

"If imperialism is to be done away with, it is here in Africa that we must bury it conclusively. If expansion of these imperialist ideas and of certain ambitions is to be confined, it must be done here in Africa. Our region is thus a decisive one for the future of the revolution, for economic development, social development and cultural development. We believe we must give our total and unconditional support to the liberation movements so we can conclusively put an end to the minority, racist and fascist regimes.

"We wish to give the Angolan people our greetings, the greetings of the Mozambican people, and wish them happiness, prosperity and success during this decisive moment in which they have just finished holding the first party congress."

Soviet, Romanian, Chilean Praise

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Dec 77 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign delegations invited to attend the First MPLA Congress are beginning to leave our country. Sunday evening at about 2200 hours, delegations from the Communist Parties of the USSR, Romania, Spain and Italy and the Socialist Party of Belgium, as well as the representations from Madagascar, Cyprus, Guinea-Conakry and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, departed for their home countries.

Kirilenko Says "We Will Not Forget What We Saw"

Comrade Andrei Kirilenko, chief of the USSR delegation, speaking to the mass media moments before leaving, said:

"The time we spent in Luanda impressed us greatly and we will never forget it. It was a great pleasure for us to attend the establishment of a working class party armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

"We shall tell the Soviet communists, and all Soviets, about your party's Congress, about the feelings of fraternal friendship that the Angolan people have for our people and our Leninist party. During these final moments of our stay here on Angolan territory we declare that the Soviet Union always was, and will continue to be, united with the Angolan people.

"We wish you, beloved Angolan friends, the greatest success in your great undertakings. I also ask you to give our dear comrade, President Agostinho Neto, our expression of gratitude for the welcome given our delegation. We hope that all Angolans and their leader, Comrade Agostinho Neto, will successfully accomplish all the goals set by the First MPLA Congress. Until we meet again, beloved Angolan comrades."

Romanian Solidarity

On his part, the head of the Romanian Communist Party delegation, Ion Stamescu, also approached by reporters at the airport, expressed the following thoughts: "We are completely happy with the success of this Congress' work, the report presented by Comrade President Agostinho Neto and the resolutions adopted by the Congress, especially because it concerned a historic event, the congress establishing the Working Party in Angola. We are entirely pleased with the manner in which, within and without the Congress, in the people's expressions and in other activities, sympathy and solidarity with the socialist nations, including Romania, were expressed.

"I am now leaving your beautiful country, and permit me in this moment of farewell to offer the Angolan people, the MPLA-Working Party and Comrade President Agostinho Neto our wishes for great success in implementing the decisions and resolutions of the First MPLA Congress. I further wish to say that you may rest assured that Romania and its Communist Party is at the side of revolutionary Angola, supporting in every way the Angolan people and their revolutionary process. Much success in your activities."

Meanwhile, the delegations of Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana had left on Sunday morning. At that time the head of the Zambian committee, Comrade Rubens Kamanga, expressed, on behalf of his own and the two other delegations, the pleasure they felt in participating in the First MPLA Congress. He stressed its importance for the Angolan revolutionary process and for total liberation of the African continent.

It is noteworthy that, generally speaking, all the guests emphasized the international importance assumed by the First MPLA Congress.

Several other delegations, including those of Mozambique, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and Somalia, are expected to leave today.

Laura Allende, member of the Political Bureau of the Chilean Socialist Party, who was among us for a few days as the guest of the MPLA to participate in the First Congress of our revolutionary vanguard, left our country early last evening.

Speaking to reporters present at the airport at that time, Laura Allende said:

"We carry away the great experience of this Congress in which we saw how a workers' government and party are organized and how the MPLA was converted into a Working Party.

"Under the leadership of President Agostinho Neto and the MPLA-Working Party, we are certain that the revolutionary process from now on will have better conditions for arriving at socialism.

"The agreements which were reached and the resolutions that were approved in the Congress are of great importance for all the Angolan people.

"Now comes the moment of work, of production. For this, they must always be vigilant, because the enemy does not easily accept these great triumphs. The Angolan victory has indeed been a heavy blow to imperialism and, at the same time, an example of how a people can struggle when it has the will to be free, to be independent. This is due to the wise direction of your great leaders, including Comrade Agostinho Neto, all the MPLA Central Committee and the people who have this spirit of bravery and struggle, who are not afraid to die for their nation's freedom.

"It is also due to the international support of the revolutionary nations who understand that we must all unite to be able to achieve freedom. Angola has the full support of the Soviet Union and the Cuban people, brothers of the Angolan people who shed their blood in this struggle.

"We will also strongly support this struggle wherever we must go--and we must go to many countries that are also ready to support Chile. We will speak about your brave people and those who know the time has come for the people to free themselves from misery."

Parties Send Congratulations

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Dec 77 pp 1, 6

[Text] During the First MPLA Congress, messages were received in Luanda from throughout the world, hailing this new stage of the Angolan people's struggle on the road to socialism. Among the greetings received, we mention today those sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as follows:

"Dear comrades:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union warmly salutes the delegates to the First Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, wishing them a fruitful effort crowned with success.

"Your congress takes place in the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, whose victory played a decisive role in awakening the consciousness of oppressed peoples, helping them to destroy the colonialist system.

"The heroic Angolan people, led by the MPLA, inscribed a brilliant page in history of the liberation struggle on the African continent. The victory of the Angolan patriots and the formation of the People's Republic of Angola are indissolubly linked with the combative solidarity of the Soviet Union, Cuba, other countries of the socialist community and progressive forces throughout the world.

"d) By mutual consent;

"e) By denunciation for a just cause.

"Article 56. A just cause is considered to be:

"1. For the contracting entity:

"a) Illness of the worker lasting for more than three months, and which according to the evidence will keep him from continuing to regularly give the service agreed upon;

"b) Incompetence of the worker in carrying out the functions for which he was contracted;

"c) Failure on the part of the worker to fulfill his contractual obligations, or violation of the principles declared in this statute, specifically a violation of his oath of loyalty to the laws of the country or violation of the pledge not to carry on any political activity in the RPA;

"d) The commission of a serious offense against labor discipline which makes his continuation in service inadvisable.

"e) Judicial conviction of a dishonorable crime.

"2. For the worker:

"A failure to fulfill the contract, or a violation of the terms of the contract on the part of the contracting entity.

"Article 57. If the contract is rescinded by the contracting entity, for just cause, the worker shall lose all the rights anticipated in the contract and must repay the contracting entity all his expenses if the rescission takes place in the first half of the contractual term or half those expenses if the rescission takes place later.

"Article 58. If the contract is rescinded by the worker, for just cause, the worker and his family members have the right to transportation as well as to salary corresponding to 60 working days.

"Article 59. Rescission of the contract on the part of the worker, without just cause or without prior notice, will imply the payment of an indemnity equivalent to one-third of the salary that he would have received up to the end of the contract.

"Title VI. Final dispositions.

"Article 60. At the moment of signing the contract, the foreign worker must take an oath of fidelity on his word of honor to the laws of the country.

"Article 61. The foreign worker is forbidden to engage in any political activity in Angolan territory.

"Article 62. Foreign workers contracted to give service in Angolan territory will not form part of public administration cadres or be considered public administration employees.

"Article 63. The state reserves to itself the right to acquire, when the contract is terminated, a part or all of the property which the foreign worker can documentarily prove belongs to him.

"Sole paragraph. The worker shall be authorized to transfer abroad all the payment resulting from the transaction made under the terms of the body of this article.

"Article 64. In the case of litigation between the contracting parties, if it is not resolved by the existing labor courts, it will be submitted to the minister of labor.

"Article 65. Foreign workers currently under contract will obey one of the two alternate regimens -- the current regimen, until the expiration of the time agreed upon in the present contract

" -- or, there being an agreement between the contracting parties, they may immediately sign new kinds of contracts, as anticipated in this statute.

"Article 66. Models of the different kinds of contracts with foreign workers are annexed to the present statute.

"Article 67. Doubts arising in the execution of the present decree will be resolved by administrative decisions of the minister of labor.

"Article 68. All legislation contrary to the dispositions of the present decree is revoked.

"Article 69. This decree goes into effect five days after its publication in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA."

12,116
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The Cubans like to claim that they are paying back a historic debt to Angola. For three centuries, up until the beginning of the 1800s, approximately a million slaves were taken from Africa to Cuba by force, and 200,000 of them were Angolans, according to historians' calculations.

Furthermore, contacts between Cuba's leaders and the MPLA go back a long way. They date since the party was founded in 1956 and not from a love between ideological equals that blazed up in 1975.

The Cubans want to fulfill an "international obligation" by helping the MPLA government, but at the same time they think that the Angolans' political maturity and political consciousness, their willingness to work and their discipline leave much to be desired.

The Angolans are thankful for Cuba's vital assistance with troops during the war, but at the same time they are often irritated by their new dependence on Havana.

In spite of all the mutual heartiness and friendship, especially on the highest level between men like Castro and Neto, there is perhaps a danger that the whole thing will change over into a sort of love-hate relationship between individual Cubans and Angolans. Or, if anything, arrogance against an inferiority complex.

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The Sugar Industry

Last year, Cuban experts helped to get Angola's sugar industry started, and 250 Cuban specialists took part in the coffee harvest. The state sales organization in Havana was also used to get Angola's sugar and coffee out onto the world market.

Cuba turns out approximately 1,000 doctors a year, and many of them are sent to Africa. Out of 2,000 foreign health and medical-service workers in the service of the MPLA government, 900 are from Cuba.

Castro's government has also sent 750 teachers to Angola and offered 2,500 scholarships for study in Cuba. These experts help to improve the Angolan teaching techniques, work out study plans, reorganize the mass media, etc. In this way, ideological and cultural solidarity is deepened. About 1,000 Cubans (engineers, architects, and builders of bridges and roads, etc.) are working in Angola's Ministry of Construction, which has a big responsibility in regard to national reconstruction. Other contributions are being made within the transportation system, industry and on the labor market, among other things.

But all this cooperation may not be very profitable for the common people in Angola. Since the agreement on fishing was reached by the governments in Havana (and Moscow), there is often a lack of fresh fish in the markets of the capital city of Luanda. The reason for this is the ruthless exploitation by the Cubans and Russians in the rich waters off Angola's long Atlantic coast--at least according to widespread popular suspicions, with or without being influenced by the "underground" anti-Cuban propaganda.

Various pieces of gossip are circulating, and particularly among foreign businessmen at the Panorama and Tropico Hotels in Luanda and among representatives of the Angolan middle class. They are concerned with how the Cubans are sending refrigerators, private automobiles, Scania trucks and even entire factories home to Havana.

"Big Brother"

Closer to the actual facts is a budding dissatisfaction with the attempts of the Cuban experts to force their own solutions and plans on their Angolan opposite numbers without taking local conditions into consideration sufficiently. There is talk of "Big Brotherlike behavior." Such things also occurred during the war among Cuban soldiers in their relations with Angolan superiors.

The isolation to which the Cubans subject themselves may often contribute to this friction. They frequently keep to themselves in their bases, hotels and camps.

