

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

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|---|--|---|--|
| 1. AGENCY USE ONLY (<i>Leave Blank</i>) | 2. REPORT DATE <p style="text-align: center;">December 1980</p> | 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED <p style="text-align: center;">Final</p> | |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <p style="text-align: center;">Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa</p> | | 5. FUNDING NUMBERS | |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) <p style="text-align: center;">Gerald Cady Rachel Warner John Stepanchuk</p> | | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER | |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840</p> | | 10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER | |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> | | 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES <p style="text-align: center;">Prepared under an Interagency Agreement</p> | |
| 12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <p style="text-align: center;">Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.</p> | | 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE | |
| 13. ABSTRACT (<i>Maximum 200 words</i>) <p style="text-align: center;">This monthly survey compiles translations of political, and economic articles on sub-Saharan Africa that appear in <u>Pravda</u>.</p> | | | |
| 14. SUBJECT TERMS <p style="text-align: center;">Africa, Sub-Sahara Government National security Politics Economy</p> | | 15. NUMBER OF PAGES <p style="text-align: center;">Various lengths</p> | |
| 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT <p style="text-align: center;">UNCLASSIFIED</p> | | 16. PRICE CODE | |
| 18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE <p style="text-align: center;">UNCLASSIFIED</p> | 19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT <p style="text-align: center;">UNCLASSIFIED</p> | 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT <p style="text-align: center;">SAR</p> | |

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NOT TO BE REPRODUCED

SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(October 23 - November 21, 1980)

December 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-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
(23 October - 21 November 1980)*

Africa General

Trade Fair

(Text) The Third All-African Trade Fair opened in Sudan's capital. This year the fair attracted 34 participants, as well as the Organization of African Unity and other international and regional organizations. And over 700 commercial firms were represented. (5 Nov 80, p. 1)

US Interests in Africa

CIA Activities in Africa

(Summary) According to the newspaper Journal of Angola the Central Intelligence Agency has recently stepped up its activities on the African continent. Under the aegis of American embassies, consulates, cultural and religious institutions, and other bodies, the CIA has been undertaking secret operations. In Nigeria, for example, the CIA has used the communication facilities of a large oil corporation to coordinate its espionage operations. This is all part of the United States' attempt to undermine the national-liberation movement in Africa and destabilize the progressive governments on the continent. (28 Oct 1980, p. 5)

Angola

Angolan Health Service

(Text) In the village of Ukuma, located in the Angolan province of Uamba, a new hospital was opened. The hospital will service the population of several municipalities.

In the 5 years which have transpired since the victory of the revolution, the People's Republic of Angola has made significant advances in the establishment of a national health service. Free medical care has been introduced, and a government distribution system for medicines and medical equipment has been

created. The prevention of mass epidemics is given special attention by the Republic's health service. A brigade of internationalist doctors from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is offering a great amount of assistance. (2 Nov 80, p. 5)

Revolutionary Council

(Summary) J. Santos, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and President of the People's Republic of Angola, told the concluding session of the Revolutionary Council, which will be replaced by the elected National Assembly, that the establishment of the Revolutionary Council 5 years ago by the Central Committee of the MPLA played an important role in the development of the Angolan Revolution. (3 Nov 80, p. 1)

Brezhnev's Greetings to Santos

(Summary) L. Brezhnev sent warm congratulations to J. Santos, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and President of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Angola's independence. (11 Nov 80, p. 1)

Overview of Angolan Economy

[Pravda's special correspondent V. Volkov examines Angolan economic achievements since independence. The following is an excerpt from the article.]

