

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 (Leave Blank)	2. REPORT DATE <p style="text-align: center;">September 1982</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 (Maximum 200 words) <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> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</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>	

19960827 027

SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(July 22 - August 21, 1982)

September 1982

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

Analyst: 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.

Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 July - 21 August 1982)

Africa General

African Women's Day Meeting

(Excerpt) African Women's Day was devoted to a public meeting in Moscow which took place on 29 July. The participants resolutely condemned the aggressive politics of the South African racist regime, which utilizes the support of imperialist circles, at the head of which is the United States, to constantly provoke Angola, Mozambique, and other sovereign African states building a new life. In a unanimous resolution of appeal, the participants of the meeting noted that the struggle for independence on the African continent has still not concluded. During the meeting a resolution was passed dedicating an international day to solidarity in the struggle of the women of South Africa and Namibia. (30 Jul 82, p. 4)

Human Rights Conference in Luanda

(Excerpt) In Luanda, the work of a group of UN experts on human rights continues. Their problem: to collect facts and evidence for an account to be prepared for the UN General Assembly. The group's leader, A. Cato, indicated that the experts, who will now journey to a number of African countries, consider a visit to Angola an especially important phase of their work as long as this country is constantly subjected to attacks by the racist regime of South Africa. (9 Aug 82, p. 5)

Wheat Substitute Extracted From Bananas

(Text) An employee of the Ibadan National Institute of Horticulture (Nigeria), P. Ogazi, is studying the importance of producing flour good for baking bread from several African yields. This has large significance since many African countries produce a large quantity of wheat. Long-term studies have found a method of substituting for local production. A study proposes to use baking flour which can be extracted from bananas. Experts do not notice a difference between bread prepared with 15 percent banana-extracted flour and that prepared without it. (9 Aug 82, p. 6)

Tarutin Attacks CIA

(Summary) Igor Tarutin writes that "the American intelligence service has committed many dirty deeds on the African continent" which began in the early 1960s. By the mid-1970s, the African department of the CIA already numbered 400 officials on the spot, and the CIA is responsible for the assassination of Lumumba, the Uganda coup, Biafran events, and much else. He also writes that "the American special services are now trying hard to split the Organization of African Unity." (10 Aug 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #048, 10 Aug 82, p. J1)

African Youth Condemn Israel

(Excerpt) The progressive youth of Africa angrily condemn the Israeli aggressors who, together with accomplices in the Reagan administration, continue aggression in Lebanon. (14 Aug 82, p. 5)

Angolan Newspaper Comments on US Manipulation

(Text) For the majority of independent African countries, writes an Angolan newspaper, foreign trade plays an especially important role as a source of revenue necessary for financial development. From this it is clear why Africans display a special concern with the obvious striving of the US administration to turn trade policies into an instrument of political blackmail and pressure. Such politics, comments the newspaper, prevent the establishment of a new international economic order. On the other hand, actions of the White House testify to persistent attempts to strengthen the position of multinational corporations in Third World countries. In Africa, reports the newspaper, they operate hundreds of subsidiaries of these corporations whose policies are to exploit the natural riches and human resources of a young government. These corporations prevent healthy economic growth in Africa. Now, concludes the newspaper, when the Washington administration pursues a policy on the already more-than-active multinational corporations in its foreign politics, world nations naturally become alarmed over the cause of its aggressiveness and adventurism. (21 Aug 82, p. 5)

Southern Africa

Angola Rejects US Proposal

(Text) The People's Republic of Angola rejects the US proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the South African occupation forces from Namibia as a condition for the settlement of the Namibian problem, the ANGOP news agency reports, quoting official government circles. The announcement, published on the results of the visit to Angola by the US President's special envoy, V. Walters, points out that the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola can be viewed only in the context of the joint statement by the Angolan and Cuban Governments on 4 February this year. The statement stressed that, faced with dangerous plans to link the question of granting independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the Angolan and Cuban Governments reaffirm that the presence of these troops, necessitated by the constant aggressive acts of the racists and fascists of the Republic of South Africa, in close league with the United States, is an act within the competence of the two sovereign countries and therefore has no connection with the Namibian problem. (26 Jul 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #145, 28 Jul 82, p. J3)

Botha Tries to Justify Military Build-Up

(Text) The South African Government is considering the possibility of a large-scale military invasion of southern Africa using ordinary means, announced P. Botha, Prime Minister of the racist regime in Pretoria. A Reuters correspondent reports on this from Kimberley. Opening in this city in the Cape

