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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(July 22 - August 21, 1980)

September 1980

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.

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Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 July - 21 August 1980)*

Africa General

Livestock Encephalitis

(Summary) In many regions of tropical Africa livestock breeding is made impossible by fly-borne encephalitis. This disease has slaughtered countless cows, sheep, goats, and swine. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have both been working on a special program to develop farming and livestock breeding methods to overcome the scourge of this disease. Experts of these organizations have called on the governments of the African nations affected to make a united effort in eradicating the offending insect on a regional scale. A campaign against sleeping sickness, another affliction of cattle, is presently being undertaken. (28 Jul 80, p. 6)

Endangered Species

(Summary) The black rhinoceros of Africa is on the verge of extinction from the face of the earth claim specialists. Today there are no more than 14,000 rhinoceroses remaining on the continent. The greatest threat to their existence are poachers seeking the horn of this animal which is reported to have special medicinal powers. (18 Aug 80, p. 6)

East Africa

Conference of Universities

(Text) A regional conference of East African universities was held in Addis Ababa. Participants included representatives from 12 universities from several countries. They discussed the questions of exchanging students and faculty, of making a united effort in the fields of scientific research and the preparation of graduate students in the science faculties, and in the joint publication of scholarly materials. The conference issued a series of recommendations relating to agreed on cooperation in all of these areas. (1 Aug 80, p. 5)

South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)

SWAPO Central Committee Plenum

(Text) The First Extraordinary Plenum of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) was held in the Angolan city of Dalatando, in the province of North Cuanza from the 17th through the 19th of

*Copies of Pravda were not received for 13, 14, 15, and 19 August though any available FBIS translations for these dates are included.

June. And according to documents of this meeting, the areas subject to military operations in Namibia by SWAPO units have been expanded. The plenum also declared that the Namibian people were completely resolute in achieving victory in their armed struggle against the racists of South Africa.

The resolutions of the plenum expressed gratitude to the Organization of African Unity and the "Frontline States" for the aid they have extended in behalf of the Namibian peoples' struggle. The SWAPO Central Committee emphasized its sincere appreciation for the material, political, and moral support rendered by the Socialist countries. Finally, the plenum expressed its solidarity with the people within the Republic of South Africa who are struggling for freedom from racism. (22 Jul 80, p. 4)

SWAPO Talks in Moscow

(Summary) B. I. Ponomarev, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and R. A. Vlyanovskii, Deputy Chairman of the International Department of the Central Committee, met with S. Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), on 4 August in Moscow. Nujoma outlined the growing liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people against the South African occupiers--supported by the imperialists--that was being led by SWAPO. He also expressed the sincere gratitude of SWAPO to the Soviet Union for its support. The SWAPO leader, in turn, was assured of continued Soviet support by the Communist Party representatives.

The talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, also dealt with the aggressive forays by the Republic of South Africa into Angola. The participants decisively condemned these acts. (5 Aug 80, p. 4)

SWAPO Press Conference in Moscow

(Summary) S. Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), stated at a Moscow press conference on 5 August that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people have always supported the oppressed peoples of Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence and against racism and colonialism. He emphasized that his organization's struggle depended on the support of the Soviet Union, other Socialist countries, and other progressive world societies. The SWAPO president also commented on the inestimable value the Soviet Union has been as an example to all independence movements.

Nujoma, turning his attention to the Moscow Olympics, said that he had been absolutely delighted. The games were excellently organized, and he went on to say that the atmosphere of peace and brotherhood that reigned at the competitions contributed to the large number of world records. (6 Aug 80, p. 4)

US Interest in Africa

Mondale's Visit to Nigeria

(Summary) Vice President W. Mondale has just ended his visit to Nigeria. In the opinion of a local Nigerian newspaper, the emissary from Washington succeeded

in increasing the level of oil exports to the United States that would compensate for Iranian oil supplies no longer available. And, according to another newspaper, recent American policies in Africa of supporting counterrevolution in Angola, providing thorough support to the regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, and acquiescing in the neocolonial decisions affecting Namibia, did not improve the climate of negotiations with the Nigerians. (24 Jul 80, p. 5)

