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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(June 22 - July 21, 1983)

August 1983

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

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PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 June 1983 - 21 July 1983)

Africa General

OAU Dismayed by Iran-Iraq War

(Text) Ethiopian President Mengistu sent a message to the heads of state of Iran and Iraq in which he said that recently in Addis Ababa, during the OAU meeting, the representatives had discussed the status of relations between these two countries and voiced their regret over the continuing war between these two nations. Mengistu, in the name of the OAU, requested that Iran and Iraq find a way to end the war. (24 Jun 83, p. 5)

Commentary Criticizes US African Policies

(Excerpt) According to NEW YORK TIMES reports, the Reagan administration is increasing its military support to certain African countries, including Sudan, Kenya and Somalia, which the United States views as "key" points. Washington's support of these countries is one manifestation of the essence of American African policy which is of a political, economic, ideological and military character, and includes the exports of weapons and military equipment and interference in internal political processes. Thus, several African countries, which are all generously treated to American military aid, are drawn into the militaristic politics of the United States. (14 Jul 83, p. 5)

Africa General/Chad

War in Chad Escalates

(Excerpt) Ethiopian President and OAU Chairman Mengistu announced the meeting from 15 to 16 July of the OAU to discuss Chad. FRANCE PRESSE reported that the civil war is intensifying in the central and northeast regions of the country. (7 Jul 83, p. 5)

OAU Will Take Steps to End War

(Excerpt) The OAU is taking steps toward the normalization of the situation in Chad. OAU Chairman Mengistu said in Addis Ababa that the OAU will stand up against interference by any African country in the war in Chad as well as by France, the United States, or any other imperialist power. FRANCE PRESSE reports that fighting continues around the city of Abeche. (12 Jul 83, p. 5)

OAU Opposes Outside Interference in Chad

(Excerpt) A meeting of the OAU took place in Addis Ababa to discuss the situation in Chad. The OAU released a communique in which it stated its opposition to outside interference in the war in Chad. (17 Jul 83, p. 5)

Southern Africa

Three Southern African Leaders Meet

(Excerpt) A meeting between Angolan President dos Santos, Zambian President Kaunda, and Zairean President Mobutu took place in Luanda, Angola. In the course of their conversation, it was printed in a document publicizing the meeting, questions of securing the borders of the three countries, as well as cooperation, were discussed. (28 Jun 83, p. 5)

SADCC Meeting Opens

(Excerpt) In the Palace of Congress in Luanda, a conference of heads of state and government belonging to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) opened. The leaders of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Tanzania will discuss questions of development and cooperation. African reviewers agree that the first priority of the economic organization is economic self sufficiency. (12 Jul 83, p. 5)

Angola

Angola to Host International Tribunal

(Excerpt) The Angolan capital of Luanda was chosen as the location for the work of the international tribunal, "Children Prosecute Imperialism." The meeting of the tribunal will take place from 18 to 21 October. The idea for the tribunal, explained the chairman of the International Committee on Problems of Children and Youth, originated in the Universal Federation of Democratic Young People along with other international youth organizations. Its goal is to show the international community that children are the first victims of political aggression and nuclear war. An example of this, the Chairman continued, is in Angola. (27 Jun 83, p. 4)

Independence Anniversary Celebrated in Countryside

(Excerpt) Angola is celebrating the eighth anniversary of its independence. An official ceremony took place in Bengo Province which included the Secretary of the MPLA-Workers' Party, L. Lara, as well as other MPLA members, ministerial and department leaders, and union presidents. Together with the farmers, they participated in a day of volunteer work. (3 Jul 83, p. 1)

UNITA Rebels Defeated in Bie

(Excerpt) Subunits of the 18th Brigade of the Angolan armed forces (FAPLA), interacting with Angolan Ministry of State Security units, hampered an attempt by UNITA rebels to destroy a hydroelectric station in the province of Bie. According to reports from the Ministry of State Security, basic military operations have been deployed in the environs of the populated area of Camacula. In the course of the battle, 22 bandits were killed and 17 wounded. A large collection of weapons was captured, including mortars and grenades made in South Africa, and explosives from the United States. (4 Jul 83, p. 6)

Conference on Anniversary of Death of Marx

(Excerpt) Through the initiative of the MPLA-Workers' Party, a conference of party members and citizens met in Luanda on the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. (5 Jul 83, p. 1)