Province are the headquarters of the recently formed Reserve Army. Botha attempted to justify South Africa's military preparations by citing the mythical "Soviet threat" and "terrorist activities" of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) which, as is well-known, leads the struggle for Namibia's independence. (27 Jul 82, p. 5)

New South African Attack on Angola

(Excerpt) The racist regime of South Africa once again launched an act of aggression against the people of Angola. A small unit of Mirage fighter planes conducted, as already reported, a massive raid on the city of Cahana [phonetic] located roughly 200 kilometers from the border with Namibia. (29 Jul 82, p. 5)

Solution to Namibia Problem Sought

(Excerpt) An emissary from the United States visited Luanda to discuss a possible solution to the Namibian problem. Washington advocates the simultaneous withdrawal of South African troops from occupied Namibia and Cuban military personnel from Angola. (2 Aug 82, p. 5)

Women's Movement Supports South African and Namibian Women

(Text) International solidarity day with the struggle of the women in South Africa and Namibia was triumphantly marked in UN headquarters in New York in the presence of representatives of the women's movement from many countries. (11 Aug 82, p. 1)

Murder of Ruth First

(Text) From Maputo came this tragic report to Luanda: Ruth First, the prominent activist of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa was killed. Her murder - an act of the secret services of Pretoria - was achieved by an explosive device. Methods of terror, to which the apartheid regime increasingly resorts, includes this desperate tactic which was announced to the correspondent by the President of the ANC in Luanda. Ruth First died because for many years she had actively supported the overthrow of the regime of discriminatory and social oppressors. (19 Aug 82, p. 5)

Tarutin Comments on South African Aggression in Angola

(Excerpt) In the following days the armed forces of South Africa will widen their scale of aggressive actions against Angola. News agencies report the movement of South African troops onto Angolan territory and air raids on Angolan cities. The situation in this part of Africa is clearly being exacerbated. A definite law-governed pattern can be seen in the armed provocations against Angola. They have increased in intensity since the start of the New York meeting of representatives of the contact group of five Western powers, the South West African People's Organizations (SWAPO), and the so-called Frontline States to seek ways to a political solution of the Namibian problem. Pretoria's policy is to impose a neocolonialist version of a settlement in Namibia while preserving its military, strategic and political influence there. To realize this task it

5
4
3
2
1
0

is gambling on destroying SWAPO, whose bases are located, in particular, on Angolan territory, and destabilizing the situation in neighboring African countries. It wants to make them abandon their support for the Namibians' liberation struggle. Here the strongest pressure is being put on one of the Frontline States--Angola. (20 Aug 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #166, 26 Aug 82, pp. J4-5)

Horn of Africa

Rebels' Actions

(Text) Fierce fighting continues in Somalia between detachments of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia and the Mogadishu regime's troops, AFP reports from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. During recent operations the rebels brought down an enemy plane in the region of the city of Belet Weyne--the administrative center of Hirran Province. Active hostilities have resumed in the environs of the city of Uasken, in Bocol Province. Tanks and other weapons displayed to foreign journalists by the Mogadishu authorities as "trophies" are in fact Somali Army armaments, while the "prisoners" are civilians seized by force after leaving regions in the grip of hostilities, AFP notes, citing the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia radio. (22 Jul 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #145, 28 Jul 82, p. J2)

Slander About Ethiopia Leads to US Intervention in Somalia

(Text) Slanderous statements by the Mogadishu regime, on the so-called "invasion" by Ethiopia of Somali territory, were intended to provide the conditions for direct intervention by Somalia's imperialist allies, particularly the United States, to suppress the armed liberation struggle of the people of Somalia and in events now taking place in Somalia. A commentary on this subject was heard on the radio station of "The Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia." (22 Jul 82, p. 5)

Ethiopia Protests US Aid to Somalia

(Text) The Government of Ethiopia has declared an official protest to the United States in connection with the decision of the Washington administration to start urgent massive arms supplies to Somalia. This move by the US administration, a spokesman for the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry said today, is undoubtedly aimed at a further escalation of the conflict so as to ensure a permanent military presence of the US in the area of the Horn of Africa. The claim by the Somali authorities about an alleged thrust of Ethiopian troops into Somalia is an utter lie, says the statement by the Foreign Ministry. It is aimed at ensuring a build-up of US military aid to the Mogadishu regime so as to unleash a new aggression against Ethiopia. (27 Jul 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #144, 27 Jul 82, p. J2)