Hegemonical Threat

(Summary) The United States' real aim in setting up a rapid deployment force in the Middle East is to gain control of this strategic region and to crush any national liberation movements. The American use of military facilities in Somalia is particularly dangerous as the Pentagon intends to use this country as a springboard for adventurist stabs into the Indian Ocean region. (4 Aug 80, p. 5)

American Agreement with Somalia

(Text) The United States and Somalia have practically completed their negotiations on transforming the Somali port of Berbera on the Gulf of Aden into an American naval base in return for massive shipments to Somalia of American arms and military technicians. This was reported by the Ethiopian news agency. (16 Aug 80, p. 5)

Angola

Socialist Agricultural Assistance

(Summary) M. Pakavira, Angolan Minister of Agriculture, stated that his country valued highly the aid provided by specialists from the Socialist nations which are members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The assistance was associated with a nationwide vaccination campaign for cattle. The minister claimed that this fraternal help was proof of the providers' belief in the principle of international solidarity.

More than 80 veterinary specialists from the USSR and other CMEA countries labored for 3 months in the southern and central provinces to vaccinate more than 1 million head cattle--almost 1/3 of all Angolan cattle livestock. (24 Jul 80, p. 4)

Trial and Sentencing of UNITA Supporters

(Summary) A revolutionary people's tribunal in Luanda tried a counter-revolutionary band of National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA) saboteurs. Death sentences were given to 16 of the defendants and 7 others received sentences of imprisonment of various terms. All were found guilty of committing subversive activities on the soil of the People's Republic of Angola. These activities were planned by the racists in the Republic of South Africa and their Western supporters. In the course of their operations, the UNITA prisoners killed 10 Angolan citizens and employed explosive materials made in the United States, United Kingdom, and France. (31 Jul 80, p. 5)

MPLA Statement on South African Attacks

(Summary) The Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in a statement broadcast on the radio resolutely condemned the recent large-scale aggressions by troops of the racist Republic of South Africa with the intent of destabilizing the social and economic situation of the free and independent Angola. By doing this, South Africa fulfills its important role in the strategy of imperialism in this part of the world. And a weakened Angola is a strike against the power of the South-West African People's Organization and the aspirations of unity of the patriots of Namibia. The South African military drive is also directed at the mineral riches of southern Africa. (2 Aug 80, p. 1)

Liberation Day Festivities

(Text) The Angolan people celebrated the 6th anniversary of their national Armed Forces' Liberation of Angola. (2 Aug 80, p. 4)

National Assembly Meets

(Text) The Angolan National Assembly--the highest lawmaking body in the country--will meet for the first time in November of this year, it was reported by Zeferinu Eshtabao Zhulianu, Director of the Department for the Organization of an Organ of People's Power of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)--Workers Party. Candidates for the positions of deputies to the National Assembly, representing all segments of society and all regions of the country, will be nominated by the MPLA, ZhMPLA (Party Youth), organizations of Angolan women, and national unions. (21 Aug 80, p. 1)

Congo

Interparty Ties

(Text) In accordance with plans to establish ties between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Congolese Labor Party, a CPSU delegation, headed by the First Deputy Director of the CPSU's Central Committee V. N. Babovskii, departed from the Soviet Union. Other members of the Soviet delegation include I. I. Chernoyshov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. I. Boris, Secretary of the Brest [city in the Belorussian Republic] Obkom [regional Party committee], and Ye. N. Korendyasov, Executive of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. (9 Aug 80, p. 4)

Developing Links Between Parties

(Text) Zh. P. Chister-Chikayya, member of the Congolese Workers Party's Politburo and responsible for ideological work and education, held discussions in Brazzaville with a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). This delegation was headed by V. N. Bazovskii, a member of the CPSU's Central Committee and First Deputy Director of a department of this body [C.I.A. Directory of Soviet Officials identifies Bazovskii as a chief of an unidentified component of the Central Committee.]