In the south, there is a long frontier with Namibia, where South Africa dominates. Border violations occur constantly, and the South African army excuses these by saying that they are pursuing SWAPO guerrillas. The MPLA has opened bases for SWAPO in southern Angola.

South Africa encourages and assists UNITA actively, and UNITA has several supply and training camps in the Kavango and Kaprivi areas in northern Namibia.

UNITA, which also is supported by Zaire, Senegal and Morocco, among others, stated last year that "Angola's African and socialist republic" should be proclaimed south of the 11th parallel. If these plans were ever put into effect, South Africa would get a new buffer state against Black Africa, between revolutionary Angola and Namibia, where they are planning to turn the political control over to moderate black leaders.

After its lamentable military adventure in Angola in 1975-76, the Vorster government gave up hope for peaceful coexistence with the Angola of the MPLA, in contrast with South Africa's continuing relations with the Mozambique of FRELIMO, and therefore it has a great deal of interest in overthrowing the present government in Luanda.

[7 Apr 78, p 14]

[Text] The broad Atlantic separates Angola and Cuba, but ties--ideological, military and economic--that are quite intimate unite the two countries that are separated from each other in a deep fellowship.

President Carter once again aired the U.S.'s concern in Nigeria over Cuba's growing military presence in Africa. Fidel Castro's soldiers made their first massive contribution on the African continent, and everything points to their staying there for several years to come.

Well, let the Americans say what they please. Both the Angolans and the Cubans are satisfied.

The Carter administration has made a Cuban withdrawal from Angola a condition for a thawing out of relations between Washington and Havana, which are still almost of the deep-frozen variety. "Pull back your troops. Otherwise there can be no question of our raising the blockade of Cuba." "That is exclusively Angola's and Cuba's business and a question to be settled between Comrades Agostinho Neto and Fidel Castro," insists the Cuban leader. "The U.S. has no moral right to make that condition," he says. "We do not demand that the U.S. pull back the American troops from western Europe, Turkey, Okinawa, South Korea, Taiwan, etc., before we start discussing diplomatic relations."

Instead, the fact is that Cuba is increasing the number of its troops in Angola. Their number is most frequently reported as being approximately 19,000, but a figure of around 23,000 is closer to the truth at present.

The guide estimated the "bandits" in the Huambo and Bie provinces at approximately 1,500 to 2,000. It may take nearly 2 years to get rid of them. They have buried a large supply of weapons and ammunition since the 1975-76 war, much of which was left behind by the retreating South African troops. UNITA is also getting additional supplies from South Africa all the time. Savimbi trains new recruits in northern Namibia and his men inside Angola are relieved by means of ground and air transportation moving to the sparsely-populated Cuando Cubango province in the southeast, an enormous territory which the Portuguese colonial troops also were not able to control completely.

Painted-over slogans and well-filled store shelves do not conceal the fact that Jonas Savimbi continues to have a certain hold on the people in central Angola.

A Sought-After Prey

The MPLA's young Angola, devastated by war, has few friends in its immediate vicinity. The government in Luanda, certainly very rightly, feels that it is the target of various conspiracies. Their purpose is to stop, or at least sabotage, the MPLA's revolutionary transformation of this former Portuguese colony into a socialist state. Angola is a sought-after prey, strategically situated as it is on the coast of western Africa and having an abundance of minerals and fertile soil.

The British Sunday newspaper THE OBSERVER stated a week or so ago that a secret fund amounting to almost \$10 million has been formed to "destablize" --in accordance with the Chilean model--President Neto's government by supporting Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas. French, Iranian, Saudi Arabia and Moroccan interests were said to be financing it.

In the north, Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave borders on the People's Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), where the military rulers are political kinsmen of the MPLA. But the regime in Brazzaville is not entirely stable.

The Cabinda enclave and northern and northeastern Angola have a long frontier with Zaire, which has worked against the MPLA throughout the years. Gen Mobutu Sese Seko's army helped the rival FNIA movement during the 1975-76 war, and it also supports the separatist movement FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave).

Angola claims that Zaire continues to assist the FNIA, but Mobutu denies this.

In the east, Angola borders on Zambia, which now recognizes the MPLA government, after having supported Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement. But President Kenneth Kaunda continues to think that a "national unity government" among the FNIA, the MPLA and UNITA was the best solution to the Angola conflict.

is being rebuilt with the help of new trucks from Volvo and Scania. On many of the half-finished building frameworks, workers from the busy construction ministry are working.

Trips to the west, north and south from Huambo during a short, three-day visit in the former "UNITA country" give one a definite impression that the MPLA is in control of the situation, always very much owing to the support of the troops from Castro's Cuba.

On the Maria Louisa plantation west of Kaala, formerly Robert Williams, spokesmen for the 500 workers assert that they have not seen anything of UNITA since February 1976, when the state took over the farm after the Portuguese landowners fled. Now that state cooperative raises potatoes, wheat, cabbage, bananas and avocados and the former Portuguese foremen and technicians have been replaced by Angolans and auxiliary workers from eastern Europe. Agricultural laborers have extended artificial irrigation by constructing new dams since the Portuguese fled.

Huambo and the surrounding countryside are bubbling over with people, life and movement if one compares the present with the uncanny situation a little more than 2 years ago, immediately after the "liberation," or "fall," as it is now regarded, of the provincial capital. One of the MPLA's highest-ranking leaders stated then that UNITA had no chance of continuing the fight by switching over from conventional to guerrilla warfare against the MPLA and its Cuban allies.

That was either a case of mistaken judgment or wishful thinking. The UNITA guerrillas have clung obstinately to central Angola's forested mountains. Repeated offensives by the MPLA's army and its Cuban brothers-in-arms have still not eradicated the "bandits," who avoid contact with the government troops but sabotage communications--the important Benguela railroad, among other things--and attack solitary villages, stealing food and clothing.

MPLA operations from Huambo have forced UNITA units out into the periphery and made them more desperate than before. Ambushes have caused the authorities to introduce armed escorts on the heavily-used coastal road between Lobito and Novo Redondo and few private-citizen motorists risk using certain parts of the big highway between Huambo and Luanda, directly northwest of Bailundo.

Potatoes in the Cooperative

My guide in Huambo, an MPLA officer in civilian clothing, is armed with a revolver and seven rounds of blank ammunition for safety's sake. When we are traveling around in the daytime, he is very self-assured, but he wants to return to the provincial capital quickly when it begins to get dark. All civilian traffic on the countryside moves in military convoys after dusk.

a strategic base for his allies from the regular army of South Africa. The UNITA army and the South Africans were put to flight in early 1976 by the MPLA troops and their Cuban allies.

If one looks at just the right angle, one can make out UNITA's slogans on the painted-over stone foundations and house walls in both Bailundo and Huambo and on the milestones along the roads in the central highlands of Angola. Savimbi's unshaven face can be made out dimly on the remnants of posters.

Popular among the Colonists

Jonas Savimbi rode high on the basis of the tribe he belonged to. His home was among the Ovimbundu tribe--the largest in Angola--and he also was popular among the numerous Portuguese colonists. For them, Savimbi and Nova Lisboa ("New Lisbon"), with its many luxurious villas, skyscrapers and shaded avenues and gardens were a guarantee of continued privilege and a secure future under UNITA's rule.

The Portuguese colonists' panic flight from Angola before that country's independence in November 1975 undermined a large portion of Savimbi's political platform. The leader of UNITA and his allies, the FNIA of Holden Roberto, were rescued by South Africa, Zaire and the USA of Nixon and Kissinger. That did no good, for the socialist MPLA won due to Cuban troops and modern Soviet weapons.

Savimbi's guerrilla fighters recovered from the defeat 2 years ago, if one can believe UNITA's propaganda, most of which comes from South Africa, but also from Lisbon and London and other capital cities in western Europe. UNITA's bombastic "foreign minister," Jorge Sangumba, stated last autumn, for example, that Bailundo and several other towns around Huambo "will be liberated" from the MPLA. Jonas Savimbi, one is encouraged to believe, will reconquer his former capital city just any day now, and from there he will march against Luanda, the capital of Angola.

That is hard to believe when one is in the middle of what is said to be the "heartland" of UNITA. In Savimbi's former capital city, the MPLA's plans for national reconstruction actually seem to be met with greater enthusiasm and energetic effort than in the capital city, Luanda.

Many stores in Huambo are still empty or closed up, but they previously only served the customers most interested in luxury goods.

Queuing Up for Basic Commodities

The food stores are well stocked, anyhow, even if it is necessary to queue up for the basic commodities that are most desired, such as corn meal. The new buses run often and follow their schedule. The transportation system

ANGOLA

CUBANS FIND GRATITUDE FOR AID, BUT FAIL TO OVERCOME SUSPICIONS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4, 7 Apr 78

[Articles by Anders Johansson]

[4 Apr 78, p 10]

[Text] There are many rumors and propaganda laying down a smoke screen around the situation in Angola. The country's new socialist regime is being fought by the UNITA guerrillas, among others. DAGENS NYHETER's correspondent traveled around in what was "UNITA country." His impression is different from that provided by an English newspaper which spoke of mass executions.

Belgian powdered milk, preserved Bulgarian vegetables, Danish ham and bacon in cans, Dutch butter and used clothing from western Europe. One can buy those and a great many other things in the People's Store in Bailundo in central Angola by showing a membership card in the town's cooperative.

The well stocked shelves in the People's Store in that little place in the country constitute one of the ruling MPLA government's weapons against the "internal reaction," the "negative element" and the "bandits."

The band of guerrilla fighters from Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement, which continues to be a serious problem for the MPLA 25 months after the end of the Angolan war, is branded with these defamatory labels.

Danish canned ham and Dutch butter, also in cans, are not exactly the traditional everyday food of the common people of Angola, but the People's Store in Bailundo shows that the MPLA is endeavoring to distribute food and clothing to the people in central Angola--formerly "UNITA country"--and thereby eliminate the breeding ground for Savimbi's undermining activities."

Under Portuguese rule, Bailundo was called Texeira De Silva. Situated a little more than 70 km north of the provincial capital, Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa), it was one of Jonas Savimbi's northernmost strongholds and

On Sunday 23 May the delegation will leave for the Municipality of Caxito, where they will give a public show at 1430, returning to Luanda immediately afterward. On the following day, Monday, the official delegation will hold interviews with members of our Party, of our Government and of the Angolan-Soviet Friendship Association. At the same time, the artist delegation will leave that night for the Municipality of Viana, giving a show in the "Kilumba Cine." On Tuesday 25 May the delegation will go on to the Province of Huambo, with a show to be held in the evening of that day in the capital of the central plateau. On Wednesday 26 May the delegation will visit the Province of Juila, giving a show in Lubango at 2030. On the following day they will give another show in the same city. On Friday 28 May the official delegation and the artistic delegation of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Belorussia will return to Luanda, where they will meet in their Embassy. They will leave that afternoon for Moscow.

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CSO: 4401

This visit is included in the plans for exchange and collaboration which have been developing between the two countries in the field of physical planning.

During their stay in this country, the Angolan workers will visit the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba, where they will inspect new centers of population and historical sites, exchanging experiences with the Cuban authorities in this specialty.