Ethiopian Foreign Ministry Condemns Somali and Western Media

(Text) The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has firmly rejected the unfounded attempts of Somalia's ruling circles and the Western imperialist states' mass

media to distort the cause of the exacerbation of the situation in the Horn of Africa. An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated here that the Mogadishu regime's aggressive and expansionist course is the prime reason for the increase in tension in this region. He condemned the Somali authorities' attempts to mislead the world public and their categorical refusal to implement the OAU Charter and the 1964 Cairo resolution on border disputes between African states. (6 Aug 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #155, 11 Aug 82, p. J2)

Organization of African Unity

Kenyan President to Chair OAU Meeting

(Excerpt) Army and police units faithful to the Government of Kenya suppressed a coup attempt launched last Sunday. Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, now fulfilling the responsibility of Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), declared the cementing of unity of African countries. As is known, in recent times the United States has tried desperately to break up the summit meeting of the OAU in Tripoli and to undermine this all-African organization. (3 Aug 82, p. 5)

OAU Meeting in Tripoli

(Excerpt) Seventeen leaders of African states came to Tripoli to participate in the planned session of member governments of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Reporting on this, the Libyan information agency emphasizes that the arrival of delegations from other countries is anticipated. (6 Aug 82, p. 5)

US State Department Denies Charges of OAU Interference

(Excerpt) In a statement released in Washington, the State Department made a clumsy attempt to escape from responsibility for attempts to destroy the effort in Tripoli of the OAU. The State Department deliberately side-stepped numerous accusations of interference by the United States in the affairs of independent African states on the pretext of the defense of the "vital interests of the United States." (7 Aug 82, p. 5)

OAU Meets in Tripoli

(Excerpt) The Organization of African Unity (OAU) must resist imperialist conspiracies aimed at dividing its ranks and the prestige of the independent countries of the continent, announced the Mauritanian head of state. (7 Aug 82, p. 5)

OAU Meeting Begins Despite Lack of Thirty-Four Countries

(Excerpt) The President of Libya, Ali Abdel Salam al Turayki announced during a press conference in Tripoli that, in spite of many efforts up to now, the 19th Session of the heads of state of the OAU had not succeeded in obtaining the necessary quorum of 34 votes for its opening. In this connection, the delegates of 32 countries, arriving in Tripoli, decided to exceed the limits of the OAU to start a discussion on vital questions. (10 Aug 82, p. 5)

OAU Declaration

(Summary) Representatives of 30 African countries attending the OAU conference in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, declared that peace and stability in South Africa must be secured only as a path to conceding to Namibia genuine independence and the liquidation of the apartheid system in South Africa. (11 Aug 82, p. 5)

Soviet Interests in Africa

Soviets Receive News of South African Aggression

(Excerpt) The Soviet people, who deeply sympathize with indignation and uneasiness, received the news of new aggressive operations by the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola, it was announced in a statement issued by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Peace Fund. (17 Aug 82, p. 4)

Angola

Israel Criticized

(Text) The Angolan people angrily condemn Zionist crimes in Lebanon, according to an interview by a TASS correspondent with a representative of the Angolan Friendship and Solidarity League with Foreign Countries, Domingos Coelho da Cruz (27 Jul 82, p. 5)

Defense Minister Anticipates South African Aggression

(Excerpt) "There are indications that the racist regime of South African is preparing a new large-scale invasion in Angola, and it will be more serious than previous ones," it was noted in Luanda in a press conference with Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha. (27 Jul 82, p. 5)

Expression of Gratitude

(Excerpt) The People's Republic of Angola expresses enormous gratitude to the brotherly countries of the Soviet Union and Cuba for their help in the defense of the revolutionary forces of the Angolan people. (2 Aug 82, p. 5)

CPSU Delegation Meets With MPLA-PT Delegation in Luanda

(Summary) At the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Workers' Party (MPLA-PT) Central Committee, a CPSU delegation has left for Angola. The MPLA-PT delegation, led by L. Lara, prizes the Soviet Union's aid and support to Angola. (10 Aug 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #049, 13 Aug 82, p. J6)

