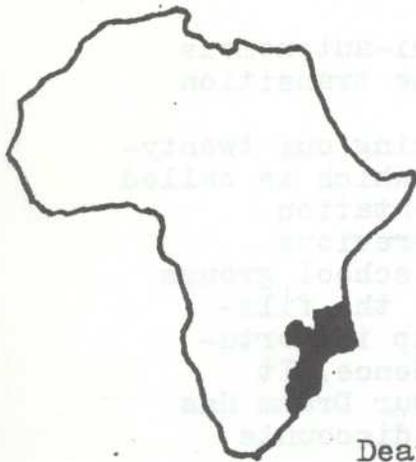


committee for a FREE MOZAMBIQUE



616 WEST 116TH STREET #1A

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10027

September 9, 1974

Dear Friend of Mozambique:

FRELIMO WILL HEAD A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TAKING OFFICE SEPTEMBER 25th, AND MOZAMBIQUE WILL BECOME INDEPENDENT ON JUNE 25th!! This welcome news, marking the end of over 500 years of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique, was announced on September 6 after months of intensive behind-the-scenes negotiations. Both the September and June dates have special meaning for FRELIMO and the Mozambican people, the former being the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle and the latter being the thirteenth anniversary of FRELIMO's founding.

The change in Portuguese policy since President Spínola's earlier statement that "self-determination is not independence" is the result of his succumbing to pressure from the progressive Armed Forces Movement which put him in power in the April 25th coup. By July 24th, Lisbon had finally acknowledged the right of the colonies to independence (see NYT article of July 25th). On August 26, an agreement was signed in Algiers "granting" independence to Guinea-Bissau (more accurately, acknowledging Guinea-Bissau's already won independence, previously recognized by over ninety nations) (see NYT article of August 27th).

News and Notes again consists of selected news clippings. Of particular concern are the reports of right-wing and mercenary activities in Mozambique and southern Africa, led by such infamous reactionaries as Michael Hoare, who led a mercenary army in the Congo in the early 60's, and Jorge Jardim, a wealthy Mozambican businessman (see Wash. Post articles of July 29th and August 19th). Dissident rightist activity within Mozambique has grown into a small-scale rebellion in the days since the agreement was signed (see NYT article of Sept. 9th). Also of note is the August 29th New York Times article describing Spínola's consolidation of power within

(over)

NY Working Committee
and Pledgers

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(partial list)

(letter, continued)

Portugal, which, given his preference for a semi-autonomous and not independent Mozambique, could hinder the transition to independence.

One CFM announcement: We are now distributing our twenty-five minute film-strip/tape show on Mozambique which is called "Our Dream Has the Size of Freedom." This presentation is intended for audiences having little or no previous knowledge of Mozambique, and was prepared with school groups in mind in particular. Among other advantages, the film-strip discusses events since the April 25th coup in Portugal, including the possibility of near independence. It is accompanied by a study guide. The cost of "Our Dream Has the Size of Freedom" is \$20. We will consider discounts for those who can't afford this cost.

In solidarity with the people of Mozambique,
Committee for a Free Mozambique

Please send me _____ copies of the film-strip/tape show, "Our Dream Has the Size of Freedom."

Name _____

Address _____

\$20.00 per copy

Portuguese Guinea Wins Independence

Pact Signed in Algiers Takes Effect Sept. 10

Special to The New York Times

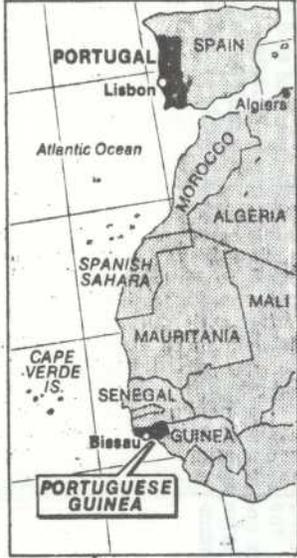
ALGIERS, Aug. 26—Portugal today began the dissolution of her colonial empire in Africa with the signing of an agreement granting independence to Portuguese Guinea on Sept. 10.