"The conditions in which the People's Republic of Angola finds itself at the anniversary of its independence can hardly be called uncomplicated. However, by overcoming numerous difficulties, the Angolans are creating a new life. They are receiving a great amount of assistance and support from their friends in the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other countries of the socialist commonwealth. The young worker class and peasantry of the republic, guided by the militant avant-garde in the MPLA-Workers Party, look into the future with confidence." (11 Nov 80, p. 5)

USSR-Angola Friendship Society

(Text) Public representatives and activists of the USSR-Angola Friendship Society observed the national holiday of the Angolan people, the Day of Independence. A celebration dedicated to this event took place in Moscow on 10 November. The temporary Angolan Charge' d'Affaires in the Soviet Union, L. V. Ferreira, Jr., addressed the gathering. (11 Nov 80, p. 4)

Reception at the Angolan Embassy

(Summary) On 11 November L. Ferreira, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Angola in the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the

national holiday--the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence. Several Soviet dignitaries attended the reception. (12 Nov 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #225, 19 Nov 80, p. 55)

Soviet-Angolan Exchange of Telegrams

(Summary) A. Gromyko, USSR Foreign Minister, and Angolan Foreign Minister P. Jorge have exchanged telegrams on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola. (13 Nov 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #225, 19 Nov 80, p. 56)

Botswana

Brezhnev Sends Independence Greetings

(Text) On behalf of himself and the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to the President of the Republic of Botswana, Quett K. J. Masire, and to the people of Botswana in which he expressed his sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Botswana's national holiday, the 14th anniversary of its independence.

In his response, the President of the Republic of Botswana expressed his sincere thanks for the congratulations. The telegrams express certainty that friendly and cooperative relations between both countries will develop further in the interests of the Soviet and Botswanan peoples. (20 Nov 80, p. 2)

Chad

U. S. Interferes in Internal Affairs of Chad

(Excerpt) Chad's State Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ahmat Al Kabache Acyl, sharply criticized foreign intervention in his country. In a statement disseminated in Paris, he evaluated the position of the US Secretary of State regarding the situation in Chad as an act which is hostile to the legal government in Chad and its people. The minister emphasized that the statement of the US State Department is aimed at intensifying discord in the country and clearly represents interference in the internal affairs of Chad. (18 Nov 80, p. 5)

Ethiopia

Harerge Province

[The Province of Harerge, which contains the Ogaden Region, was the topic of a long article lacking pertinent details by A. Serbin, a Pravda correspondent. In

it he wrote, in a glossy and general manner, on the effects of the economic reforms on the agricultural and industrial sections in the province and how they have been hampered by the fighting with the Somalis. (25 Oct 80, p. 4)]

Mengistu Haile Mariam

(Summary) At the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia and Chairman of the Commission for the Organizing of a Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), arrived in Moscow today for an official visit.

Mengistu was born in 1941. He graduated from a military preparatory center in Ethiopia and also took an officer training course overseas. He also studied economics by correspondence from Addis Ababa University. Later, he was an active participant in the underground, anti-monarchical movement within the ranks of the army officers.

In 1974 Mengistu, as Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Armed Forces, Police, and Territorial Army, undertook revolutionary action against the feudal-monarchical structure. With the overthrow of the Emperor's regime, the Coordinating Committee was transformed into the PMAC, which became the collective leadership of the country. In February 1977 he was elected Chairman of this body and of the Council of Ministers, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army, and chairman of the Supreme Central Planning Council. In December 1979 Mengistu became Chairman of COPWE.

Under Mengistu's leadership, Ethiopia has undergone deep social-economic transformations that benefit the largest segments of the nation's populace. In the field of foreign policy Ethiopia has pursued an anti-imperialist, anti-colonial course based on just and friendly relations with all nations, and has followed a policy of broad cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Mengistu has repeatedly visited the USSR. The Soviet people warmly welcome him and hope that the current negotiations will result in deeper ties between the two nations and lead to further cooperation between the people of both countries. (27 Oct 80, p. 1)

Mengistu Arrives in Moscow

(Summary) Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia and Chairman of the Commission for the Organizing of a Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), came to Moscow today at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest of the USSR was welcomed by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the USSR, members of the Politburo--N. Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister, and B. Ponomarev, Secretary of the Central Committee--and numerous other state and party officials.

On the runway an honor guard of representatives from the three services of the armed forces of the USSR was formed. The national anthems of the two countries were played under the flags of the two nations. Brezhnev and Mengistu inspected the rows of Soviet servicemen. The solemn ceremony of welcome ended with a march passed by the honor guard.