The contacts between Angola and Cuba in the field of physical planning date from 1976.

At present, a group of Cuban specialists are in Angola, advising and collaborating in the tasks which are being carried out in the field here.

Soviet Union Days

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Apr 78 pp 2, 6

[Text] As we have already announced, days in honor of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics [USSR] are being celebrated in Angola. In fact there is now in our country as of last Monday, an official and artistic delegation from the Socialist Soviet Republic of Belorussia, composed of comrades Glazkov Ilia, vice president of the Council of Ministers and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic; Bartochevitch Guennadi, first secretary of the Party Committee of the City of Minsk and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic and first vice president of the USSR-Angola Friendship Association; Bukraba Evgueni, secretary general of the Minsk City Section of the USSR-Angola Friendship Association in the official party, and by 25 people in the artistic party.

The delegation left Luanda yesterday on their way to the City of Benguela, where they gave a show the same day. Today the delegation will go to the Municipality of Lobito, where they will put on a show. Tomorrow, 20 April, they will return to Benguela to give another show, and will return to Luanda on the following Friday.

When they arrive in our city, the delegation will present, in an official ceremony in the name of the USSR, souvenirs and school equipment to the OPA (Organization of Angolan Pioneers). This will be in the morning of 22 May. Immediately afterward, they will inaugurate an exposition of popular art objects, photographs, books and graphic arts of the USSR in the National Museum of Natural History. In the evening, starting at 2030, the central event of USSR days will take place, in observance of Lenin's birth. The event will be in the "Karl Marx," and will include a political observance, a showing of the film "With Lenin in your Heart," and an Angolan-Soviet show, in which the Chorus of the Academy of Music of Angola and the popular Belorussian dance team "Krijatchok" will take part.

The delegation was met at the Belgrade airport by Yugoslav union members and by personnel of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Embassy in that country. The duration of their stay in Yugoslavia will be approximately one week. Their return to the RPA being anticipated for 2 May.

In the course of this visit, which is being made at the invitation of the Council of Yugoslav Unions, the Angolan delegation will hold conversations with the Yugoslav union officials on the subject of cooperation. A visit to the interior of the country is also anticipated.

Veterans' Official to Romania

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] Comrade Cesar Augusto (Kiluanje), secretary of state for veterans' affairs and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, has been invited to visit Romania on a date to be opportunely announced. The invitation was extended by the ambassador of that country to Luanda, Ion Moraru, who was received in audience yesterday by Comrade Cesar Augusto.

It is recollected in the meantime that the state secretary for veterans' affairs recently traveled to several eastern European countries with the purpose of analyzing the activities being carried on by similar state organisms there.

Vietnamese Delegation

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] As we have already had occasion to announce, a government delegation will arrive in Luanda from Vietnam next Friday. The delegation is composed of Comrade Nguyen Van Dao, vice minister of foreign trade of that friendly country and two officials of the same ministry.

The visit is taking place in the framework of strengthening trade relations between the two countries.

The delegation will be received at the Belas International Airport by Comrade Roberto de Almeida, alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade of our country.

Angolan Housing Delegation in Havana

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] Havana, 24 April. A delegation from the Ministry of Construction and Housing of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Comrade Manuel Mangueira, a representative of Physical Planning, has arrived in this capital.

Message to Vietnamese President

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Apr 78 p 1

[Text] Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent to Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (and not to Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as was erroneously reported) the following congratulatory message:

"On the occasion of the commemoration of your birthday it is my great pleasure to transmit to you my warmest congratulations, expressing my wishes that this year which has now begun will be even more fruitful in victories against imperialism, and in the strengthening of relations between our two peoples.

"The struggle continues.

"Victory is certain."

Visit to Romania

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] A delegation led by the ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to Belgrade, Comrade Joao Felipe Martins, made a working visit to Romania last 21 to 23 March for the purpose of contacting Angolan students and entities of the Education Ministry of that friendly country.

In the conversations held with students, it was noted that they were almost completely ignorant of events taking place every day in Angola. At this time the weekly preparation of an information bulletin on events in our country was decided on. It will be published by the Angolan Embassy in Belgrade.

The first issue of this bulletin has just been made public, under the title of "National Panorama." It presents the news in Portuguese, based on daily reports received from the Presidency of the Republic, from ANGOP [Angola Press Agency] and from the JORNAL DE ANGOLA as well as in documents published by the Party.

Union Delegation in Belgrade

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] A delegation from the National Union of Angolan Workers [UNTA], led by Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, arrived on Tuesday in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. He arrived from Prague, where he had taken part in the World Labor Congress.

ANGOLA

DETAILS ON COMMUNIST BLOC ACTIVITIES

Fishing Agreement With Poland

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 78 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a ceremony was held in the Fisheries Ministry for the signing of the agreement on bilateral forms of cooperation in the fisheries domain, by the fisheries ministers of Angola and Poland, Lopes da Camara and Edwin Wisniewski, based on earlier conversations. The ambassador of Poland in Angola, Roman Paskowski, was present at the ceremony.

On this occasion, and after signing the agreement, the Polish minister spoke for his delegation in expressing appreciation for the pleasant atmosphere in which the conversations were carried out, with mutual respect for the sovereignty of both countries and with respect for the direction of cooperation. He remarked that good conditions had been created for the growth of the commercial exchanges that have been taking place.

As he concluded, he declared that he had hopes that at the next meeting, in Poland, it would be possible to see substantial concrete results from this agreement.

In his turn, Comrade Lopes da Camara, after thanking the Polish minister of fisheries for his kind words, emphasized that the initiatives of his Ministry in the domain of international cooperation are in agreement with the foreign policy principles of the MPLA-Labor Party. He added that the decisions taken by common accord during the conversations with the Polish delegation would immediately be transformed into concrete results.

As he concluded, he asked the delegation to "transmit to the students sent to Poland by the Fisheries Ministry its hope that they will continue to study hard, that they will respect the laws of Poland and that they will conduct themselves like true combatants."

JPRS 71200

30 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1937

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Ghana, Nigeria Establish Military Cooperation Committee
(Joseph Odede; NEW NIGERIAN, 10 May 78)..... 1 1/A8

ANGOLA

- Details on Communist Bloc Activities
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates)..... 2 1/A9

Fishing Agreement With Poland
Message to Vietnamese President
Visit to Romania
Union Delegation in Belgrade
Veterans' Official to Romania
Vietnamese Delegation
Angolan Housing Delegation in Havana
Soviet Union Days

- Cubans Find Gratitude for Aid, But Fail To Overcome
Suspensions
(Anders Johansson; DAGENS NYHETER, 4, 7 Apr 78)..... 7 1/A14

BENIN

Briefs

- Benin-Algeria Telecommunications Agreement 15 1/B8

CONGO

- Romanian-Congolese Meeting Strengthens Economic Cooperation
(ETUMBA, 29 Apr 78)..... 16 1/B9

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page	
Duties of New State Secretariat for Cooperation (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 Apr 78)	20	1/C2
Ministers Investigate Difficulties in Diamond Mining Industry (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 6 Apr 78)	22	1/C4
Changes in Penal Code Officially Published (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Apr 78)	24	1/C6
Three Industrial Firms Confiscated by Government (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Apr 78)	27	1/C9
Details on Composition of Council of Ministers (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Apr 78)	28	1/C10
Farmers Refuse To Produce for Lack of Material Incentives (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 Mar 78)	32	1/C14
Cadres Have Great Responsibilities Toward Masses (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Mar 78)	34	1/D2
Editorial Commemorates Birth of Lenin (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Apr 78)	36	1/D4
Decision To Ban Activities of Jehovah's Witnesses Applauded (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Mar 78)	38	1/D6
Briefs		
State Secretariat for Cooperation	40	1/D8
Six Firms Confiscated	40	1/D8
British Press To See Imprisoned	40	1/D8
Napalm Bombs	41	1/D9
BENIN		
Economy Shows Real Growth (WEST AFRICA, 1 May 78)	42	1/D10
CHAD		
PROLINAT Considers Benghazi Agreement Outdated (LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 7 May 78)	45	1/D13

JPRS 71188

25 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1935

CONTENTS		PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS		
Angola Asks Nigeria for Large Loan (WEST AFRICA, 1 May 78)	1	1/A11
Briefs		
S.A. Soldiers Killed in Angola	2	1/A12
ANGOLA		
Western Press Scored as Hostile to MPLA (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 Mar 78)	3	1/A13
Democratic Dictatorship for Workers' Benefit (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 Mar 78)	5	1/B1
Editorial Hopes for Improved Relations With Portugal (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Apr 78)	7	1/B3
Enthusiasm for International Vocation Encouraged (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Mar 78)	9	1/B5
Editorial Celebrates Victory Over UNITA Forces (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 Apr 78)	11	1/B7
Internal, External Enemies Threaten Country (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Apr 78)	13	1/B9
MPLA Official Calls on Workers To Mobilize, Bureaucrats To Work (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 Apr 78)	15	1/B11
MPLA Expresses Solidarity With PLO (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Mar 78)	18	1/B14

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL LEAVES ANGOLA--Vietnamese deputy foreign trade minister Nguyen Van Dao left Angola for home last night. He will stop over in the USSR. During his visit to Angola, Nguyen Van Dao handed President Neto a message from his Vietnamese counterpart. Comrade Nguyen Van Dao expressed the hope that the friendship between our two countries would be further strengthened. [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA]

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS--The registration of foreigners living in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Moxico, Cabinda, Lunda, Mocamedes, Cuanza Sul, Cunene and Uige will begin on 15 May. [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

JPRS 71170

23 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1933

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Cuban Labor Leader Greets Angolan, Ethiopian Workers (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 3 May 78).....	1	1/A9
Liberian Market Penetrated by Goods From Sierra Leone (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 2 May 78).....	2	1/A10
Briefs		
Chinese To Construct Bridge	4	1/A12
Mozambique Delegation in Tanzania	4	1/A12

ANGOLA

Briefs		
Vietnamese Official Leaves Angola	5	1/A13
Registration of Foreigners	5	1/A13

CAMEROON

Briefs		
South Korean Trade Cooperation	5	1/A14

ETHIOPIA

Details on Activities With Communist Bloc (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, various dates).....	7	1/B1
Agreement With East Germany, Czechoslovakia		
Ties With Socialist Countries		
Cuban Friendship Praised, Editorial		
Hungarian Delegate Comments		
Mayor Returns From Yugoslavia, Romania		
Delegations Arrive for May Day		
PRC Aid for Textile Factory		

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

SECOND BRIGADE OF CUBAN STUDENT TEACHERS ARRIVES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Mar 78 p 2

[Text] In connection with the 732 student teachers who are scheduled to come to Angola to teach, the second of the five "Che Guevara" Pedagogical Brigades, comprised of another 127 members, arrived yesterday.

At the Belas International Airport, they were met by Comrade Jorge Risquet, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chief of the Cuban mission in Angola.

This brigade will be subdivided to engage in its activities in the provinces of Huambo, North Kwanza and South Kwanza; and it will be joined by some student teachers who were members of the first brigade and who did not accompany it to Benguela and Uije.

The student teachers who are members of this second brigade will start out tomorrow on their journey to those provinces.

