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

July 1983

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

Analyst: Rachel Warner

## 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 May 1983 - 21 June 1983)

Africa General

USSR Greet Leaders

(Excerpt) On the occasion of African Liberation Day, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate the states, government heads, and peoples of Africa. African Liberation Day, proclaimed by the African states and government heads 20 years ago in Addis Ababa, is a major festival for the multimillion family of African peoples. Like all true friends of African freedom and independence, Soviet people are widely celebrating this outstanding date. Over the past two decades, one colonial regime after another has collapsed under the blows of the national liberation movement, and the racist forces' sphere of domination has shrunk. The foundations of a new life have been laid on the ruins of the colonial system, and the national statehood, sovereignty, and independence of the liberated African countries have been strengthened. Many of the African countries secured the withdrawal of the former colonial powers' forces from their territories and the liquidation of imperialist military bases. And hour of liberation is moving inexorably closer for Namibia, the last territory on the continent beneath the yoke of colonial oppression. (24 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #104, 27 May 83, pp. J1-2)

Africa Struggles and Builds

(Excerpt) African Liberation Day, which is marked every year on 25 May, has firmly entered the calendar of portentous international events. It was on that day 20 years ago that the Organization of African Unity was created in Addis Ababa. It united all the independent states of the continent and became the expressor of its peoples' aspirations. The political map of Africa has changed beyond recognition in recent decades. Not all that long ago it was almost completely covered with the colors of the imperialist mother countries. Now, in the 1980s, almost the entire African continent consists of sovereign states which have liberated themselves. Only in the extreme south--in Namibia and South Africa--have the last bulwarks of colonialism and racism been preserved, and the struggle to liquidate them has been under way for many years now.

Africa's share of world industrial production does not exceed one percent, although its population amounts to approximately 10 percent of all mankind. More than a score of African states are classified by UN statistics as among the poorest on earth, where millions of people die each year from starvation and a lack of medical assistance. There is an acute shortage of food products. Such are the results of the prolonged colonial rule, the social backwardness, the inequality in international economic relations practiced by the West, and the plunder to which the Africans are subject to this day. Of course, there are African countries, particularly those of a Socialist orientation, which have achieved impressive changes in creating the bases of a modern industry and a new system of education, and in modernizing agriculture. Such major projects as the metallurgical combines in Ajaokuta (Nigeria), El Hadjar (Algeria), and Helwan

(Egypt), the oil refinery in Assab (Ethiopia), and several other constructed or under construction with the participation of the Soviet Union, have become symbols of progress. These enterprises are like the first shoots of the industrial development of a continent which is seeking to break out of its economic servitude to the West. In the current situation, enormous importance is attached to the Africans' joint efforts in defense of their economic and political interests, primarily within the framework of the OAU. Recently this organization has been experiencing certain difficulties. For example, on two occasions already it has proved impossible to convene the meeting of heads of state and government of the countries belonging to it. In the past, such meetings have taken place annually. The surmounting of these difficulties meets the vital interests of Africa. It is these which demand that the OAU states' unity of action be strengthened by imparting greater effectiveness to it. For to this day the continent has not fully eliminated colonialism; the disgraceful phenomenon of racism has not been eradicated; and internecine dissensions and armed conflicts break out and inflict enormous damage. Imperialism has maintained in the south of the continent a bridgehead for aggression against the independent states, and it is trying to draw them into an arms race and involve them in military blocs. Washington stands behind the aggressive onslaughts of South Africa against its neighboring countries, including the recent bandit raid on the capital of Mozambique. The US military doctrine which envisages interference in any region of the world directly threatens the sovereignty of the African states. The Pentagon has in recent times been establishing its bases in eastern Africa, along the seaboard of which sail the American warships which have established themselves in the Indian Ocean. (25 May 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #103, 26 May 83, pp. J1-2)