During the course of their conversations they touched on questions involving the development and strengthening of the relations between their countries and an exchange of party work experiences. The Soviet delegation is in the Congo as part of a project to establish ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Workers Party. (11 Aug 80, p. 5)

Achievements of the Congolese Revolution

[In a lengthy article, Pravda's roving correspondent in Africa, V. Volkov, writes glowingly on the achievements--in the face of France's heavy colonial yoke and the schemes of imperialism--of the People's Republic of the Congo under the selfless and astute leadership of the Congolese Workers Party. Given special attention by Volkov is the past and present assistance provided to the Congo by the USSR. (11 Aug 80, p. 6)]

Brezhnev's Greetings

(Summary) L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the USSR, and A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, Chairman of the Congolese Workers Party and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, and Louis Sylrain Goma, Prime Minister, a congratulatory telegram in connection with the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Congo. The message also stated that the Soviet people greatly value the Congolese people's efforts aimed at implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations and wish them further successes in building a new life and implementing the program adopted by the third Congolese Workers Party Congress. (13 Aug 80, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #049, 21 Aug 80, p. J2)

Soviet Delegation Returns

(Summary) The Soviet Communist Party delegation, headed by V. N. Bazovskii, has returned to the USSR from the Congo. (20 Aug 80, p. 4)

Ethiopia

Minister of Culture and Sports Visits Moscow

(Text) The Ethiopian Minister of Culture and Sports, T. Shevaych, met with P. N. Demichev, Candidate Member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's Politburo. Questions regarding cooperation in the field of culture between the two countries were touched on during the course of their friendly conversation. The Ethiopian Ambassador, N. Tayna, also participated in the talks. (23 Jul 80, p. 4)

State Banks Merged

(Text) Ethiopia's two state banks were recently merged. The reorganization of the nation's banking system began 5 years ago when private banks were nationalized. New steps were then taken to achieve a higher stage of centralization within the banking system. The new commercial bank recently established

will mobilize Ethiopia's financial resources toward the development of the national economy. The reorganization will permit increased credit cooperation in the country and spur the development of light industry. (30 Jul 80, p. 4)

Departure of American Ambassador

(Summary) A statement by a Foreign Ministry spokesman was released in Addis Ababa regarding the departure from Ethiopia of the American Ambassador F. Chapin. This statement discloses the real reasons why the Ethiopian Government requested that Chapin be recalled and refutes the US State Department's far-fetched "explanations."

The basic cause of the friction between the two nations, the statement states, is the continued attempts by the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of Ethiopia, and because of the American buildup of their provocative military presence in the Indian Ocean which runs counter to attempts by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Non-Aligned Movement to establish a Zone of Peace in this area.

Moreover, the American Ambassador undertook an anti-Ethiopian campaign among the diplomatic community in Addis Ababa. This action stemmed from the Ambassador's hostility toward Ethiopia, its people, and revolution. In this regard, the statement continued, the attitude of the Ambassador became a severe danger to Ethiopian-American relations.

With regard to the US State Department's claim that the situation came as a result of American allegations of human rights violations, the Foreign Ministry representative's statement insisted that the US support of the oppressive, feudal-monarchical regime of Haile Selassie must be recalled. The statement concluded by saying that Ethiopia did not need any moral instruction from the United States, a government that tramples on the rights of all its people. (2 Aug 80, p. 5)

Imperialism and the Ogaden

(Text) The undermining activities of imperialism and reactionary powers in the region of the Red Sea and Horn of Africa were condemned by representatives of public organizations of eastern regions of Ethiopia who are meeting in the city of DzhidzHINGA and holding seminars. They especially condemned the provocative activities of Somali troops in the Ogaden. (5 Aug 80, p. 1)