The accord, signed here with the guerrilla movement of the West African territory, formally ended more than 11 years of fighting. However, a de facto cease-fire has existed in Portuguese Guinea since shortly after the military coup in Lisbon that toppled the authoritarian Government of Premier Marcello Caetano on April 25.

With the agreement, which was worked out here and in London, beginning last May, the Portuguese Government of President António de Spínola pledged to remove all troops from the territory by Oct. 31. A troop airlift has already begun.

The accord contained one surprise—a provision for a referendum to be held at some unspecified date on the future of the Cape Verde Islands, which have been administered as part of Portuguese Guinea.

The guerrilla movement, the African Party for the Independ-



The New York Times/Aug. 27, 1974

Referendum Planned on Cape Verde Islands

centuries of colonial rule in Portuguese Guinea is the first of three steps to dissolution of the rebellious African empire. However, difficult negotiations are still ahead with the nationalists of the West African territory of Angola and the East African territory of Mozambique.

Last Sept. 24, the guerrilla movement of Portuguese Guinea proclaimed the republic of Guinea-Bissau in a liberated part of the Portuguese territory, and more than 100 countries have recognized it.

The first president of the republic is Luis Cabral, brother of Amílcar Cabral, founder and leader of the independence movement, who was assassinated early in 1973.

The signing of the agreement took place here today in the presence of the Algerian Government, headed by President Houari Boumediene, who is reported to have played a role in bringing the two sides together. Also on hand were the diplomatic corps and the representatives of the various liberation movements that have

ence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, had demanded that Portugal renounce sovereignty over the islands at the same time and that they be part of the new republic of Guinea-Bissau. But Portugal refused, largely because the islands, 300 to 400 miles off West Africa, are considered of strategic value to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to which she belongs.

The solution, a referendum, opened the way to the agreement signed here today in the People's Palace.

The agreement to end five

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

NYT August 27th

NYT July 25

LISBON RECOGNIZES RIGHTS OF COLONIES

LISBON, July 24 (UPI)—Portugal formally acknowledged today the right of her overseas colonies to self-determination and independence.

A notice published in the Government gazette gave legal force to what President António de Spínola has previously acknowledged in public speeches.

An addition to the constitutional law, signed by General Spínola, said:

"The principle that a solution

to the overseas wars is political and not military implies, in accordance with the United Nations charter, the recognition by Portugal of the right to self-determination by the people.

"The recognition of the principle of self-determination, with all its consequences, includes the acceptance of independence for overseas territories."

Political party sources said that independence for Portuguese Guinea was not far off. The other African territories are Angola and Moqambique.

Independence for Portuguese Guinea

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

their headquarters here.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares signed for Portugal, and Pedro Pires, the deputy defense minister of the Guinea-Bissau government, signed for the guerrilla movement.

After the signing, Major Pires and Mr. Soares started a handshake that turned into a warm embrace, to wild applause.

The agreement says that after Portugal recognizes the territory's independence, the two countries will "establish and develop relations of active cooperation, notably in the economic, financial, cultural, and technical fields, on a basis of

independence, mutual respect, equality, reciprocity of interests and harmonious relations between the citizens of both republics."

After the signing, both delegations were received by President Boumediene in a downstairs salon of the People's Palace. Algeria being a Moslem country, the guests were served nonalcoholic drinks.

Portuguese Guinea, the smallest and poorest of the three Portuguese possessions in Africa, is situated between Guinea and Senegal and has about 100 miles of Atlantic coast. It has a population of about 500,000; its flat terrain is made up mostly of forests and marshes. The country has little industry.

Only 2,260 Portuguese settlers live there, mainly in the capital city of Bissau.

Earlier this month, Portugal's Foreign Minister called on all members of the United Nations that had not yet recognized Guinea-Bissau to do so and to help the new country enter the world organization. Its admission was recommended by the Security Council. The General Assembly, which admits new member countries, is due to act at the session that opens in New York on Sept. 8.

The United States voting for admission of Guinea-Bissau, made it clear at the time that it planned diplomatic ties with the new republic after Portugal granted it independence. The five members of the European Common Market are among the countries already recognizing the Guinea-Bissau government.