#### Reception in the Soviet Union

(Text) The heads of the diplomatic representations of African states in the Soviet Union organized a reception on the occasion of African Independence Day. Attendees were greeted by the Kenyan Ambassador and a spokesman for the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. F. Vatchenko. (26 May 83, p. 4)

#### New Press Agency Created

(Excerpt) The Pan-African Press Agency (PAPA) began its activities. The idea for this agency came together with the creation of the OAU 20 years ago. It will print information daily, containing 25,000 words an issue, in English, French and Arabic, and will give a new importance to Africa's struggle. (28 May 83, p. 4)

#### OAU Conference to Be Held in Ethiopia

(Excerpt) OAU members will convene in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 11 June, it was announced in a press conference held by Ethiopian Foreign Affairs Minister Goshu Wolde. Ethiopia, Wolde said in his statement, has done everything possible to ensure a normal path toward solving Africa's problems. The Ethiopian people and government are prepared to welcome their African brothers and sisters. (2 Jun 83, p. 5)

### Commentary on Impending OAU Conference

(Excerpt) The 19th assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member countries will soon meet in the capital of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa, birthplace of the OAU, has hosted this highest African forum six times. The work of this 19th assembly will take place in the Hall of Africa where, 20 years ago, participants in the first conference met. (6 Jun 83, p. 5)

### USSR Sends Greetings to 19th OAU Session

(Excerpt) The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greet the participants in the 19th session of the OAU Assembly. The Soviet Union, like everyone who cherishes the cause of peace and freedom, highly values the role of the OAU as a tried and proven instrument in the joint struggle of the countries and peoples of Africa against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid in defense of their lawful rights for peace and international security. Our country actively supports strengthening the OAU's prestige and effectiveness. A position of direct opposition to the cohesion and unity of the African peoples is taken by those who are accustomed to thinking in terms of world domination and colonial plunder. They are exerting undisguised pressure on the African countries; they are blatantly interfering in their internal life; and they are striving to disrupt the peace-loving and independent course of African and international affairs. It is their fault that tension is being increased in southern Africa where Namibia, which is being illegally occupied by the South African racists, has turned into a base of aggression against neighboring states. They are trying to frighten the African continent with military bases, and to draw it into their plans for global confrontation.

The pan-African forum has gathered at a time when, as a result of the increased activity by the militarist forces of imperialism, tension is increasing on our planet and the danger of nuclear war is growing. Today, as never before, it is essential to mobilize the efforts of all peoples in order to ensure for mankind a reliable, peaceful future; these efforts will not stray from this course. The proposals of the Soviet Union to strengthen peace, slow down the dangerous arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and to move toward genuine disarmament measures, are well-known. We proceed from the premise that only a just peace, in which every state recognizes and respects the lawful rights and interests of other peoples, can be lasting.

A peaceful and independent Africa is an important factor in international stability. Our country is in favor of Africa being a continent of peace and good-neighborliness; it wants a successful solution to the important task of transforming Africa into a nonnuclear zone. True to the Leninist policy of peace and friendship between peoples, the Soviet Union declares its solidarity with the African peoples who are struggling against imperialist oppression, for a final elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism on their continent, and for national and social progress in conditions of peace and security. (9 Jun 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #114, p. J1)

### OAU Meeting Opens

(Excerpt) The 19th session of the OAU opened in Addis Ababa, attended by delegates from 50 independent African countries. The work of the forum was opened by the OAU Chairman, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, who noted that independent Africa, in spite of difficulties, was able to gather in Addis Ababa for a summit meeting which, he emphasized, is proof of its determination not to permit splits and to find a practical solution to all problems. (9 Jun 83, p. 5)

### OAU Meeting Continues

(Summary) During the OAU meeting, Ethiopian President Mengistu spoke. He emphasized the importance of African unity in the quest for progress. Other speakers were Ugandan President Obote, SWAPO leader Nujoma, Kenyan President arap Moi, and Senegalese President Diouf. (10 Jun 83, p. 5)

