

# 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.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY ( <i>Leave Blank</i> )	2. REPORT DATE <b>February 1982</b>	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED <b>Final</b>	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <b>Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) <b>Gerald Cady            Rachel Warner John Stepanchuk</b>		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840</b>		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>N/A</b>		11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES <b>Prepared under an Interagency Agreement</b>	
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.</b>		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">19960827 015</div>	
13. ABSTRACT ( <i>Maximum 200 words</i> ) <b>This monthly survey compiles translations of political, and economic articles on sub-Saharan Africa that appear in <u>Pravda</u>.</b>  <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4</div>			
14. SUBJECT TERMS <b>Africa, Sub-Sahara            Government National security            Politics Economy</b>		15. NUMBER OF PAGES <b>Various lengths</b>	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>		16. PRICE CODE	
18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>		19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	
20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT <b>SAR</b>			

**SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**  
(December 22, 1981 - January 21, 1982)

February 1982

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

Analysts: John Stepanchuk  
Rachel Warner

PREFACE

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

5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa  
(22 December 1981-21 January 1982)\*

Africa General

Development of African Oil Industry

(Summary) Pravda writes that Africa has become the third most important oil-producing area in the nonsocialist world. The governments of African countries are striving to reduce their dependence on Western companies for the development of their oil industries. The article continues: "The striving of the emergent countries to make their natural resources serve national interests is understood and supported by the Soviet Union." (18 Jan 82, p. 6, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #011, 18 Jan 82, p. J2)

Southern Africa

Cholera Epidemic

(Text) Forty-six people died of cholera in South Africa and Swaziland in the last 6 months. The source of the epidemic, doctors established, was impure drinking water. (12 Jan 82, p. 1)

Angola

US and Western Policies Criticized

(Text) The Angolan Information Agency said in a communique that reactionary circles in the West, headed by the United States, are pursuing their policies "from a position of force," and are fueling the arms race in spite of the efforts of the international community to save humanity from nuclear catastrophe. (25 Dec 81, p. 5)

Soviet Foreign Policy Praised

(Text) A commentary by the Angolan National Radio said that the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is determined by the Socialist character of Soviet policy and the ideals of Communism. As a result, the USSR embodies the Leninist ideas of peace and friendship among peoples, ideas which have been further developed in the decisions of the USSR Communist Party congresses and in the speeches of L. I. Brezhnev. The Angolan Radio points out that the Soviet Union actively supports the guarantee of peace and the salvation of mankind from nuclear catastrophe. (27 Dec 81, p. 4)

Dos Santos Calls For Improved Economic Organization  
and Strengthening of Armed Forces

(Text) Chairman of the MPLA - Workers Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA), Jose Eduardo dos Santos, declared that only socialism is able to guarantee the most peaceful life for all citizens of the country.

\*Includes the editions for 19 and 21 December 1981 not received in time for inclusion in the last issue, but missing the editions of 23, 30, 31.

5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

In a radio and television speech, he announced that the PRA has declared 1982 a year for perfecting economic organization and the high vigilance of the people. These, declared the head of state, are the central tasks towards whose solution the greatest efforts of the Angolan people should be directed.

The unending aggression of the racist RSA against Angola, dos Santos noted, have led to the destruction of the country's infrastructure and have compelled the government to direct a significant portion of the nation's resources towards the country's defense needs and towards the protection of its territorial integrity.

The President said that the growing aggressiveness of the RSA, which leans on the aid of US imperialism and that of other reactionary forces, has necessitated the all-out strengthening of the PRA's Armed Forces and the perfecting of national economic organization.