Military Rule Is Discussed for Mozambique

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Foreign Service
NAMPULA, MOZAMBIQUE, July 28 — Three members of Portugal's ruling Armed Forces Movement spent the weekend in talks with local military leaders on the formation of a junta to govern this unsettled East African territory.

They arrived on Saturday, the same day Portugal's president, Gen. Antonio de Spínola, announced in Lisbon that his government was ready to grant independence to "the overseas territories considered ready for this development, namely Guinea, Angola and Mozambique."

Two days earlier, the six-week-old provisional civilian government in Mozambique of Vasco Soares de Melo resigned unexpectedly, primarily to make way for a military junta to deal with the growing problem of rightist terrorism throughout the territory.

Lisbon also dissolved the civilian government in Angola last week and set up a military government under Adm.

In Lourenço Marques, the capital of Mozambique, grenades and home-made bombs have been thrown at police stations, cafes and the offices of leftist political groups on recent nights.

Although there have been no deaths and only a few minor injuries reported as a result of these attacks, the capital has been on edge for days, and authorities have expressed growing concern at believed to be the work of Portuguese right-wing extremists opposed to Lisbon's policy of self-determination.

Similar incidents in Angola have set off shooting and violence that has led to the death there so far of 54 persons and 200 others.

There are about 500,000 whites living in Angola, compared to about 200,000 here in Mozambique. Precisely who is behind the terrorism remains unclear, although tracts signed by a group calling itself Armed Mozambique Actions have been found at the site of several bombings.

Perhaps the No. 1 suspect of local Portuguese authorities is Jorge Jardim, a leading Mozambique businessman who has been serving as Malawi's consul general in the Mozambique port city of Beira.

One of the territory's wealthiest Portuguese, Jardim was a founder of the elite African paratrooper units upon whom the Portuguese relied heavily in their 10 years of war against guerrillas of the

Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo). The paratroop headquarters is in Dondo, outside Beira, where Jardim lives.

On Tuesday, Lisbon announced that it was cutting off diplomatic relations with Malawi because of its support for Jardim and its "clearly obstructionist conduct" to Portugal's policy of decolonization in Mozambique.

Jardim is a close personal friend of Malawi President Hastings Kamuzu Banda. Lisbon has issued an arrest warrant for Jardim, who has fled Mozambique and was last heard from in Malawi. Several weeks ago, he issued a communique from there denying any involvement in terrorist activities inside Mozambique.

Pledging support for the territory's independence, the Beira businessman said "I am in complete agreement with the ideas and ideals of the Movement of the Armed Forces," the military group behind the April coup in Lisbon.

Jardim is popularly thought still to command the loyalty of hundreds and perhaps thousands of African paratroopers. He has even been linked to a mysterious so-called "right-wing army" reportedly sighted recently in the area of Vila Pery, west of Beira, not far from the borders of white-ruled Rhodesia.

He is suspected of plotting to use his influence in the army and among Africans opposed to Frelimo to seize power and to declare Mozam-

bique's independence of Portugal under continuing white rule, as the whites did in Rhodesia when they declared their independence from Britain.

Military sources here in Nampula, the Portuguese army's headquarters for all of Mozambique, say Jardim has no operational command any longer or any African units under his control with which to carry out such a scheme.

They scoff at speculation about his plotting to take power.

They regard him, however, as an extremely clever Portuguese businessman who may yet strike a bargain with Frelimo and play a role in Mozambique after it becomes independent, probably within the next year.

Whether Jardim is behind

the bomb-throwing in Lourenço Marques and other smaller Portuguese cities like Beira or not, it is clear that some group is out to foment trouble and attempting to infiltrate arms, ammunition and apparently even white mercenaries into Mozambique.

On July 19, police in Lourenço Marques intercepted a jeep filled with arms and explosives. The driver was identified as Jean-Pierre Rene, a former mercenary in the Belgian Congo.

Right-wing Portuguese have formed an organization, known as Fico ("I stay" in Portuguese), which has denied any involvement in the terrorism and said that it supports a multiracial independent Mozambique with guarantees for whites wishing to remain here.

Specter of Congo Hangs Over Mozambique

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Foreign Service

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique—The specter of another Congo hangs ominously over Mozambique, which is now living through the final days of Portuguese colonial rule.

