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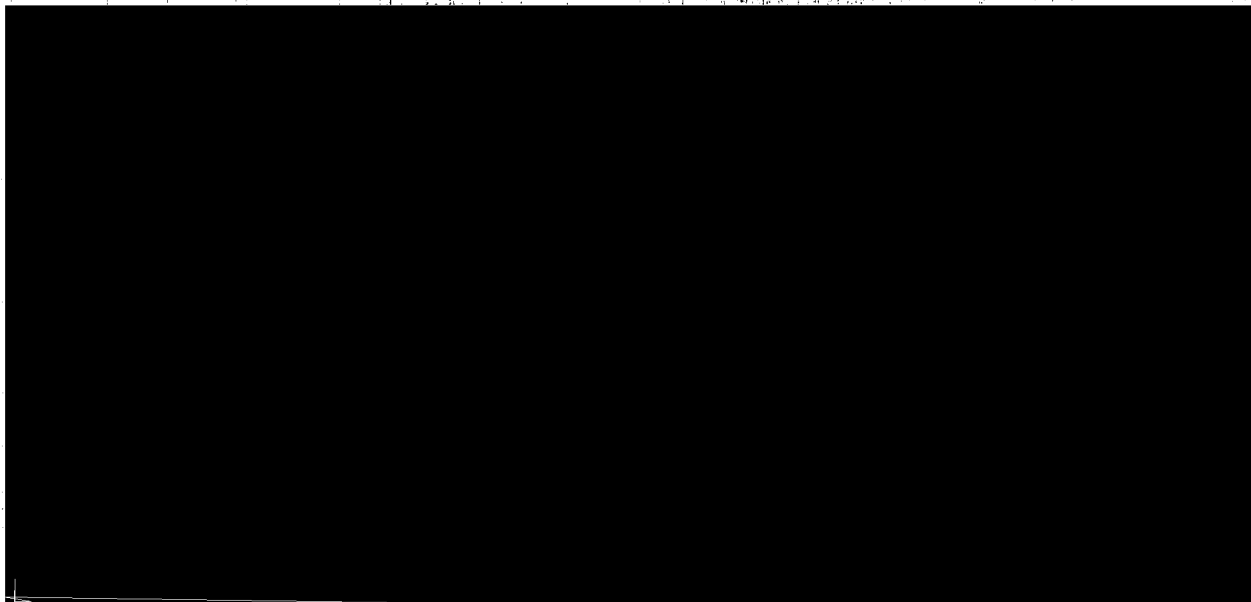
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Lisbon Officials Go to Angola For Talks on Immediate Future

A high-level Portuguese delegation arrived in Angola yesterday. The visit—and the imminent replacement of Portugal's high commissioner in Angola—could be a turning point in Portugal's relations with the war-troubled territory. The three-man delegation is led by the commander in chief of the Portuguese army and includes Admiral Rosa Coutinho, former high commissioner in

Angola. The group will consult with Portuguese military officials in the territory and, perhaps, with leaders of Angolan nationalist movements. Unless the delegation can persuade the territory's two major nationalist groups to stop fighting, and success is unlikely, Lisbon may be forced into a major policy shift on Angola. Yesterday, President Costa Gomes announced that High Commissioner Cardoso will be replaced by General Sacramento Marques. Cardoso's removal was reportedly demanded this week by an emissary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. The emissary met with Coutinho, Prime Minister Goncalves, and General Otelo de Carvalho in Lisbon on July 31.

Portuguese Opposition Groups Try to Get International Backing

Groups opposing the Portuguese government's continuing drift to the left are making a new effort to gain international backing.

Socialist leader Soares, in Stockholm for a conference today with West European socialist leaders, hopes to attract support and financial assistance for his party, now in opposition to the government.

In Stockholm, Soares made light of General Otelo de Carvalho's refusal in an

interview on Wednesday to rule out the possibility that Soares may be forced into exile. Soares said the flamboyant security chief was "a military man who says he will use repression but is not going to."

Prior to his removal, Cardoso said the Armed Forces Movement in Lisbon believes it will be necessary to find something to replace the Alvo: accords which established Angola's transitional government. That agreement has long since ceased to be effective, as fighting has spread widely through the territory.