Discussion of New Law On Civil Rights

(Text) Led by the President of the People's Republic of Angola and MPLA, the Workers' Party brought up for national discussion a plan for a new law on civil

rights. In a statement which presages this document, it is noted that the discussion of the bill is a major political campaign aimed at strengthening Angolan society to promote the growth of national consciousness and education in civil rights and patriotism. (10 Aug 82, p. 5)

Exchange of Opinions

(Summary) A CPSU delegation in Luanda has had talks and meetings with Angolan leaders and there has been an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions. (11 Aug 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #158, 16 Aug 82, p. J1)

New Invasion of Angola Announced

(Excerpt) The president of the military command of South Africa announced a new invasion in the People's Republic of Angola. Units of the South African Army are advancing into territory deep within Angola, expanding the scale of aggression. According to reports from foreign agencies, a concentrated force entering into the young republic, consisting of four brigades and units, has been formed by mercenaries. Apart from military technicians, the units are armed with 50 military planes, 30 helicopters, and 300 armored carriers. These forces are poised in the north of Namibia, and also in the parts of the Angolan province of Cunene occupied by the racists. (13 Aug 82, p. 5)

South African Forces Invade Angola

(Excerpt) South African intervention forces invaded more than 200 kilometers into Angolan territory to the populated area of Cuvelai, it is indicated in a widely distributed statement in Luanda by the Angolan information agency. (15 Aug 82, p. 5)

CPSU Delegation Concludes Visit

(Summary) The CPSU delegation has concluded its visit to Angola. The delegation was received by J. Eduardo dos Santos and met with representatives of the MPLA-PT headed by L. Lara. It also visited the provinces of Cuanza Norte and Malange and met with leaders of the Angolan People's Assembly and with secretaries of provincial and municipal party committees. The representatives of both parties felt the visit had contributed to strengthening traditional bonds of friendship. (17 Aug 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #162, 20 Aug 82, pp. J3-4)

South African Units Gaining Strength

(Excerpt) Units of the South African Army, invading the southern regions of Angola, are trying to gather strength in the eastern part of the province of Cunene in order to invade the neighboring province of Huila, reported representatives of the command of the Popular Liberation Army of Angola. (20 Aug 82, p. 5)

Chad

Bongo to Lead Negotiations

(Excerpt) President Bongo of Gabon was named to lead negotiations between the leaders of several military-political groups of this central African country. (13 Aug 82, p. 5)

Armed Conflicts in North

(Excerpt) The Nigerian paper, the Daily Sketch, reports on armed conflicts in Chad between rival military-political groups. According to a communique from Lagos by the National Front for the Liberation of Chad, forces of this organization seized a populated area in the north of the country in the process of resuming military actions against the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), led by H. Habre. (13 Aug 82, p. 5)

Congo

Message to Congo President

(Summary) Brezhnev sent a message to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the 19th anniversary of the Congo's independence, expressing the sympathy of the Soviet people for the people of the Congo who are making great achievements towards building a path to a new society. (13 Aug 82, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #161, 19 Aug 82, p. J8)

Ethiopia

Conclusion of AEPA Congress

(Text) The Third Congress of the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) concluded in Addis Ababa with the adoption of a series of important documents. Its delegates studied the complex problems facing rural workers of Ethiopia, outlining a plan to increase their role in the revolutionary process and in the construction of a new, socialist society. In a political declaration approved by the participants in a forum, the Ethiopian peasants, together with the working class, resolved to solve historical problems by the establishment of a people's democratic republic. AEPA and other large public organizations must use all their strength to form a true avant-garde workers' party to strengthen the achievements of the revolution. In this connection, complete reorganization and reconstruction by the All-Ethiopia Trade Union and AEPA will have enormous significance in increasing the effectiveness of these two organizations. (26 Jul 82, p. 5)

Kenya

Coup Attempt Cuts Off Nairobi From
Outside World

(Text) Western news agencies report that telephone and telegraph services connecting Nairobi to the outside world for the time being have been interrupted.

