

Former Portuguese prime minister visits College for two days as fellow

Maria de Lourdes Pintassilgo, prime minister of Portugal in 1979, will highlight a two-day visit to the College under the Class of 1930 Fellowship with a lecture entitled "Portugal: Revolution and Democracy" Monday night at 8 in Spaulding Auditorium.



Maria de Lourdes Pintassilgo was the first woman in her country and the second in Europe to hold the position of prime minister. (Staff photo by Eric Fisher)

A chemical engineer by training, Ms. Pintassilgo has been active in Portugal's politics for several years. When Portugal emerged in April, 1974, from the 40-year-long dictatorial rule of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the country began a complex process marked by revolution, decolonization, modernization and democratization.

Ms. Pintassilgo first became secretary of state, then as minister of social welfare, ambassador to UNESCO and finally as prime minister, during 10 different governments.

Previous to her involvement in politics, the former prime minister has worked since 1960 for Graal, an international movement of Catholic women. She is an independent and belongs to no formal political party. At the time of her appointment as prime minister, she was her country's first woman to hold that position and only the second in Europe.

After having breakfast with the World Affairs Council this morning, she will be speaking to a Government 8 class, "Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics."

The Class of 1930 Fellowship was established in the mid-1970's by members of that Dartmouth College class to being distinguished women and men to the campus for visits of several days. The first 1930 Fellow was John S. Dickey, president emeritus of Dartmouth, and other have been the late Margaret Mead, the anthropologist, Saul Bellow, the writer, and Andrew Young, statesman and black activist.

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Portuguese Leader Details Newly Won Freedoms

By RICHARD BARLOW
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HANOVER — Former Portuguese Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintassilgo, the second female prime minister in European history, told an audience in Spaulding Auditorium Monday that both legal and practical freedoms denied under the previous Portuguese dictatorship are in place as a result of the country's 1974 revolution.

Speaking as a guest of Dartmouth College's 1980-81 Class of 1930 Fellowship, Pintassilgo described three major achievements in the revolution which ousted Prime Minister Marcelle

Caetano from office. Caetano had come to power following the 36-year reign of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, a dictator with a disregard for civil rights.

The first achievement, Pintassilgo said, was the conclusion of Portugal's decade-long war with its African colonies. The fact that "young people knew they would go to Africa inevitably" to fight had a devastating effect on youth morale. The granting of independence to Portugal's African citizens not only ended a bloody war but also gave Portuguese a better ap-

The second and third achievements of the revolution were the establishment of democratic institutions and the breaking up of the industrial monopolies which had dominated the Portuguese economy, Pintassilgo said.

Pintassilgo, who served as Prime Minister from 1979 to 1980, admitted the government has had some setbacks since the revolution. De-colonization has created a flood of African refugees into Portugal displaced by the war, and this fact, plus the nationalization of some industries, produced heavy government deficits, she said.

But she remained upbeat about the success of the revolution. Such fundamental civil rights as freedom of speech, association, and press were reinstated by the new government, which, she said, also has successfully met several "basic human needs" such as increased employment and adequate working salaries.

The revolution has also helped certain groups traditionally discriminated against in Portugal, Pintassilgo added. Women, for example, have more legal protection now than ever before.

"Some of us felt the voiceless in our