Chad

Oueddei's Forces Continue Offensive

(Excerpt) The military units of the leader of the National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT), Goukouni Oueddei, have inflicted a serious defeat on the forces of Hissein Habre in the region of Faya Largeau as the offensive continues, reported the Paris magazine, PARIS MATCH. At the present time, Oueddei's forces control a third of Chad's territory. (28 Jun 83, p. 5)

France Proclaims Support of Habre

(Excerpt) According to FRANCE PRESSE reports from Chad, Habre stated in a press conference that his forces have retreated from Faya Largeau. At the present time, his forces are attempting to consolidate their hold in the populated regions of Koro Toro and Salal which are situated on a major road leading to the capital. Daily French newspapers are printing statements from the Ministry of Foreign Relations in which there is mention of "tremendous concern" on the part of France in connection with the developing situation in Chad. The Ministry confirmed the intention of France to provide military assistance to the Habre Government. LE MONDE indicates that now Habre views France as one of his most reliable allies. The first French transport plane with 35 tons of military goods flew from Paris to Chad, emphasizing that in the future, weapons and technical equipment will be sent to Chad from the French military base located in the Central African Republic. According to UPI reports, the French Minister of National Defense stated that for the time being, the question of direct intervention by French military forces is not being considered. (29 Jun 83, p. 5)

Fighting Breaks Out Again

(Excerpt) From this central African republic, which has already been devastated by many years of civil war, reports are once again coming of new troubles. This time Goukouni Oueddei has taken the offensive in the war. During the summer of the previous year, he was ousted from power by Hissein Habre who established control over other large cities besides the capital. Habre declared himself President of the Republic and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The dethroned Oueddei created his own government with headquarters in the city of Bardai located in the mountainous region close to the Libyan border, and considers himself the legal head of state. At this time, after a relatively calm period, war has once again broken out. (30 Jun 83, p. 5)

Events in Chad

(Excerpt) According to FRANCE PRESSE, Oueddei announced in a press conference in the city of Faya Largeau that in the event of military intervention by France, FROLINAT "will prepare to enlist the aid of friendly countries." Oueddei then refuted an allegation of the Western press that Libyan soldiers are fighting

with his forces. He emphasized that his enemy is receiving arms and military aid from Israel as well as from the United States and France. The French newspaper, FIGARO, reports that French instructors are in Chad's capital city, Ndjamena. (3 Jul 83, p. 5)

Habre Troops Plan Counterattack

(Text) The troops of Hissein Habre, head of the present Ndjamena Government, are regrouping and preparing to counterattack the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, President of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Chadian Liberation Front (FROLINAT). C. Nucci, Minister Delegate to the French Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, reported this.

This regrouping is being carried out with French assistance. The other day President Mitterrand stated on the radio that France is linked to Chad by an agreement on military-technical cooperation, which has not been denounced by a single Chadian government and which therefore, in the opinion of Paris, remains in force. Mitterrand observed that France would support Hissein Habre. L'HUMANITE points out that it is this figure who is the rebel, having overthrown with American assistance Chad's legitimate government which was recognized by Paris at the time. It is being observed here that Egypt and Sudan have supported the French stance. Butrus Chali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Paris to ensure the coordination of their actions in Chad.

The nationalistically minded rightwing French press is backing the neo-colonialist argument that "confidence" in France among its African "allies" will be measured in the next days and weeks by the ability of Paris to offer support to the Hissein Habre regime. As a LE MONDE correspondent reports from Ndjamena, more and more consignments of military cargo are arriving in the Chadian capital from France by means of the "airlift" that has been set up. Referring to informed sources, the newspaper also points out that, in addition to the three French military transport aircraft, another five aircraft whose nationality has not been determined have landed at Ndjamena airport. In an interview given to the newspaper LE MATIN, Libyan revolution leader Qaddafi emphasized that by supplying weapons to Chad, France is participating in that country's civil war. By doing so it is pouring oil into the flames. He resolutely denied Western propaganda fabrications about "Libyan interference" in the Chadian conflict. (2 Jul 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #132, 8 Jul 83, pp. J1-2)