He stressed the importance of future attacks against disorganization, speculation, and corruption. (5 Jan 82, p. 4)

#### Details of South African Attacks Published by Defense Ministry

(Summary) The Angolan Defense Ministry published a communique on South African air and ground incursions into Angolan territory. The United States is accused of supporting Pretoria in its endeavors. (11 Jan 82, p. 5)

#### US Implicated in Angolan Invasion

(Summary) Pravda commentator Valery Volkov writes that as the South African intervention in Angola escalates, "the agents of the US and Pretoria" are preparing to start combat operations in the north of the country. He accuses the CIA, the special services of South Africa, and Israeli and Egyptian instructors of setting up a "military council of resistance" under the "puppet grouping," Angolan National Liberation Front. (12 Jan 82, p. 5, and FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #007, 12 Jan 82, p. J1)

#### Soviet-Angolan Agreement

(Summary) Negotiations between Soviet Premier N. A. Tikhonov and Lucio Lara, Secretary of the Angolan MPLA Central Committee, were held in the Kremlin on 20 January. Both sides signed a program of economic, technical, and trade cooperation between the USSR and Angola for 1981-1985, as well as a perspective for 1990. (21 Jan 82, p. 1)

#### Lara Luncheon Speech

(Summary) Pravda published the Kremlin luncheon speech of Lucio Lara, Secretary of the Angolan MPLA Central Committee. (21 Jan 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #019, 28 Jan 82, p. J1)

Chad

#### Fighting Continues

(Excerpt) The government newspaper, Unite, published in Ndjamen, writes that the mutinous forces of the former Defense Minister, Hissein Habre, are receiving large assistance, including men and weapons, from the United States, Israel, France, Egypt, and Sudan. According to reports from eastern regions of

Chad, fighting between government forces and Habre's units is continuing on the approaches to the city of Abeche. (26 Dec 81, p. 5)

#### Rebels Step Up Activity

(Summary) AFP reports that Hissein Habre's rebel detachments have stepped up their activities in eastern Chad. According to JANA, the Libyan news agency, the United States is backing the detachments. (18 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #011, 18 Jan 82, p. J2)

#### Congo

#### Anniversary of the People's Republic

(Text) The Congolése people celebrated the 12th anniversary of the creation of the Congolese Workers Party (CPA) and the pronouncement of the People's Republic of Congo (PRC). Under the slogan: "Strengthen the Unity of the CPA with the People," a workers' demonstration took place in Brazzaville. Taking part were workers, agricultural laborers, and activists of mass organizations. (2 Jan 82, p. 1)

#### Youth Rally

(Text) A mass meeting and youth march took place in the Congolese capital. In it, the readiness of the younger generation of the People's Republic of Congo (PRC) to participate in the building of a new Congo and to contribute to the fulfillment of the first 5-year development plan was expressed. The participants assured the PRC leadership that they will spare no effort to fulfill the tasks designated by the Party. (20 Jan 82, p. 1)

#### Ethiopia

#### New Pedagogic Institute

(Text) In Gonder, one of the oldest cities of Ethiopia, a new pedagogic institute for 500 aspiring teachers in the national schools is about to begin operation. The students are chosen from different parts of the country. The Gonder Pedagogic Institute is the 10th in a series of institutes for preparing teachers. In the distant future, the number should increase to 15. (2 Jan 82, p. 4)

#### Success of Literacy Campaign

(Text) After the current campaign to liquidate illiteracy completes its sixth stage, the number of citizens in Addis Ababa who are not able to read or write will be less than one percent. The task which the Association of Urban Residents now faces is to convince the remaining illiterates to quickly overcome their illiteracy. During the last 3 years, more than 300,000 adult residents of the capital have taken literacy courses. (3 Jan 82, p. 4)

#### Renovated Coffee Plantations

(Text) More than 2000 hectares of Ethiopian coffee plantations have been renovated, 1400 hectares of which are planted with new types. (5 Jan 82, p. 5)

"Decolonialization of Information"

(Summary) An editorial in the Ethiopian Herald accused the forces of imperialism of "sowing discord and resorting to neocolonialist pressure" in order to destroy mutual understanding among African nations. The Pan-African Information Agency, the article continues, plays an important role in the "decolonialization of information." (12 Jan 82, p. 4)

Campaign For Soil and Water Conservation

(Text) For the past 5 years, in order to protect the soil from erosion and to conserve water resources, mountain terraces, extending a total of 147,000 kilometers, have been constructed along with more than 300 dams; 39 million seedlings have also been planted.

