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**SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**  
(October 22 - November 21, 1981)

December 1981

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

Analyst: Gerald Cady

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 October - 21 November 1981)\*

Africa General

Arab-African Congress

(Excerpt) Preparations have begun for the Arab-African Congress that will assemble in Luanda, Angola, from 6-9 December. Nearly 30 delegations of international and national political organizations, parties, and liberation groups are expected to participate. (25 Oct 81, p. 1)

Pest Control Campaign

(Excerpt) The problems associated with combating the tsetse fly, which causes the large-scale deaths of cattle in Africa and threatens the general health of many people, were discussed at a medical specialists' conference held in Arusha, Tanzania. (28 Oct 81, p. 1)

Francophone Africa

Francophone Conference

(Excerpt) Work has concluded at the 8th Conference of African Francophone Heads of State and Governments and France held in Paris. The participants of the conference called for an effort to stabilize the prices of raw materials, the primary export of the developing countries. The conference also dealt with international problems such as Namibia and the Western Sahara. Regarding Namibia, the delegation to the conference concluded that it was essential that this territory achieve its independence by 1982. (6 Nov 81, p. 6)

Organization of African Unity

Solidarity with Namibian People

(Excerpt) The Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, called on all progressive governments of the world to increase their aid to the people of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia who are struggling against racism and oppression. (28 Oct 81, p. 5)

Soviet Interests in Africa

Soviet Embassy Receptions

[Soviet embassies held receptions on the occasion of the 64th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among those embassies holding receptions in Africa that were reported in Pravda included, the embassy in Ethiopia at which Berkanu Baier and Teka Tulu members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, attended; the embassy in Angola at which M. Rodriguez, member of

\*Issues of 5, 12, and 21 November not received.

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the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Labor Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and S. Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), attended; the embassy in Mozambique at which J. O. Montayru, member of the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), attended; and the embassies in Madagascar and Guinea-Bissau. (9 Nov 81, p. 5)]

### Recognition of Bolshevik Revolution

[The Soviet Union commemorated the Bolshevik Revolution, its national holiday, on 7 November. The following African countries sent congratulatory messages that were published in Pravda: Ethiopia, Benin, and Madagascar (9 Nov 81, p. 4); Mozambique, Guinea, Ghana, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, Tanzania, and Angola (10 Nov 81, p. 4); and Zambia. (11 Nov 81, p. 4)]

### United States Interest in Africa

#### Nuclear Materials to South Africa

(Excerpt) The United States intends to drop its embargo against the delivery of nuclear materials to the Republic of South Africa. (23 Oct 81, p. 4)

#### South African-Chilean Alliance

(The Republic of South Africa-Chile Axis is considered by the White House to be one of the cornerstones of its South Atlantic strategy.)

Ось ЮАР — Чили рассматривается Белым домом как один из  
краеугольных камней «южноатлантической стратегии» США.  
(Из газет).



Два топора пара... (A pair of axes) Рис. В. Фомичева.

(22 Oct 81, p.5)

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### Provocative Military Maneuvers

(Excerpt) Provocative American imperialist intrigues against Libya were condemned by the Organization for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Furthermore, planned military maneuvers by the United States, in conjunction with Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, and Oman, are a serious threat to the safety of Libya. (23 Oct 81, p. 4)

### US-South African Collusion



— Тебе, моя драгоценная, я прощаю любые шалости.  
Рис. Н. Малова.

(My Jewel, I forgive your every prank.)

(31 Oct 81, p. 5)

### Angola

#### Clash with South African Army

(Excerpt) According to an Angolan Defense Ministry communique released in Luanda, units of the National Armed Forces of Liberated Angola (FAPLA) and invasion forces of the South African Army clashed in Cunene Province. The FAPLA units repulsed the enemy which lost two "Impala-2" aircraft, one "Puma" helicopter, and personnel. (29 Oct 81, p. 5)

#### MPLA Delegation

(Excerpt) A delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Labor Party led by L. Pizzaro, Chief of the MPLA - Labor Party Central

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Committee's Political Education and Ideological Training Section, left the Soviet Union for Angola on 29 October. (30 Oct 81, p. 4, and reported in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily, Report #217, 10 Nov 81, p. J2)

