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**SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**  
(November 22 - December 21, 1980)

January 1981

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-Sahara 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 November - 21 December 1980)\*

Africa General

Historian Surveys Post-Independence Africa

(Excerpt) Historian V. Iordanskii reviews the overall changes taking place in post-independence Africa and the political and economic problems faced by individual countries. The following is an excerpt from his article:

"In solving their political, economic, social, and cultural problems, many countries on the African continent have often turned to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for assistance. They have always received the necessary support. As a result, close, friendly and cooperative relations exist between the Soviet Union and many African countries. They have passed the test of time and continue to strengthen. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: 'The Soviet Union is not seeking any sort of special rights and privileges in Africa. We only want to see peace and concord prevail in the area, and we want all African peoples to enjoy the blessings of freedom, to manage the wealth of their own lands, and to extirpate the roots of racism and apartheid in every corner of the African soil.'" (15 Dec 80, p. 6)

African National Congress

Death Sentences for Congress Members

(Summary) O. Tambo, President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, appealed to world public opinion on behalf of three South African patriots who received capital punishment verdicts from the racist Republic of South Africa's judicial system. The racists claim that the three men were guilty of treason but Tambo insists that their only guilt was belonging to the ANC. (15 Dec 80, p. 5)

Soviet Public's Reaction to Death Sentences

(Summary) The people of the Soviet Union expressed deep indignation after finding out about the plans that the racists of South Africa are preparing regarding the three incarcerated African National Congress members. A statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa demanded that the racists drop the phony treason charges and free the patriots. (10 Dec 80, p. 5)

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\*Copies of Pravda were not received for 26 November and 1 December.

## Organization of African-Mauritian Unity (OCAM)

### Conference in Benin

(Summary) A five-day meeting in the capital of Benin of the Council of Ministers of OCAM has just ended. Representatives from eight nations of Central and West Africa and Mauritius discussed questions concerning further cooperation in the areas of economics, technology, and culture. (15 Dec 80, p. 1)

## Southern Africa

### Regional Conference

(Summary) The second conference on the coordination of the development of the independent countries of southern Africa, with representatives from nine African countries--Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Malawi--was held in the capital of Mozambique. Substantial results were reported on the questions discussed concerning the implementation of the regional economic cooperation program. The conference in Maputo also provided further proof to the degree of futility of the efforts of the Republic of South Africa's racist ruling clique to cement together under its auspices a so-called "constellation of states" in southern Africa. (7 Dec 80, p. 5 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #239, 10 Dec 80, p. J3)

## Soviet Policy in Africa

### Soviet Foreign Policy and Africa

[In a frontpage editorial summarizing the goals of Soviet foreign policy, in preparation for the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, it was stated that the USSR's international aspirations were unchanged and continued to be the elimination of the potential causes of war, strengthening peace and international security, and struggling for the freedom and independence of all peoples. The recent visits by the leaders of Ethiopia and Mozambique to the USSR were cited as evidence that the position of the proponents of international peace [the USSR and its allies] was continuing to be strengthened. (27 Nov 80, p. 1).]

## West Africa

### Regional Conference

(Text) A two-day meeting of the heads of nine West African countries opened in Conakry, Guinea, to discuss the problems concerning the development of the Niger River Basin. (22 Nov 80, p. 1).

### Brezhnev Salutes First People's Assembly

(Summary) L. Brezhnev sent a congratulatory message to Jose E. dos Santos, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, in connection with the beginning of the work of the first People's Assembly. (22 Nov 80, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #233, 2 Dec 80, p. J2)

### Preparations for Congress

(Summary) There is a widespread campaign going on in the People's Republic of Angola that is making preparations for the Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party that is expected to take place in December. All over the country party members, labor union activists, youth and womens' organizations are scrutinizing the socioeconomic development documents that will be discussed at the congress. (22 Nov 80, p. 5)

### Date Set for Congress

(Summary) The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party has declared that the Extraordinary Congress will be held from 17 to 23 December. (27 Nov 80, p. 4)