Zairean Forces Arrive

(Text) The first contingent of Zairean troops arrived in Chad's capital, Ndjamena, yesterday. It includes 250 crack commandos trained by French military advisers especially for the fulfillment of gendarme functions. At the same time, Kinshasa has sent to Chad a flight of assault aircraft, as well as two American-made C-130 transport aircraft. Zaire's ambassador to Chad stated in a REUTERS interview that all these forces have been placed at the direct disposal of the present head of the Ndjamena Government, Hissein Habre. "He can use them immediately," the ambassador noted. Commenting on the sending of Zairean troops to Chad, the press notes that behind Zaire are France, the United States, and Israel, which give it military and financial aid. "Zaire's interference increases the risk that the internal conflict in Chad will become international,"

the French newspaper L'HUMANITE notes. At the same time arms and combat hardware continue to arrive in Ndjamena by way of the "air bridge" between France and Chad. In recent days Paris has sent 200 tons of military cargo to that country. As LE MONDE writes, the shipment of French equipment for Habre's troops "will continue at the same pace for at least another 2 weeks." A representative of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity, headed by Goukouni Oueddei who is in the French capital, stated that France has sent to Chad, in the guise of "civilian experts," 51 officers, of whom the senior is a colonel. Citing circles close to the Ndjamena Government, L'HUMANITE, for its part, reports that "France is preparing to send its own expeditionary corps to Chad."

The Paris newspaper LIBERATION, resolutely condemning France's interference in events in Chad, points out that it "promises nothing good for France, which has decided to treat Africa like its own backyard."

Speaking at a press conference in the city of Bardai in northern Chad where the headquarters of the Transitional Government of National Unity is located, Goukouni Oueddei states that France's growing military assistance to the Habre regime, carried out in coordination with the US Administration, will strengthen the people's resolve to continue the struggle for freedom and independence. He announced that alongside the French combat hardware, weapons from the United States, Israel, and Egypt are also arriving in Ndjamena. (Translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #132, 8 Jul 83, p. J1)

Foreign Intervention

(Excerpt) According to FRANCE PRESSE, persistent fighting has resulted in the seizing by FROLINAT troops, led by Oueddei, of three cities in the northeast and central regions of the country. In the near future in Ndjamena, writes L'HUMANITE, there will be an increase in Zairean troops, and that Zairean jets sent to Chad will soon be involved in military actions against Oueddei's troops in the region of Faya Largeau. Zaire's intervention in Chad is significant for all of Africa as well as for France. The President of Zaire, the newspaper continues, decided to forestall action by the OAU, gathering together a commission which will be sent to Chad to seek a solution to the civil war.

A settlement in Chad, which has been devastated by the protracted civil war, will only be reached through peaceful means on the basis of a national reconciliation, announced OAU Chairman and Ethiopian President Mengistu in Addis Ababa. (6 Jul 83, p. 5)

The War Continues

(Excerpt) According to FRANCE PRESSE, fighting in Chad continues near the city of Oum Chalouba in the northeast. Habre's government is prepared to defend the city of Abeche which is situated on the road to Ndjamena. According to LE FIGARO, Habre has received Italian fighter planes and two French Mirage jets, as well as additional Zairean commandos. As noted by a French television station, Habre sent President Mitterand a personal message requesting France's intervention in Chad. (8 Jul 83, p. 5)

Habre Victory in East

(Excerpt) Forces of the Habre Government took three new cities in the eastern region of the country. After persistent fighting, Oueddei's forces fled to the city of Oum Chalouba. According to reports from Ndjama, in the region of Abeche, Habre's forces are regrouping. FRANCE PRESSE reports that the Ndjama Government is using a Zairean shipment of American C-130 transport planes to transport support and military equipment to the scene of the fighting. (9 Jul 83, p. 5)

Civil War Centered in Northeast

(Excerpt) According to reports from Chad, the civil war between the forces of Habre and Oueddei continues to rage in the northeast part of the country. REUTERS reports that the Habre regime has begun a general mobilization and has established a line of defense 400 kilometers from Ndjama, between the populated cities of Salal and Biltine. (10 Jul 83, p. 5)

International Intervention Criticized by Oueddei

(Excerpt) FRANCE PRESSE reports that during a meeting broadcast on radio, Oueddei emphasized that international intervention in the war by the United States and France is part of a wide plot to internationalize the conflict in Chad and destabilize the country's position in the region.