#### Assistance from Socialist Countries

(Excerpts) The Journal di Angola stated that an increase in the all-round cooperation provided by the socialist nations is imperative. Of particular importance to Angola is the assistance derived from learning from the experiences of socialist allies in the building of a socialist economy. (2 Nov 81, p. 1)

#### Unquestioned Political Orientation

[Pravda Correspondent M. Zenovich toured Benguela, Lobito, and Luanda, Angola speaking with workers and officials about the achievements of the Angolan revolution. In Benguela, a commissioner told him, "I wish to assure the readers of Pravda that the Angolan people regard highly the support of socialist countries and will never stray from the path of socialist development, which they consider to be the only true path." (3 Nov 81, p. 4)]

#### Western Initiative on Namibia

(Excerpt) The Angolan news agency (ANGOP) has categorically rejected Western propaganda's fabrications to the effect that the new initiative of the five Western powers on Namibia has been "approved in principle" by the Angolan leadership and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). ANGOP noted that there is no special position for Angola or SWAPO on the question of Namibia's independence compared to the position of the other frontline states. (4 Nov 81, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #219, 13 November 81, p. J1)

#### Brezhnev Anniversary Greetings

(Summary) L. I. Brezhnev sent J. E. dos Santos, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Labor Party and President of Angola, a congratulatory message on the occasion of Angola's 6th anniversary of national independence. (11 Nov 81, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #222, 18 Nov 81, p. J2)

#### Dos Santos Anniversary Speech

(Excerpt) The friendship between the Angolan people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is indestructible, declared J. E. dos Santos, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Labor Party and President of Angola, at a meeting in Luanda on the 6th anniversary of Angola's independence. (13 Nov 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #222, 18 Nov 81, pp. J1-2)

Benin

#### Armed Forces Day

(Excerpt) Armed Forces Day was marked in Cotonou with celebrations. On 26 October 1972 the army put the nation's patriotic intentions into action and

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deposed the neocolonialist regime and replaced it with a program of domestic democratic transformations and an anti-imperialist foreign policy. (27 Oct 81, p. 5)

Botswana

Credential Ceremony

(Excerpt) A. W. Kgareba, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador from Botswana, presented his credentials to I. G. Kebin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the Kremlin. (27 Oct 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #219, 13 Nov 81, p. J4)

Cameroon

Economic Program Approved

(Excerpt) The Economic and Social Council of Cameroon approved the legislation of the country's 5-year plan (1982-86) for economic, social, and cultural development. The plan envisages greater investment toward the goals of national self-sufficiency in the production of food and further development of the economic infrastructure. (26 Oct 81, p. 1)

Chad

Alleged Sudanese Aggression

(Summary) Goukouni Weddeye, Chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad, accused the Sudan of aggression. He claimed that on 10 November Sudanese forces in concert with rebel elements loyal to H. Habre attacked the city of Adre in the eastern region. (14 Nov 81, p. 5)

Facts on Chad

[Pravda published a brief synopsis of the geographical economic, social, and political highlights of Chad up to the arrival of Zairian troops to replace the Libyan forces. (14 Nov 81, p. 5)]

Equatorial Guinea

Brezhnev's Greetings

(Excerpt) L. I. Brezhnev has sent Obiang Nguema, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, a telegram in which he conveyed national holiday congratulations. (28 Oct 81, p. 2)

Ethiopia

New Atlas

(Excerpt) The Ethiopian Cartographic Agency is preparing for publication the first national atlas that has been worked on for 2 years by Ethiopian experts. (28 Oct 81, p. 5)

### Cooperation Agreements Signed

(Excerpt) The third session of the Soviet-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Commission for Questions of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and Trade has concluded its work. A number of important agreements were signed, in particular on the construction of a hydroelectric power station at Melka-Vakan with the USSR's technical assistance. (2 Nov 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #219, 13 Nov 81, p. J2)

### Mengistu Speech at Military Academy

(Summary) Speaking to the graduating class of the Military School in Halet, Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, declared that it was the duty of the revolutionary army to defend the conquests of the workers and to continue to make sacrifices in the maintenance of Ethiopia's territorial integrity. He also called for an increase in the might of the defensive forces of Ethiopia noting that a revolution must always be prepared to defend itself. (2 Nov 81, p. 5)