### Dos Santos Sends Heartfelt Thanks

(Summary) Jose E. dos Santos sent a telegram to L. Brezhnev in which he expressed thanks on behalf of the Angolan people for the Soviet leader's well wishes during the commemoration of Angola's 5th Anniversary of Independence. (3 Dec 80, p. 2)

### Preparatory Commission for Party Congress

(Summary) At a significant meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress a list of delegates and an agenda of the topics of discussion were drawn up. Politburo member, L. Lara, was chairman of this commission. (8 Dec 80, p. 5)

### Anniversary of MPLA-Labor Party

(Summary) Angola celebrated the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the MPLA-Labor Party and the 24th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA. On 10 December 1977 the MPLA transformed itself from a national-liberation movement into a vanguard party guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism.

Jose dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, declared at a meeting of many thousands celebrating the party's anniversary that it was necessary to further strengthen the ties that bind the party with the working masses. He also thanked the USSR and other socialist nations for the assistance that they have extended on behalf of the Angolan Revolution. (11 Dec 80, p. 4)

#### South African Air Attacks

(Summary) The Angolan Ministry of Defense said that the Republic of South Africa's air force, operating out of occupied Namibia, were responsible for piratical attacks on the province of Cuando. (13 Dec 80, p. 5)

#### Visit by Vietnamese Delegation

(Summary) Vo Nguyen Giap, Politburo Member and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his delegation have completed their official friendly visit to Angola. During the course of the visit talks were held regarding questions of their mutual reaction to the intrigues of the imperialists and the defense of their independence, their democracy, and their socialism. (15 Dec 80, p. 5)

#### Angolan Party Congress Opens

(Summary) The First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party opened on 17 December in the Palace of Congresses. The 424 delegates represent all the provincial party organizations of the country; and 48 percent of the delegates had been participants in the armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists and many other were victims of the repressive measures of the colonialists and as such spent time in prison or in concentration camps.

By unanimous acclaim the delegates affirmed the Central Committee's election of J. dos Santos as Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party after its founder, A. Neto, had died. For the remainder of the day, the delegates listened to an address by dos Santos. (18 Dec 80, p. 5)

#### CPSU Greeting to Angolan Party Congress

(Excerpt) The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends you, the delegates to the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, and, through you, all party activists and working people of the People's Republic of Angola cordial greetings and best wishes. (18 Dec 80, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #249, 24 Dec 80, p. J1)

## Angola

### Goal of Revolution

(Summary) Jose E. dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of Angola, told the delegates to the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party that socialism was and remains the strategic goal of the Angolan Revolution. He also stated that without the assistance of the socialist nations, especially the Soviet Union, the revolution in Angola could not exist. (19 Dec 80, p. 6)

### Socio-Economic Status of Nation

(Summary) Work continued at the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party with the Chairman of the Party, Jose E. Santos, presenting a Central Committee report on the nation's socio-economic situation. He reported that more land was under cultivation and agricultural output had increased. In the industrial sector during the past 3 years, he declared that the mining sector had increased production by 450 percent and manufacturing by 60 percent, and that, in the past 2 years alone, foreign trade grew by 47 percent. Other successes have occurred in the fields of education and public health.

But the report also contained some unpleasant facts about the country's condition, especially the estimated \$7 billion loss due to the attacks by racist South African troops operating out of occupied Namibia. The report also cited problems such as weak worker discipline and declining productivity, as well as unsatisfactory activity in some sectors of the economic and communist party apparatus. (21 Dec 80, p. 1)

## Benin

### Soviet Photo Exhibition

(Text) A photographic exhibition of the upcoming 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress opened in the capital of the People's Republic of Benin. (4 Dec 80, p. 1)

## Chad

### Cease-Fire

(Summary) According to reports coming out of Togo's capital, the team of specialists from the Organization of African Unity, given the task of attempting to settle the Chadian dispute, have worked out a cease-fire plan. The signing of this agreement is expected to take place on 28 November. (24 Nov 80, p. 5)

Conference on Women

(Summary) A Soviet-Ethiopian meeting on the theme "The Status of Women in the USSR--A Multinational State" took place on 24 November in Moscow. V. V. Nikolaeva-Tereshkova, Chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, delivered a talk. The Ethiopian delegates were led by Meselech Asfay, a Candidate Member of the Central Committee of the Commission for the Organizing of a Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), and included female-organizers of COPWE and members of the leadership of the Association of Women of Revolutionary Ethiopia (AZhRE). (25 Nov 80, p. 4)

