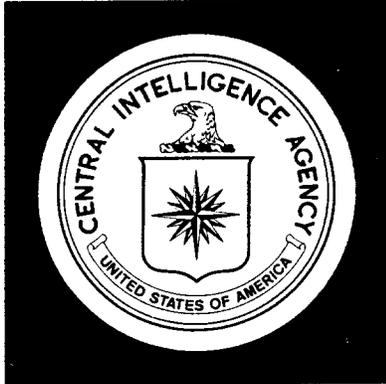


The overall exemptions for this document are (b)(1) and (b)(3).

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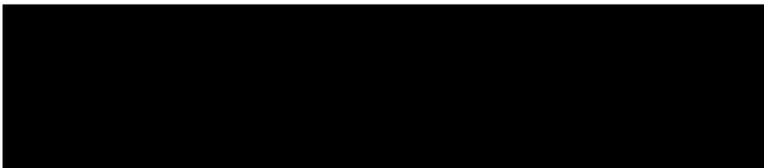
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(b)(1)
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Weekly Review

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: SEP 2000



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~~26 April 1974
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The WEEKLY REVIEW, issued every Friday morning by the Office of Current Intelligence, reports and analyzes significant developments of the week through noon on Thursday. It frequently includes material coordinated with or prepared by the Office of Economic Research, the Office of Strategic Research, and the Directorate of Science and Technology. Topics requiring more comprehensive treatment and therefore published separately as Special Reports are listed in the contents.

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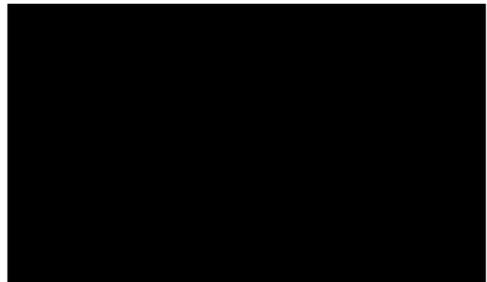
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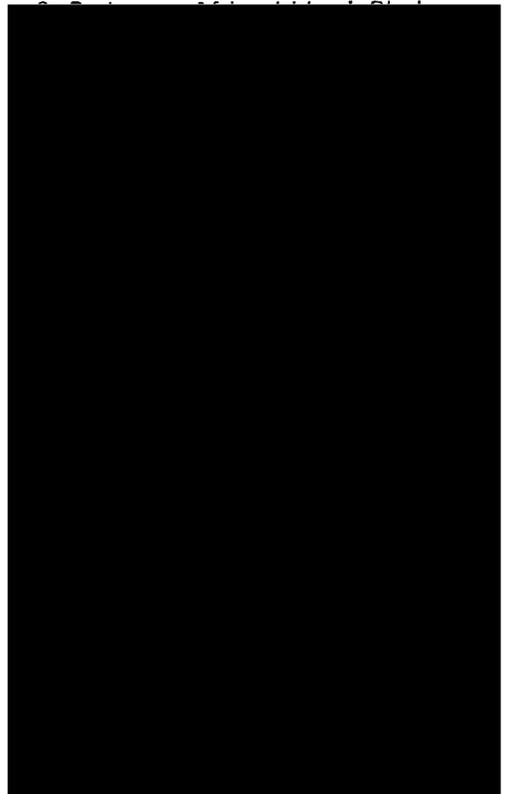
on: Date Impossible to Determine

EUROPE



8 Portugal: Military Uprising

MIDDLE EAST
AFRICA



EAST ASIA
PACIFIC

WESTERN
HEMISPHERE

Comments and queries on the contents of this publication are welcome. They may be directed to the editor of the Weekly Review, [redacted]

PORTUGAL: MILITARY UPRISING

By noon on April 25, dissidents calling themselves the "Armed Forces Movement" announced the formation of a provisional government and claimed to have captured the Portuguese Legion headquarters, major radio stations, the Ministry of Army headquarters in Lisbon, and a few military installations outside the capital. They also reported that President Thomaz, Prime Minister Caetano, and some other ministers were surrounded by rebel forces at National Republican Guard headquarters, and that they had been given an ultimatum to surrender.

The rebels reportedly called on Generals Costa Gomes and Spinoia to join them, but there is no confirmation that either has responded. Both men were fired last month from their jobs as chief and deputy chief of the armed forces, respectively, in the wake of a furor over a book published by Spinoia calling for changes in Portugal's African policy.

Earlier this month in the wake of the military unrest over Portugal's overseas policy, the government arrested nearly 80 leftists and appeared determined to discourage political demonstrations, especially on May Day. Lisbon also cracked down on some clergymen who were advocating a less repressive overseas policy.

So far, there has been no response from Portugal's African territories, although the military there will be watching the situation very closely. Support for Spinoia and Costa Gomes is sizable in the territories, particularly among junior officers, but it has been held in check by strong conservative elements in the military, civilian, and security structures. The Rhodesian and South African governments also are watching the situation closely since events in Lisbon will have a strong bearing on their support for Portuguese counter-insurgency efforts in Mozambique, where fighting has been on an upswing since the first of the year.

The outcome of the current situation will depend primarily on the military—whether most choose to remain loyal to the Caetano gov-

ernment or to support the dissenters.