Drought Aid

(Summary) An agreement has been signed between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia for assistance to the inhabitants of regions suffering from drought and other natural disasters. The Soviet Union will supply food, trucks, water tanks, and pumps. (7 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #046, 11 Aug 80, p. J2)

Somali Military Actions

(Summary) An Ethiopian official stated that Somali military provocations were a grave threat to peace and stability in the Horn region. Somalia's adventurist deeds in the Ogaden since 27 May, the spokesman continued, were directly aimed at destabilizing the situation on behalf of international imperialism which is attempting to establish new bridgeheads in the area and to strengthen existing ones. (8 Aug 80, p. 4)

Art and the Revolution

[A Pravda correspondent reports on the role of art in Ethiopia's revolutionary society by writing about a painter named Afework Tekle, who is now an official at the Ministry of Culture. (8 Aug 80, p. 5).]

Dissemination of COPWE's Decisions

(Summary) Meetings and seminars were held for the purpose of studying the decisions of the first session of the Commission of the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE). Party functionaries familiar with COPWE's work have traveled to outlying regions all over the country to hold discussions with local administrative officials, workers, members of associations, both urban and rural, peasants, and organizations of women and young. (10 Aug 80, p. 5)

Somalia's Threat to Stability

(Summary) In connection with the recent aggressive activities of Somalia against Ethiopia, the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia sent a telegram to the United Nations, Organization of African Unity, and to the government of Cuba, which is currently acting as the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. The telegram stated that the recent expansionist actions by Somalia stem from the encouragement offered by the imperialist decision to establish a military springboard in Somalia in the form of new military bases. It was also stated that the newest wave of Somali aggression was aimed at silencing internal critics and turning the public's attention away from domestic difficulties. (11 Aug 80, p. 5)

Agricultural College Graduates

(Summary) More than 300 students graduated from the agricultural college in the city of Avasa. The graduates included agronomists, veterinarians, planners, and agricultural mechanics. With their degrees, these specialists will go to work on large agricultural cooperatives and state farms. The number of agricultural specialists graduating from the institution at Avasa has grown each year since it was founded 3 years ago. (20 Aug 80, p. 1)

Guinea-Bissau

Technical Institute Founded

(Text) A technical institute has been established by the government of Guinea-Bissau. The institute will prepare professional cadre for technical fields and coordinate their research. (30 Jul 80, p. 1)

Soviet Party Delegation

(Text) V. F. Konnov, a member of the Central Revision Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Peoples Control Committee of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, headed a delegation at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM) to Antananarivo to participate in the 9th Congress of the AKFM. (12 Aug 80, p. 4)

Soviet Greetings to Malagasy Party

(Summary) The Communist Party of the Soviet Union greets the delegates of the 9th Congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM)--a consistent fighter for the strengthening of its motherland's national independence and social progress. The Soviet Communists display solidarity with the Malagasy people's struggle to eliminate the imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean and to transform the region into a zone of peace. (13 Aug 80, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report # 049, 21 Aug 80, p. J1)

Striving Toward Socialism

(Summary) Zhizel Rabesakala, General Secretary of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM) told the delegates to the 9th Congress that the AKFM will maintain the conquest of the Malagasy Revolution and make victorious the cause of socialism. He told his audience that Lenin's dictum, "A revolution that lacks theory lacks a revolutionary movement," was as relevant today as when first uttered. This is especially true in the light of the ideological struggle now taking place between socialism and imperialism. He went on to add that the goal of making Madagascar economically independent was impossible unless closer ties with the Socialist nations, particularly the Soviet Union, were established. (16 Aug 80, p. 1)

Congress Work Continues

(Summary) The Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), holding its 9th Congress, is continuing to play its important role of bringing together all the progressive and patriotic forces in the country to tackle the problems associated with creating a Socialist groundwork in Madagascar. The most important task is consolidating the nation's independence, above all its economic independence.