The Ministry of Agriculture is overseeing these projects. The ministry is also conducting information campaigns among the peasants concerning the preservation of soil fertility and is teaching methods of agrotechnology to the peasant associations. At the same time, data is being collected on the condition of land holdings in specific regions of the country. Recommendations being developed for the conservation of soil and water resources are taking local conditions into account. (14 Jan 82, p. 1)

Eritrean Separatists Overcome

(Text) The Province of Eritrea is now entering a period of peaceful reconstruction and development according to an announcement from the main provincial city, Asmara, which appeared in the Ethiopian Herald.

The newspaper continued that in the recent past, the province underwent serious trials, but the traitorous, separatist elements were cast out by the people of Eritrea. As a result of the joint efforts of the revolutionary army and the population of Eritrea, the bandits are now demobilized. Soon they will be thrown out of their hiding places. For the most part, the newspaper writes, the province has returned to its normal state. (15 Jan 82, p. 1)

Improved Conditions in Eritrea

(Text) This year's development budget for Asmara, the center of Eritrea Province, is the largest in the city's history. Almost one-half of the allotments are going toward housing construction, kindergartens, improved health services, and expanded intercity transportation.

All this reflects the process of normalization in the province and successes in the struggle against separatism. Already last year, military rule was considerably lightened. This, in the words of Asmara's administrator Afeworka Berkhane, enabled the citizens to take a more active part in local life. (18 Jan 82, p. 4)

Ghana

Crackdown in Ghana

(Summary) Pravda reports on the suspension of the constitution, political parties, and the parliament in Ghana. (4 Jan 82, p. 1)

5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

Reasons for Coup

(Summary) In a report under the general heading, "Ghana: Measures by Authorities," Pravda correspondent F. Tarasov analyzes the reasons for the recent coup there. Most Ghanaians note that the ruling People's National Party had been unable to improve the economic situation in their country and corruption flourished in the upper echelons of government. (6 Jan 82, p. 5)

State Department Concern About US Nationals in Ghana

(Excerpt) According to reports from Accra, mass demonstrations of workers, peasants, and representatives of the urban population are taking place throughout Ghana in support of the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC). The participants are demanding the elimination of corruption and abuse which dominated the previous regime . . . .

According to the Wall Street Journal, the US State Department has formed a "special working group of experts who will carefully follow the development of events in Ghana." The newspaper quotes a representative of the State Department who openly declared the United States "is concerned about the situation in Ghana where almost 2,600 Americans reside." This statement is viewed here as an obvious attempt to put pressure on the small West African state. (7 Jan 82, p. 7)

Policies of New Regime

(Summary) Pravda reports on the plans of the new regime in Ghana. The Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), headed by J. Rawlings, has drafted new laws and has replaced certain provisions of the old constitution. Rawlings said that the PNDC will review foreign investments in Ghana from the viewpoint of "their compliance with the country's national interests." (8 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #002, 15 Jan 82, p. J1)

Rawlings Declares Military's Support

(Excerpt) In a mass meeting held in Accra, J. Rawlings, the head of the PNDC which recently came to power, declared that Ghana's Armed Forces will protect the interests of the state and people, but not those of the ruling class. (10 Jan 82, p. 4)

Western Interference in Internal Affairs

(Excerpt) The Ghanaian press resolutely condemns the attempts of imperialist and neocolonial forces to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. The struggle against exploitation of workers, corruption, and speculation does not please the Western powers, particularly England, which, according to the Daily Graphic, is to incite some African states to put pressure on Ghana. (12 Jan 82, p. 5)