Cardoso thinks Lisbon has a number of options, though none of them seems workable:

- The Portuguese military could intervene in force to disarm the liberation groups and halt the fighting. It is probably too late for this. The liberation groups are more numerous, much better armed, and more deeply entrenched than they were several months ago. Moreover, Portuguese troops may not be willing to get embroiled in major fighting.

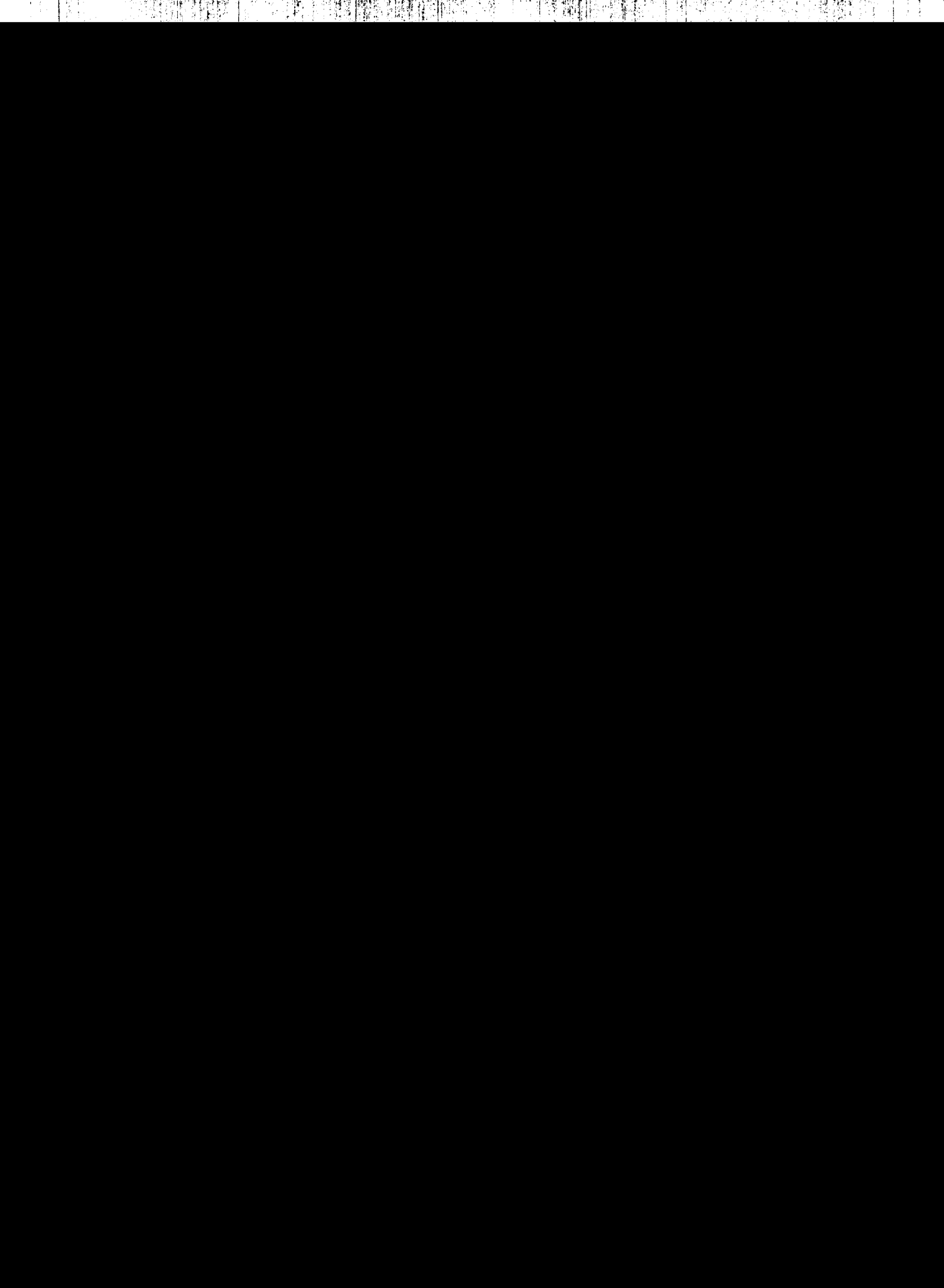
- Since the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola has established itself in the capital, Lisbon could recognize it as the legitimate political successor and declare the other groups in rebellion. Although many Portuguese military officials, particularly Rosa Coutinho, sympathize with the Popular Movement, Portuguese troops probably could not be

Popular Democratic leader Guerreiro spent the week in Paris seeking moral and financial backing from the Gaullists. The results of his consultations are not known, but he has taken advantage of the French media to criticize the Lisbon government. Guerreiro expects to return to Lisbon on Monday; he had a series of Popular Democratic rallies critical of government policies.