In a joint Zambian-Congolese communique, it was stated that the people of Chad have the right to live in peace and security, and should use all their energy toward social and economic development. Both Zambia and the Congo will address the OAU with a request to take necessary measures to establish unity in Chad. (11 Jun 83, p. 5)

The War Intensifies

(Excerpt) According to FRANCE PRESSE, Habre is launching violent counter-attacks aimed at regaining control of Abeche. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reports from Paris that the French official line does not rule out the importance of sending troops to Chad. (13 Jul 83, p. 5)

French Aid to Chad

(Excerpt) During intense battles in the eastern regions of Chad, persistent attempts to intercept initiatives and to take the offensive against Oueddei's forces have been made by the Habre Government. According to the French press, the French Government has decided to send about 100 military specialists to Chad who will operate modern military equipment. In an interview with a French television correspondent, American Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that the United States is prepared to aid Chad. (14 Jul 83, p. 5)

Abeche Taken from Rebels

(Excerpt) Habre's forces established control over the city of Abeche with the aid of Zairean soldiers and American and French military equipment. FRANCE PRESSE reports that 650 Zairean commandos and three Mirage fighter planes have arrived in Ndjama. (15 Jul 83, p. 5)

French Support Decried

(Excerpt) According to FRANCE PRESSE reports from Chad, Habre's forces went into action against Oueddei's forces using French military equipment, including 12 tanks, jeeps fitted with 106-mm recoilless rifles, and antitank rocket apparatus. France has resorted to interference in Chad, aspiring to destabilize its position in Africa, writes a Libyan newspaper which continues on to say that France has already interfered in the regimes of Zaire, Egypt and Sudan, and has undertaken a campaign to involve itself in the conflicts of other countries in Africa. In Chad, 1,700 Zairean troops and several Mirage jet fighters have been introduced, all under the slogan of "defense." (16 Jul 83, p. 5)

Habre's Forces Using French Weapons

(Excerpt) According to REUTERS, Habre's forces are transferring modern French weaponry to the region of Oum Chalouba. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE reports that the Ndjamenan regime is using tanks of American manufacture. (17 Jul 83, p. 5)

Chad Ignores OAU Appeal; US to Send Arms

(Text) The present Ndjamenan government has rejected the OAU appeal for an immediate cessation of armed operations and the commencement of talks with Goukouni Oueddei, with a view to restoring peace in that central African country. As REUTERS reports, M. Soumaila, the Habre regime's Minister of Information, has stated that "his government's position remains unchanged and it refuses to hold talks." The pro-Western Habre regime owes its temporary military successes to military aid from France and other allies, REUTERS acknowledges. Zaire has sent the Ndjamenan regime an American transport aircraft and subunits of crack commandos to Chad. According to AP, the offensive by Habre's forces was supported by 10 French-made armored cars.

France has no right to interfere in Chad's affairs or send weapons there, Libyan leader Qaddafi stated in an interview for the Paris weekly LE POINT. Many of the problems of Africa today, including events in Chad, are the result of France's shameful colonial policy on the continent. Libya fully supports the OAU's proposals aimed at an immediate cease-fire in Chad and the attainment of national reconciliation, the Libyan news agency JANA stated. The Chad problem must be resolved within the OAU without interference by the imperialist powers. The agency describes as "groundless and false" the assertions spread by the present Ndjamenan Government to the effect that Libya servicemen are allegedly taking part in combat operations on the side of the Transitional Government of National Unity in Chad. With the help of such falsehoods, the Ndjamenan regime is trying to create the conditions for extending Western aid to the Habre regime and further internationalizing the conflict. (18 Jul 83, p. 7, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #053, 19 Jul 83, p. J2)

Events in the War

(Excerpt) A French television correspondent reported from the city of Abeche that French technical personnel have repaired transport planes used by Habre's troops to ship weapons and supplies into the war zone. According to REUTERS, the Habre regime is regrouping its forces to begin a new offensive in eastern Chad. (19 Jul 83, p. 5)

Western 'Mercenaries' Fighting for Chad's Habre

(Excerpt) American President Reagan has approved the urgent shipment to Chad of a large consignment of US military equipment with a total value of \$10 million, according to reports in today's WASHINGTON POST. The equipment will be transported by US Air Force aircraft. According to the newspaper report, these military deliveries are meant both for the troops of Hissein Habre, head of the present regime in Ndjamena, and for the Zairean subunits acting on his side. People in Washington are making no secret of the fact that the provision of urgent military aid to Habre's regime is one of the key elements of the course followed by the United States and its allies regarding events in Chad. It has been admitted by the US State Department, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, that "the new US effort is essentially in support of France," which has already transferred to Chad over 400 tons of military equipment and has sent its "advisers" to Ndjamena. Citing Congressional sources, THE WASHINGTON POST points out that the United States intends to ship yet another consignment of weapons to the Habre regime in the very near future.