Popular Support for the Ghanaian Revolution

(Summary) The Daily Graphic reports that the PNDC has the support of the majority of Ghanaians and that the People's Defense Committees which are forming throughout the country are the mainstay of the revolution in Ghana. (14 Jan 82, p. 5)

## Root of Ghana's Economic Problems

(Excerpt) The African press notes that the crisis in Ghana's economy is the result of rule by corrupt, pro-Western regimes which replaced each other in Ghana after the fall of K. Nkruma's government. The coup, which was headed by the American CIA in 1966, was directly linked to the apprehensions of Washington and its allies that the commissioning of a number of economic projects then underway would interfere with the activity of Western monopolies. (16 Jan 82, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #015, 22 Jan 82, p. J1)

## Committees for the Defense of the Revolution

(Text) One of the main tasks of the PNDC is to guarantee the mass participation of the people in the changes taking place inside the country. A major role in its decisions is assigned to the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. These committees are formed according to a territorial-production principle in the cities and villages as well as in firms and institutions. A national organization will coordinate and manage their activities.

PNDC member K. Atim stated that the committees are summoned to control the activity of enterprises and institutions. They will incorporate the most disciplined, conscientious, and dedicated representatives of the people. The formation of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution is a striking example of democracy and evidence of workers' participation in the formation of policy and adoption of government decisions. (17 Jan 82, p. 4)

## Guinea

### Soviet Party Delegation in Guinea

(Text) A Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) delegation headed by Central Committee Member and Second Secretary of the Georgian Central Committee, G. V. Kolbin, is in Guinea as part of a project to establish interparty ties between the CPSU and the State Party of Guinea. The Soviet delegation was received by members of the State Party Minister of the People's Army Lansana Diane, and Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Mamadi Keita.

During the discussions, the head of the Soviet delegation spoke about the activities of the CPSU concerning the realization of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress; the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, which is aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world; and the support of the just struggle of African peoples against neocolonialism, racism, and imperialist intrigues. The joint struggle for peace and social progress, as the head of the delegation stressed, has been and remains the basis for developing and strengthening friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Guinea and between the peoples of our countries.

Minister of the People's Army Lansana Diane, in turn, relayed information about the activities of the Workers' Party of Guinea. He observed that the basis of the building of socialism is the main task of the party and people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Both sides unanimously expressed their readiness to further broaden and deepen interparty ties. (21 Jan 82, p. 4)

Madagascar

## Newspaper Praises Soviet Policy

(Text) An article published in the Malagasy newspaper Atrika states that the efforts of peoples to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace enjoy the support of the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist fraternity. Our belief in the successful struggle against the forces of militarism and reaction are based on this unity of action. (6 Jan 82, p. 5)

## AFKM Central Committee Resolutions

(Text) A resolution by the expanded Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of the Congress of Independence (AKFM) emphasizes that in the present international situation, made tense by the forces of imperialism headed by the United States, the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries serves as a reliable barrier to the warmongers. The duty of everyone who cherishes the ideals of peace and democracy is to support the constructive, foreign policy measures of the USSR and countries of the socialist fraternity.

The AKFM Central Committee resolutely condemned the militaristic preparations of the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc.

The AFKM Central Committee called for an intensified struggle to change the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The participants in the Plenum condemned the attempts of the United States to put together a new military bloc in the South Atlantic with the participation of South Africa. They condemned Washington's support of reactionary regimes.

The Plenum expressed satisfaction with the normalization of the situation in Poland and condemned Washington's interference in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic in order to topple the socialist system and discredit socialism.

Observing the situation in Madagascar, the AKFM Central Committee called for intensification of economic planning and the development of a cooperative movement. (20 Jan 82, p. 1)

Mauritius

## Parliament Dissolved

(Text) The parliament of Mauritius was dissolved because its term has expired. According to the constitution, the next general election should take place in the first part of 1982. (2 Jan 82, p. 1)

Mozambique

## Soviet-Mozambique Trade

(Text) Trade relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union are strengthening and developing. In 1981, the trade turnover between the two countries tripled over the previous year. The USSR exports machines and equipment which are greatly significant for the development of national industry and agriculture in the young republic. By the end of this year, Mozambique received 3,500 different automobiles, 600 tractors, 100 heavy bulldozers and excavators. By the middle of 1982, 1,000 Soviet tractors, very

popular among the Mozambicans, will be working in the republic's fields. The deliveries of Soviet technology help to strengthen the state sector of the economy which is playing a growing role in the life of the country.