The next brigade will arrive in Luanda next Thursday, 23 March.

2909

CSO: 4401

JPRS 71166

23 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1932

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Nation To Host OAU Ethiopia-Sudan Mediation Meeting
(Samuel Chege; DAILY NATION, 7 May 78) 1 1/A8

Briefs

Spare Parts for Tazara 2 1/A9

ANGOLA

CIA Involved in Activities Hostile to Angola in Portugal
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 May 78) 3 1/A10

Restrictions Lifted for Carnival, But Vigilance Required
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Mar 78) 6 1/A13

Second Brigade of Cuban Student Teachers Arrives
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Mar 78) 8 1/B1

Volvo, Scania Latest To Enter Trade Drive in Angola
(Anders Johansson; DAGENS NYHETER, 23 Mar 78) 9 1/B2

Editorial Criticizes Draft Dodgers
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Mar 78) 11 1/B4

Editorial Points Out Evils of Alcoholism
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Mar 78) 13 1/B6

CHAD

Malloum's Third Anniversary Celebrated
(LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 23 Apr 78) 15 1/B8

Minister of Foreign Affairs Explains Nation's Policy
(LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 23 Apr 78) 17 1/B10

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITING CUBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] Reports reaching us from Havana indicate that a delegation of the Organization of Angolan Women [OMA] is continuing its visit to Cuba.

The aforementioned OMA delegation is at this time in Pinar Del Rio Province to learn about the work carried out by the Cuban Women's Federation [FMC].

This delegation, as is known, is headed by Comrade Maria Carlos, the national OMA coordinator, and also consists of provincial leaders Comrades Lucia Payen, Julia Sousa and Madalena Sua.

The visitors toured some schools and health brigades led by the FMC, groups which collaborate with the Association of Small Farmers, a poultry unit and the Rural School "Defensores de Luanda."

They then visited other places of interest in women's work among which was a center for the reeducation of minors.

8908

CSO: 4401

He explained that Angola would need not only human resources to develop public health programs, but also medical-surgical equipment.

Today, he said, we work in the training of technicians in health and we are devoting attention to the Ministry of Education in that which has to do with university training in the field of medicine.

He said that under the guidance of the MPLA Labor Party, the ministry he heads is carrying out a vaccination campaign at a national level against poliomyelitis, cholera, diphtheria, smallpox and other diseases.

At the same time, he said, there is an educational campaign on hygiene habits and sanitary measures, which the population should adopt. Recommendations made on public health refer to the need to boil drinking water, help for pregnant women and the application of medication to fight the sleeping disease caused by the tse-tse fly.

He expressed appreciation for the internationalist help received in the field of medicine by Angola from countries such as Yugoslavia, the GDR, Bulgaria and particularly, the USSR and Cuba.

It is enough to say, he declared, that from Cuba alone we expect to receive by the end of 1978, the valuable help of 900 health technicians.

Finally, he expressed the certainty that in addition to the lessons learned, his trip to Cuba also served to strengthen the friendship existing between the Cuban and Angolan people.

8908
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

HEALTH MINISTER VISITING CUBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Apr 78 pp 1,6

[Text] The minister of health of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Coelho da Cruz, met in Santiago, Cuba, with Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque of the Communist Party of Cuba Political Bureau and vice president of the Council of State.

In this meeting, impressions were exchanged on public health, education and history of both countries.

The Angolan Minister told Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque about the important experience this trip to Cuba provided him with because health, education and other social benefits are carried to the most remote places for the benefit of all the population in Cuba.

Also present at the meeting was Cuban Minister of Health Comrade Jose Gutierrez Muniz.

By the End of the Year We Shall Have the Help of 900 More Cuban Health Technicians.

The Angolan Minister declared to the press that the lessons learned in Cuba would be of great use in planning the development of health in Angola. Comrade Coelho da Cruz is on a 10-day visit at the head of a delegation.

In statements to the press, he said that he was amazed at the organization of the health system in Cuba, particularly with the attention paid to children and pregnant women, the policlinical and hospital services in general and many other aspects in the field of preventive medicine and care.

The present situation of Cuba in the field of health is an example which can be of use to underdeveloped countries, he declared. He also referred to the precarious health situation in which the colonialists left Angola and the incidence in it of other evils such as illiteracy.

JPRS 71152

19 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1931

CONTENTS

PAGE

ANGOLA

Health Minister Visiting Cuba (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Apr 78).....	1	1/A9
Women's Delegation Visiting Cuba (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 Apr 78).....	3	1/A11
National Water Company Formed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Apr 78).....	4	1/A12
Twenty Firms Confiscated, Become State Property (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Apr 78).....	6	1/A14
Defects of Restaurants, Bars Pointed Out (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Apr 78).....	8	1/B2
Briefs FLEC Forming New Government	12	1/B6

GUINEA-BISSAU

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Cuba (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Apr 78).....	13	1/B7
Briefs Soviet Fishing Aid	14	1/B8

NIGERIA

Briefs Power Plants	15	1/B9
Nigerian-Guinean Economic Agreement	15	1/B9

-- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

It is mainly the young pioneers that we will have to depend on many years from now. That is why we must seriously concern ourselves with their politico-ideological formation and prepare them to assume future responsibilities.

And very early it is necessary that the young have a correct moral and social education. The country and the educators of children, the primary school teachers, and in general, those responsible for education, must have a correct view of the world and understand the reason for the social changes we are undergoing.

The molding of the young varies from one social system to the other. In capitalism the bourgeoisie makes efforts to create an exploiting mentality among the masses of the young so that they will administer the system of their country. In socialism, the working classes in power have in mind the consolidation of their system and the total elimination of the exploitation of man by man. The young are correctly educated for that historic mission.

Ours is a country which is on the eve of socialism. The middle-aged cadres and the new ones today guarantee the construction of socialism, but the creation of a society without exploitation of man by man will not be theirs. The young must understand that they and their vanguard organizations will have to concern themselves with their formation.

It is not with the ideas of the exploited that the young are educated for the revolution and trained for socialism. It is the new ideas, the ideas of the proletariat which must be assimilated. All the manifestations which do not reflect these new ideas have to be implacably rejected.

When one speaks of fighting bourgeois or petit bourgeois ideology, it is to that which any revolutionary refers. It is not a matter, therefore, of an empty, phantom or whimsical combat. It is a real combat of great importance for the future of our revolution. It is necessary to cling to this just point of view to educate the new generations correctly.

8908
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

EDUCATION IS WEAPON FOR TEACHING SOCIALISM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Apr 78 p 3

[Unattributed Article: "Educate the New Generations Correctly"]

[Text] One of the concerns of the party and government of the People's Republic of Angola is that of educating the new generations correctly. All the decisions approved in this respect have that concern in mind. With the development of the armed struggle for national liberation, the MPLA felt the need to organize the popular masses in the liberated zones and the refugees abroad. As a result of its line of masses, the movement created the democratic mass organizations. The Angolan Women's Organization [OMA], the MPLA Youth [JMPLA] and the Organization of Angolan Pioneers [OPA] were born.

The organization of pioneers is very important within the framework of the revolution. It is almost, or more, than the need a factory has to have spare parts to prolong the use of a certain machine. We could somewhat roughly equate the two cases. The revolution does not have any specific duration. It will end only when social classes on a global scale cease to exist. The struggle for the creation of a social system without the exploitation of man by man takes time. Many decades have to pass by. Men, cadres and workers are needed to insure the continuity of the revolution.

Therefore, in a situation such as this, human reserves are needed. The new cadres or workers of middle-age today, are the elderly or the dead of tomorrow. If other forces to replace them are not trained, the revolution will founder in time.

Where does one go to seek those reserves? How can new forces be recruited to take up the slogan of the revolution and maintain its standard on high? We know the answer well: in the midst of the youth, among the masses of young.

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page	
Explanation Given for Instituting Death Penalty (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Apr 78).....	22	1/C5
Education Is Weapon for Teaching Socialism (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Apr 78).....	24	1/C7
Editorial Denies Reports in Portuguese Press (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Apr 78).....	26	1/C9
Restaurants, Bars Must Be Regulated To Prevent Workers' Absenteeism (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 Apr 78).....	28	1/C11
Collectivization Results in Shortage of Goods (Augustine Oyamisah-Oyowe; VOICE OF UGANDA, 19 Apr 78).....	30	1/C13
CHAD		
Data on Increase in French Military Aid (LE MONDE, 29 Apr 78).....	31	1/C14
CONGO		
Chinese Constructed Power Plant in Operation (J. P. Kikondo; ETUMBA, 15 Apr 78).....	33	1/D2
GUINEA-BISSAU		
Briefs Ambassador to Lisbon	36	1/D5
LIBERIA		
UN Session Must Take Stand To Give Namibians Freedom (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 25 Apr 78).....	37	1/D6
President Describes ECOWAS Summit as Successful (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 25 Apr 78).....	38	1/D7
NIGER		
Kountche Message to Nation on Fourth Anniversary (LE SAHEL, 17 Apr 78).....	40	1/D9

JPRS 71148

19 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1930

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Indian Ocean Demilitarization Meeting Reported
(Henry Reuter; THE STAR, 9 May 78)..... 1 1/A12

ANGOLA

- President Welcomed on Return From Russia
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Apr 78)..... 3 1/A14
- West's Campaign of Defamation Scored
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 Apr 78)..... 5 1/B2
- Reactionary Bureaucracy Must Be Overcome
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 Apr 78)..... 7 1/B4
- Mercenaries Recruited in Portugal To Fight Against Angola
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 20 Apr 78)..... 9 1/B6
- Peaceful Situation Must Not Lull Citizens, Need To Struggle
Remains
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Apr 78)..... 11 1/B8
- Need To Combat Rumors, the Work of the Enemy
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Apr 78)..... 13 1/B10
- Dynamic Action Required To Combat Rumors
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Apr 78)..... 16 1/B13
- Economic Battle Must Be Fought
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 Apr 78)..... 18 1/C1
- Tasks of Youth Outlined
(Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Apr 78)..... 20 1/C3

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

"The first document contains the goal of the Rectification Movement, the principle guidelines and the methods of actions for implementing it. The second document stresses the importance of the workers assemblies to the Rectification Movement and the new tasks facing the workers in the realm of organization and management of the state enterprises. The document confirms the importance of Council of the Revolution Law 17/77 and establishes new forms of management for the state economic units.

"The seminar devoted attentive concern to the pilot experiment in the city of Luanda, recommending that the national commission devote greater attention to the retention of Article 13 of the statutes where the social structure of the party is concerned, in particular the need to guarantee a majority of the workers class in the membership. In this connection, a proposal to be submitted to the political bureau was approved. It recommended that in order for a worker to be nominated as a party member, two years of regular membership in the MPLA as a movement continue to be required, while for members belonging to other social strata, three years of regular membership be required in addition to other criteria to be established by the national commission.

"The Rectification Seminar also devoted attention to the launching of the Rectification Movement in the rural sector, recommending particular attention on the part of the national commission to the special aspects of the organization of the MPLA in the rural sector. Another phenomenon which merited the attention of the participants in the seminar was the participation of young people in the Rectification Movement. It was recommended that simultaneously with the establishment of the foundations of the party structures, the nuclei of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] as a party youth movement be established with young members, supporters, and sympathizers with the movement who understand that they must perfect their virtues as members of the party youth organization.