### Commentary on OAU Importance

(Excerpt) The question of unity has taken a central position in the 19th session of the OAU in Addis Ababa. The organization, created 20 years ago, is a tried and tested instrument of struggle by the African countries against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid in defense of their legal rights, and for peace and international security. Its existence is especially important now as the African countries are being subjected to undisguised pressure from imperialist states. South Africa has increased tension in southern Africa, and aggression against its neighboring countries has focused on Namibia where the racists have illegally occupied territory. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Soviet Ministries expressed its desire for fruitful work during the Addis Ababa forum. (12 Jun 83, p. 4)

### OAU Meeting Concludes

(Excerpt) The work of the 19th session of the OAU concluded in Addis Ababa. The African countries have succeeded in overcoming difficulties between themselves in order to gather for the unity of the continent. Ethiopian President Mengistu said, during the concluding meeting, that in his view the session refused the notion of a split in the continent and that the OAU member countries have clearly demonstrated their friendship and brotherhood. He noted that the work of the assembly was carried out in the spirit of cooperation and unity.

In a resolution on Namibia, the OAU decisively condemned South Africa for obstruction of the Namibian people's quest for independence and its disregard for UN resolutions. In another resolution, the African leaders expressed their indignation regarding actions of the Pretoria regime, including the economic blockade of Lesotho, one of the frontline states.

In other documents, the OAU addressed problems on Chad, the Western Sahara and refugees. (13 Jun 83, p. 4)

## Southern Africa

### Commentary on South African Air Raid on Maputo

(Excerpt) The South African bandit air raid on Maputo, Mozambique, is a challenge to the peoples of the African continent and to the entire world community. The new aggressive act is another one in a long list of Pretoria's crimes against independent African states, including incursions into Angola, a raid into Lesotho, and provocations against Botswana and Zimbabwe. The leaders of the apartheid regime, by heightening tension in the region, want to consolidate their shaken positions and to weaken the progressive African regimes, seeking to make them abandon support for the ANC. (24 May 83, p. 5)

## Angola

### Cultural Conference Held

(Excerpt) The fifth all-union conference on cultural questions concluded in Luanda. It was held by the joint departments of propaganda and education of the Central Committee of the MPLA - Workers' Party, the State Secretariat for Culture, and trade union leaders. The conference participants worked on and approved program documents defining cultural development in the country. (5 Jun 83, p. 4)

### Angolan Scientists Against Nuclear Weapons

(Text) Through the initiative of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples of Foreign Countries, a conference was held in the oncological center in Luanda on the theme, "Catastrophic Consequences of Thermo-nuclear War for Mankind." The participants, public health figures and teachers from the university and other educational facilities, condemned nuclear weapons, and resolutely demanded the cessation of spending of materials and human resources for military goals instead of for the struggle against hunger, poverty and illness. The conference delegates unanimously agreed that the opening address in the Prague World Assembly would be entitled "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War." (18 Jun 83, p. 5)

### MPLA - Workers' Party Plenum

(Text) In Luanda, the plenum of the MPLA - Workers' Party Central Committee took place. The Angolan News Agency reports that the law on Angolan citizenship, questions about the struggle to strengthen discipline, and the fight against speculators and other lawbreakers were examined. (19 Jun 83, p. 4)

## Angola/Republic of South Africa

### Angolan Claims

(Text) The South African racist regime is again engaging in aggressive actions against Angola, it is claimed in a publication of the Angolan Defense Ministry. In the past few months, South African military forces have made several attacks into the regions of Caxama, Cubela, and Chamutet. (11 Jun 83, p. 5)



Benin

Official in Benin Speaks on Need to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

(Excerpt) The General Secretary of the Association of Culture and Friendship said in Cotonou, Benin, that the most important task of all of Africa's nations is to rid the continent and the world of nuclear weapons. The achievement of this goal, he continued, is one of the major aspects of Benin's foreign policy. (15 Jun 83, p. 5)