Soviet exports to Mozambique also include medicines, ammonia, rails, and glass. Mozambique, in turn, supplies the USSR with sugar, tea, sisal, and nonferrous metals.

In May of this year, a long-term program of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries for 1981-90 was signed in Moscow. The program opens new possibilities for further developing bilateral trade.

Mozambique is actively cooperating with other countries in the socialist fraternity. By the end of the decade, their share in Mozambique's trade should grow by almost 50 percent. (27 Dec 81, p. 5)

### Graduation from Military Academy

(Excerpt) In the city of Nampul in northern Mozambique, the first graduation of students from the national military academy took place. At the ceremony, Frelimo Party President and President of Mozambique, S. Machel, was present. (2 Jan 82, p. 1)

### Trade with the USSR and Eastern Bloc

(Text) The National Director for Trade Operations of the People's Republic of Mozambique (PRM), J. Marces, declared that trade and economic relations between Mozambique and the socialist states have a mutually beneficial character and correspond to the interests of the country's development. He summed up the recent visits of Mozambican delegations to the USSR and other countries of the Socialist fraternity, during the course of which documents for broadening bilateral trade were signed. Marces stressed that trade with socialist partners is conducted on a long-term basis and helps to plan not only trade development, but also the economy of the PRM as a whole.

As the newspaper Potencial notes in this regard, fruitful cooperation with the socialist countries is aimed at accelerating the economic progress of Mozambique. (9 Jan 82, p. 1)

### Mozambique's Machel Receives CPSU visitors

(Excerpt) S. Machel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has received a delegation of CPSU party workers consisting of V. I. Ignatenko, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section (head of the delegation), and Y. M. Samoteykin, aide to the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary. (21 Jan 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #019, 28 Jan 82, p. J11)

### Namibia

### Soviet-SWAPO Meeting

5 (Excerpt) A meeting took place on 16 December between B. N. Ponomarev,  
4 Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of  
3 the CPSU Central Committee, and R. A. Vlyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of the CPSU  
2 Central Committee's International Department, and a delegation from the South-  
1  
0

west African People's Organization (SWAPO), headed by SWAPO President S. Nujoma. (17 Dec 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #004, 7 Jan 82, p. J1)

**Electric Power Station Breakdown**

(Text) Ninety percent of Namibia's territory, illegally occupied by the RSA, is without electricity. As a result of a breakdown, the thermal electric power station in the Windhoek area has stopped its operation. (4 Jan 82, p. 1)

**Nujoma Praises Soviet Peace Offensive**

(Text) The patriots of SWAPO and all the struggling people in Namibia warmly greet the peaceloving course of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) and the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. This was stated in an interview given by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma to TASS correspondents.

He said that in the face of threats from the imperialist side, the USSR proposes a peaceful southern to disputes. The Soviet Union leads the offensive whose goal is to defend detente and to prevent nuclear war. This peace offensive by the Country of the Soviets meets with the approval and support of all peoples, including those of southern Africa.

We are extremely grateful to the Soviet Union and its leaders, he continued, and especially to the tireless and zealous fighter for peace and friendship among peoples, L. I. Brezhnev, for their comprehensive and effective support of our struggle. (13 Jan 82, p. 4)

**London Talks on Namibia Criticized**

(Excerpt) Negotiations in Salisbury between Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, R. Mugabe and SWAPO President, S. Nujoma, were devoted to the realization of the UN plan for granting full independence to Namibia. The sides also discussed the activities of the so-called "contact groups" made up representatives from Western countries . . . .

