

[Redacted]

(b)(3)

30 MAR 1969

PORTUGAL

MARCELLO CAETANO
Prime Minister

Prime Minister Caetano

On 26 September 1968, President Thomaz appointed Marcello Caetano to succeed Antonio Salazar as Prime Minister. Caetano, a man of intelligence and integrity, is an intellectual and political leader who is considered to have "liberal conservative" ideas somewhere between those of the Salazar regime and the moderate opposition. Although he may be expected to embark gradually on a more liberal course, changes are not likely overnight. Caetano's personal attitude toward the United States, while not unfriendly, is thought to be a combination of admiration for its strength and material accomplishments mixed with disdain for its supposed "youngness, inexperience in international politics and materialistic culture." He is a strong critic of the USSR and of Communism and its adherents.



Born on 17 August 1906 of lower middle class parents, Caetano received a law degree with highest honors from the University of Lisbon in 1927 and a doctorate from the same institution in 1931. Appointed a law professor at the University of Lisbon in 1933, Caetano taught administrative law, a subject on which he is recognized as the leading Portuguese authority. He soon became Salazar's chief adviser on the interpretation of the corporative laws.

Regarded as having an independent [redacted] personality, Caetano is also considered outspoken and intense in his personal relationships with both friends and opponents. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[redacted] only revealing his feelings after confidence has been established. He is married to the former Teresa de Barros Alves [redacted] They have three sons and a daughter. Caetano has never been to the United States. He speaks fluent French.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

[Redacted]

(b)(3)