"The Rectification Seminar warned the national commission members of the threat to the Rectification Movement posed by sectarianism, which could drive away from the party capable individuals dedicated to the cause of the people, and by opportunism, which could lead to the joining of the party by harmful elements.

"The Rectification Seminar urged all party members to make an ever greater commitment to the Rectification Movement, so that the building of the party on a solid base will be possible along the path to achieving popular democracy and socialism.

"Toward a firm, united and disciplined party, forward with the Rectification Movement!

"The struggle continues, victory is certain!"

5157
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

SEMINAR DOCUMENT WARNS RECTIFICATION MOVEMENT COULD CAUSE FACTIONALISM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 May 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] The following is the text of the statement reporting on the concluding resolutions of the first Rectification Seminar:

"The establishment of the MPLA as the vanguard party of the workers class was the most important decision adopted by the first MPLA Congress. In order to implement that decision, the first congress decided to launch the broad Rectification Movement with a view to correcting the errors, improving the labor methods, purging from the organization all harmful elements and uniting all of the members in support of the party goals.

"In fact, so that the party can be politically cohesive and strong in the organizational aspect it is necessary that the comrades most dedicated to the interests of the workers, exemplary in production, in study, in discipline and in defense of the political line of the party be a part of it.

"The Rectification Movement was launched by the appointment of provincial party executive commissions and the pilot experiment in Luanda in a factory and in a government department. To analyze the results of these experiments, and to approve the base documents which will guide the extension of the Rectification Movement to all the provinces, the first National Rectification Seminar was held in Luanda on 12 May 1978.

"Members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party were present, along with members of the National Rectification Commission, representatives of the government, and other invited guests.

"The seminar was held in a spirit of comradeship and militant dedication, and the participants enriched the documents proposed by the National Rectification Commission. The following documents were approved: Basic guidelines for the Rectification Movement, and the Rectification Movement and its relation to the new form of enterprise organization and management.

At the present time there are 54 Cuban health workers, who are in the municipalities of Benguela, Lobito and Ganda. This year there will be 80 medical workers, and the service will be extended to the more remote places.

Some of the outstanding tasks of the medical workers are the vaccination campaigns, administration of medicines, and other aspects having to do with preventive medicine.

7428

CSO: 3010

ANGOLA

CUBAN MEDICAL CARE ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA REPORTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Apr 78 p 5

[Text] To be a physician it is first necessary to feel a strong vocation for that fine profession. Then it is necessary to be prepared not to consider hour, day, or place when it is a question of saving a life.

Eduardo Fernandez and many other Cuban doctors feel and act with real devotion to their profession even outside their country. These internationalist doctors contribute their support here in Angola and in any other place our sister peoples require it.

Eduardo arrived in Benguela 11 months ago. Since then, since he began his work there in the polyclinic, in the hospital, training Angolan nursing personnel and in other tasks, his colleagues and his patients have admired and respected him as a tireless and efficient worker.

The Early Days

He himself says, "The first months are always difficult. The language, the symptoms of diseases with which we are not familiar, our very adaptation to the place lead us to try to get beyond that stage in the least possible time. And we do.

Benguela is a province with territory 5,000 square kilometers larger than the old province of Oriente. It has 804,000 inhabitants, and the distance from its capital to the capital of the country is some 700 kilometers.

Eduardo is busy providing medical care. Many of his patients are waiting outside.

Between 50 and 100 cases are handled here daily. This is the general medical examination and the patient always has it first and sees a specialist later if necessary.

In the province of Benguela health assistance began in April 1976 with the arrival of a team of 15 persons, including doctors, nurses and technicians.

Yugoslavia, the GDR, Bulgaria, and particularly Cuba, Angola has many more than twice as many physicians as during the colonial period.

Only to show the extent of internationalist aid, it suffices to say that by the end of 1978 we expect to receive from Cuba alone valuable and significant assistance from about 900 health personnel.

He explained that with regard to our health situation, both he and the delegation accompanying him have become acquainted with the advances made by the [Cuban] revolution in this sector.

The care that is given here to unborn children, the setting up of polyclinics, the organization of the country medically, etc., has earned our admiration, and we could compare the health development of Cuba to that of the so-called developed countries.

"We are taking with us a great experience which we believe will be of great help to us in planning the health development of our country," concluded Coelho da Cruz.

7428
CSO: 3010

"With regard to treatment," he said, "in order to satisfy the needs as quickly as possible, our ministry has reopened health centers in those places where they already existed and has established others where there were none."

With regard to the training of middle-level technicians for paramedic careers, the minister stated that such training is in the beginning and restructuring stage.

He said that the ministry's concern is to train cadres who can cope with real conditions in their country, in quantity and quality, taking into consideration the educational level inherited from colonial times.

He added that for training cadres they use a method that they call Experimental System, with which they aim to train technicians starting with the end of primary education, and they are taught specialized subjects that will permit them to acquire knowledge equivalent to secondary school upon completion of their studies.

In connection with university-level studies of medicine, he stated that they are under the Ministry of Education. In the meantime, major reforms are being made in an effort to increase interest in this sector of higher education, "in order to permit the training of the physicians that our country needs so much."

As for the prospects, Coelho da Cruz said that there are many at all levels. For the development of the human resources and the training of cadres, we have the support of all the mass organizations of the MPLA-Labor Party, in the sense of awakening the political awareness of the health worker, on the one hand, and educating the masses in the matter of good hygiene, nutrition and environmental sanitation habits, on the other.

"As for the material resources," he asserted, "due to the criminal sabotage of the enemies of the people, our hospital facilities were almost without medical-surgical, laundry and kitchen equipment. For that reason, the government acquired new equipment which we expect to receive shortly."

"That measure, as well as the cadres that we are training, calculated at about 3,000 health personnel and 4,000 paramedics, will contribute by 1980 to the qualitative improvement that is so necessary," said the minister.

Internationalist Aid

As for internationalist aid, he stated that when the Portuguese and Angolan technicians left the country, thinking this would strangle it healthwise, they did not realize that one page of history had been turned over and that Angola was not alone.

They did not reckon with our having friends, he emphasized, and added that at this time, thanks to the aid of many countries such as the USSR,

ANGOLA

ANGOLAN PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN HAVANA

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 16 Apr 78 p 2

[Interview with Domingo Coelho da Cruz by Clara Mayo]

[Text] "My visit to Cuba is part of a program for the exchange of experience between our two ministries and in turn for intensifying friendship between our two peoples," said Domingo Coelho da Cruz, Angolan public health minister, in an interview with JR [JUVENTUD REBELDE]. He has been in our country since the 9th of this month.

He added that Cuba's situation in the health domain, and particularly with regard to preventive medicine, is an unpublished example in which the developing countries can find guidelines.

Upon being questioned about the health situation in that African sister country, Coelho da Cruz explained that one of the many evils left by Portuguese colonialism was the lack of basic instruction, reflected in the health conditions, and added that the colonialists did nothing to benefit the more exploited social classes.

With a view to shaping courses of action along the lines indicated by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, he indicated that the Health Ministry took a series of measures such as mass vaccination against poliomyelitis, cholera, BCG, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, etc., and among other things in the urban areas there are television and radio programs to urge the populace to drink boiled water and to get prenatal care.

Sleeping Sickness

To combat sleeping sickness, caused by the tsetse fly, campaigns are being waged to administer medicine against the parasite in human beings, among the populace residing in areas affected by this insect.

ANGOLA

ANGOLAN PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN HAVANA

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 16 Apr 78 p 2

[Interview with Domingo Coelho da Cruz by Clara Mayo]

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Sleeping Sickness

To combat sleeping sickness, caused by the tsetse fly, campaigns are being waged to administer medicine against the parasite in human beings, among the populace residing in areas affected by this insect.

there is much talk of African unity and we are one of the best defenders of that unity. We defend African unity, having won our independence to add to the peoples of Africa yet another independent country. We are at this time ready to give our solidarity to the countries struggling for their independence too, such as Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa itself. For this reason a conscious Rectification Movement should not really choose only those comrades who are the best workers, but those who will enrich our organization, who will strengthen our party, who will contribute to the consolidation of the structure not only of the party but of the state, in such a way that Angola can truly resist all of the further attacks of which it may be the victim.

"We can not presume that this last South African attack on our country will be the last one. South Africa is thirsty for blood, angry because it can see that it is condemned to lose its domination in southern Africa. And one of the sharpest spears pointed at its heart is precisely the People's Republic of Angola, and for this reason South Africa will not rest until it has done everything, even committed suicide as a racist government, in order to attack our people, to destroy our party. It is for this reason that at this time the Rectification Movement also takes on special importance. It is yet another contribution to our strengthening of the party, our strengthening of the People's Republic of Angola.

"The comrades are familiar with the process we will use. Cards will be given out for the candidates for party membership and we hope that the comrades who work with them and those who have been their colleagues in the action groups will be able to give their favorable or unfavorable opinion."

5157
CSO: 4401

"We believe that a member or a candidate member of the party should be an exemplary comrade, should be a comrade who enjoys respect and the confidence of all of his labor comrades and all the comrades in his former action group. It is for this reason that we are holding sessions such as this to provide all the comrades working with those who will be proposed for party membership an opportunity to express their opinions of their virtues and defects.

"The experiment we have already made in other localities shows that this is the proper method, this is the method which on the one hand permits a good selection, in other words the party members will be true comrades who enjoy the confidence of their colleagues at the labor site. At the same time, it is a vote of confidence in the Angolan working mass, particularly the Angolan workers class, a gesture of confidence in which the official, the party member who will be chosen here will come to be heard by all the workers as one of themselves, one who at the labor site can better defend their interests, can explain the political problems which must be dealt with in Angola and the world, and can in brief be a worthy representative of the workers in every respect in which they must collaborate.

"At this time in our country we are devoting particular concern to the problem of defense. As all the comrades know, we have been dealt blows in cowardly fashion. Our internationalist spirit has been attacked by the south African bandits, the lackies of the imperialists in South Africa. The blow they dealt us was a blow to our sovereignty and they struck this blow to massacre hundreds of persons in Namibia in cowardly and criminal fashion, Namibian people who sought refuge in our country from the atrocities, from the oppression illegally imposed on Namibia by the South Africans. We must all be aware of these facts, as workers, as militants, because in Africa this problem is not sufficiently understood. There are African countries which to date have not yet condemned this blow against Namibia. They are more concerned with the fact that there are a thousand, ten thousand, or 30 or 100 thousand Cubans in Angola than they are in understanding the real reasons for the presence of internationalist friends in our territory. And for this reason, these African countries, among which we must again accuse Senegal, the political leadership of Senegal, the government of Senegal and its President Senghor, are continuing to pretend to be unaware that Angola is truly in the front line, the vanguard of the struggle against the South African racists and imperialists. These governments, such as Senghor's government, are currently talking as if they themselves were French. We all know that in Senegal there is a French army presence, while Senegal is not threatened by any imperialist country. Senegal has no hostile country on its frontiers, and Senegal has never been invaded by forces from Zaïre or South Africa. And yet in Senegal, the French army is there, in fine neo-colonialist fashion to oppress other peoples, particularly the people of the Sahara. The French claim, the same ones which massacred the peoples in Namibia, in our territory, are there. And this President Senghor was still yesterday performing tricks and continuing to speak of the Cuban presence in Angola as if he were a Frenchman unaware of the French presence in his territory. This means that we must all be aware of this fact, because

condemned the actions by Vorster's executioners, among Senegal, where President Senghor continues to pretend to be unaware "that Angola is in the front line of the struggle against the South African racists."