From the airport, the dignitaries, riding in cars with a motorcycle escort, journeyed to the capital along streets decorated with state flags and slogans. The residents of Moscow accorded a warm welcome to both the Ethiopian and Soviet leaders.

Prior to landing at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, Mengistu stopped in Kiev and met with V. Shcherbitskiy, Secretary of the Ukrainian Republic. (28 Oct 80, p. 7)

Kremlin Dinner

(Summary) The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the government of the USSR today gave a dinner in honor of Mengistu at the Grand Kremlin Palace. Present at the dinner together with Mengistu were the Ethiopian statesmen who accompanied him on this trip. And attending the dinner on the Soviet side were Brezhnev and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state. (28 Oct 80, p. 2) [Both leaders gave long and congratulatory speeches at the dinner. (28 Oct 80, p. 2 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #212, 30 Oct 80, pp. 52-58)]

Soviet-Ethiopian Talks at Kremlin

(Summary) Soviet-Ethiopian negotiations started today, 27 October, in the Kremlin. L. Brezhnev led the Soviet side that included N. Tikhonov, A. Gromyko, B. Ponomarev, and N. Ogarkov, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR and Marshal of the Soviet Union. The Ethiopian side was led by Mengistu and included Brigadier General Tesfay Gebre Kidan, member of the PMAC and COPWE and Minister of Defense, Berhanu Bage, member of the PMAC and COPWE and head of the latter body's International Department, and Addis Tedla, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development and Central Planning Campaign.

The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on principal issues relating to the further extension and deepening of Soviet-Ethiopian relations. (28 Oct 80, p. 1)

Award Presented to Brezhnev

(Summary) L. Brezhnev was presented with Ethiopia's highest award--the Star of Honor of Socialist Ethiopia--by Ethiopia's Mengistu. Attending the presentation on the Soviet side were Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, and others. (28 October 1980. p. 1) Both Mengistu and Brezhnev made speeches at the award-presentation ceremony. (28 Oct 80, p. 1)

End of Soviet-Ethiopian Talks

(Summary) The Soviet-Ethiopian negotiations ended in the Kremlin today. The major subject covered was the main trends in the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia. Special attention was directed at examining the questions of economic cooperation. (29 Oct 80, p. 1)

Mengistu Meets with Brezhnev

(Summary) A friendly conversation between L. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam took place in the Kremlin today. Both sides expressed the wish to make the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia more complete. Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union will continue to render assistance to the Ethiopian people in building the national economy, in training cadres for the economy, in developing science and culture, and improving the health care system. (29 Oct 80, p. 1)

Mengistu Receives Award

(Summary) Mengistu was awarded with the Order of the October Revolution. He received it, according to the text of the USSR's Presidium's decree, for his services in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress, and for the development of all-round Soviet-Ethiopian relations. (29 Oct 80, p. 1) The complete text of the decree and speeches by Mengistu and Brezhnev during the award ceremony were also published. (29 Oct 80, p. 1)

Mengistu Visits Lenin's Mausoleum

(Summary) Mengistu Haile Mariam visited Lenin's Mausoleum on 28 October where he laid a wreath. And during a minute of of silence he honored the leader of the world's proletariat and the founder of the world's first socialist state. A wreath was also placed at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall. Here Mengistu honored the memory of the Soviet soldiers who lost their lives in the struggle against fascism. Finally, Mengistu visited the military academy named in honor of M. Frunze. (29 Oct 80, p. 2)

Reaction to Brezhnev's Remarks During Mengistu's Visit

[The world press, especially Eastern Europe's, was screened for positive reactions, or any reaction that could be manipulated in favor of the USSR, to various proposals and policies stressed by Brezhnev during Mengistu's state visit. (29 Oct 80, p. 4), (30 Oct 80, p. 4), and (31 Oct 80, p. 4)]

Defense Ministers Meet

(Text) Brigadier General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee, and Defense Minister, met D. Ustinov, Member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and Defense Minister, on 29 October. Their meeting concerned questions of mutual interest and was held in a friendly atmosphere. (30 Oct 80, p. 4)