### Construction of Schools

(Excerpt) More than 800 new schools are scheduled to be built in Ethiopia during this current academic year. (10 Nov 81, p. 1)

### Ideological Publishing House

(Excerpts) The publishing house "Kuraz" (lamp) was established after the Ethiopian Revolution. It is concerned with the publication and distribution of books dealing with the classics of Marxism-Leninism. (14 Nov 81, p. 4)

### Reaction to Bright Star

(Excerpt) The aggressive and provocative policies [Bright Star] of the American Administration are creating a serious threat to peace and security according to an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry press release. (16 Nov 81, p. 5)

### Joins with Libya and PDRY in Condemnation of US

(Excerpt) Ethiopia, Libya, and South Yemen expressed their decisive condemnation of the expanding military preparations and provocative activities of the US and its allies, and demanded that necessary means be taken to repulse the conspiracies of international imperialism, racism, Zionism, and reaction. (20 Nov 81, p. 6)

### Mengistu Message to Brezhnev

(Excerpts) The date 20 November 1981 is the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the USSR. The last 3 years have witnessed the consolidation of multilateral cooperation between our two countries, which has found expression in the conclusion of a whole range of agreements in the economic, social, and cultural spheres. I am fully convinced that the next few years will be marked by the further expansion of cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the USSR in all spheres in the spirit of the treaty. (20 Nov 81, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #229, 30 Nov 81, p. J2)

## Brezhnev on Treaty Anniversary

(Summary) L. I. Brezhnev sent congratulatory greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, on the level of friendship and cooperation that has resulted since their two countries signed a friendship and cooperation treaty 3 years ago. (20 Nov 81, p. 2)

### Guinea-Bissau

#### Soviet Book Exhibition

(Excerpt) An exhibition of books on the theme of the 64th anniversary of the Great October [term for Bolshevik Revolution] opened in the capital of Guinea-Bissau. (9 Nov 81, p. 1)

#### Socialist Assistance Lauded

(Excerpt) M. Kabral, Minister of National Education, speaking to foreign journalists about the First Extraordinary Congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), stated that the Soviet Union was one of the countries that made a significant contribution to the liberation of Guinea-Bissau as it aided the Guinean people during their long struggle for independence. (13 Nov 81, p. 4)

#### Party's Leadership Role Strengthened

(Excerpt) Resolutions increasing the leadership role of the party into the life of Guinean society were passed at the First Extraordinary Congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) assembled in the capital. (16 Nov 81, p. 5)

### Mozambique

#### Visit by Defense Minister

(Excerpts) Lt. Gen. A. J. Chipande, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Party and Minister of National Defense of Mozambique, arrived in Moscow on an official visit on 29 October. After his arrival, Lt. Gen. Chipande met with D. F. Ustinov, Minister of Defense of the USSR. (30 Oct 81, p. 4)

#### Floating Dock

(Text) A floating dock, built in the Soviet Union, was delivered to Maputo, the port capital of Mozambique. This dock was designed to repair ships with displacements up to 4,500 tons and lengths of up to 120 meters. (30 Oct 81, p. 4)

#### Defense Minister Concludes Visit

(Excerpt) Lt. Gen. A. J. Chipande, Member of the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Party and Minister of Defense, who was in the USSR on an official visit, departed the Soviet Union on 3 November. (4 Nov 81, p. 4)

### Visit by Soviet Delegation

(Summary) A delegation of Soviet Communist Party officials headed by Sharaf Rashidov, Candidate Member of the Politburo and First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Mozambique on 10 November on an official visit aimed at sharing experiences in building a socialist political party and to discuss international questions. (11 Nov 81, p. 5)

### CPSU Delegation Meets with Machel

(Summary) The Soviet Communist Party delegation headed by S. Rashidov, Candidate Member of the Politburo, that is in Mozambique on an official visit held talks with S. Machel, Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Party. During the course of their discussions there was an exchange of opinion on a wide range of international problems and the Soviet delegation provided a briefing on the work of the Soviet Communist Party since its 26th Congress. (13 Nov 81, p. 4)

### Visit by Soviet Delegation

(Excerpt) The Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) delegation headed by S. Rashidov, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Uzbek Central Committee, which is in Mozambique at the invitation of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Party, visited the port of Maputo. (14 Nov 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #223, 19 Nov 81, p. J1)