Cape Verde

Ponomarev Receives Cape Verde Delegation

(Excerpt) On 25 May, B. N. Ponomarev, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, received a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAIGC) headed by Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission and Secretary of the National Council of the Party. O. Pires reported on the Party's efforts to implement progressive socioeconomic transformations, strengthen the country's political and economic independence, and on the preparations for the second Congress of the PAIGC to be held in June. He declared the intention of the PAIGC and of the people of Cape Verde to develop further relations of friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people, relations which grew up during the period of struggle against Portuguese colonialism. (26 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #104, 27 May 83, p. J6)

CPSU Greetings Message to Cape Verde Party

(Excerpt) The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Second PAIGC Congress and all members of the PAIGC. Your Congress has met during an alarming situation when, because of the selfish policy of imperialist circles headed by the United States, there has been a sharp increase in the danger of a world thermonuclear war which threatens mankind's very existence. All peoples, big and small, have no more urgent task now than that of averting this danger. Soviet Communists are in solidarity with the PAIGC, which actively advocates peace and international cooperation and supports the peoples' just struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Under the PAIGC's leadership, progressive socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working people's masses are being implemented in the Republic of Cape Verde. The CPSU values highly the PAIGC's determination to follow the precepts of Africa's outstanding son, Amilcar Cabral, and to build a new society free from the exploitation of man. (20 Jun 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #122, 23 Jun 83, p. J5)

Chad

Oueddei's Troops Seize Northern Regions

(Excerpt) According to the FRANCE PRESSE agency, soldiers representing the leader of the National Independence Front of Chad, G. Oueddei, seized regions near the city of Larjo in the north of the country. (17 Jun 83, p. 5)

Congo

Congolese Government Statement

(Excerpt) The OAU is the most important instrument in the struggle of the African nations for independence and the development of the continent, the Congolese Government declared in a statement. The anniversary of the organization is marked by heightened subversive actions by reactionary powers and imperialism seeking to disunite the African nations fighting for freedom and independence. (28 May 83, p. 5)

Ethiopia

Urban Growth

(Excerpt) A national meeting of the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, municipalities, and leaders of associations of urban dwellers took place in Addis Ababa. Such meetings will occur annually in the future and will cover problems of development in the country's cities. There are now 318 cities in Ethiopia containing 4.2 million people. After the onset of the revolution, the building of cities was revived, and for the first time, the results of the decree of the revolutionary authorities on the nationalization of land will appear. The Ethiopian press will report on the construction of schools, hospitals, and kindergartens. (22 May 83, p. 5)

Ethiopian Newspaper Praises Socialist Countries

(Excerpt) The newspaper, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD, gives a high appraisal of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries in the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. (24 May 83, p. 5)

Ethiopian Newspaper Writes on OAU Progress

(Excerpt) The Ethiopian newspaper, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD, in an article devoted to OAU activities, states that the process of national liberation on the African continent is continuing and is receiving worldwide support. The colonial hold will be wiped out from the continent. However, the South African racist regime has not ceased its policy of repression toward its majority black population. (28 May 83, p. 5)

Port Expansion Proposed

(Text) A draft plan for the expansion of two important Ethiopian ports, Assab and Massawa, has been concluded. It encompasses an increase in freight turnover, and the construction of new buildings and warehouses. Assab's port area will increase to six times its present size, and in Massawa, it is proposed that a school for navigational training be constructed. (5 Jun 83, p. 5)

### Mengistu Speaks on OAU Achievements

(Excerpt) In Ethiopia, OAU Chairman and Ethiopian President Mengistu noted that today, when the powers of imperialism are stirring up aggressive, expansionist schemes and are openly pursuing a course of inducing international tension, mankind has no more important task than securing peace and security. Speaking at a press conference, Mengistu emphasized that independent Africa is fully committed to this goal. Commenting on OAU activities during the 20 years of its existence, Mengistu noted that recently this all-African organization has achieved notable successes in decolonizing the continent and has confronted many problems, the most important of which is the eradication of colonialism and racism. (15 Jun 83, p. 5)