Mengistu Travels to Volgograd

(Summary) Mengistu Haile Mariam left Moscow on 30 October for Volgograd. He was seen off at the airport by V. Kuznetsov, Alternate Member of the Politburo and other officials. During his flight, Mengistu was accompanied by P. Strautmanis, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

At the airport in Volgograd Mengistu was greeted by L. Kulichenko, First Secretary of the local obkom, [regional party organization] and other leading dignitaries. (31 Oct 80, p. 1)

Mengistu's Activities in Volgograd

(Summary) Mengistu, accompanied by local party officials, visited the Volgograd Tractor Works and met with workers and managers. Late the group visited the eternal flame memorial to the defenders of Stalingrad [name of Volgograd during WWII] where Mengistu laid a wreath. (1 Nov 80, p. 4)

Mengistu's Activities in Volgograd

(Summary) Mengistu continued his visit to the city of Volgograd by touring a metallurgical factory where he was shown new processes and talked with the workers. (2 Nov 80, p. 4)

Addis Ababa's Russia Street

[A. Serbin, a Pravda correspondent in Africa, writes about Russia Street on which the headquarters of the Soviet Red Cross is located and about some of the activities that this organization is actively involved. (2 Nov 80, p. 4)]

Mengistu Travels to Alma-Ata

(Summary) Mengistu, who had been visiting the Soviet city of Volgograd, flew to Alma-Ata in Kazakhstan on 2 November. He was met at the airport in Alma-Ata by K. Kunaev, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (3 Nov 80, p. 1)

Mengistu's Activities in Alma-Ata

(Summary) Mengistu continued his visit to Alma-Ata by visiting several factories and agricultural communities. Afterwards, the Ethiopian guest flew back to Moscow. (6 Nov 80, p. 4)

Mengistu Meeting at the Kremlin

(Summary) On 5 November Mengistu met with N. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Politburo Member. In the course of their discussion they touched on several questions of interest to both their nations. (6 Nov 80, p. 1)

Soviet Union as Model Society

(Summary) A commentary from the Ethiopian information agency states that the Soviet Revolution in 1917 was the major historical event of the 20th century and provided the revolutionary impulse all over the world, especially in Africa. (6 Nov 80, p. 5)

Sightseeing in Moscow

(Summary) Mengistu and his delegation spent 9 November sightseeing in Moscow. They toured the Olympic facilities, visited a television transmission tower, and view the panorama of Borodin's Battle. (10 Nov 80, p. 1)

Campaign Against Illiteracy

[Two photographs of teachers and students were accompanied by a brief text claiming that the drive against illiteracy was registering enormous successes. (10 Nov 80, p. 6)]

Signing a Joint Statement

(Summary) On 10 November a joint Soviet-Ethiopian statement was signed in the Grand Kremlin Palace by L. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam. Numerous dignitaries from both nations were present. (11 Nov 80, p. 1)

Mengistu Departs From USSR

(Summary) Mengistu departed from the USSR on 10 November. He had been on an official friendly visit here since 27 October at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. At Moscow's airport Mengistu was seen off by L. Brezhnev and other Soviet officials (11 Nov 80, p. 1)

Mengistu's Parting Message

(Summary) From on board his aircraft Mengistu sent Brezhnev a telegram in which he thanked the Soviet leader for the welcome and hospitality which the Ethiopian delegation received while in the Soviet Union. (11 Nov 80, p. 2 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #222, 14 Nov 80, p. 51)

Mengistu Confers in PDRY

(Summary) Ethiopia's Mengistu paid a friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) [Aden] and held talks with Ali Nasir Muhammed, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemini Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme National Council, and Prime Minister of PDRY. The two leaders discussed the international situation and agreed that the forces of peace, progress, and adherents of detente must join together to oppose the policies of the imperialists. (13 Nov 80, p. 5)

Joint Soviet-Ethiopian Statement

(Summary) The relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia are deepening and expanding in all fields on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, the relevant Soviet-Ethiopian agreements, and the recent talks. With regard to the progress between the two nations in the fields of economics, science, trade, and culture, a number of protocols were signed during the recent negotiations that will further cooperation. [The six-page article continues with a summary of Mengistu's complete visit to the Soviet Union and a reiteration of both countries' common viewpoints of events in Ethiopia and the world.] (13 Nov 80, pp. 1-2 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #221, 13 Nov 80, pp. 51-56)