In concluding his speech he noted that "the rectification movement is yet another contribution to our strengthening of the party, our strengthening of the People's Republic of Angola."

Following the address by Comrade Lucio Lara, Comrade Bernardo de Sousa, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and national organization director, called forward the candidates for party membership in the Port of Luanda, reading their biographies and then asking the workers present to vote on the acceptance or rejection of these individuals as party members. The vigorous participation of all present so that the work would proceed in the desired fashion should be stressed.

Because of its importance, we are reproducing here in full the words spoken by Comrade Lucio Lara on this occasion.

"Our presence here is due to the need to carry out the decision of our first congress to carry forward a broad Rectification Movement to establish solid foundations for the MPLA-Labor Party.

"We will not list for the Port comrades the reasons which led our congress to decide on this Rectification Movement. We believe that the preparatory work done in recent weeks, the explanations which the director of the DORGAN has already given the Port workers, are sufficiently clear and will enable all the workers here to make their contribution to the Rectification Movement. What it is certainly important to note here is that along with the workers of the Port of Luanda, the political leaders of all the provinces of Angola are present here. Also present are the comrades in charge of the youth work in the provinces and other leading militants who bear the responsibility in the provinces for carrying forward the Rectification Movement.

"Therefore we want to honor the workers of the Port of Luanda, allowing them to aid the comrades in the provinces and to understand the process of the Rectification Movement so that later they can also, with their experience, carry this movement forward. Therefore we ask the Port workers to collaborate with their militant spirit, with their workers' spirit, so that the session held here today will provide the yield we all desire.

"It has certainly been explained to you already that it is not the fact of being a member which enables one in this case to carry forward the Rectification Movement. We want to carry it forward with the support of all the workers, not only the factory workers but also the peasants and the workers in other sectors. And we are asking for the support because we are persuaded that the participation of the workers, even those who are not members, even those who are not party militants, will substantially improve the members participating in the Rectification Movement.

ANGOLA

LARA ATTACKS SENEGALESE PRESIDENT FOR REMARKS ON CUBAN PRESENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] A pilot experiment for the Rectification Movement, at which Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the political bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and organization secretary of the Central Committee presiding, was held yesterday morning at the Port of Luanda, as called for in the concluding regulations of the first national seminar.

The presence of Comrade Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), a member of the political bureau of the party and provincial commissioner for Huambo, as well as other members of the Central Committee, the executive committees of the party provincial committees and the government, should be stressed. In addition, the workers in that productive sector almost entirely filled the hall where the meeting was held.

After the singing of the national anthem and a minute of silence to honor the memory of the fallen heroes, Comrade Lucio Lara gave a short extemporaneous speech, beginning by noting the need to carry out a broad Rectification Movement. He then stressed the importance of that pilot experiment, since this will make available to the membership and the party provincial committees a model of what should be carried out in other regions of the country.

"We want to implement the Rectification Movement with the support of all the workers," he added. He called the attention of those present to the need for all of the workers to participate, whether party members or not, since their views will contribute to the proper choice of exemplary party representatives. Experiments previously made have shown that this is the best method for choosing the real militants, representing at the same time a gesture of confidence in the workers.

The shameful attack by the South African racists on the Namibian refugee camp in our country was another of the aspects discussed. The organization secretary of the Central Committee stressed the need for awareness of these facts. He said further that some African countries have not to date

L. I. Brezhnev wished Agostinho Neto and the Angolan people much success in constructing a new society free from exploitation of man by man and assured him that the Soviet Union will continue to render aid without restraint to the heroic people of Angola.

Agostinho Neto expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and to L. I. Brezhnev personally for the unselfish fraternal aid in defense of independence, in strengthening defense capabilities and in the RPA's economic development. He expressed the total solidarity of the People's Republic of Angola with the Soviet Union in the struggle against imperialism to guarantee peace and security throughout the world.

In the discussion of African and international problems the significant history of cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and the national liberation movements for final liquidation of colonialism and the yoke of oppression was emphasized. Support was expressed for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the RSA [Republic of South Africa] against the colonial and racist regimes.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola expressed their support for establishing stable peace and good neighborliness in the Horn of Africa which must be based upon renunciation of territorial aspirations and on the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, in compliance with the objectives and principles of the OAU.

L. I. Brezhnev and Agostinho Neto expressed their mutual satisfaction in that the regular meetings between officials of the party and government of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola are contributing toward strengthening trust and the subsequent multilateral development of cooperation between the two countries.

OMA Congratulates Soviet Women

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] The Executive Committee of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], on behalf of Angolan women, extends warm greetings to the women of the Soviet Union and to the Committee of Soviet Women on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Observing this historic date, the OMA recalls that 22 April 1870 became a symbol for the progressive world as well as for the still oppressed peoples, who see in the great Lenin the example of a life devoted entirely to the triumph and defense of the Socialist Revolution for the happiness of his people and of humanity.

In conclusion he mentioned that this visit is included within the terms of the agreements in the health field signed between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba.

Cuban Bank Official Departs

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] The vice president of the National Bank of Cuba, Comrade Lazaro Galpan, who was in our country for several days on a working visit, returned yesterday evening to Cuba via Moscow.

Comrades Victor de Carvalho, governor of the National Bank of Angola, and Manuel Agramonte, ambassador of Cuba, were at Belas International Airport to bid him farewell.

Communique on Brezhnev Meeting

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 78 pp 1, 6

[Joint communique on the visit of Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, with L. I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU, in Moscow on 19 April]

[Text] The following communique was published after the meeting held in Moscow between Comrades Agostinho Neto and L. I. Brezhnev:

On 19 April a meeting took place between the secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Agostinho Neto, who is vacationing in the Soviet Union.

Comrade B. N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, participated in the meeting, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

L. I. Brezhnev and Agostinho Neto expressed their profound satisfaction with the successful development of relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation between the USSR and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and stressed the firm decision of both nations to strengthen and develop them. It was emphasized that strengthening of relations between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party plays an important role in the development of Angolan-Soviet relations.

Agostinho Neto reported on the activities of the MPLA-Labor Party and the RPA Government which seek to implement the decisions of the First Party Congress about reconstructing the political and economic life of the nation on socialist principles.

This delegation, which includes Comrades Angela Braganca of the CNR [National Restructuring Commission]/JMPLA and Baltazar Junior, second secretary of the National Star of the OPA [expansion unknown], is led by Comrade Afonso Van-Dunem (MBinda) of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and coordinator of the National Restructuring Commission of the JMPLA.

It is expected that the Angolan delegation will attend commemoration of International Workers Day in Moscow.

As is known, about 5,000 delegates from all the Soviet republics--will represent Soviet youth at the 18th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol which will begin Tuesday in the Kremlin.

International organizations and more than 100 countries, as well as representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Student Union and the Movement of African Youth will participate in the work of the congress.

The Leninist Komsomol and the Committee of Soviet Youth Organizations are in permanent contact with 1,350 international, regional and national youth unions and federations.

Moreover, news from Moscow indicates that Comrade Anatoli Dereianko, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the USSR Union of Communist Youth, expressed the certainty that the Havana festival will contribute to strengthening the ties of the younger generation in order to strengthen fraternal solidarity in the anti-imperialist struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Health Agreement With Cuba

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] Minister of Health Comrade Coelho da Cruz returned to Luanda late Sunday afternoon after a visit of 10 days to the Republic of Cuba, heading a delegation made up of national directors and technicians of the sector he directs. In Luanda, the minister of health was met by the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Angola, Manuel Agramont.

On the occasion, speaking to the media, Coelho da Cruz began by expressing his satisfaction with the visit he had just made because it had brought him vast exchange of ideas. "I myself was unaware of many things that I was told about," he added.

He also said that the importance given to health by the Cuban people was evident, since "they are practically all health workers. All this, in addition to good organization, left us amazed."

ANGOLA

DETAILS ON ACTIVITIES WITH COMMUNIST BLOC

Soviet Union Days Celebrated

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 78 p 2

[Text] As part of the USSR Days now being observed in Angola, an exhibition of photography, books, graphic arts and craftsmanship from the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is being inaugurated today in the Museum of Natural History. Meanwhile, the V. I. Lenin State University of Byelorussia Dance Troupe will make its first public appearance in Luanda tonight at 2030 hours in Karl Marx Hall.

The troupe's repertoire has more than 70 choreographic works: Byelorussian, Russian, Ukrainian and Moldavian dances, the choreographic composition "The Komsomols [Leninist Communist Youth Leagues] of the Twenties," dances of other USSR peoples and the peoples of other socialist countries. At present the troupe is composed of three groups: basic, reserve and orchestral, in which more than 60 students participate.

The dance troupe takes part in all festivals, decades and presentations by amateur artists of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, at which it has often been decorated with Diplomas of Merit. Because of the success of its creations, the honorary title of "People's Dance Troupe" and the name "Kryotchok" were conferred upon the University Dance Troupe in 1969.

Youth Group to USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 78 pp 2, 6

[Text] A delegation from the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth left early yesterday afternoon for Moscow, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republics, where they will attend the 18th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League], the number two mass youth organization of the Soviet Union.