### Ghana

#### Ghanian Students to Attend Soviet Institutions

(Excerpt) For 8 years, the Soviet Cultural Center in Ghana has been offering courses in the Russian language attended by an estimated thousand Ghanians. In a few days, the next step will be taken when 28 boys and girls will continue their studies in higher educational institutions and technical schools in the Soviet Union. (17 Jun 83, p. 5)

### Guinea

#### Guinean Statement on OAU Anniversary

(Text) The Democratic Party of Guinea is doing all it can to ensure that the OAU continues to remain an important instrument in the struggle for peace and a better future for African nations, it was noted during a celebration gathering in Conakry. (28 May 83, p. 5)

### Guinea-Bissau

#### PAIGC Praises Andropov

(Excerpt) Constructive peace proposals, suggested by Soviet CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Y. V. Andropov, clearly demonstrate the human and peace-loving character of Soviet external politics, stated a spokesman for the Secretary General of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde in an interview with a TASS correspondent. (25 May 83, p. 4)

#### Ceremony Held in Bissau

(Excerpt) In the capital of Guinea-Bissau, a ceremony in celebration of gifts given by the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the PAIGC, including transportation equipment and film equipment, took place. The permanent Secretary of the PAIGC Central Committee attended the ceremony and thanked the CPSU for its help in the building of a new life. (8 Jun 83, p. 4)

Mozambique

Machel Speaks on Congress Plans

(Excerpt) The recent meeting of the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO marked the beginning of a new stage in the path to socialism in Mozambique, announced Mozambican President Samora Machel in Maputo. This stage, he continued, should lead to better conditions of close cooperation with other Socialist states, developing countries, and all the progressive world powers. (24 May 83, p. 1)

OAU Anniversary Statement

(Text) For the two decades of its existence, the OAU has united African nations in the struggle for independence from colonialism and has mobilized the international community to support national liberation movements, it was stated is a Mozambican government release on the occasion of the anniversary of the OAU. The clarity of this position and the humanism of OAU principles have won the African organization huge respect and authority throughout the world. (28 May 83, p. 5)

Statement Issued by Joint Society

(Excerpt) As a result of the South African bombing of Maputo, the Soviet-Mozambican Friendship Society has released a statement. This bandit action, supported by international imperialism, the document reads, was aimed at crushing the will and spirit of the Mozambican people who are engaged in constructing a new life. (29 May 83, p. 4)

Mozambican Press on ANC Executions

(Excerpt) The Mozambican newspaper, NOTICIAS, emphasizes that by ignoring protests from around the world concerning the death sentences of three ANC members, the South African regime is making short work for everyone who is speaking in defense of the South African black majority and demanding basic human rights. (8 Jun 83, p. 5)

Soviet Medical Aid Provided

(Text) The Soviet societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent have decided to provide aid to the population of Maputo, Mozambique, after the South African air attack. The Red Cross in Mozambique, with aircraft provided by Aeroflot, will bring in medical supplies for aid stations. (14 Jun 83, p. 4)

Mozambique/Republic of South Africa

Air Raid on Mozambique

(Excerpt) At this time, all African radio stations are reporting on the South African air attack in the capital of Mozambique. It appears that the attack occurred while people were going to work. Mozambican President Machel categorically denied the South African allegation that ANC military bases are located around Maputo. The ANC leadership announced once again that its military wing, "Spear of the Nation," is active in South Africa. (24 May 83, p. 5)

### Air Raid on Maputo Kills Eight

(Excerpt) Eight peaceful citizens, including two women and children, were killed and 40 injured as a result of the South African air attacks on Maputo, it was reported in a meeting of local and foreign correspondents with Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco in the capital. The bombing was aimed at civilian objectives: a jam factory, apartment buildings, and a bridge over a river in Matole, a trade center in the suburbs of Maputo. Fighter planes of English and French manufacture participated in the raid. Representatives of the National Defense Ministry noted that the racists used large calibre machineguns and fragmentation rockets of the "air-ground" type. (25 May 83, p. 5)