Celebration of Soviet Culture

(Summary) "The girls from Voronezh", a singing troupe, were warmly received in Addis Ababa and other cities where they performed as part of a festival of Soviet culture. The festival also included a series of Soviet films dealing with the 63 years of building socialism and exhibits on subjects such as land reclamation. (27 Nov 80, p. 4)

Vietnamese Delegation

(Summary) A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Politburo Member Vo Nguyen Giap, concluded its official visit. (30 Nov 80, p. 4)

Day of Children

(Summary) The "Day of Children" was commemorated on 6 December in Ethiopia. Children--more than 14 million in number--make up almost half the nation's population. (6 Dec 80, p. 5)

Evening College Study

(Summary) Evening study programs at major universities in Ethiopia are increasing. At the University of Addis Ababa 7,500 students are enrolled in the evening program. Similar programs are available at the colleges in Debre-Seit and Awasa. (11 Dec 80, p. 5)

Denunciation of Somali Charges

(Summary) The Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denounced the Somali charge that the recent Ethiopian-Kenyan statement on the Horn of Africa was "tantamount to a declaration of war." This bilateral statement was the result of an official visit to Kenya by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the

## Ethiopia

Provisional Military Administrative Council. While in Kenya, Mengistu spoke with Kenyan President Arap Moi and discussed their common concern over Somali irredentism. At the end of their talks they called on Somalia to renounce all territorial claims on its neighbors. (12 Dec 80, p. 5)

### West's Human Rights Policy Attacked

(Text) Commemorating the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, the Ethiopian Herald lashed out at American ruling circles and other nations of the West that exploited the question of human rights to increase international tension. (14 Dec 80, p. 5)

### Human Rights Declaration Commemorated

(Summary) The 32d anniversary of the United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights was noted at a meeting in Addis Ababa attended by representatives from all walks of life. Fasil Nakum, a noted Ethiopian jurist and Vice-President of Addis Ababa University, gave a speech in which he stated that the struggle for human rights entered into a new stage with the Soviet October Revolution and other socialist revolutions. (15 Dec 80, p. 1)

### COPWE's Anniversary Noted

(Summary) The first anniversary of the creation of the Commission for the Organizing of a Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was widely celebrated in Ethiopia. Serto Ader, the organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, issued a special issue analyzing the Ethiopian Revolution, the process of unifying the revolutionary forces, and the process of defining the socialistic orientation of the country's development. (20 Dec 80, p. 5)

## Guinea

### Soviet Delegation Departs for Guinea

(Text) A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyeu, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow on 1 December for the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, for an official visit at the invitation of that country's National Assembly. (3 Dec 80, p. 4 and translated by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #236, 5 Dec 80, p. J4)

### Soviet Delegation Ends Visit

(Summary) The Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyeu left Guinea on 10 December and returned to Moscow. (11 Dec 80, p. 4)

## Mauritania

### Brezhnev's Anniversary Greetings

(Summary) L. Brezhnev has sent Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation, Chief of State and Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, a telegram congratulating him on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of Independence. The Mauritanian leader, in a reply message, thanked Brezhnev. (11 Dec 80, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #247, 22 Dec 80, p. 46)

## Mozambique

### Machel Visits Tashkent

(Summary) Samora Machel, Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Tashkent [Uzbekistan Republic] from Frunze [Kirgiz Republic]. At the airport he was greeted by Sh. Rashidov, First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, and other leaders of the republic. (22 Nov 80, p. 1)

### World Press Coverage of Machel's Trip

[Pravda carried two articles which selectively excerpted international media statements on Machel's trip to the USSR. (22 Nov 80, p. 4) and (23 Nov 80, p. 4).]

### Further Coverage of Machel in Tashkent

[Pravda carried an article describing Machel's visit to Tashkent, including discussions with Rashidov and other republic dignitaries and the standard model factory-to-model kolkhoz [collective farm] tour. (23 Nov 80, p. 4).]