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Communal Commissioners Installed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 May 78)	31 1/C1
State Will Control Banking Functions (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Apr 78)	33 1/C1
Two Firms Nationalized (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 May 78).....	35 1/D2
Additional Ten Firms Seized (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 Apr 78)	37 1/D4
Seminar on Rectification Movement Held (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 May 78)	42 1/D9
Seminar Document Warns Rectification Movement Could Cause Factionalism (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 May 78)	46 1/D13
Eduardo Discusses Rectification Movement in Cabinda (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Mar 78)	48 1/E1
Rationale Given for Rectification Movement (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Apr 78)	51 1/E4
Progress on Nationalizations Noted (SEMANARIO, 12 May 78)	56 1/E9
Regulations Given for Legal Occupation of Housing (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 Apr 78)	58 1/E11
Details on Education Reform, Difficulties To Be Faced (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Apr 78)	60 1/E13
Benguela Affected by Drought, Shortages, Guerrillas (Garcia Vaz Contreiras Interview, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 Apr 78)	63 1/F2
National Cement Company Formed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 May 78)	68 1/F7
Briefs	
Justice Ministry Structure Defined	69 1/F8
Details on Zairian Aggression	69 1/F8
Swedish Ambassador Presents Credentials	69 1/F8
OMA Official to USSR	70 1/F9
Algerian Public Works Cooperation	70 1/F9

6 June 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1941

CONTENTS

PAGE

ANGOLA

Details on Activities With Communist Bloc (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22, 23, 25 Apr 78)	1	1/A10
Soviet Union Days Celebrated Youth Group to USSR Health Agreement With Cuba Cuban Bank Official Departs Communique on Brezhnev Meeting OMA Congratulates Soviet Women Yugoslav Trade Agreement		
Lara Attacks Senegalese President for Remarks on Cuban Presence (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 May 78)	9	1/B4
Angolan Operations Against UNITA Reported by Havana (JUVENTUD REBELDE, 20 Apr 78)	13	1/B8
Angolan Public Health Minister Interviewed in Havana (Domingo Coelho da Cruz Interview; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 16 Apr 78)	14	1/B9
Cuban Medical Care Activities in Angola Reported (GRANMA, 17 Apr 78)	17	1/B12
Defense of Cabinda Discusses (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Mar 78)	19	1/B14
No Draft Exemptions, Some Soldiers May Have International Mission (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Mar 78)	22	1/C3
Swedish Delegation Discusses Aid (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Apr 78)	28	1/C9
Angola Admitted to WFTU (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Apr 78)	29	1/C10

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

Later on, speaking about some of the tactics that imperialism is using to denigrate our revolutionary process, Comrade Lucio Lara stated that "the end of the course has coincided with a special moment in the life of our people and the RPA /People's Republic of Angola/. Since our independence never have the imperialist threats to our party and to our country had such intensity as now. Throughout the world, in recent months imperialism has launched a furious campaign against us and our best friends, the socialist countries, and particularly our Cuban and Soviet comrades. At this very moment the Western countries, the so-called 'Group of Five,' are conspiring to keep Zimbabwe and Namibia from following the revolutionary example of the Angolan people and to turn them into puppet and neocolonialist states for the defense of their interests in the southern part of our continent. And to that end imperialism is attempting to neutralize the revolutionary example of our people and our party."

After emphasizing aspects connected with internationalist aid that we have received from our Cuban and Soviet comrades in various ways and particularly in the domain of defense, which has prevented new aggression against our national territory, he spoke about the awareness that the new sergeants must have, mainly with regard to physical action against the puppets armed by imperialism, who are crossing the border for the purpose of killing, sowing terror, enslaving, setting fire to villages, in short to spread misery among the people, who only desire peace in order to their country under a system in which there is no exploitation of man by man.

Then he mentioned some of the tasks that they must have in conducting their activities. On this subject, he explained that "L.C. army sergeants have a special mission and they play a more important role than officers do because they are directly involved in the daily life of the soldier. The sergeant must very conscientiously analyze the life of his subordinates and carry out the decisions of his superiors, the party directives, and the orders of the commander in chief. Only in this way will our FAPLA be able to play their role of die-hard defenders of our independence and our road to socialism."

In closing, on behalf of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade Lucio Lara conveyed to the new sergeants, Angolan instructors, and Cubans in particular, warm congratulations for the dedicated and friendly manner in which they have continued to help us to train a strong revolutionary army which is going to continue to defend this great bulwark of the revolution in Africa which, as he said, the People's Republic of Angola is.

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Comrade Antonio Jacinto saluted the people of Belorussia and the government of that Soviet Socialist Republic in the person of comrade Il'ya Glazkov, adding that the Angolan people desire that the commemoration of Lenin's birth and the festivities honoring the Soviet Union in Angola be exceptionally vigorous and brilliant.

The delegation from Belorussia is accompanied by a group of artists who will give a big politico-cultural program in our country. Among the items to be included in the program to be presented, let us mention expositions of paintings, a series of motion pictures, ballets and other cultural and art activities.

The group of artists from Belorussia will leave today for the province of Benguela for one performance, to be followed by others, in Luanda at "Karl Marx," on the 22nd of this month; in Caxito, on the 23rd; in Viana, on the 24th; in Lubango and Huambo, from the 25th to the 28th; and again in Luanda, at the Kinaxixi and "Karl Marx" on the 29th and 30th respectively.

Cubans Train Sergeants in Angola

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 78 pp 1, 6

/Excerpts/ Benguela--A ceremony has been held at the Rafael Zembo Fati Veneno Sergeants School located in the municipality of Lobito to administer the oath and formally commission as sergeants some 300 members of the glorious Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), who under the direction of Angolan and Cuban instructors have been attending a specialization course in various types of modern materiel, combat tactics and instruction on the manner in which one's fellow soldiers should be managed in a unit.

The ceremony was presided over by Comrade Lucio Lara, of the party Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for the Organization Department. Also present, in addition to the recent graduates and the staff of the military school, were Comrades Pedro Castro Van-Dunem (Loy), third deputy prime minister of our government; Major Matos, director of military academies of Angola, and some invited guests.

Comrade Lucio Lara gave an address to close the ceremony. At a certain point in his speech he stated:

"Once again we have the pleasure of close association with a class of sergeants, at a moment which is a solemn one for us. We had that pleasure on the "4th of February," and we have it again today, at a time when the 10th anniversary of the death of our heroic Major /Commandante/ Hoji Ya Henda is being marked. It makes us very proud to see these sergeants ready to receive the orders of the commander in chief of the FAPLA and the party directives--as they promised in their oath--defending the integrity and sovereignty of the nation."

leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the OMA salutes and warmly congratulates the Democratic Union of Korean Women. With our best wishes for a long life for the father of the Korean nation, we convey the same wishes to the women and to the people of Korea, of whom President Kim Il Sung is the unquestioned and respected leader. The Angolan Women's Organization expresses to the Democratic Union of Korean Women its solidarity and its support of the Korean people's just cause which is the peaceful and democratic reunification of their country, a question that must be resolved by the people themselves without any foreign interference. Please accept, dear friends, our warmest regards."

Anniversary of Playa Giron

Likewise on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the invasion of Playa Giron /Bay of Pigs/ by mercenaries, the OMA sent the following message to the Cuban Women's Federation: "On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the invasion of Playa Giron by mercenaries, the Angolan Women's Organization extends its warm congratulations to the valiant Cuban people, and through the Cuban Women's Federation to all its Cuban friends and colleagues."

"Companions in struggle and work in proletarian internationalism," the message also says, "Cuban women, whether living in Angola or in their country, merit the greatest esteem and admiration of Angolan women, therefore we share with them completely and sincerely their festive and historical dates, such as the one now being celebrated. So please accept, dear friends, our wishes for continued successes and great achievements by the Cuban Revolution."

Soviet Delegation Arrives

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Apr 78 pp 2, 6

/Text/ Early yesterday morning a Soviet delegation arrived in Luanda. It was headed by Il'ya Glazkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and a member of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, and included other individuals from that Soviet republic who will participate in the festivities in Angola honoring the Soviet Union that will be held until the 28th of this month as part of the celebration of the 108th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, leader of the first world socialist revolution.

The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival by Comrades Antonio Jacinto and Emilio Guerra, of the party's Central Committee and secretary of the National Council of Culture, and director of the Foreign Relations Department of the party and deputy minister of industry and energy, respectively.

Il'ya Glazkov began his arrival address by greeting the Angolan people, emphasizing how glad he was to be in our country. He then mentioned the great significance that Lenin's name has not only for his country, but also for all the peoples struggling for their liberation.

ANGOLA

DETAILS ON COMMUNIST BLOC ACTIVITIES GIVEN

Health Official Arrives in Cuba

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Apr 78 p 2

/Text/ Angolan public health official Comrade Domingos Coelho da Cruz has arrived in this city of Santiago, Cuba, as head of a group representing his country. The guests arrived accompanied by Cuban Minister of Public Health (MINSAP) Comrade Jose A. Gutierrez Muniz. They were welcomed at the airport by members of the Cuban Communist Party Committee in this province, Comrade Juan J. Ceballos, Elio Marrero, Alberto Ibietatorremendia and officials of MINSAP. During their stay here they will visit centers of historical, cultural and social interest.

Health Official Greeted in Cuba

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 78 p 2

/Text/ According to a news report from Havana released by the PL /expansion unknown/, Comrade Falvio Bravo, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has received Angolan health official Comrade Domingos Coelho da Cruz. Also present at the meeting were his Cuban counterpart Comrade Jose Gutierrez Muniz and other workers of the Cuban and Angolan health ministries. Comrade Coelho da Cruz heads a delegation that has been in Cuba for several days, during which it has visited hospital facilities and other places of interest connected with health.

Women's Organization Salutes Korean, Cuban Counterparts

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 78 p 2

/Text/ The Angolan Women's Organization (OMA) has sent the Democratic Union of Korean Women a congratulatory message on the occasion of President Kim Il Sung's birthday.

The text follows: "On the occasion of 15 April, the day on which all the Korean people celebrate the birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the great

We have been coherent and strict in applying the Marxist-Leninist principles of our choice and in the certainty with which we have always surrounded our conviction that our freedom will only be complete, when there are no exploited people in the world.

The condition of a sovereign country, however, differs substantially from the condition of a country fighting for its own independence. On the other hand, the people seem to forget easily, rapidly, the sufferings, offenses, rebuffs and humiliations experienced when faced with future perspectives and cooperation in freedom.

It is thus that our people, deeply human, without hatred, without reservation, have placed the cold stone of forgetfulness on yesterday's offenses and many of today, not only regarding countries directly exploited, but also those which collaborated in duplicity with our enemy.

There are many who now say they have always been on our side, when, in reality, as though doubting our victory, they even placed ships at the enemy's disposal to transport their troops, weapons, planes and so many other forms of aggression against our struggle.

Among the aforementioned are those who, before anyone else, now feel the need to say they were always on our side. The people who offered their lives for our free life never needed to remind us of their help, which was and is a duty of their own choosing. In the same way, we shall not remind, nor shall we, the revolutionary and internationalist people of Angola, require from any of the peoples to whom we offer our solidarity the obligation of remembering it.

Thus, it is understandable why our struggle is, in fact, tied in with the struggle of all of humanity for its liberation and dignity.

Further, it is understandable why internationalism, of which most of the socialist countries gave proof, cannot be placed on the same level as that on which other countries now want to place it, even among those which call themselves socialist. We are bound to the socialist countries that supported us by the certainty of a struggle for common objectives, yesterday as today, for the victory of socialism and mankind. Understanding is complete among us; friendship is indestructible in the national and free path of the construction of our own realities. It is likewise understandable that, relative to others, there are natural differences which distinguish state reasoning from party and ideological reasoning.

The struggle is continuing!

Victory is certain!

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ANGOLA

EDITORIAL PRAISES SOLIDARITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Apr 78 p 1

[Editorial: "Freedom and National Dignity"]

[Text] The struggle that the Angolan people, led by the MPLA, began against colonialism and, in a second war, directly against imperialism, places Angola among the world's nations that have offered the greatest contribution to human dignity and also to a greater sense of freedom.

Freedom is inseparable from dignity and from respect for the human being, for his right of choice and national pride.

True freedom is based on the Marxist-Leninist concept of love of country, inseparable from internationalism as a contribution to the freedom of all mankind, of all peoples still subjected to exploitation or victims of imperialist aggression.

Our concept, as a people and as a free nation, falls within this concept of freedom.