Reactionary International Corporations Cited

(Summary) The Ethiopian Committee for Peace and Solidarity decisively condemned the rapacious practices and reactionary policies of the international corporations (TNK). This statement was issued in conjunction with the World Council of Peace's "Week of Struggle Against the Dangerous Activities of TNKs." (16 Nov 80, p. 1)

Ethiopian Coverage of Mengistu's Visit

(Summary) Serto Ader, an Ethiopian daily, stated that Mengistu's visit to the Soviet Union had confirmed that the USSR and Ethiopia act in a single alliance in the struggle against imperialism and reaction. (12 Nov 80, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #222, 14 Nov 80, p. 51) Further excerpts regarding the visit from the newspaper Ethiopian Herald were also reported. (18 Nov 80, p. 5)

Gambia

Senegalese Armed Forces in Gambia

(Text) Units of the Senegalese Armed Forces took control of the International Airport and other sites in the Gambian capital. The Senegalese military contingents are arriving at the request of the Gambian Government in connection with the tense situation in the country. (3 Nov 80, p. 4)

Guinea-Bissau

New Constitution Given Approval

(Summary) The new constitution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was approved by the National Assembly during an extraordinary session. Present at the session was L. Cabral, President of the Council of State, who declared that the document reflected the interests of all the people and that it set in law the struggle to construct a revolutionary democratic society. (13 Nov 80, p. 5)

Coup d'Etat

(Summary) A coup d'etat has been staged in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Authority is now in the hands of J. Vieira who heads the Revolutionary Council. Previously, J. Vieira had held a number of important parts including that of Chief Commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners. (16 Nov 80, p. 5)

Ivory Coast

First Issue of "Continent"

(Text) The first issue of the daily inter-African newspaper, Continent, has come out. The newspaper will be simultaneously published in Paris and the capital of the Ivory Coast, Abidjan. (13 Nov 80, p. 1)

Liberia

Flight Agreement Signed

(Text) An agreement on air service between the USSR and the Republic of Liberia was signed in Moscow on 24 October 1980. (25 Oct 80, p. 4)

Madagascar

Minister of Culture Visits Moscow

(Summary) On 10 November P. Demichev, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party and USSR Minister of Culture, received Gisele Rabeshala, Minister of Culture and Revolutionary Art. (12 Nov 80, p. 4 and translated in toto in FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #223, 17 Nov 80, p. J5)

Party/State Visit by Vietnamese

(Summary) Vo Nguyen Giap, Politburo Member and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, during a state visit to Madagascar condemned the forces of imperialism and reaction against social progress. Madagascar joined the Vietnamese official in making this condemnation which also urged immediate withdrawal by the United States from the island of Diego Garcia. (17 Nov 80, p.5)

Mozambique

Machel to Visit Moscow

(Text) Samora Machel, Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will make an official visit to the USSR in the second half of the month of November as the head of a party/state delegation at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. (23 Oct 80, p.1)

Book Donation

(Summary) The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has donated 5,000 volumes of socio-political literature to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO). (1 Nov 80, p. 4)

Soviet-Mozambican Friendship Week

(Summary) The Soviet-Mozambican Friendship Week began in Mozambique with the commemoration of the 63d Anniversary of the Great October Revolution in the USSR. The celebrations included meetings between worker delegations of both nations and cultural events. (2 Nov 80, p. 1)

Port of Inhambane

(Summary) After reconstruction work, the port of Inhambane is once again active in moving goods in and out of the country. The port, located on the Indian

Ocean, should increase the amount of goods traded as it will reduce the distance goods normally must traverse from the inland regions. (5 Nov 80, p. 1)

The Success of FRELIMO

[In a scholarly article, A. Kiva writes about the success of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) in transforming itself from a military-political party opposed to the colonial regime to a mature leadership organ in the present Mozambican society. (15 Nov 80, p. 4)]