### Machel's Parting Message

(Summary) From on board his aircraft Machel sent Brezhnev a telegram in which he thanked the Soviet leader for the cordial welcome and hospitality that the Mozambican delegation received while in the Soviet Union. (24 Nov 80, p. 1)

### Joint Statement on Machel Visit

(Summary) S. Machel, Chairman of FRELIMO and President of Mozambique, stayed in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government from 17-22 November 1980. During the visit talks with L. Brezhnev and other Soviet officials took place. It was noted by both sides with satisfaction that the Soviet-Mozambican relations, based on

the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 31 March 1977 between their two countries, are steadily being consolidated and developed. Several treaties encompassing cooperation in a number of economic and technical fields were signed as evidence of the continually improving relations. (24 Nov 80, pp. 1-2 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #231, 28 Nov 80, pp. J2-7)

#### Machel Arrives in Mozambique

(Summary) S. Machel arrived home in Mozambique on 23 November. The central Mozambican newspaper Noticias noted that his trip to the Soviet Union and the results of his talks with Soviet leaders there were an important contribution to strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both nations. (24 Nov 80, p. 4)

#### Machel's Visit Ends

(Summary) S. Machel flew home from Tashkent ending his official visit to the USSR. He was seen off at the airport by Sh. Rashidov, First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, and other dignitaries. (24 Nov 80, p. 4)

#### Collection of Documents

(Summary) The Soviet publishing house Politizdat has issued a collection of documents and materials in connection with Samora Machel's visit to the USSR from 17-22 November 1980. (4 Dec 80, p. 5)

#### Approval of Machel's Visit

(Summary) Documents published in Mozambique of the joint session of FRELIMO's Central Committee Permanent Political Committee, and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers stated the official visit to the USSR by President Machel marked an important stage in the relations between the two nations. These leading bodies also approved all the documents signed in Moscow. (6 Dec 80, p. 5 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #241, 12 Dec 80, p. J2)

#### Machel Addresses Party Plenum

(Summary) The primary goal of the Mozambican Revolution in the decade of the eighties will be to lay a foundation for a socialist economy declared Samora Machel at the opening of the 8th plenum of FRELIMO's Central Committee. He emphasized that the party must, when considering the economy, give special attention to raising the output of export goods and satisfying the needs of the people. (17 Dec 80, p. 5)

## Mozambique

### Machel's Foreign Policy Remarks to Party Plenum

(Summary) At the close of the 8th party plenum meeting of FRELIMO's Central Committee, President S. Machel stated that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation in all areas with the USSR and other socialist nations are the principled directions of Mozambique's foreign policy. (20 Dec 80, p. 1)

## Namibia

### SWAPO Rejects South Africa's Settlement Proposal

(Summary) The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) categorically rejected the Republic of South Africa's plan for a conference "of all interested parties" for the purpose of discussing the situation in Namibia. In such a negotiating scheme it is envisioned by the racists to have the patriots of SWAPO sit down beside the racists' puppets. SWAPO insists that any negotiations that take place should be under the aegis of the United Nations. (24 Nov 80, p. 4)

## Nigeria

### Exchange of Telegrams

(Summary) L. Brezhnev and Nigeria's President Alhaji Shehu Shagari exchanged telegrams of greeting and best wishes on the occasion of Nigeria's 20th Anniversary of its Proclamation of Independence. (25 Nov 80, p. 2)

### Newspaper Price Rise

(Text) The Nigerian association of newspaper owners announced that the price of newspapers will rise by 100 percent beginning 1 January 1981. (18 Dec 80, p. 1)

## Republic of South Africa

### Unemployment in South Africa

(Text) In comparison with last year, the number of unemployed in the Republic of South Africa has risen by 230,000. In making this announcement, the South African newspaper Star observes that there are, in all, 2.5 million unemployed according to official statistics. Most of the unemployed are people with dark skin, mostly Africans. They make up almost 90 percent of the "superfluous people." (24 Nov 80, p. 5)

South Africa Rejects UN Negotiations on Namibia

(Excerpt) A Pravda correspondent writes the following about the South Africa's refusal to participate in the International Conference on Namibia to be sponsored by the United Nations in January 1981:

"The impudence demonstrated by the racist South African (RSA) regime in Namibia is explained largely by the guarantees it has received from Western governments. In their fear that internationally supervised elections will guarantee a South West Africa People's Organization victory and threaten the incredible profits which the multinational corporations receive from the exploitation of Namibia's natural resources, the Western countries are silently supporting the RSA, secretly hoping for the collapse of the very settlement proposals which they have put forth . . . ." (30 Nov 80, p. 5)

Cartoon on Namibian Situation

[A cartoon--depicting a greedy Western businessman helping a character with "RSA" on his pith helmet hold back a huge, through shackled, ankle and foot of a black--is captioned: The racists of the Republic of South Africa are creating obstacles to Namibia's road to independence. (4 Dec 80, p. 5).]

Committee of Soviet Women Condemns Racism in South Africa

(Text) News about the growing terror conducted by the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) has evoked the wrath and indignation of Soviet women. A statement by the Committee of Soviet Women reports that many women and children are among those whom the South African racists kill or throw in prison.

Soviet women along with all the Soviet people consider the liquidation of racism and apartheid in the RSA one of the urgent tasks of our time. They demand the full and decisive liquidation of the shameful system of apartheid in the RSA, the release of all political prisoners, the establishment of a democratic regime in that country, and an end to the armed provocation of neighboring countries. (5 Dec 80, p. 4)

South Africa Feels Threatened

(Text) From time to time, complaints come out of Pretoria. It seems that neighboring independent countries are "threatening" the racists of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). The RSA's Premier P. Botha asserts that "the military threat is growing at a catastrophic rate." However the facts confirm the opposite. It is really the RSA that has been the hotbed of military danger in the south of the continent. Judge for yourselves. In the first 6 months of this year, the racists committed 529 armed provocations against Angola. The illegal occupation of Namibia continues.

## Republic of South Africa

Pretending to be offended, P. Botha is now "flexing his muscles." According to the Premier, his country possesses a greater military potential than "all the countries of sub-Saharan Africa put together." It becomes immediately apparent why the RSA appears "threatened" by neighboring countries, as if by using a fig leaf it can cover up its armaments, the real threat which it poses to other peoples. (13 Dec 80, p. 5)

### Referendum in Bantustan Ciskei

(Excerpt) Pravda correspondent Valerii Volkov comments on Pretoria's referendum on the granting of independence to Bantustan Ciskei:

"The UN, the Organization of African States, and the "frontline" states have never come out against the creation of Bantustan. It is characteristic that, up to now, not one country in the world has recognized it. However, the fact that the USA, England, and France sent their observers to the referendum is eloquent evidence of the interest of Western countries in solving racial problems in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) according to the laws of apartheid. Multinational monopolies, exploiting the natural resources of South Africa, are greatly interested in exploiting the cheap labor of Bantustan. For on its territory, wages are two times lower than in the RSA, and trade union activity is banned altogether." (14 Dec 80, p. 5)

### Bus Driver Strike

(Text) A strike of South African bus drivers on the Johannesburg - Soweto line has gone on for 4 days. The strikers demand the return of a worker who was illegally dismissed by the administration. (21 Dec 80, p. 1)

## Reunion

### Reunion Youth Conference

(Text) "Right to work in our own country;" "Reunioners should govern Reunion;" "The Indian Ocean is a zone of peace." Under these slogans the Conference of the Youth Front for the Autonomy of Reunion took place. The youth delegates meeting in Saint Denis, discussed their country's present problems. (25 Nov 80, p. 1)

## Tanzania

### Brezhnev Congratulates Nyerere on Reelection

(Summary) Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to Julius K. Nyerere on the occasion of his reelection as president of the United Republic of Tanzania. (13 Dec 80, p. 2 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #246, 19 Dec 80, p. J1)

### Parliamentary Elections in Uganda

(Text) Political life in Uganda is concentrated around the forthcoming parliamentary elections which are set for 10 December 1980. They are summoned to bring an end to the transition period following the overthrow of Idi Amin's military regime. The registration of voters is complete.