### USSR Reacts to Mozambican Bombing

(Excerpt) Soviet society reacted with indignation to the new military provocation by South Africa against Mozambique. (26 May 83, p. 4)

### Bombing Criticized

(Summary) The Governments of France, Angola, and Ethiopia condemn the bombing of Mozambique by South Africa. (26 May 83, p. 5)

### USCAA General Secretary Condemns Attack

(Excerpt) The bandit air attack by South Africa on the capital of Mozambique is a continuation of the undeclared war which South Africa is waging against the frontline states, announced the Secretary General of the Organization of the Socialist Countries of Asia and Africa (OSCAA), N. Abdel Razzak, in Moscow during a meeting with journalists. This act, he continued, was aimed at destabilizing the internal affairs of this country, weakening southern African liberation movements, and aggravating the situation in the region. It was a gross encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique. (27 May 83, p. 5)

### Air Incident Over Maputo

(Excerpt) According to Mozambican Defense Ministry reports, yesterday anti-aircraft guns shot down an unmanned fighter plane over Maputo. The plane fell into the bay near Maputo. Another plane, also trespassing into Mozambique's airspace, disappeared. At present, the security organizations are conducting an investigation. African reporters are paying attention to the racist propaganda denying South African participation in this violation. (1 Jun 83, p. 5)

### Mozambique Claims Spy Plane Was South African

(Excerpt) According to reports from Mozambique to Angola, an investigation is being conducted on the events of 30 May when an unidentified fighter plane was shot down over Maputo. According to a statement by the General Staff of Mozambique's National Defense Force, debris of the aircraft was found a day later in the bay. As it turned out, this was a radio-guided plane of the South African Air Force. Various kinds of aerial photography equipment was discovered on board. (4 Jun 83, p. 5)

## Namibia

### SWAPO Representative Holds Press Conference

(Excerpt) Each day the determination of Namibians to fight for freedom and independence is growing, stated the SWAPO Central Committee Secretary during a press conference. The South African regime is becoming more aggressive, as demonstrated in the recent attack on Mozambique, he continued. In the name of the SWAPO leadership, he then thanked the Soviet people for their support of the Namibian people. (28 May 83, p. 4)

## Namibia/Republic of South Africa

### A New Farce

(Excerpt) The South African occupying authorities are preparing their next farce in Namibia with the establishment of a "state committee" made up of representatives from the so-called "internal parties." All honest Namibians, SWAPO insists, understand that the puppet regime operates in South Africa's interests. (19 Jun 83, p. 5)

## Nigeria

### Nigerian Statement on OAU Anniversary

(Text) The decolonization of Africa is not far off, and the OAU should be proud of its role in the struggle for the political independence of the continent, stated Nigerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu. (28 May 83, p. 5)

### Government Aid to Farmers

(Text) The Nigerian Government is giving a great deal of attention to development of the rural sector. It recently gave small farmers in the northeastern state of Borno a loan of three million naires on favorable terms. Borno, the largest state in Nigeria, possesses sufficient resources to solve the problem of providing the country's population with needed produces. Reporting on credit for Borno's farmers, the Chairman of the Rural Coordination Committee said that the state will soon establish a company where rural workers will be able to rent tractors. (13 Jun 83, p. 5)

### Technical Colleges in Nigeria

(Text) One of the important development problems in Nigeria is the shortage of cadres. The country has many low- to mid-level technical specialists and, therefore, the authorities are placing heavy emphasis on developing a network of colleges, specialized technical schools, and centers for training and extension courses for workers. Recently, a college for training specialists in televideo techniques was opened in Jos. The development of a television network in Nigeria has progressed in the past few years. The college in Jos will be used to teach television affairs to personnel of the Government National Television and of Central Television in the other states. It is hoped that television links will be made with other African countries. (15 Jun 83, p. 5)