Furthermore, quoting "reliable sources," Reuters reports that there is still some exchanging of gunfire in the Kenyan capital. Free access to the center of the city is closed off by the army and police. A France Presse correspondent reports that the whereabouts of President Daniel Arap Moi are not known. (2 Aug 82, p. 5)

Coup Attempt

(Text) According to reports from Nairobi, at dawn today troops suppressed a group of soldiers in the capital of Kenya who attempted to stage a coup and overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi. "The situation in Nairobi has normalized and is in the control of government troops," Voice of Kenya radio reported. "The guilty will be severely punished," it was announced in the program. The coup attempt was carried out by soldiers from the Embakasi Air Force Base located in a suburb of the Kenyan capital. In the course of several hours, they had gained control of a number of positions in the city and captured the radio station, making a statement about the overthrow of President D. Arap Moi. The operation of suppressing the mutiny was led by the Army Commander. (2 Aug 82, p. 5)

Situation Normalizes in Capital

(Excerpts) As reported by France Presse, the situation in Kenya after the aborted coup attempt has normalized. More than 2,000 Air Force personnel implicated in the aborted attempt have surrendered to authorities. In the Kenyan capital it was announced that the international airport had opened although air service had not yet resumed. The government called on Nairobi residents to stay at home. The majority of government and regional establishments, banks, and offices in the capital remain closed, reports France Presse. (5 Aug 82, p. 5)

Capital Returns to Normal

(Excerpt) Life in the Kenyan capital after the unsuccessful military coup attempt gradually is returning to normal, although in isolated quarters there are still brief exchanges of fire. The army and police continue to patrol the city. (10 Aug 82, p. 5)

Mozambique

Increase of South African Reconnaissance Flights

(Excerpt) From January to July of this year, more than 30 violations of Mozambique's air space by the South African Air Force have occurred, announced the Defense Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is noted that there is a sharp build-up of reconnaissance flights of civil, economic, and military objectives in comparison with the same period last year. (5 Aug 82, p. 5)

Maneuvers Over Namibia

(Summary) K. Vitalyev writes that talks have resumed in New York on a political settlement for Namibia. The optimism of the West is not justified. South Africa

and the imperialist monopolies backing it stubbornly refuse to reach a settlement by peaceful means as they attempt to gain control of the mineral-rich African country. The contact group of representatives from the United States, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Canada are actually trying to manipulate Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council by proposing that the principles of independent Namibia's constitution be formulated in advance. The efforts to link the Namibian settlement to the question of the Cuban military presence in Angola are striking. (15 Aug 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #161, 19 Aug 82, pp. J3-4)

Republic of South Africa

Miners' Battle Only One in Series of Struggles

(Excerpt) The recent decision by authorities in Pretoria to increase the wages of African miners was presented by the propaganda service of South Africa as a supreme good deed. More than 400,000 miners live in South Africa's mining territories in the so-called "compounds." These enormous barracks are half barracks, half prison. In recent times, the class conflict in South Africa was especially marked in the machine and light industries, in metallurgy, and in transport industries. Present events testify to the struggle waged by the most numerous ranks of the southern African proletariat. (27 Jul 82, p. 5)

Constitutional Reforms Adopted

(Excerpt) Concluding in the South African city of Bloemfontein, the congress of the ruling National Party of South Africa approved Prime Minister Botha's proposal of "constitutional reforms." The "innovations" of the racists envisage the admittance of an organized number of representatives of "colored" and Indian communities into self-government institutions and into the country's Parliament. However, the total number of white delegates in Parliament, as before, will considerably exceed the number of non-whites. (6 Aug 82, p. 5)

Protest in London

(Excerpt) A massive protest demonstration took place in front of the South African Embassy in London. The participants expressed their indignation in connection with the death sentences given to three members of the African National Congress of South Africa by the racist regime of Pretoria. (8 Aug 82, p. 5)

Dipale Hung in Cell

(Excerpt) In the central police headquarters in Johannesburg, Ernest Moabi Dipale, one South African champion against apartheid, was brutally hung in his cell. Dipale was arrested under the internal security law. Officially it was announced that he "committed suicide." (16 Aug 82, p. 5)

Sao Tome and Principe

Exchange of Telegrams

(Summary) Brezhnev has sent a telegram to congratulate Sao Tome on the occasion of its seventh anniversary of independence. A telegram of gratitude was sent

back. (11 Aug 82, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #161, 19 Aug 82, p. J1)

Seychelles

Istomin Comments on the Situation in the Seychelles

(Summary) A mutiny by a group of servicemen who initially succeeded in capturing a radio station, the police headquarters, and the telegraph office has been crushed in Victoria and has brought to mind the involvement of Western states and South Africa in other attempts to oust the Rene government, as in November 1981. The Seychelles newspaper, The Nation, writes that the country's progressive domestic and foreign policy, and its anti-imperialist orientation and friendship with Socialist countries have been the reason for this. (21 Aug 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #165, 25 Aug 82, p. J1)