Almost nightly, a bomb or grenade goes off here in the capital or in some other city, the work of a clandestine right-wing Portuguese group.

The British-born former leader of the white mercenary army in the Congo (now called Zaire), Col. Mike Hoare, has begun recruiting mercenaries to fight in Mozambique. At the same time, the Portuguese army has practically collapsed, and the black nationalist Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) has little control in almost half of the country.

Portuguese big-business interests are apparently backing an effort to organize elite black African commandos who fought for Portugal into a force capable of standing up to Frelimo.

There are nearly 40,000 Africans in the Portuguese army, compared to an estimated 10,000 Frelimo guerrillas in country and perhaps an equal number across the border in Tanzania.

Pro-Portuguese African leaders are working to form a party to block Frelimo from monopolizing power in independent Mozambique.

Tens of thousands of Portuguese are streaming out of Mozambique, and the

economy is slowly slipping toward chaos as the result of frequent strikes, guerrilla interruptions of rail and road traffic and the exodus of skilled workers and professionals. Probably half of the 220,000 Portuguese living here will be gone by late fall.

In addition, there are two hostile, white-ruled countries next door, South Africa and Rhodesia, both fully capable of secretly supporting a bid for power by white and black mercenaries. There is even one black-ruled state, Malawi, that appears to be involved in intrigues to block Frelimo's takeover.

The strife that accompanied the Congo's independence in the early 1960s may yet be averted, however, if the two enemy armies who have fought over Mozambique for 10 years join hands to maintain law and order and provide a smooth transition. Guerrilla and Portuguese officers are already in contact in many areas, and the two forces are groping toward formal cooperation.

The circumstances of decolonization here are unique and contain the potential for disaster. Unlike former French and British colonies in Africa, Mozambique had no nationwide nationalist political party to prepare the country for independence. Indeed, Portugal prohibited politics of any kind and the consequences are now only too apparent.

The overwhelming impression a visitor gets in Lourenço Marques, or most of

the cities and back-country towns, is that of an enormous vacuum of power. In the capital, it is almost impossible to find an authority, civilian or military, who knows what is happening.

The civilian government set up here after the April 25 coup in Lisbon has crumbled, and Lisbon is now trying to organize some kind of provisional regime, with Frelimo representatives included, to maintain a semblance of law and order through independence.

As colonial Mozambique crumbles, Portuguese and Africans seem to be fulfilling the worst racist fantasies they have long harbored about each other.

In the countryside, rowdy elements claiming to be nationalist guerrillas but loudly disowned by Frelimo are raiding Portuguese farms and holding up whites and blacks alike. Rarely is the Portuguese army on Frelimo around to stop them.

In Nampula, a small northern town, I watched as a truck with three infuriated whites deliberately ran down a small group of African teen-agers marching in favor of Frelimo. Four were injured, and two of them seriously.

The incident was soon in all the newspapers and on the radio, as are the attacks on white farms and farmers.

Only in the zones where Frelimo has established its control, in the northern districts of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Tete, does some form of order seem to prevail.

Twice the size of California and stretching out along the Indian Ocean for 1,700 miles, Mozambique is loosely connected by roads, rails and airports. The Portuguese kept it together mainly through a ruthless and omnipresent secret police that was dismantled after the coup in Lisbon.

Now, the Portuguese settlers here fully realize that their fate is being determined in faraway Lisbon and in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, where Frelimo has its headquarters. In the meantime, a multitude of African and Portuguese political groups has sprouted up, each seeking to shape the outcome to suit its own interests and all anxious to prevent single-party rule under Frelimo.

The outcome seems fairly certain. But for the moment, Frelimo's road to power is crowded with fellow travelers, false friends and outright opponents.

There are Portuguese socialists and Communists calling themselves "democrats." Portuguese conservatives operating now under the title of "social democrats," and diehard colonialists grouped within an organization called "Fico," which means "I am staying" in Portuguese.

The newspapers are filled with bulletins, communiques and proclamations stating their support of or veiled opposition to Frelimo.