The Catholic Church is reported to be working closely with the Socialists, Popular Democrats, and center-right Social Democratic Center to foment opposition to Armed Forces Movement (See Portugal... Page 4)

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Angolan Nationalist Group Eyes Cabinda Exclave

The National Front for the Liberation of Angola may be getting ready to challenge the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola for control of the oil-producing exclave of Cabinda.

The National Front has moved 10 armored cars to Zaire's border with Cabinda. The Front has reportedly told Galt that it plans to attack Popular Movement forces in Cabinda's major towns.

The Front's buildup may be only a show of force, but Cabinda is bound to become a bone of contention sooner or

later. Angola's three liberation groups have agreed that Cabinda must remain an integral part of Angola, and the group that controls the exclave will have great leverage in future negotiations on a political solution for Angola.

Cabinda's future is complicated by the existence of a Cabindan liberation front with rival factions in Zaire and in the Congo. Lala Franque, the president of the stronger, Zaire-based faction, yesterday declared Cabinda independent from both Portugal and Angola. The OAU, however, still considers Cabinda part of Angola.

The Cabindan front, ineffectual by itself, has the political support of Zairian President Mobutu. Mobutu believes Cabinda should at least have the right to decide whether to remain part of Angola. He equates Cabinda's position with that of Burundi and Rwanda, which were once administered from the Belgian Congo, but obtained separate independence.

So far, Mobutu has shown no willingness to give the Cabindan front military support. In the event of fighting in Cabinda between the two major Angolan liberation groups, however, Mobutu might feel constrained to intervene militarily.

Mobutu wants to protect Zaire's access to the sea and to Angolan railroad and port facilities, and he has not forgotten Cabinda's important oil deposits.

If the anti-Zairian Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola comes out on top in Angola, Mobutu might switch to full backing for Cabindan separatism.

Angola...

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made to support the Movement in a civil war. (The report speculates that Portugal is preparing to side with the Popular Movement.)

• Lisbon could solicit international support, either from the UN or the Organization of African Unity, for a political solution based on the Alvor accords. The OAU summit in Kampala issued an appeal on Thursday for an end to the fighting and announced the OAU would form a "commission of reconciliation" to go to Angola soon. The liberation groups have rejected any international involvement as unwarranted interference.

• Lisbon could withdraw completely.

This would leave some 200,000 whites to fend for themselves in a full-scale civil war. Although Lisbon is not economically or politically prepared to accept these whites in Portugal, it is not psychologically prepared to abandon them.

The last option may be the only realistic one for Lisbon, if it can work out guarantees with the liberation groups to permit the evacuation of all whites who want to leave. Not all would want to resettle in Portugal; some might choose to remain in Angola; some might prefer to emigrate to Brazil, South Africa, or Rhodesia.



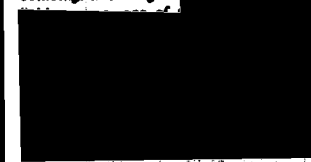
Portugal...

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radicals and the Communists. Church leaders plan to hold a demonstration every Sunday in the provinces, gradually moving the demonstrations closer to Lisbon. This Sunday, the rally is set for the northern university town of Coimbra.

Former President Spinoza, who has been in Europe searching for support for a plot to overthrow the Lisbon government, has returned to Brazil.

Spinoza requested the use of an isolated area to train exiles in marksmanship and explosives. The Brazilians reportedly have asked Spinoza for proof he has the money to finance the training needed before they grant his request.

Spinoza's plans appear to be as fuzzy as ever, but the right-wing Portuguese Liberation Army, operating out of Spain, is said to be preparing for a series of bombings in Portugal.



Turkey