Somalia

Military Action in Somalia

(Excerpt) Forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) are forming an offensive against the administrative centers of three Somali provinces -- Galcaio (Mudugh Province), Dusa Mareb (Galgudugh Province), and Belet Weyne (Hirran Province) -- according to the Associated Press in a report on the rebels' radio program. (23 Jul 82, p. 5)

Somalia Asks West For Help

(Text) France Presse notes that the temporary Somali Charge d'Affaires in France, Ahmed Gure, acknowledged that the Somali leadership has turned to the United States and several Western European countries for help. (23 Jul 82, p. 5)

DFSS Statement Transmitted

(Text) Military actions are being undertaken at the present time in nine out of sixteen provinces of Somalia. This is a genuine popular revolt under the leadership of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS), it was announced in a statement transmitted by France Presse in Nairobi. The present armed struggle, continued the statement, is aimed against the repressive regime which has led the country into a political, economic, and social crisis; to a loss of confidence on the part of other countries; and to international isolation. (24 Jul 82, p. 5)

Military Actions

(Text) Forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) delivered a blow to Somali government troops. Associated Press stated this today in a report on the rebel radio program. A broadcast indicated that the army of the Mogadishu regime suffered 43 dead and 59 wounded as the result of a two-day battle near the city of Iet in the center of Bocol. According to the DFSS radio station, the opportunity to desert was taken in the ranks of government forces. Because of their refusal to take part in the battle against the rebels in the centers of Baidoa, Bocol, and Gido (phonetic), 35 soldiers were shot. (24 Jul 82, p. 5)

US Military Aid to Somalia

(Text) The United States began a quick transfer of a large batch of arms to Somalia. As announced by a Pentagon representative, deliveries will include radar installations, ground-to-air Vulcan missiles, other weapons and military equipment. Military aid to Mogodishu's regime was granted in exchange for free access by the Pentagon to a military base in the country for accommodation of the so-called "rapid deployment forces." In Somalia, small Pentagon units had already landed at the time of Washington's "Bright Star" operation. A State Department representative stated that the military aid is to be used for fighting the Ethiopian Armed Forces and rebel detachments. (26 Jul 82, p. 5)

French Paper Comments of US Military Aid to Somalia

(Excerpt) Washington's decision to embark on the immediate shipment of arms to Somalia is evidence of the difficult situation in which the Mogadishu regime finds itself, France's Le Matin writes. The newspaper recalls that the United States has the use of military bases in Somalia. (27 Jul 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #147, 30 Jul 82, p. J3)

DFSS Protests US Military Aid to Mogadishu Regime

(Excerpt) The US administration's decision to begin supplying weapons to the Mogadishu regime, which does not have the Somali population's support, is seriously exacerbating the situation in Somalia and leading to the internationalization of the conflict in that country, which is of a purely internal nature, says a statement issued in Nairobi today by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS). (27 Jul 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #147, 30 Jul 82, p. J3)

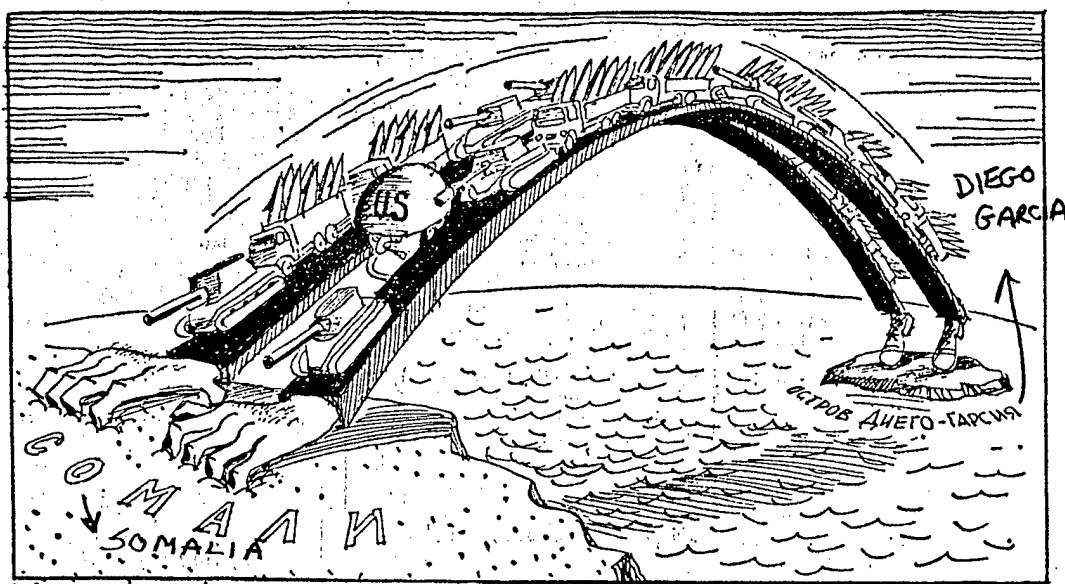
Tarutin Comments on US Military Aid to Somalia