Africans proclaiming their faith in a multiracial, independent Mozambique but opposing Frelimo hegemony

are less visible and vocal but nonetheless at work. The most active of these groups is Freco (Mozambique Common Front) led by a firebrand woman by the name of Joana Simiao, who travels to Europe and the Middle East to seek support. She is seeking primarily to organize the 3 million Makuas of northern Mozambique, who sided with the Portuguese during the long war.

Not surprisingly, it is Freco that seems to have Frelimo worried the most. The nationalist radio station in Dar-es-Salaam has been broadcasting scathing denunciations of Simiao, calling her a "prostitute," a Portuguese stooge and a "CIA agent."

Despite the appearance of feverish political activity, there does not appear to be more than a handful of activists and a mimeograph machine behind most of these organizations.

"It's like adding zero plus zero," commented one Portuguese observer. "The only group that really counts is Frelimo."

After more than 40 years of dictatorship, neither Portuguese nor Africans seem to have much idea about the art of politics.

The police state that forbade all politics to the Portuguese also rooted out Frelimo cells and sympathizers in the towns and cities. Before April 25, it was an offense punishable by an indeterminate jail sentence even to listen to Frelimo

broadcasts from Tanzania.

More than 2,000 Africans were found in prisons throughout Mozambique after the coup in Lisbon, and they have now been released.

It is with the help of these former political prisoners and such groups as the Association of Black Mozambicans here in the capital that Frelimo is now struggling to fill the political vacuum in the towns and cities.

Dissolved nine years ago, the association is once again active, carrying out propaganda and organizational activities on behalf of Frelimo among the 800,000 Africans living in Lourenço Marques.

Interviewed at the association's headquarters in Xipamanine, an African suburb, they admitted frankly that Frelimo's organization in the capital was nonexistent until recently.

"We're just starting all over again," said one, pointing to the barren walls and rooms stripped by the Portuguese police years ago.

They said organization of the African population behind Frelimo was proceeding quickly, with committees and block leaders being appointed to explain Frelimo's goals and programs for an independent Mozambique.

"Are you ready for independence?" the association's leaders were asked.

"We're confident we can take over government of this country, with the help of both Africans and Portuguese," one of them replied.

New York Times, August 29

Spinola Side Wins Military Struggle

By Miguel Acoca

Special to The Washington Post

LISBON, Aug. 28—President Antonio de Spínola won control of the Portuguese armed forces today in a major victory over the young officers who ousted the dictatorship last April and brought him to office.

The struggle for power put Spínola and his chairman of the joint chiefs, Gen. Francisco Costa Gomes, on one side and the captains and majors of the Armed Forces Movement's Coordinating Committee on the other.

Progressives on the committee pressed ideas on rapid decolonization in Africa and cooperation with Communists and Socialists that Spínola and moderate officers opposed.

Spínola's victory was confirmed by announcement of a decree giving Gen. Costa Gomes complete control of the armed forces, granting him status equivalent to that of premier, and placing the overall military establishment under Spínola—who is both provisional president and chairman of the ruling military junta. Costa Gomes is junta vice chairman.

One of the losers, a ranking progressive of the Coordinating Committee, said the struggle was so heated that violence threatened over the weekend as officers who participated in the April military revolt split into Spínolists and progressive factions.

"The danger of an open clash is over," said the officer. "It

was hard going, but we have reached a compromise."

Also at issue, besides control of the military services, was the election of Armed Forces Movement members to replace, in the Council of State, officers who became ministers, in a Cabinet crisis last month. Finally in question were political activities of such progressive members of the coordinating committee as Maj. Victor Alves, minister without portfolio and acting deputy premier, and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, a Marxist who was slated to become head of the military junta in Mozambique.

Melo Antunes suffered the brunt of the Spínolists' attack, which effectively canceled his nomination to go to Mozambique as head of the government that will negotiate independence with Frelimo, the leftist Mozambique Liberation Front. He was blackballed because of his political views, according to associates.

Until this weekend, the military struggle had been between Spínola and younger officers like Col. Vasco de Góncalves, the premier imposed on Spínola, and Alves and Melo Antunes, Cabinet ministers since last month's crisis.

Now that armed forces chief Costa Gomes—who was involved in a number of aborted conspiracies against the ousted dictatorship—has thrown his weight behind Spínola, the balance of power has changed in favor of the provisional president and his Gaullist concept of his role and of Portugal's future.