### CPSU - FRELIMO Talks

(Summary) S. Rashidov, leader of the Soviet Communist Party delegation, held talks with M. dos Santos, member of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Central Committee and S. Machel, Chairman of FRELIMO and President of Mozambique. S. Machel expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Mozambique cooperation and reaffirmed the FRELIMO Party's intention of building a socialist society. (15 Nov 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #223, 19 Nov 81, pp. J1-2)

### Joint Communiqué

(Summary) At the conclusion of S. R. Rashidov's visit to Mozambique, both countries issued a communiqué in which satisfaction was noted over the level of fraternal cooperation achieved between the Soviet Communist Party and the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Party and between the USSR and Mozambique, and both sides confirmed their determination to continue to strengthen these friendly relations, which are based on the commonality of the objectives of the two countries' peoples in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism, Zionism, and for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism. (15 Nov 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #233, 19 Nov 81, pp. J2-7)

### Soviet Delegation Returns

(Summary) The Soviet Party delegation headed by S. Rashidov, Candidate Member of the Politburo, that had made an official visit to Mozambique, arrived back in the USSR on 15 November. (16 Nov 81, p. 4)

### Views of Mozambique

[Pravda published three photographs - a Maputo street scene, a peasant on a cooperative, and a coastal vista -- accompanied by a text stating that Mozambique was successfully building a new society. (16 Nov 81, p. 6)]

### Forest Resource Map

(Excerpt) The first map showing the national forest resources of Mozambique has been published and should assist the government in the rational utilization of these resources. (19 Nov 81, p. 1)

### National Resistance Movement Activities

(Summary) The National Resistance Movement undertook sabotage operations in the port of Beira. This group of bandits is secretly funded by the racists in South Africa and by the Central Intelligence Agency. (19 Nov 81, p. 5)

### Namibia

#### Pretoria's Turnhalle Puppet

(Summary) P. Botha, Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, held talks in Windhoek, the capital of the illegally-occupied territory of Namibia, with representatives of the "internal parties," the South African propaganda term for their political marionette regime in Namibia. The outcome of the negotiations was an agreement that the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would be promoted as the sole, legal representative of the Namibia people in future dealings with the Western Contact Group over the question of Namibia's independence. (22 Oct 81, p. 5)

### US Initiatives Are Stalling Tactics

(Summary) The shuttle diplomacy surrounding America's "improved version" of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 aimed at the achievement of Namibia's independence will lead to a repetition of the situation early this year when the South African racists and their puppets wrecked the Geneva talks on Namibia. The real point of the new Western initiative is to postpone as long as possible the holding of internationally - monitored elections to a constitutional assembly in Namibia since such elections may bring a South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) victory. (13 Nov 81, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #222, 18 Nov 81, p. J1)

### Republic of South Africa

#### Apartheid System

[With photographs depicting a black citizen of South Africa holding a permit that is required for entry into a white-only area and the racial restrictions on the use of a park in Pretoria, Pravda correspondent S. Demidov highlights the South African apartheid system in an article entitled "The World of Capitalism." (26 Oct 81, p. 5)]

### Mine Disaster

(Summary) As a result of a broken elevator cable, 16 miners lost their lives and 32 others received severe injuries in a silver mine located outside of Johannesburg. (3 Nov 81, p. 4)

### Senegambia

#### Union of Gambia and Senegal

(Excerpt) According to a story from the news service France Presse an agreement has been signed in preparation of the political confederation of the nations of Senegal and Gambia. (16 Nov 81, p. 5)

### Sierre Leone

#### Soviet Gift of Medicines

(Excerpt) A large batch of medicines arrived in Freetown, Sierra Leone, after having been sent by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. (14 Nov 81, p. 1)

### Sudan

#### American Military Advisers

(Excerpt) A large group of American military advisers are in the capital of Sudan, Khartoum, where for 6 months they will assist the Sudanese military in the use and maintenance of American military equipment. (7 Nov 81, p. 5)

### Zambia

#### Namibian Solidarity Week

(Text) Solidarity Week with the struggling Namibian people for freedom and independence began in Zambia. Speaking on national radio and television Zambian President K. Kaunda declared that Zambia would continue to render all-around support to the armed struggle being waged by the people of Namibia. (15 Nov 81, p. 1)

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