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Weather: Turning cloudy late today; chance of rain tonight, tomorrow. Temperature range: today 48-64; Monday 51-67. Details on Page 81.

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Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Demonstrators outside presidential palace in Lisbon carrying banners and shouting slogans yesterday in support of the new regime, which is dominated by leftist forces.

United Press International



Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, who assumed presidency of Portugal yesterday.



Associated Press

Gen. António de Spínola announcing his resignation as President yesterday.

SPINOLA RESIGNS AND LEFTISTS GAIN CONTROL IN LISBON

He Warns of 'New Forms of Slavery' as He Yields Portugal Presidency

OLD COMRADE STEPS IN

But There Is Doubt That Gen. Costa Gomes Can Keep Upper Hand

By HENRY GINIGER

Special to The New York Times

LISBON, Sept. 30—President António de Spínola who assumed the leadership of Portugal's democratic revolution five months ago, resigned unexpectedly today with a warning that the country was heading toward chaos and "new forms of slavery."

In an emotional farewell address on radio and television, the 64-year-old General Spínola in effect left political power almost exclusively in the hands of leftist forces, of which the Communists are the dominant element. However, conservatives, though defeated for the moment, were considered capable of violent reactions in the future.

General Spínola was replaced as President by Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, the chief of the defense staff and long General Spínola's close associate. The new leader is a man of unclear political leanings, and his ability to control the situation was much in doubt.

Hailed by Leftists

Tonight, leftists gathered at the presidential palace to hail him and the armed forces, just as they hailed General Spínola on April 25 when he led the coup that overthrew the authoritarian government of Premier Marcello Caetano.

The final break between General Spínola and the left came after one more truce in a battle that had been running for months appeared to have been reached.

An agreement was announced yesterday between the President and the young officers in the Armed Forces Movement, but the young officers kept pressing for the resignations of three conservative supporters of General Spínola on the Junta of National Salvation, the seven-man ruling body over which General Spínola presided. With the forcing out of Gen. Carlos Galva de Melo and of Brig. Gen. Jaime Silveiro Marques of the Army and Gen. Manoel Diogo Neto of the Air Force,

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SPINOLA RESIGNS, YIELDING TO LEFT

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the President was more isolated than ever.

On Saturday, he had to face the embarrassment of calling upon his followers in the anti-Communist "silent majority" to give up a planned Lisbon demonstration for him after a threat of violence from the leftist parties.

Afterward, the military said that the demonstration had been a cover for a plot against the Government, and numerous arrests of persons connected with the old regime were arrested on a general charge that they were attempting to restore it.

Last night the Premier, and Brig. Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, a leading leftist member of the Armed Forces Movement, told the nation excitedly that it had just gone through "the first attack" of reactionaries against the revolution. The President thus appeared to be serving as a cover for a plot against the Government he headed.

Today he reaffirmed his loyalties to the revolution and to the Armed Forces Movement, then bitterly denounced the way in which the revolution had gone wrong. He said, among other things, that the armed forces had first defined an overseas policy that could lead to peace among Portuguese of all races and creeds, but that the policy had been changed by "antidemocratic measures" that went against the real interests of the populations of the African territories long ruled from Lisbon.

The President, who had sought self-determination by which the Africans could choose between independence and union with Portugal, thus attacked a simple handing-over of political power to black liberation forces in Portuguese Guinea and in Mozambique.

General Spínola said that the armed forces had also sought harmony among all political beliefs, but that while political party chiefs spoke the language of common sense, their activists committed "psychological coercion" by using the press and radio and television to slander all who opposed them.

This was an apparent reference to the tendency of leftists, who dominate the press and broadcasting, of branding all opponents "fascists" as they once branded all its opponents "Communists."

Lack of Reforms Cited

The Armed Forces Movement, General Spínola said, sought to leave to the people the power to determine the society they wanted. "But this principle is clearly threatened," he said, by the lack of drastic reforms.

He warned that the country faced "irreversible situations" in which it would be thwarted from exercising the right to choose. The general appeared to be concerned about the possibility of a leftist dictatorship; at the end of his speech, he urged the Portuguese to "trust in the secret ballot," which he called "the great democratic weapon of free and orderly men."

The program of the Armed Forces Movement, he continued, is for a revolution without convulsions that would upset the peace, progress and well-being of the Portuguese people. "The situation is unfortunately quite different," he asserted; he went on to say that the country's well-being was being compromised "by an economic crisis to which we are fast heading, by unemployment, by uncontrolled inflation, by business recession, by the retraction of investments and by the ineffectiveness of the central powers."

In this general climate of anarchy, in which everyone dictates his own law," General Spínola said, "crisis and chaos are inevitable in flagrant contradiction to the aims of the movement." He added that creation of democracy was impossible when it was based on a systematic assault on the country's institutions by political groups "whose ideology offends the most elemental concept of liberty."

He did not name those groups, but this appeared to be an attack on the Communists, whose emergence as the strongest single force in the country has spread alarm among middle-class and upper-class moderates and conservatives.

"Under these conditions, and in the face of the total impossibility in the present climate of constructing an authentic democracy in the service of the peace and progress of the country, I resign my office as President of the Republic," he said.

Around the President as he spoke in the palace were the members of the Council of State, a combined supreme court and legislature that is to serve until a constituent assembly is elected next March. The Council, dominated by the Armed Forces Movement, set in motion three months ago the events that were to topple the President, by rejecting a plan to hold a quick presidential election that would have consolidated his power.