The President of SWAPO sharply criticized the current London negotiations on Namibia between US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, C. Crocker and Secretary of the South African Foreign Affairs Ministry B. Fourie. He emphasized that the meeting does not concern the issue of liberating the Namibian people from occupation, but only addresses the issue of protecting US and South African capital investments in Namibia. (15 Jan 82, p. 1)

**Nigeria**

**Television in the Provinces**

(Text) On New Year's eve, the residents of two Nigerian states, Bendel and Ogun, were able to watch national television. The local television station began operating. (28 Dec 81, p. 1)

**New Oil Deposit**

(Text) The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation discovered a new and large oil deposit. The deposit is located on the continental shelf along the coast of Cross River State. According to the estimates of specialists, its initial capacity will amount to 3,000 barrels of "blackgold" a day. (18 Jan 82, p. 1)

## Forest Conservation

(Text) Last year almost 600 woodworking industries in Nigeria have significantly increased their production of valuable timber. This is not only connected with the growing demand for wood in conjunction with the developing economy of the country. The fact is that the government is taking measures to increase the export of timber which, in its time, enjoyed a large demand in the world market.

Until recently, forests in Africa were cut down rapaciously. As a result, many regions in Africa, even whole countries, were without forests.

Nigeria is one of the few countries when vast forest lands have still been preserved.

While expanding the cutting of timber, the government has planned and is carrying out a special program for the reproduction of forest resources. In recent years, 270 thousand hectares of forest plantations have been set up in the country. (18 Jan 82, p. 5)

## Seychelles

### Western Hypocrites

(Summary) The Government of the Republic of the Seychelles Islands is having difficulty refraining from labeling Western powers as hypocrites when they took no action against South Africa after that racist government supported the mercenaries who invaded the Seychelles with the goal of staging a coup there. (6 Jan 82, p. 5)

### Western Special Services Implicated In Seychelles Coup Attempt

(Text) A special commission to investigate the armed aggression against the Republic of the Seychelles is being created in the UN.

As is well known, in November of last year a detachment of mercenaries unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the government of the Seychelles. Most of them succeeded in escaping to the RSA in a hijacked plane. The South African authorities at first hypocritically arrested the participants in the abortive attack. But after a few days, they freed 39 of them unconditionally and liberated five on bail. Likewise, Pretoria openly assumed the role of protector for the bandits and stressed its complicity in the plot against the progressive leadership of the Seychelles. Numerous direct and indirect pieces of evidence point to this.

One of the imprisoned mercenaries turned out to be an experienced officer in the national intelligence service of the RSA. "I took part in the operation with the knowledge of the South African Secret Services," he confessed. According to Western press reports, not only the RSA Special Service, but also the United States stood behind the attempted coup.

As G. Gontier, head of the Seychelles mission to the UN, declared, her country is concerned about having a Security Council commission uncover the sources of the criminal aggression and determine who was behind the mercenaries. The Seychelles Government believes that the republic was the target of a plot by international reaction because it refused to submit to the dictates of Washington, and especially to plans for establishing American military control over the Indian Ocean.

Imperialism always resorts to subversive activities against progressive regimes with the goal of destabilizing them. Very often it uses the services of mercenaries for this purpose. They are especially dangerous for small and militarily weak countries. With the help of mercenaries, the government of Comoros was overthrown, and similar attempts were made in Madagascar and already several times in the Seychelles. It is necessary to work out effective measures to combat mercenaries.

Court investigations, compulsory extradition of mercenaries and sanctions against those who shelter them would have put a damper on shady ventures such as the one which occurred in the Seychelle Islands.