Taking part in the election campaigns are four parties: the Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), the Democratic Party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement, and the Conservative Party. Preparations for election to the highest government organ are being conducted under difficult circumstances, marked by acute competition among political forces during a serious economic crisis left over from the previous regime.

Party contests spring from varying opinions on approaches to internal political problems and foreign policy orientation, as well as from ethnic and religious differences in Ugandan society. According to observers, the main struggle is between the UCP, headed by M. Obote, the former head of state before the 1971 coup, and the Democratic Party.

In spite of the tense internal situation, the country is finding the confidence to hold elections. (24 Nov 80, p. 5)

### Raids in the Northwest

(Text) Preparations for the general elections in Uganda, scheduled for 10 December, are taking place.

According to a report by acting Minister of Information and Broadcasting J. Obua Otua, units of the National Liberation Army of Uganda (NLAU) captured an armed group of partisans of President Amin, who was overthrown last year. The group tried to penetrate the northwestern regions of Uganda from a neighboring country in order to carry out subversive and terrorist activities. J. Obua Otua observed that the decisive actions of the NLAU rendered the bandits harmless. (2 Dec 80, p. 7)

### Political Situation on Election Eve

[Pravda correspondent A. Serbin discusses the composition and goals of the four major Ugandan political parties participating in the country's parliamentary elections. (12 Dec 80, p. 6 and a large excerpt in FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #241, 12 Dec 80, p. J1).]

### Parliamentary Elections

(Text) According to reports from Kampala, the Ugandan People's Congress (UPC) won a victory in the parliamentary elections. Although votes are still being counted in some electoral districts, the UPC already gained 66 seats, a

majority in the Parliament which will consist of 126 deputies. The major rival of UPC, the Democratic Party, has 45 seats so far. The Ugandan Patriotic Movement got one seat.

In the course of 48 hours after the announcement of the final results, the new Ugandan president will take the oath. Milton Obote, leader of the UPC, is expected to be president. (14 Dec 80, p. 5)

#### Obote Announces New Government

(Text) Ugandan President Milton Obote made public the composition of his new government. It is headed by the political activist, Otema Alimadi. The Minister of Defense is the former Chairman of the Front of National Liberation in Uganda. The President himself took over the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. (15 Dec 80, p. 6)

#### Obote Becomes President

(Text) According to reports from Uganda, the ceremonious inauguration of People's Congress leader Milton Obote took place today. This party won a victory in the parliamentary elections which were held last week. M. Obote occupied the posts of Prime Minister and President until the military coup in 1971. During the period of military regime, he was in exile in Tanzania.

The main rival of the UPC, the Democratic Party, tried to protest the results of the elections. However, the head of a group of observers from the fraternal countries was allowed by the Ugandan authorities to attend the elections and refuted assertions that gross violations were permitted to take place. He declared that the election results "reflect the view of the people." (16 Dec 80, p. 5)

#### Obote Speech Before Parliament

(Text) The parliamentary elections taking place in Uganda are convincing evidence that the country is again resolutely setting out on the path of democratic development and the restoration of law and civil rights for the population. This appeared in a statement by President Milton Obote.

In a speech before the parliament, the Head of State pointed out that the problems of national restoration, including economic progress and adjusting the activities of government services, require the selfless and unified efforts of all the Ugandan people.

He announced the formation of a government in Uganda. The former Chairman of the Military Committee of the Front of National Liberation of Uganda P. Muvanga was appointed to the posts of Vice President and Minister of Defense. (17 Dec 80, p. 5)

Coup d'Etat Report

[Pravda reports on the coup d'etat in Upper Volta and gives a short biography of Col S. Zerbo, Head of the Military Committee of Revival for National Progress. (27 Nov 80, p. 5 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #231, 28 Nov 80, p. J1).]

New Government in Upper Volta

(Text) Upper Volta's Military Committee of Revival for National Progress announced the make up of the new government of the republic. According to reports from Ouagadougou, the head of state is Chairman of the Military Committee Col. S. Zerbo. He is also the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Head of the Ministry of Defense and Veterans' Affairs, Director of the Armed Forces Staff, and Commander of the Army. Col. F. Tientarbum is the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. (9 Dec 80, p. 4)