(Excerpt) The United States decided to grant Somalia immediate military aid. Washington is attempting to utilize the aggravation of the internal political situation in Somalia to openly interfere in the affairs of this region. As it is known, in the north of Somalia a bitter battle continues between government soldiers and the forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) which is advancing against the present regime. Washington has already tried to exploit Somalia's internal difficulties. In August 1980, it succeeded in binding Mogadishu to an agreement wherein the Pentagon openly acquired military facilities for its "rapid deployment forces." (28 Jul 82, p. 5)

DFSS Scores Military Victories

(Text) The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) is battling against the unpopular regime and is continuing to stage military actions in the provinces of Mudugh, Hirran, and North-East. During intense battles against government troops, the Front's radio station reports that from August 1 to 5, 280 DFSS soldiers were killed and 500 wounded. According to the radio broadcast the rebels seized control of an important strategic autoroute extending more than 1,000 kilometers which links the northern and southern provinces of the country.

As a result, military operations in Mudugh have liberated settlements including that of Belet Weyne. In the report, it is indicated that units of DFSS attacked the military base, Abas, in North-East Somalia. (9 Aug 82, p. 5)



Мост по-американски. AMERICAN MADE BRIDGE. Рис. Ю. Черепанова.

(3 Aug 82, p. 5)

Swaziland

South Africa Provides Swaziland With Access to Ocean

(Excerpt) At first glance, it seems inexplicable: authorities in Pretoria announced its intentions to allow Swaziland - an independent African state on the border between South Africa and Mozambique - to annex two regions of more than 5,000 square kilometers. Surrounding this "gift" is a propagandist hullabaloo. They contend, as though displaying concern about the historical reunification of the Swazi people, that the territorial acquisition not only increases Swaziland's area and number of people, but also provides this country, now cut off from the coast, with access to the Indian Ocean. (9 Aug 82, p. 9)

Tanzania

New Budget Approved

(Text) The National Assembly session in Tanzania has concluded. The deputies approved the 1982-83 fiscal budget and a plan for development of the national economy in that period. (2 Aug 82, p. 5)

0
3
3
2
1
0

CPSU Delegation in Tanzania

(Summary) Aboud Jumbe, Vice President of Tanzania and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), condemned imperialism's crimes in Africa and the Near East during a visit to Zanzibar of a CPSU delegation. He came out in favor of regular contacts between the CPSU and the CCM. The CPSU delegation briefed the Tanzanian leader on the progress of programs in the Soviet Union and warned of the danger of the Reagan administration's foreign policy course of whipping up tension. (9 Aug 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #049, 13 Aug 82, p. J4)

CPSU Delegation Visit Ends

(Summary) A visit to Tanzania by a CPSU delegation headed by Rashid Musinovich Musin, First Secretary of the Tartarskaya Obkam, has concluded. During talks with the leadership of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the unity of views on a range of international problems was clearly defined. (14 Aug 82, p. 4)

Zimbabwe

Terrorists Prosecuted

(Text) Under tremendous security, a group of terrorists who made an attempt on the life of Prime Minister R. Mugabe were prosecuted in Zimbabwe. Appearing in Parliament, the State Minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Emerson Munangagve (phonetic), noted that as shown by the evidence, the defendants belong to a subversive organization in the service of the racist regime in Pretoria which uses them [terrorists] for destabilizing situations in neighboring independent African countries. (26 Jul 82, p. 5)

Mugabe's Declaration

(Excerpt) The government and people of Zimbabwe firmly chose the path to a socialist orientation, announced Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. (31 Jul 82, p. 5)