statute, to lay down the general principles of the corporative organization of the Nation.

1939-45 — Portugal made available facilities in the Azores to the Allies.

1939 — Treaty of friendship and non-aggression signed between Portugal and Spain.

1940 — Concordat and Missionary Agreement with the Holy See signed in Rome.

1940 — The eighth centenary of Portuguese independence celebrated.

1949 — Portugal becomes a member of NATO.

1955 — Portugal admitted to the United Nations Organization.

1960 — The fifth centenary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator commemorated.

1963 — Important legislation published on overseas administration, thus continuing the constant concern with overseas matters on the basis of a coherent firm policy.

1900-1901 - The first year of the...

1901-1902 - The second year of the...

1902-1903 - The third year of the...

1903-1904 - The fourth year of the...

1904-1905 - The fifth year of the...

1905-1906 - The sixth year of the...

1906-1907 - The seventh year of the...

1907-1908 - The eighth year of the...

1908-1909 - The ninth year of the...

1909-1910 - The tenth year of the...

1910-1911 - The eleventh year of the...

1911-1912 - The twelfth year of the...

1912-1913 - The thirteenth year of the...

1913-1914 - The fourteenth year of the...

1914-1915 - The fifteenth year of the...

1915-1916 - The sixteenth year of the...

1916-1917 - The seventeenth year of the...

1917-1918 - The eighteenth year of the...

1918-1919 - The nineteenth year of the...

1919-1920 - The twentieth year of the...

1920-1921 - The twenty-first year of the...

1921-1922 - The twenty-second year of the...

1922-1923 - The twenty-third year of the...

1923-1924 - The twenty-fourth year of the...

1924-1925 - The twenty-fifth year of the...

1925-1926 - The twenty-sixth year of the...

1926-1927 - The twenty-seventh year of the...

1927-1928 - The twenty-eighth year of the...

1928-1929 - The twenty-ninth year of the...

1929-1930 - The thirtieth year of the...

1930-1931 - The thirty-first year of the...

1931-1932 - The thirty-second year of the...

1932-1933 - The thirty-third year of the...

1933-1934 - The thirty-fourth year of the...

1934-1935 - The thirty-fifth year of the...

1935-1936 - The thirty-sixth year of the...

1936-1937 - The thirty-seventh year of the...

1937-1938 - The thirty-eighth year of the...

1938-1939 - The thirty-ninth year of the...

1939-1940 - The fortieth year of the...

1940-1941 - The forty-first year of the...

1941-1942 - The forty-second year of the...

1942-1943 - The forty-third year of the...

1943-1944 - The forty-fourth year of the...

1944-1945 - The forty-fifth year of the...

1945-1946 - The forty-sixth year of the...

1946-1947 - The forty-seventh year of the...

1947-1948 - The forty-eighth year of the...

1948-1949 - The forty-ninth year of the...

1949-1950 - The fiftieth year of the...





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