Nigeria/Chad

Border Conflicts

(Text) Nigeria and Chad have reached an agreement during a meeting in Lagos on the withdrawal of Chadian soldiers who fled to Nigeria in April of this year. During the last few months, the N'Djamena government attempted to annex five islands belonging to Nigeria on Lake Chad. According to Nigerian witnesses, French soldiers are participating in Chadian military actions at the border. (27 May 83, p. 5)

Republic of South Africa

Bomb Explosion Proof of ANC Strength

(Excerpt) The bomb explosion in Pretoria has caused serious damage to a building housing the headquarters of the South African Air Force. According to government sources, 16 people were killed and about 200 injured. African reporters call the attack a courageous and large military operation which testifies to the strength of the armed struggle against the apartheid government. The African National Congress (ANC) will intensify its threat to the all-important military industrial complex in South Africa. (22 May 83, p. 5)

Commentary on South African-American "Constructive Engagement"

(Excerpt) If the true meaning of the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the regime in Pretoria was unclear to anybody in Africa, then the raid by the South African Air Force on Maputo put everything in its place. Reports on the raid, broadcast by the African bureau of Voice of America, resemble word for word the arguments used by the White House to justify its policies in Central America and the Middle East. These arguments include the catchwords "the communist threat," "terrorist bases," and "the exported revolution." The coincident positions of Pretoria and Washington toward the African problem already are causing serious alarm to the independent African nations. In this sense, reaction to the raid against independent Mozambique scarcely adds a new element. Yes, cooperation will indeed become "constructive," from combined propagandist actions to military, economic and diplomatic cooperation. If this is cooperation, then what is complicity? (30 May 83, p. 5)

Apartheid Kills

(Text) The system of cruel racial discrimination in South Africa is dooming the African majority of this country to hunger, sickness and death. African children are suffering most from the spread of racism. They have no rights from birth and have one privilege--to die at an early age. Death among newborns with dark skin, it is noted in the London-published brochure, APARTHEID IS KILLING, occurs in 68 to 107 of each thousand children in urban regions, and in 107 to 378 of each thousand in rural areas. The UN claims that from 30 to 50 percent of South African dark-skinned children die before reaching their fifth year. One

out of three African children in South Africa, according to an investigation by the university of Stellenbosch, is undernourished. Every hour, three dark-skinned children die from hunger. This is apartheid in action. (1 Jun 83, p. 5)

#### International Solidarity Day Marked

(Excerpt) According to a UN resolution, 16 June will mark International Solidarity Day with the struggle of the people of South Africa. Seven years ago on this day, the traditional event began in the streets of Soweto near Johannesburg where dark-skinned students protested against the teaching of Afrikaans--the language of the racists in the schools. The government took "measures" against the peaceful demonstrators in the spirit of "law and order"--the police opened fire on the children, killing a 13 year old boy and injuring many others. (16 Jun 83, p. 5)

#### Republic of South Africa (African National Congress)

##### ANC Statement on OAU Anniversary

(Text) The necessity of a forceful and effective OAU has never been so realistic as now, it was stated by the ANC. (28 May 83, p. 5)

##### ANC Appeal

(Excerpt) An appeal to take immediate measures to save the lives of ANC patriots will be made by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo, at UN headquarters in New York. On 9 June, South African authorities will put to death three ANC members who are accused of plotting against apartheid. The ANC is appealing to the UN, the OAU, the nonaligned movement, and all international associations. (8 Jun 83, p. 5)

##### English Movement Against Apartheid

(Excerpt) A huge campaign to save the lives of ANC members and South African patriots has unfolded in the English movement against apartheid. (8 Jun 83, p. 5)

##### Protest Against Death Sentences

(Excerpt) The UN Security Council passed a resolution urging South African authorities to commute the death sentences of three ANC members. In London, there were strong reactions against the death sentences.





