

N.º 16

Sinais particulares



Altura

Cor

Nacionalidade

Nome e apelido: António Guerra

Estado: Portugal Profissão: Empregado de formação

Naturalidade: Marinha Grande Data do nascimento: 23/6/1913

Filiação: António Guerra e Maria da Conceição

Residência: Lugar do Salgueiro - Marinha Grande

Outras indicações:  
 Prac.º nº 279/34, enviado ao T. M. J. em 27-1-34

Numero do processo de valores ou documentos apreendidos: 1000000

**BIOGRAFIA PRISIONAL**

Prac.º nº 951 - preso em 27/1/1934, vindo do bocado da  
 Polícia de Segurança Pública de Leiria. Assinou e reuniu  
 preparativos do movimento revolucionário de 18/1/1934 da  
 Marinha Grande, no qual, como chefe, dirigiu, como a  
 direção superior do mesmo movimento atacou, com um  
 grupo de que era chefe, a estação telegráfica postal da  
 vila e acompanhando com o sargento comandante do posto  
 da P. M. J. a sua rendição. Foi detido de duas  
 horas de dinamite, uma das quais utilizou no  
 ataque à estação telegráfica postal. Condenado pelo  
 Tribunal M. J. em 19 de fevereiro de 1934 com prisão, mul-  
 ta de 20.000\$ e pena de deportação para o Brasil em  
 19/2/1934 seguiu para Angola de Porto Rico transferido  
 do para o Cabo Verde em 23-10-36 a regressão do  
 Colégio Penal do Cabo Verde em 27-1-1942 tendo recebido  
 do ao Hospital do Júlio de Matos (C. S. 1144) transferido  
 para o Hospital de Peniche de Caxias em 23-10-44  
 (C. S. 55/1144) transferido para a Prisão de Aljube em 10/1/44  
 (C. S. 2/1144) transferido para a Prisão de Peniche de Caxias  
 em 24-3-1944 (C. S. 3/1144) transferido para a Prisão de Peniche  
 de Peniche em 23-5-1944 (C. S. 1/144) Em cumprimento  
 do determinado no art.º 10.º do Decreto nº 20500 de

António Guerra (Marinha Grande, 23-06-1913 – Tarrafal, Santiago Island, Cape Verde 28-12-1948)

António Guerra was born in Marinha Grande, where he was an employee of the Ricardo Santos Galo glass factory. He was a member of the Portuguese Communist Party and, when he was part of the group that prepared and led the revolt of 18 January 1934 in Marinha Grande, he was also a member of the leadership of the Committee of the Western Region. He commanded the brigade that assailed and occupied the telegraph and telephone station and negotiated the surrender of the National Republican Guard (GNR) post. Following these events, António Guerra was arrested, on 27 January 1934, by the Command of the Public Security Police of Leiria and sent to the headquarters of the Surveillance and State Defence Police (PVDE). Accused of leading the uprising and holding the dynamite bombs used to take over the postal telegraph station, he was sentenced in the Special Military Court, on 19 February 1934, to 20 years of exile and a high fine. In September, he embarked with others who had been condemned to exile, to the Fortress of Angra do Heroísmo, in the Azores, where he stayed until 23 October 1936, when he was transferred to the Concentration Camp of Tarrafal, in Cape Verde. On 27 January 1944, he was brought to the Psychiatric Hospital Júlio De Matos in Lisbon. After spending a few months in the Prisons of Aljube and Caxias, he was sent, in May 1944, to the Prison of Peniche, where he stayed until 1948, then, he returned to the Camp of Tarrafal. With a severely weakened health due to the abuse and torture suffered during successive arrests, António Guerra died in 1948, at the age of 35. He had served fourteen years of exile, out of the twenty to which he had been sentenced.