Among the foreign guests at the Congress was V. F. Konnov, a member of the Central Revision Commission of the Soviet Communist Party, who presented a gift --a rug with the image of Vladimir Lenin--to the AKFM. (17 Aug 80, p. 4)

Paul Rabemananzara, General Secretary of the Federation of Revolutionary Unions (FISEMARE), declared in a speech to the Congress that the working class was a reliable ally during the development of socialism. Worker unity and

cooperation was particularly important in countering imperialism and reactionary forces opposed to social progress. He announced that the FISEMARE felt solidarity with the working class in all imperialist nations and with the people of Chile, Namibia, and the Republic of South Africa.

Turning his attention to the needs of the Madagascar's working class, he told his audience that greater worker education programs were required, especially ones that propagandized the principles of scientific socialism. He also noted the need for new legislation that would define and widen the rights of workers and their representatives vis-a-vis their places of work, the government, and in all other sectors. (18 Aug 80, p. 4)

Ratsiraka Visits the USSR

(Text) By invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, D. Ratsiraka, President of the Republic of Madagascar and General Secretary of the Party of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution, has arrived in the USSR for a short vacation. (20 Aug 80, p. 4)

Mauritania

Prisoner Release

(Summary) The Polisario Front, which is fighting for the West Sahara's independence, has released 45 Mauritians it had been holding prisoner. The release of the prisoners is provided for by the bilateral peace agreement signed by Mauritania and the Polisario in August 1979. (15 Aug 80, p. 5 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #048, 19 Aug 80, p. J1)

Mozambique

FRELIMO's Goals

(Summary) S. Machel, Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the President of Mozambique, declared that the nation's goals were to consolidate the successes achieved during the past 5 years since independence and to gain new successes in the struggle to form a socialistic society. Speaking to the 7th [sic] Session of the National Assembly, he emphasized that it was absolutely necessary to develop and strengthen the power of the workers and peasants because they were the major weapon in the fight against backwardness and for peace and social progress. (22 Jul 80, p. 4)

The Path of Socialism

(Summary) At the opening of the 6th [sic] Session of the National Assembly, the highest organ of power in the republic, S. Machel, Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and President of Mozambique, told his audience that socialism had been clearly defined as the national goal. He also warned against inaction and urged that the party undertake a politico-organizational offensive against backwardness and to bring about a festival of socialism in Mozambique. He told the delegates that their greatest weapons in this

struggle were their ideals and the unity of the working masses. He concluded his speech by saying that after 5 years of independence the correct path had been selected for development and the character of state bodies had been properly defined, leaving only the issues of ideology and economics to be settled. (28 Jul 80, p 4)

Counterrevolutionaries Surrender

(Text) More than 500 members of a counterrevolutionary band surrendered to authorities in the province of Sofala. (30 Jul 80, p. 1)

Machel Visits Zimbabwe

(Summary) An official communique published at the end of the state visit of S. Machel, Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and President of Mozambique, to Zimbabwe asserted that solidarity between these countries had its basis in their military struggle for freedom from oppression. (10 Aug 80, p. 4)

Nigeria

Ambassador Visits Kremlin

(Text) D. G. O. Olaytana, Ambassador of Nigeria, visited the Kremlin on 25 July and held talks with V. V. Kuznetsov, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere. (26 Jul 80, p. 4)

Republic of South Africa

Reprisals Against Strikers

(Text) More than 1,300 workers have been fired for taking part in a strike against the energy industry in Johannesburg. (27 July 80, p. 1)

New Phase of Apartheid's Crisis

(Summary) The system of apartheid has entered into a new phase of crisis as the proletariat has finally begun to take the lead of opposition. Hardly a day goes by now that doesn't show more evidence of new protest against this system of racial discrimination. This new wave of protest involves the major industrial centers all across the country. And what is significant is that the economic demands of the strikers are interwoven with political demands. Together with the students, the black workers are in a position to make significant strides against the regime in Pretoria. (2 Aug 80, p. 5)

Security Measures at Sasol Plant

(Summary) There has been an increase in the security of the Sasol plant in Sekunda where coal is converted into oil and which has been the scene of a workers' dispute. More than 700 striking workers have been questioned by police and plant officials. The workers who walked out in protest against the system of racial discrimination have been subject to arrest and beatings by authorities. (6 Aug 80, p. 5)

A New Assault on Apartheid

[In a very lengthy article, a Pravda correspondent links together the recent events such as the student disturbances, labor unrest, African National Congress declarations, terrorist attacks within South Africa, and the events in Rhodesia, and brandishes them as evidence of a new and significant phase of the struggle against apartheid. (8 Aug 80, p. 4).]