GEN. COSTA GOMES



PRESIDENT SPÍNOLA

... winning generals in Portuguese struggle

Senior civilian officials who watched the power struggle between Costa Gomes and the progressives were appalled by its intensity.

"It was like the days before the uprising against the dictatorship," said a worried technocrat who spent years abroad in exile. "I hope the fight is over and that we'll now settle down to nation-building and to an election that will be free and democratic."

The clash came when Costa Gomes, to demonstrate that he had wide backing among the officers in the April uprising, signed a letter aimed at trimming the power of the Armed Forces Movement's Coordinating Committee.

His signature at the top of the list made it easy to collect at least 700 other signatures, roughly half of the movement's membership.

One of the main points of the letter, which was widely circulated in Lisbon and shown to the military attaches of a number of embassies here, was that the committee had to stop politicking among officers and soldiers.

The letter also deplored the committee's demands for a major purge of officers who risen through the ranks under the dictatorship and charged that the committee was trying to usurp the role of spokesman for the movement to promote views not necessarily expressed in the movement's program to create a democracy and to end the colonial war.

It also accused the committee of organizing "clandestine meetings to criticize high officials."

As officers took sides, they held separate meetings. Gen. Spínola took the side of Costa Gomes. He was said to feel that his role as provisional president lacked meaningful power because he was not really commander-in-chief of the armed forces, which until today's decree were under the premier and defense minister.

Throughout most of the fighting, Spínola remained aloof, taking the waters at a vacation spa 150 miles from Lisbon.

Mozambique Rebels Sign Peace Pact With Portugal

7

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 7 (Reuters) — Portugal's African territory of Mozambique is to become an independent state next June and a government formed by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique will take power shortly, under an agreement signed here today.

A cease-fire ending the 10-year guerrilla war between the Liberation Front, commonly known as Frelimo, and Portuguese forces was to take effect at midnight (6 P.M. New York time).

The agreement was signed here by Samora Machel, the bearded, 40-year-old leader of the Liberation Front, and a Portuguese delegation led by Foreign Minister Mario Soares. It was then read publicly by Joaquin Chissano, Frelimo's secretary of defense and security.

Mr. Machel said that the agreement ended 500 years of Portuguese domination of the East African territory.

The new nation's independence day—June 25, 1975—will mark the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Liberation Front.

While blacks in Mozambique were rejoicing, groups of whites in Lourenço Marques, the capital, kept up their protests

against the arrangements being worked out here.

Kenneth D. Kaunda, the President of Zambia, who had invited representatives of the two sides to hold their negotiations here, presided at the signing ceremony. He broke down and wept when addressing the two delegations afterward.

Under the agreement, which came after three months of hard negotiations, a high commissioner for Mozambique will be appointed by the Portuguese President, Gen. António de Spínola, and a transitional government and joint military committee will be established by agreement between the Liberation Front and the Portuguese Government.

The transitional government's premier will be appointed by the Liberation Front.

The transitional administration will have nine cabinet ministries. These do not include either foreign affairs or defense portfolios, and it was believed that responsibility for these two posts would remain in Portuguese hands during the transition period.

Portugal will appoint three of the ministers and Frelimo will name the other six.

The joint military commis-

sion will be made up equally of representatives from the Portuguese armed forces and the Liberation Front. Its main task will be to carry out the cease-fire.

The Liberation Front's armed forces will come under the direction of the premier, according to the agreement.

The transitional government is to set up a police corps, but until such a corps becomes operational the present police forces will continue to function.

Defense of Mozambique's territorial integrity will be a joint responsibility of Portugal and the Liberation Front, the agreement said.

In what appeared to be an allusion to the huge Cabora Bassa Dam, being built in Mozambique largely with South African funds, the agreement stated that Frelimo was prepared to accept responsibility for financial obligations undertaken by Portugal in the name of Mozambique if they were in the territory's interest.

The agreement reaffirmed Frelimo's declared policy of non-discrimination.

It also said that Portugal had undertaken to transfer all assets and liabilities of the Mozambique department of the National Overseas Bank so that a central bank could be established that could issue Mozambican currency and allow the transitional government to pursue an independent financial policy.