In a report from Ndjamena, AP notes the appearance of mercenaries from Western countries among Habre's forces. Quoting journalists who have visited eastern Chad, AP reports that "soldiers of fortune" in the uniform of the present Ndjamena regime's armed forces are patrolling key positions in the city of Abeche. Mercenaries from France and Belgium are fighting on the side of Habre's troops, L'HUMANITE writes. In 1960, many of them fought on the side of the Katanga separatists in the former Belgian Congo and also participated, under the leadership of Frenchman Bob Denard, notorious mercenary killer, in the 1978 coup d'etat in the Comoros. The newspaper quotes a statement by one of Habre's advisers that "the participation by mercenaries in the fighting should supplement the actions by French instructors." According to AFP reports, M. Soumaila, Commissioner of the President's Office for Information in the Habre regime, and French Ambassador to Chad, C. Soubeste, have admitted the presence of both "soldiers of fortune" and of "French military advisers" among the Ndjamena Government troops. French Defense Minister C. Hernu confirmed here that the French Government has transferred a paratrooper company from the Central African Republic to Cameroon. They have been sent there on the pretext of "evacuating French citizens from Ndjamena in case of need." (20 Jul 83, p. 5, and translated in part by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #143, 25 Jul 83, p. J1)

Oueddei Representative Speaks Out Against War

(Excerpt) Chad has become the sacrifice of imperialist aggression at the hands of France and the United States, said a representative of Oueddei's party in Cotonou, Benin. So-called civilian specialists from France have arrived in Chad. (21 Jul 83, p. 5)

Chad/Libya

French Military Aid

(Excerpt) The Minister Delegate to the French Ministry of External Relations on Questions of Cooperation and Development, C. Nucci, announced in Paris during a national meeting that France is providing military assistance to the Habre

Government in Chad. The Libyan information agency reacted to France's support, calling it "gross interference in Chad's internal affairs." He charged that American warplanes have begun flights in Libya's airspace. (1 Jul 83, p. 5)

Ethiopia

New Military Organizations Suggested

(Excerpt) In Addis Ababa, during an all-nation meeting, steps for the implementation of a decree, which would include the introduction in the country of a general military authority, the creation of military commissariats, and the organization of a territorial state militia, were discussed by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia. (27 Jun 83, p. 6)

Ethiopian Delegation Completes USSR Visit

(Text) In accordance with the plan for party links between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), a COPWE delegation headed by Debela Dinsa, Central Committee member and COPWE representative in Shawa administrative region, visited the Soviet Union from 22 to 30 June. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee's Section for Organizational and Party Work. It toured the Turkmen SSR, where it had talks at the Turkmen CP Central Committee, acquainted itself with the work of local party organizations, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the republic. The Ethiopian guests noted the great importance of the CPSU's experience for COPWE's activity in the sphere of party and state building and in the matter of laying the foundations of a Socialist society and highly assessed the socioeconomic and cultural achievements of the USSR's working people. (2 Jul 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #135, 13 Jul 83, p. J2)

Gift of Books

(Text) The CPSU gave a gift to Ethiopia of 300,000 copies of books in English and Amharic. Among them are works on Marxism-Leninism, and philosophical, political and scientific scholarly literature. (8 Jul 83, p. 1)

Expanding Road Network

(Text) The road network in the province of Gasc has increased three times during the post-revolutionary years. The state estimates the existence of more than 700 kilometers of autoroutes. (13 Jul 83, p. 5)

Lesotho

Terrorist Attacks Launched From South Africa

(Excerpt) Radio Lesotho reported that during the night of 27 June, about 200 bandits from South Africa invaded the southern region of the country and attacked the settlement of Taing. Three citizens were killed. Simultaneously three other groups of terrorists invaded Lesotho, but were repelled by the country's security forces. All of the bandits came from South African territory. The terrorists

belong to an organization called the Lesotho Liberation Army, a puppet group of the government in Pretoria. The Government of Lesotho issued a protest to South Africa in which it conveyed its dissatisfaction with South African provocations. (30 Jun 83, p. 5)

Lesotho/Republic of South Africa

South African-Backed Rebels Attacks in Lesotho

(Excerpt) A group of South African mercenaries, penetrating Lesotho's border, attacked the residence of Lesotho's Prime Minister L. Jonathan with the intention of killing him.