Imperialism nurtures the reactionary mercenary institution and uses it for aggressive purposes. With the blessing of Western special services and in close contact with them, mercenary operations are being prepared. These acts of international terrorism constitute a flagrant violation of the norms of international law, and threaten the security of sovereign states and the whole world. (17 Jan 82, p. 5)

#### Republic of South Africa

##### African National Congress Bombing

(Excerpt) A strong explosion shook a large-scale South African industrial center and the port of East London. Militants of the African National Congress led the operation. The previous week they led a whole series of attacks on the economic and military objectives of the racist regime. (28 Dec 81, p. 5)

##### Attack in Suburb of Pretoria

(Summary) The French news agency, France Presse, reported that South African patriots attacked police headquarters in a suburb of Pretoria. One policeman was killed and several were seriously injured. Observers in the capital of South Africa are paying attention to the activities of active militants of the African National Congress of South Africa. Activists against the apartheid system have become a great deal more visible in the past month and testifies to the firm resolution of antagonists to the regime to continue the battle against white minority rule. (29 Dec 81, p. 5)

##### 70th Anniversary of the African National Congress

(Excerpt) The 70th anniversary of the African National Congress of South Africa--an important historical marker in the growth of the struggle of South African people against apartheid--was announced by President O. Tambo of the African National Congress. He noted that the organization possesses enormous support from inside the country and that never before has so much support been given by various strata of the population, of all powers, advancing against racist regimes for civil rights. (6 Jan 82, p. 5)

##### Soviet Union Congratulates the African National Congress on its 70th Anniversary

(Summary) The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union congratulated all patriots of South Africa on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the African National Congress. (8 Jan 82, p. 1)

### African National Congress Anniversary

(Summary) January 8th was the 70th anniversary of the African National Congress of South Africa, the oldest party of the country which is engaged in the struggle of the people against the apartheid regime for national freedom. The last decade has seen huge changes in the African continent, mainly of cracks in the colonial system. (8 Jan 82, p. 5)

### Swedish Aid

(Text) It was decided by the government of Sweden to render financial aid in the amount of 23 million kronas (4.1 million dollars) in the coming year to the African National Congress of South Africa, the national liberation group banned in South Africa. (9 Jan 82, p. 1)

### Demonstration in United States

(Text) The Progressive community of the United States expresses solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa for their national freedom, the advance against politics of apartheid and the dictatorial regime.

[A photograph shows participants of a mass demonstration against apartheid.] (10 Jan 82, p. 4)

### Soviet Aid to African National Congress Schools

(Excerpts) The Soviet Committee of Solidarity of Countries of Asia and Africa, jointly with the Soviet Fund of Peace, made the decision to render material aid to schools providing general education of the African National Congress of South Africa located in Zambia and Tanzania. (21 Jan 82, p. 4)

### Sudan

### Antigovernment Demonstrations

(Summary) Massive antigovernment demonstrations took place in Sudan in which students from Khartoum University, the Islamic University in Omdurman, and Jazira University announced a total strike in protest against measures taken by the authorities which led to serious material hardships for the students. Serious damage to the universities resulted during clashes with police detachments. (24 Dec 81, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #002, 5 Jan 82, p. H2)

### US Involvement in Sudan

(Excerpt) The critical situation in the Sudan is the result of the domestic and foreign policy of the present regime and its orientation towards alliance with the forces of imperialism, particularly the United States. Washington views this country as a base for the interventionary "Rapid Deployment Force." Sudan has turned into a champion of American policy in the region by supporting the separatist Camp David deal and entering the path of struggle against the progressive forces of Africa and against anti-imperialist countries, especially Libya.