Samora M. Machel

(Summary) Samora M. Machel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is in the USSR on an official state visit. S. Machel was born on 29 September 1933 in southern Mozambique to peasant parents. In 1962 he was active in the activities of FRELIMO which was established that year. In 1964 he was entrusted with setting up the military arm of FRELIMO. In that same year Machel and a group of FRELIMO partisans began the war for independence on Mozambican soil by clashing with the colonialists. Machel became a member of FRELIMO's Central Committee in 1966 as well as Secretary of the Defense Department. In 1970 he was elected Chairman of FRELIMO. After the declaration of Mozambican independence in June 1975 Machel became President of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He is also the Chairman of the National Assembly, which is the highest law-making body in the country. And, in addition, he is the Commander-in-Chief of the Mozambican armed forces. Mozambique has embarked on a course of Marxist-Leninist restructuring since the Third Congress of FRELIMO in 1977. (17 Nov 80, p. 1)

Party/State Visit by Vietnamese

(Summary) S. Machel, President of Mozambique, held talks with Vo Nguyen Giap, Politburo Member and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is in Mozambique on a state visit. (17 Nov 80, p. 5)

Machel Arrives in Moscow

(Summary) Samora M. Machel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) and President of the People's Republic on Mozambique, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, and the Soviet Government for an official friendly visit at the head of a party and state delegation. Machel and his delegation were met at the airport by L. Brezhnev, A. Gromyko, and other Soviet officials. (18 Nov 80, p. 1)

Soviet-Mozambican Negotiations

(Summary) Soviet-Mozambican talks were held in the Kremlin on 17 November. On the Soviet side the talks were conducted by L. Brezhnev and A. Gromyko. On the

Mozambican side, by S. Machel and J. Chissano, Mozambican Foreign Minister. The talks were attended by other officials of both sides. Both sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the two countries but it was noted that there was room for improvement, through joint efforts, in the present forms of cooperation in order to raise their effectiveness and mutual benefit. The talks were held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. (18 Nov 80, p. 1)

Kremlin Dinner and Speeches

(Summary) The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Government of the Soviet Union gave a dinner on 17 November at the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of S. Machel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique. After dinner both L. Brezhnev and S. Machel made speeches. (18 Nov 80, p. 2; Machel's speech was translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #228, 24 Nov 80, p. J1-3)

Award Presented to Machel

(Summary) On 18 November in the Kremlin L. Brezhnev presented S. Machel with the Friendship of Peoples' order. Both leaders made short speeches at the presentation ceremony. (19 Nov 80, pp. 1-2) [The official text from the Supreme Soviet regarding this award was also published and it stated that Machel deserved the award for his struggle against imperialism and colonialism. (19 Nov 80, p. 1)]

Agreements Signed

(Summary) Agreements regarding cultural and scientific cooperation during 1981-82 were signed on 18 November at the Kremlin by L. Brezhnev and S. Machel. (19 Nov 80, p. 1)

Brezhnev-Machel; Talks

(Summary) Presidents Brezhnev and Machel held talks in the Kremlin on 18 November. There was an exchange of opinion on a series of questions of mutual interest. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely understanding. (19 Nov 80, p. 1) [On the same page another article provides more details regarding other participants in the negotiations and also states that Machel laid wreaths at the tombs of Lenin and the Unknown Soldier. (19 Nov 80, pp. 1-2)]

Agreements Signed

(Summary) During the official friendly visit to the USSR by President Machel several economic and technical cooperation agreements were signed. (19

Nov 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #228, 24 Nov 80, p. J4)

Machel Visits Military Museum

(Summary) On 19 November Machel paid a visit to the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the USSR. (20 Nov 80, p. 4)

Machel Journeys to Frunze

(Summary) President Machel left Moscow for Frunze [Kirghiz Republic]. He and his delegation were seen off by L. Brezhnev and other Soviet dignitaries. At the airport in Frunze, Machel was greeted by T. Usabaliev, First Secretary of the Kirghiz Republic. (20 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 in an effort to artificially increase its significance. (20 Nov 80, p. 4) and (21 Nov 80, p. 4)]

