

Leftist Gains Lead to Renewed Revolutionary Fervor in Portugal

By HENRY GINIGER
Special to The New York Times

LISBON, Oct. 5—The name of Portugal's former dictator, the late Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, was removed today from Europe's longest suspension bridge in one manifestation of the renewed revolutionary fervor now sweeping the country.

The graceful 3,323-foot span over the Tagus River here was renamed the 25th of April Bridge to commemorate the coup last spring that swept away a regime that had been dominated by Dr. Salazar for some 40 years. Last weekend, according to the Government and the leftist forces supporting it, a rightist plot to restore the old regime was uncovered and a large number of persons were arrested.

The reported plot, combined with the resignation Monday of President Antonio de Spínola, has created confusion and doubt about the democratic program begun in April, and the Government has been at pains all week to reassure Portuguese and foreign opinion that nothing

has changed and that the country will move to its scheduled elections next March.

Centrists and conservatives are not completely reassured despite the renewed promises by the new President, General Francisco da Costa Gomes, and by the Premier, Brig. Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves.

Non-leftist forces were shaken by the resignation of General Spínola and by his warnings of anarchy and possible leftist dictatorship. They were shaken also by the successful offensive last weekend by the Communist party against a proposed anti-Communist demonstration, by the appearance of Communist vigilante committees along highways and city streets and by the strident tone of Communist triumph that has since prevailed.

The Internationale, the Communist anthem, was reported in popular ratings to be the fourth top song of the week. Tomorrow, in response to an appeal from Premier Gonçalves, the usual Sunday rest will be replaced by a normal work day as a demonstration of support

for the armed forces. The leftist-controlled press has been talking of how "enthusiastic" the country is to work tomorrow, and its language is reminiscent of that used for similar Sunday work days in the Soviet Union and Cuba.

This week's issue of the Communist weekly, Avante, contained the first public denunciation of General Spínola to appear here. It declared that since April, he had "never accepted the existence of a democratic government and of a people exercising freedom."

This is as close as anyone has come to accusing the former President of being part of the reported plot. To prevent a dangerous split within the armed forces, in which General Spínola has followers, the Government has carefully avoided making such charges, saying merely that the general's name was used "abusively" by those leading the plot.

Many non-Communists fear that this kind of attack will be applied to politicians of the center and right who do not

agree with the Communists. At a ceremony last night commemorating the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic in 1910, President Costa Gomes and Premier Gonçalves both emphasized their commitment to a democratic future.

At a news conference last night, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, one of the leaders of the conservative Social Democratic Center party, said he had been told by the Premier yesterday that it was the intention of the

armed forces to respect the March deadline for the election of a constituent national assembly.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares, a Socialist, told foreign newsmen yesterday that Portugal wanted "a pluralistic democracy." He said that Portugal remained faithful to her alliances, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and that a rightist opposition would be safeguarded "with the only condition that it not conspire against democratic legality."



Associated Press
Workmen are removing name of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar from bridge over the Tagus River.



Associated Press
President Francisco da Costa Gomes reading proclamation during ceremony in Lisbon yesterday. Occasion was the commemoration of the overthrow of the Portuguese monarchy and establishment of the First Republic in 1910.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Gradual Change Seen in Mozambique Under Rebels

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique—Many people feared that the coming of a guerrilla-controlled government to Mozambique would bring sudden and dramatic changes.

But as the new interim government of the Mozambique Liberation Front, or Frelimo as everyone calls it, settles in quietly it now seems possible that change will come gradually to this Portuguese colony in East Africa.

The interim government consists of six ministers from Frelimo and three appointed by the Portuguese. It has only local autonomy until June 25, when full independence will be granted.

When the interim government was installed Sept. 20, a lengthy message from Frelimo's presi-

dent, Samora Machel, who was in neighboring Tanzania, placed heavy emphasis on party political activity.

Since then Frelimo has been holding education classes, as many as 40 in one night, in this seaside capital.

"I increasingly think," said one diplomat, "that Frelimo's early emphasis will be on political consolidation and not on a series of dramatic acts by the government. Anyway, Machel put great emphasis on the statement that the party would always dominate the government."

There appear to be sound reasons for such an approach. Frelimo's popularity grew during the 10-year Mozambique war and one Western expert thinks that if a referendum had been held the front would have won at least 75 per cent of the votes in this territory of about 7 mil-

lion blacks and 250,000 non-blacks.

But while it is clear that Frelimo groups were strong in such cities as Lourenço Marques, the front was not able to extend its mass political education program to other cities or to the southern part of the country, where its guerrilla army had no military foothold.

"The first job is to get firm political control of the masses in the areas that have never been 'liberated' zones," said one source.

A superficial manifestation of this was seen one recent night along Lourenço Marques' "Sin Street," a tawdry area of bars, dance halls and prostitutes. Sin Street was once frequented by South African tourists interested in sampling the interracial sex forbidden by their own laws, but there are

almost no South African tourists now.

Frelimo soldiers, carrying Soviet-designed rifles, toured the bar area trying to influence the girls.

A visitor was startled to see a lacquer flag—like those American politicians often wear—in the lapel of a high white civil servant with whom he was chatting. It was the red, green and black flag of Frelimo.

The civil servant, who is very conservative, was making an attempt, if only a feeble one, to adjust to the end of almost 500 years of Portuguese rule.

For many other whites and Asians adjustment seems impossible or futile, and they are leaving in great numbers.

Frelimo leaders have repeatedly said they do not want this and that their aim is a nonracial state. The new premier, Joaquim Chissano, issued a public appeal for whites to stay.

However, until South Africa virtually stopped issuing visas the queues of people at the consulate snaked down the building's steps and spilled far out into the street.

A visit to an airline office was a nightmare of long lines, waiting and disappointment over fully booked flights.

One estimate is that about 27,000 whites, Asians and "assimilated" mulattoes and blacks had left from April, when the coup d'état took place in Portugal, to September. Some 10,000 or more may have gone since early September.