The document said that the agreement opened "a new page in the history of relations between the two countries and peoples."

The signing ceremony, at which the two delegations toasted each other in champagne, lasted two hours.

New Regime Due Next Week

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania,

Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Mário Soares of Portugal said tonight that the new government of Mozambique will take office in Lourenço Marques on Sept. 15.

The Foreign Minister said that he did not know if the pre-independence government would be headed by Samora Machel, the Liberation Front leader with whom he signed today's independence agreement in Lusaka.

The Foreign Minister, interviewed during a stopover here on his way home to Lisbon from Lusaka, said that the Portuguese Army would be withdrawn "regularly and progressively" from Mozambique during the nine months until independence next June 25.

He said the two sides had agreed in principle on arrangements for Portuguese economic and financial aid for the new government. The amount of money to be provided will be subject to negotiation during the next few months, he said.

Aid Promised by Waldheim

Mr. Soares confirmed that Secretary General Waldheim of the United Nations, during discussions with the Portuguese Government in Lisbon last month, had pledged aid to all Portugal's overseas territories once they were given independence.

Mr. Soares revealed that Portuguese officials had met secretly with Frelimo leaders in European capitals and twice in Dar es Salaam since the first formal contact between the two sides in June.

The situation in Angola—the only Portuguese territory in Africa still to be granted independence—is not yet ripe for negotiations, the Foreign Minister said. He indicated, however, that clandestine contacts had taken place with at least one liberation group.

New York Times, Sept. 8th

The white backlash against the independence agreement signed yesterday in Lusaka, Zambia, by Portugal and the front for the liberation of Mozambique brought an angry reaction from front leaders, who were still in the Zambian capital.

A Lusaka statement by the Liberation front, known as Frelimo, said it would smash the right-wing rebellion with the help of the Portuguese Army.

Such cooperation is provided for in the Lusaka pact, which agrees on a provisional government immediately, to be headed by Frelimo, and full independence for Mozambique next June.

In Lisbon, however, the Portuguese Prime Minister, Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, said his Government had for the present not sought any help from Frelimo in restoring order.

Colonel Gonçalves said he did not consider that there was any question of a coup d'état in Mozambique "but rather a desperate act by a minority which does not understand the historic processes and the ways of the future."

He said Portuguese troops had done everything to avoid bloodshed. Earlier, the Government said soldiers were unable to move against the dissidents occupying the main radio station in Lourenço Marques because women and children were being held hostage.

Meanwhile, members of the Movement for a Free Mozambique, as the white rightist group calls itself, broadcast repeated demands for immediate independence — without any "sellout" to Frelimo—and said that they planned a new government representing all the territory's ethnic groups.

Policemen and Portuguese troops stood by at the radio station, the post office and the airport control tower, but they made no move to expel the rightists from these strategic points.

Portuguese officials dismissed dissident claims to be in control elsewhere in the huge territory of Mozambique, which is eight times the size of Portugal.

The Government in Lisbon said the situation outside Lourenço Marques was perfectly calm and that the police and troops remained loyal.

NYT Sept. 9th

LISBON TO FIGHT WHITE REBELLION

Orders Troops to Suppress Mozambique Dissidents— Three Persons Killed

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 8 (Reuters)—Portugal today ordered her forces in Mozambique to move against dissident rightists who have seized key points in Lourenço Marques and are challenging Mozambique's independence agreement with Portugal.

Outside the Mozambique capital, two whites and an African were killed when blackstoned supporters of the dissident movement as they drove in a column of vehicles on the road to the airport.

This was the first loss of life reported since the insurrection started yesterday with the seizure of a radio station and the freeing of former secret policemen from jail.



The late Eduardo Mondlane, first President of FRELIMO, addresses a crowd of militants.

September 25th - Day of Solidarity with the People of Mozambique

Ten years ago, in September, 1964, the Mozambican people, led by FRELIMO, took up arms against 500 years of Portuguese colonialism. The success of their struggle has led to the promise of political independence from Portugal in June, 1975. On this day of celebration of the anniversary of the armed struggle, we reaffirm our solidarity with the people of Mozambique for the continuing struggle to create a new, free Mozambican society.