Crackdown on Strikers

(Text) The racist authorities in the Republic of South Africa have made short and vicious work of the Africans who are involved in a strike. The factory workers, 55 in number and employed in Boksburg (a suburb of Johannesburg), who have been protesting the unlawful dismissal of some of their comrades have been sentenced by a court of law to prison terms or harsh fines. (11 Aug 80, p. 5)

Arms Embargo Violations

(Summary) A Canadian court in Montreal has fined Space Research Corporation \$55,000 after that company was found guilty of violating the arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa (RSA). But many other companies, both Canadian and American, continue to make deals with the RSA for arms and ammunition that it uses to maintain its racist internal policies and make provocatively aggressive attacks against peaceful neighbors. (16 Aug 80, p. 5)

Reunion

Strike by Sugar Industry Workers

(Text) A general strike of the cane sugar industry on the island of Reunion, an overseas department of France, is now in progress. The agricultural workers are demanding a rise in the price paid for the sugar crop. (6 Aug 80, p. 1)

Sao Tome and Principe

Status of Revolution

(Text) The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, a small island state situated about 300 miles off the west coast of Central Africa, celebrated its 5th anniversary of independence from Portuguese colonialism on 12 July.

During this time, this young republic has made significant socioeconomic achievements. In particular, it has transformed 42 percent of the cultivated land into national plantations for the growing of cocoa and coffee beans. They have also instituted free education and medical systems. [There are accompanying photos depicting the state farm named in honor of A. Neto and a settlement called Santa Magdalena where cocoa bean gatherers live.] (28 Jul 80, p. 6)

Senegal

National Reorientation Urged

[A Pravda correspondent, in a long and rambling article, outlines Senegal's economy since the colonial era and concludes that the country should lessen its economic ties with France and the European Common Market. (18 Aug 80, p. 6).]

Tanzania

New Capital at Dodoma

(Summary) Approval has at last been given to the plan to construct a new national capital at Dodoma, which is 500 kilometers from the coast and from the present capital--Dar es Salaam. Construction work began in 1973 and already nearly 50,000 people live there. The office of the Prime Minister and the headquarters of the ruling Revolutionary Party of Tanzania are presently located in Dodoma. Next March five ministries will be shifted to the new capital site and a huge sports complex, for 60,000 people, will also be constructed. (18 Aug 80, p. 6)

Upper Volta

Credential Ceremony at Kremlin

(Summary) The Extraordinary and Omnipotent Ambassador of Upper Volta, Lonku Olivey Kini, presented his credentials to V. V. Kuznetsov, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party and the First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, at the Kremlin. The Ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic officials from his embassy. After the speeches, friendly talks were held which were joined by M. P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Supreme Soviet's Presidium, and L. F. Ilychev, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. (7 Aug 80, p. 4)

Zimbabwe

Censorship Law Abolished

(Text) The government of Zimbabwe abolished the law on censorship. It is one more legacy of the past that has been removed from the social and economic structure of this newly independent African nation. (4 Aug 80, p. 1)

Statue of Rhodes Removed

(Summary) A statue of S. Rhodes, an English colonizer, was removed from its pedestal in the center of the city of Salisbury. The country of Rhodesia, up until its independence, was named after this man. The inhabitants of Salisbury took great satisfaction in making this symbol of Zimbabwe's colonial past disappear. (5 Aug 80, p. 4)