5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

By dragging Sudan deeper into the course of its policy, Washington is pushing the country along the road of militarization. The American Congress recently decided to provide Sudan with the latest anti-aircraft defense system, 80 armed transports, and a squadron of F-5 planes, costing altogether \$145 million . . . . (5 Jan 82, p. 5)

#### National Assembly Elections

(Summary) In the elections to the National Assembly, the present composition was nearly halved. Many deputies were simply appointed at the personal discretion of the head of state. The "reelections" were an attempt for the government to overcome serious internal difficulties which are especially acute in the economy. The balance of payments deficit, according to Western economists, stands at \$1 billion, the foreign debt is about \$3 billion, the annual rate of inflation is 50 percent, essential goods' prices are rising rapidly, and the bulk of the population lives in extreme poverty, making Sudan the world's 17th poorest country. The crisis situation in Sudan is a result of US support which has pushed Sudan into a course of militarization which results in the neglect of domestic problems. (5 Jan 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #007, 12 Jan 82, pp. H3-4)

#### Anti-US Demonstrations

(Excerpt) "Down With the United States of America." "We Will Not Submit to the Dictates of the International Monetary Fund."

Under these slogans, thousands of people in Khartoum demonstrated in protest against the unpopular policies of the Nimeiri regime. According to the Associated Press Agency, such demonstrations have been going on for 4 days . . . .

Local observers call attention to the fact that mass demonstrations of the capital's inhabitants and those of other cities coincide with the visit to this country by C. Percy, Chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He intends to meet with Sudanese President Nimeiri in the near future. As is known, Khartoum, oriented toward an alliance with the forces of imperialism, has adopted a course of militarization and transformation of the country into a base for the American interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force." Washington is extremely concerned about maintaining the present Sudanese regime which supports the Camp David separate peace. (8 Jan 82, p. 1)

#### Troubles in Sudan

(Summary) Pravda reports that anti-Nimeiri demonstrations have spread to the cities of Kusti and Wad Madani. All universities and secondary schools in the capital have been closed. Senator C. Percy and President Nimeiri discussed a US 1982 loan of \$154 million, most of which will be used for the purchase of weapons. (11 Jan 82, p. 1)

#### Tanzania

#### Visit of Soviet Party Delegation

(Text) Deputy Chairman of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party (CCM) and Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania A. Jumbe Mwini stated that the regular exchange of delegations between the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) and the

CCM enable interparty cooperation to broaden. He said this as he received a CPSU delegation headed by the First Secretary of the Mangyshlak Regional Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, S. Mukashev.

The CCM Chairman said that the current visit of the CPSU delegation is a new testimony to the successful development of relations between the two parties. Thanks to the useful exchange of opinions, the Chairman pointed out, mutual understanding between the peoples is strengthening.

A. Jumbe noted the great interest of the Tanzanian people in the USSR's experience building socialism while he spoke about the tasks facing the CCM. (21 Dec 81, p. 5)

#### High Level of Literacy

(Text) The level of literacy in Tanzania has presently reached 79 percent according to the Ministry of Education. Before independence 20 years ago, 80 percent of the country's inhabitants were illiterate. (22 Dec 81, p. 1)

#### Togo

#### National Liberation Day

(Text) The Togolese people celebrated their national liberation day. In the capital of the Togo Republic, a military parade of armed forces units and a demonstration of workers were held. (14 Jan 82, p. 1)

#### Upper Volta

#### Brezhnev Sends Congratulatory Message

(Summary) L. Brezhnev sent a telegram to Col. Saye Zerbo, Chairman of the Military Committee of Rebirth for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, congratulating the country on the occasion of the 23rd Anniversary of the republic's proclamation. (25 Dec 81, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #005, 8 Jan 82, p. J1)

#### Zambia

#### Kaunda on South Africa and Namibia

(Summary) At the conference of the national council of the Unified Party of National Independence (UNIP), President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda declared that the racist regime of South Africa encourages wars against independent African countries in an attempt to overthrow legal governments. In this year alone, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia were victims of aggression from South Africa. Concerning problems in Namibia, Kaunda indicated that his decision was possible only within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution number 435. (24 Dec 81, p. 5)

#### Economic Cooperation Among Eastern and Southern African Countries

(Summary) In the capital of Zambia, an agreement was signed to strengthen the economic collaboration of African countries. They envision the creation of economic cooperation of the Eastern and Southern African countries. Delegates came from Angola, Botswana, the Comoros Islands, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya,