The racist regime in Pretoria, in the last few days, has begun a series of military provocations against the small kingdom of Lesotho. Constant reports are received of bandit attacks on Lesotho's territory by the racists and their puppets who call themselves the Lesotho Liberation Army which is financed and armed by South Africa. (1 Jul 83, p. 5)

Madagascar

Electronics Institute Opens

(Text) The National Institute of Electronics opened in Madagascar. This first institution of higher education in the country will train specialists and instructors in electronics and computer technology. (8 Jul 83, p. 4)

Mozambique

Independence Day Speech in Moscow

(Text) An active antiimperialist and anticolonial trend in Mozambique's foreign policy places it among the progressive powers which are struggling to eliminate any form of oppression, and which stand for peace and social progress. This subject was discussed in Moscow during a meeting in celebration of Mozambique's independence day. Mozambique's ambassador to the Soviet Union, E.F.Z. Patrice, gave a speech in which he emphasized the important role of the Soviet Union in the defense of the Mozambican people, and in the establishment of the country's independent economy. (23 Jun 83, p. 4)

Eighth Anniversary Celebrated

(Excerpt) On 25 June, Mozambique is celebrating the eighth anniversary of its independence. Throughout the country important social and economic changes have occurred in various fields. During the recent Fourth Congress of FRELIMO, directives were taken toward the country's development.



This street in Maputo, Mozambique's capital, is called V.I. Lenin.



The workers in the republic decisively support internal and foreign policy decisions of the government. (25 Jun 83, p. 4)

Congratulations Conveyed

(Summary) On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of Mozambique's independence, the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Soviet Ministry extend their congratulations to President Machel and FRELIMO. (25 Jun 83, p. 1)

New Party Members

(Excerpt) A ceremony for the delivery of party cards was held in the metropolitan enterprise, "Industria Mozambican di Margarinas," where a primary FRELIMO party organization was recently formed. (27 Jun 83, p. 6)

Chilean Ensemble Well Received

(Excerpt) Each performance of Chile's ensemble of political and national songs, "Tempo Nuevo," is accompanied by prolonged applause in Maputo. (8 Jul 83, p. 4)

New Company Formed

(Excerpt) An all-national company, called "Operation Production," has opened in Mozambique. Its goal is to promote the growth of agricultural products to draw in workers from the cities to the countryside. (20 Jul 83, p. 5)

Nigeria

Arkhipov Arrives in Nigeria

(Text) A Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived here at the Nigerian Government's invitation. The delegation comprises Ya.P. Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials. The delegation will take part in the commissioning ceremony for the first phase of the Ajaokuta metallurgical plant, the largest in tropical Africa, which is being built with Soviet assistance. The delegation was greeted at Lagos airport by I. Audu, Nigerian External Affairs Minister, M.A. Makele, Steel Development Minister, and other officials. The delegation was received by Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria. Talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. I.V. Arkhipov gave the Nigerian head of state a personal message from Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation has had meetings with A.I. Elwueme, Vice President of Nigeria, and I. Audu, External Affairs Minister. (16 Jul 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #140, 20 Jul 83, p. J1)

Plant Starts Up

(Excerpt) In the Nigerian city of Ajeokuta, the first phase of the metallurgical plant was started up in the presence of the Soviet delegation. (18 Jul 83, p. 6)

Talks Held

(Excerpt) During meetings between the Soviet delegation and Nigerian state and private actors in Lagos, during the delegation's visit to Nigeria from 13 to 18 July, discussions were held on questions of the development of Soviet-Nigerian relations and several international problems. (19 Jul 83, p. 4)