Talks in Kirghiz

(Summary) President Machel held talks with T. Usabaliev, First Secretary of the Kirghiz Republic. Afterwards, a dinner in his honor was given by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiz. (21 Nov 80, p. 1)

Vietnamese Visit

(Summary) At the conclusion of the state visit by Vo Nguyen Giap, Politburo Member and Deputy Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a joint communique was issued stressing the principles of Marxism-Leninism that made up the friendly and cooperative relations of the two nations. (21 Nov 80, p. 4)

Namibia

Negotiations End With No Results

(Summary) Talks, in Pretoria, regarding Namibia's independence between representatives of the United Nations and officials of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) have been fruitless and have drawn to a close. The issue has become deadlocked because the leaders of the RSA refuse to end their illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia, a precondition repeatedly documented in the United Nations. Instead, the racist RSA negotiators have been demanding that all United Nations' support of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) be halted. This is an absurd tactic by the RSA and their imperialist supporters as the Namibian people's quest for freedom cannot be blocked. (31 Oct 80, p. 5)

Nigeria

Brezhnev Sends Independence Greetings

(Excerpt) On behalf of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government, the Soviet people, and themselves, General Secretary of the USSR Communist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, L.I. Brezhnev, and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.A. Tikhonov, sent a telegram to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari and the people of Nigeria expressing heartfelt congratulations and best wishes in the occasion of the anniversary of Nigerian independence.

The telegram from the Soviet leaders stated that the Nigerian people have achieved considerable success in strengthening their political independence and expanding the economic potential of their country as well as the development of their national culture. Nigeria's active position in the struggle for peace, international security, and the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism has won it international authority. (18 Nov 80, p. 2)

Republic of South Africa

Demonstration Against Apartheid

[The text of a photograph showing demonstrators carrying signs read: "Hundreds of West Berliners participated in a protest march against the racist regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Participants in the demonstration called for a boycott of goods to the RSA and expressed their solidarity with the repressed African population in that country." (9 Nov 80, p. 5)]

South Africa Resists UN Sanctions

(Summary) South African Prime Minister P. Botha declared that his country has no intention of renouncing his claims to South West Africa and is not frightened by UN economic sanctions. Pravda commentator Valentin Korovikov attributes South Africa's immunity to the economic blockade to massive military and economic support from NATO countries. (20 Nov 80, p. 5)

Senegal

International Conference of Authors and Composers

(Text) The 32d Congress of the International Conference of Author and Composer Societies held proceedings in the Senegalese capital. This is the first time that the congress of this authoritative organization, encompassing over 100 societies of authors in 70 countries, has been held in an African country. (9 Nov 80, p. 10)

Somalia

Somali Bandits Raid Kenya

(Summary) Armed bandits operating out of Somalia terrorized the inhabitants in Northeast Kenya along the border with Somalia. (5 Nov 80, p. 1)

Tanzania

Brezhnev's Biography

(Summary) "The appearance of L. Brezhnev's A Short Biography is a significant event in Tanzania "declared an official of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. The book was issued in the English language. (8 Nov 80, p. 5)

Cabinet Changes

(Text) There have been several changes in the Tanzanian cabinet including the appointment of K. Msueia as Prime Minister, A. Tvalipo as Minister of Defense, and Salim A. Salim's appointment as Foreign Minister. (9 Nov 80, p. 1)

Zambia

Overthrow Planned in the Republic of South Africa

(Summary) Behind the plotters who planned a military overthrow of the Zambian Government was the Republic of South Africa's Department of National Security (DONS) that is responsible for military intelligence according to the Zambian news agency ZANA. The plotters were trained at espionage centers built in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racist South Africans. Thanks to the vigilance of the Zambian military the operations of this group opposed to President Kaunda were nullified. (30 Oct 80, p. 5)

Zimbabwe

Appeal for Unity

(Summary) Prime Minister R. Mugabe appealed for national unity over the radio and television after the shooting incidents in the city of Bulawayo. He called for vigilance in the face of these violent activities that were aimed at toppling the government. (12 Nov 80. p. 5)