In London, for 24 hours protestors picketed in front of the South African embassy. (9 Jun 83, p. 5)

#### Commentary on Executions

(Excerpt) According to reports from Pretoria, South African authorities put to death the three ANC members. The racist executioners, committing yet another bloody crime, have demonstrated to the world the sinister nature of the system of "separate race development." In spite of international protest, the racists still went their own way, even ignoring the UN Security Council resolution appealing to the South African regime to commute the sentences. Through the efforts of the racists, South Africa was transformed long ago into a military/political state. The existence of the apartheid regime, it is noted in a widespread ANC statement in London, is the "bloody cause of the escalation of violence" in South Africa. Every day about 1,000 nonwhite residents are arrested. South Africa possesses the original world record for death sentencing; since 1976, more than 1,000 people have been put to death. (10 Jun 83, p. 5)

#### Soviet Committee Protests Death Sentences

(Excerpt) Soviet citizens are protesting the new crime of the South African Government which condemned three ANC members to death. The subject came up at the meeting of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity of Asian and African countries. (10 Jun 83, p. 4)

#### ANC Representative Speaks on Need for African Unity

(Excerpt) In Senegal, the head of the ANC representation in West Africa noted that Africa must be a continent of peace and cooperation. It is necessary, he

continued, that the United States and other NATO countries discontinue co-operating with Pretoria in nuclear areas, and destroy apartheid which is pursuing an aggressive path against independent African states. (15 Jun 83, p. 5)

#### Sao Tome and Principe

##### Talk in the CPSU Central Committee

(Text) On 20 May, N. I. Ryzhkov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, received a delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) headed by E. Pinto da Costa, MLSTP Central Committee Secretary for Questions of Economic Development. E. Pinto da Costa gave a briefing on the MLSTP's activity to strengthen political independence and achieve economic self-sufficiency for the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and on the measures being undertaken by the Sao Tomean leadership in the interests of the masses of working people. The great significance for the MLSTP of the CPSU's experience in leadership of the national economy was noted. The CPSU representatives spoke of the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy and the Soviet people's selfless labor to fulfill Communist building plans, and expressed solidarity with the MLSTP's measures aimed at building a new life. The participants in the meeting noted the need for joint efforts by the peoples of all continents in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy and for the prevention of nuclear war. The desire further to develop cooperation between the CPSU and the MLSTP in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of peace and social progress was reaffirmed. Yu. A. Belik, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, took part in the talk. The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere. (22 May 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #042, 25 May 83, pp. J4-5)

#### Seychelles

##### Seychelles Official Speaks on Need to Rid Indian Ocean Of Nuclear Weapons

(Excerpt) The Secretary General of the ruling Seychelles People's Progressive Front said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that exposure to military preparations by the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, in the Indian Ocean must be eliminated. He emphasized that the creation of a central command by the United States, expanding American military bases in Somalia, Kenya, and Diego Garcia where there already are nuclear weapons as well as aircraft, threatens peace and stability in the region. The people of the Seychelles, he continued, consider it their duty, along with all the peaceloving nations, to reduce nuclear arms, and make Africa a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons. (15 Jun 83, p. 5)

#### Zimbabwe

##### Overview on the Twentieth OAU Anniversary

(Summary) Twenty years ago, on 25 May, the OAU was founded. Pravda correspondent A. Serbin traveled to Zimbabwe to file a report, including a summary of

Zimbabwe's colonial legacy and a discussion of the country's development policies, progress, and political problems. (23 May 83, p. 6)

#### Mugabe Holds Press Conference

(Excerpt) The Socialist countries have achieved enormous successes in building a new society with social justice, said Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at a press conference in Harare with reference to his visit to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. He noted that in the course of his travels, there were discussions of current international problems as well as questions of bilateral cooperation. The result of his visits, he continued, was that friendly relations and cooperation have received a new boost. (31 May 83, p. 1)