Republic of Cape Verde

Second PAIGC Congress Continues

(Excerpt) The work of the second congress of the PAIGC is continuing in Praia. The delegates to the forum discussed and approved a summary report to be presented to PAIGC General Secretary and President of the Republic Aristides Pereira. Also discussed and accepted were the documents, "Ideological Party Work," "State," "Popular Participation," "Party," "New Training in the Cape Verde Republic," "Struggle for Social and Economic Development," as well as new regulations and a party program. (28 Jun 83, p. 5)

Congress Ends

(Excerpt) The work of the second congress of the PAIGC ended in Praia. Its participants examined problems of social and economic development of the Cape Verde Islands and questions on the international situation. Resolutions taken in the forum emphasize the strengthening of the party and its connections with the nation. (29 Jun 83, p. 4)

Republic of South Africa

South Africa Part of SATO

(Excerpt) For a number of days in the capital of Argentina, a "symposium" took place which was organized by South African representatives. In everyone's judgement, the "symposium" was held to substantiate the "strategic necessity" for the creation of the so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO). An invisible presence was that of Washington; it was discussed how Argentina could follow a Western path and could help Washington establish a military and political influence in this part of the world. (7 Jul 83, p. 5)

Repression in South Africa

(Excerpt) Winnie Mandela has again been declared by South African authorities a "banned person" for the next 5 years. This reprisal on the wife of Nelson Mandela, one of the leaders of the outlawed African National Congress, produces evidence of what happens to those who do not wish to abide by the system of apartheid. (7 Jul 83, p. 5)

ANC Leader in Angola Praises USSR

(Excerpt) The Soviet Union is doing everything of importance to prevent another world war and to guarantee peace on the planet, said the leader of the branch of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa in Angola. The ANC, a progressive African organization, supports the CPSU and Soviet State. (8 Jul 83, p. 4)

Pretoria Rules the Region

(Excerpt) Might makes right--such is clearly the philosophy of South Africa which has taken aggressive actions against Angola, Mozambique and the other frontline states. The United States has armed the South African regime, giving it the capability to act as the region's policeman. (11 Jun 83, p. 5)

Commentary of US Policy Toward South Africa

(Excerpt) "The more the confusion and contradictions, the better." This principle, it seems, is adhered to by American Undersecretary of State Eagleburger in US policy toward South Africa. On the one hand, Eagleburger has condemned the apartheid regime, saying that the system of racial discrimination is a moral depravity. On the other hand, he has unequivocally given to understand that the Reagan administration is sympathetic to the South African regime. (18 Jul 83, p. 7)

Sao Tome and Principe

Women's Group Correspondent Declares Support of USSR

(Excerpt) The nation of Sao Tome and Principe together with all of progressive Africa supports the foreign political course of the Soviet Union which is aimed at relaxing international tension and the reduction of nuclear arsenals, reported a TASS correspondent after a conversation with a national correspondent of the women's organization on the island republic. (26 Jun 83, p. 4)

Progress Continues

(Text) The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is located on islands found off the West coast of the African continent. The country covers an area of 964 square kilometers, and has a population of about 100,000 people. After independence was won in July 1975, the struggle grew for social and economic development and the eradication of illiteracy. The government nationalized the land and introduced a plan to expand exports of cocoa beans, cocoa nuts, coffee, and other tropical products. In the international arena, the young republic follows antiimperialist policies, and is strengthening its ties with its progressive African neighbors as well as with the Soviet Union.



The state plantation, "Rio di Oro"



A construction worker in Sao Tome

(4 Jul 83, p. 6)

Praise of Soviet Union

(Excerpt) During an interview with a TASS correspondent, the president of Sao Tome's association for friendship and solidarity with foreign nations stated that the government of the Soviet Union, since the days of the victory of the Octobrists, has pursued a program of peace. (6 Jul 83, p. 4)

Seychelles

New Emphasis on Production

(Text) In the future, the Seychelles will pay a great deal of attention to the development of industry, it was reported by the country's press agency. A general plan of state development will be examined from this point of view, announced President Rene who also said that a special committee has already been created with this goal in mind. (23 Jun 83, p. 5)

Tanzania

Expansion of Agricultural Sector Proposed

(Text) According to reports from Tanzania, a plan was published for the development of the agricultural sector of the country. An increase of exported products is proposed, and the Tanzanian leadership is committed to paying a great deal of attention to solving agricultural problems. (2 Jul 83, p. 5)