For decades we offered our blood, our sweat, our lives against the force of every oppression. And for decades we did not fail to receive the brotherly support, the internationalist support of countries, of peoples who, as we, were suffering from foreign oppression.

Most of the socialist countries and progressive organizations throughout the world were on our side. The struggle for our independence could not fail to be a strengthening of their own freedom and independence. It was then a question of a duty that our choice imposed on the peoples from our cattle trench.

Thus, we depended on the solidarity of the socialist peoples and countries. In the same way, we depended on the solidarity of many African countries. Now that our independence has been achieved, it behooves us to follow the example offered us and bring to completion the objectives for which we fought and for which so many Angolan lives enriched our country's soil.

Thus, parasites discredit the latter and try to jeopardize them, inventing the lowest forms of slander, provoking and insulting to use some small portions of the ration distributed by imperialism to the principal enemies of the revolution. They make an effort to create difficulties for them in carrying out revolutionary tasks in order to prevent them from being able to complete those tasks. Parasites try in every way possible to turn the attention of conscientious individuals away from problems afflicting our people, problems whose solution is of priority status, so that the latter will busy themselves with insignificant details of a secondary nature. They restrict creative initiative through antiquated internal work regulations, inherited from colonialism, created by exploiters who dominated the workers and made their liberation difficult. They attempt to isolate the more exemplary individuals, so that they do not grow in number transferring them in a disordered manner to work places and sectors where they have no possibility of carrying out useful activity. Lastly, when these maneuvers are not sufficient, they try the weapon of corruption, simulating sympathy and understanding in order to win their friendship, infiltrate into their midst and lead them to a type of life and behavior unworthy of a militant or an exemplary patriot.

This is how the slothful ones, the bureaucrats, the incompetent, those lacking in discipline and all others with a diseased and antirevolutionary mentality act in order to impede the progress of structures whose spirit is that of those "who want to go too quickly," the "superrevolutionaries" and the "crazy ones."

The continuous effort made by the Revolutionary Democratic Dictatorship on the people's behalf against this type of reactionary becomes increasingly fundamental, a reactionary that is as harmful as tuberculosis germs which attack the weaker points of their victims in order to cause their downfall.

8568
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

EDITORIAL DISTINGUISHES TRUE REVOLUTIONARIES FROM FALSE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Apr 78 p 3

[Editorial: "Crush the Parasites"]

[Text] A more diligent worker in a public office is accused by his colleagues of "wanting to go too fast" in his work.

A worker aware of his class, doing his work with professional pride, is considered by slothful individuals as a "superrevolutionary."

In high school an industrious student, who tells a misbehaving colleague he is disturbing the class, is called "crazy."

These three small examples are well-known. The aforementioned situations happen quite frequently in those places. Those who want "to go too quickly," the "superrevolutionaries" and the "crazy persons" are reproached, because they are applying themselves to their work, accomplishing their productive tasks with discipline and studying diligently. Whoever reproaches them cannot fail to hate them, because their example is like a spraygun.

Slothful individuals cannot like for things "to go quickly," because this would oblige them to have to work. It is obvious that those who lack discipline at work and students who do not study would be opposed to their comrades who work and study.

Their opposition cannot fail to be considered a deliberate attack on efforts being made by true patriots and Angolan revolutionaries to speed up national reconstruction and to build a socialist country. For this very reason, that opposition must unhesitatingly be considered a reactionary manifestation to be combated without mercy.

Parasites do not hide their concern at the progress of the revolutionary process and the people's conquests. They know that that progress and those conquests are due precisely to those who make an effort to fight, produce and study, to the anonymous militants who mingle with the masses and who have confidence in the future of the revolution.

We also, as at the Bay of Pigs, have been victims of criminal and treacherous aggression through bands that were armed, trained, organized, financed and directed by imperialism. Again we have mercenaries, who were Angolan natives at the service of an invading imperialist power. And in the past in Cuba as now in Angola, the origin of the mercenaries does not change the nature of the aggression we are suffering. In the same manner, the honor of national citizenship was taken away from those who placed themselves at the service of foreign aggression armed against the people from whom they originated.

The Bay of Pigs was the total destruction of a myth, just as Ebo and 27 March were the destruction of another myth of the same kind--the invincibility of imperialist aggressive force.

Thus, in addition to a similarity of historical situations, we have like ideological principles and a common orientation as the fundamental causes of identical results.

It is in this spirit that proletarian internationalism is taking place, which, through our countries, now represents the most vigorous example of human solidarity for its dignity and total liberation from oppression and aggression.

At a time when the Angolan people are commemorating the Bay of Pigs event, the MPLA-Workers Party and its militants consider as theirs this victory that has ceased to belong solely to the glorious Cuban people and has been transformed into a symbol of struggle for all peoples, who are fighting against imperialism.

Striking the iron while it is hot is vividly calling to the attention of our times the great victories of the people who are building the new humanity.

Striking the iron while it is hot is fighting for human dignity.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

8568
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

EDITORIAL CELEBRATES CUBAN VICTORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Apr 78 p 1

[Editorial: "Strike While the Iron is Hot--for the Victory of the People"]

[Text] Seventeen years have passed since the memorable and heroic date on which the Cuban people, led by Comrade Comdr Fidel Castro, inflicted the first military defeat on imperialism in American territory.

The mercenary attack on the Bay of Pigs was organized, financed, armed, planned and directed by the CIA and the Pentagon or, in other words, by the U.S. Government. Those organizations are directly subordinate to that government and carry out its orders. Consequently, even though the attack was carried out by Cuban natives, what was involved was a genuine attack by the rulers of the United States of America on the sovereign and free Republic of Cuba.

The mercenaries who attacked the Bay of Pigs and who occupied that beach-head for about 70 hours were there carrying out express orders, executing a plan elaborately prepared by the imperialist generals of the Pentagon. They were paid by the CIA, whose instructions they were rigorously following. They were recruited in the United States, trained there and, later, transferred to Guatemala and Nicaragua for purposes of dissimulation, and from there they departed for the treacherous and cowardly attack on Cuba. The fact that they were of Cuban origin does not change their character as a military force set up by a foreign and invading imperialist power. And for this combination of facts, the attack becomes mercenary in nature and removes the status of Cuban citizens from the bandits who took part in it.

At a time when we are observing another anniversary of a glorious date in the history of the anti-imperialist struggle in the world, we Angolans, citizens of the People's Republic of Angola, cannot fail to notice historic and ideological similarities between the situation experienced by Cuba, by its combative and heroic people, and the same situation experienced by our people.

In reality, we have experienced a detailed repetition of a historical event, which imperialism refuses to analyze in order to learn the necessary lesson.

The struggle for punctuality is a part of the struggle for discipline, whose importance was stressed by Lenin from the first moments of the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union.

During the colonial era workers arrived at work punctually, victims of the threat of dismissal, hunger, prison and oppression. For some, the elimination of the forces of exploitation and bosses likewise meant the elimination of discipline and punctuality.

Nevertheless, the persistence of this erroneous form of thinking is particularly traceable to the leaders for whom, in many instances, clocks seem to denote different time from that applicable to the workers. Whoever decides to telephone offices during regular hours will frequently be told that the boss has not yet arrived, nor is it known at what time he will arrive or even if he will arrive. Let us examine what would come of the lack of punctuality in our work center: Editing behind schedule and delays in typesetting; this delay further delays proofreading. Being behind in proofreading delays mounting and offset photography. With those delays, printing is held up. With the delay in printing, distribution is held up. Late distribution does not suit the reader, who governs his life according to a schedule. And if the newspaper is not sold, the result is economic and political damage.

This meshing of hours is not a mechanical form of accomplishment but a conscious need to carry out our tasks, excluding those that are unforeseen, some of which become predictable as organization and discipline are improved.

These problems become extremely serious when production, that is, vital aspects of domestic activity is involved. When associated with bureaucracy, they can completely paralyze the effort being made by other sectors to carry out the tasks of the party and the state.

Combating disorganization, lack of discipline and lack of punctuality will have to be a condition of militancy.

Striking while the iron is hot is to be fighting for the destruction of these forms of sabotage--how often deliberate--of the advance of the revolution.

Strike while the iron is hot for awareness of duty.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain'

8568
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ORGANIZATION, DISCIPLINE AT WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 78 p 1

[Editorial: "Strike While the Iron Is Hot--For Awareness of Duty"]

[Text] Organization, discipline and punctuality are aspects of the same problem. They are interconnected, inseparable and irreplaceable.

In our young People's Republic of Angola, the need for organization, discipline and punctuality became matters of priority from the beginning. On many occasions our beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto and other party leaders have called attention to each of these fundamental questions of our beginnings as a party and as a free country.

The results of the practice of even less, of the application or negligence of organization, discipline and punctuality became evident immediately in production, in the progress made in the party's implementation or in National Reconstruction. They became evident in all aspects of the construction of the socialist fatherland.

Meanwhile, this phenomenon in our midst has characteristics that must be analyzed and overcome.

Everyone understands the need for organization; but that understanding is not the same at all echelons, or in all sectors of a given echelon. For some, organization is synonymous with bureaucracy, with releasing the machine's brakes. For others, organization means the exclusive responsibility of the boss for the progress and management of things. For still others, organization is a mechanical, thoughtless aping of the examples of friends or enemies with no proximity, attention or similarity to our real conditions or needs, and still less to the possibilities at our disposal. What can be said about organization is that they attempt to walk on their own legs trampling the free soil of the country's construction.

Before any other consideration, discipline is a byword to be understood. But the understanding of what it is is also not generalized at all levels. As in the case of punctuality, it seems not to be identified in many instances, except by subordinates.

exiles, following which he made a point of stressing "the pressing need to extend the hand to those who kept themselves faithful to the nationalistic ideal." The appeal hinges consistently on the need to bring back into the "struggle" those who drifted away from it. And he insisted: "It is necessary to bring them back into our midst. We must have directives, information, methods and means for action."

After stressing the need for a realignment of all Angolans within the new context of Angolan life, Daniel Chipenda called for the creation of "a broad front in which these forces, in connection with the traditional movements--FNLA, UNITA and MPLA--may find the means to bring together all popular organizations, the armed forces, outstanding citizens, religious organizations, national minorities, Africans in all walks of life and all Angolans residing abroad, irrespective of political, religious, economic and racial connotations." That front is expected to attain a series of objectives, such as: "to remove, immediately, Neto's unpopular, dictatorial and totalitarian Government; to expell from the national territory all Soviets and Cubans; to fight for the complete eradication of all traces of colonialism and foreign ideologies; to defend the interest of the most exploited classes; and to try to make alliances with all democratic forces in the world and gain the support of all countries to the cause of total and complete liberation of the Angolan people."

The objectives set for that "broad front" include also recognizing as Angolan citizens "in addition to those born in Angola, all those who, having taken residence there, adopted it as their country and intend to return to it."

Daniel Chipenda's appeal stresses in particular the "desolation that now prevails in Angola" and reaffirms the intention of "perpetuating the age-old alliance" between Portugal and Angola. At the end of his appeal he stressed that "it is necessary to begin the reconstruction of Angola."

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ANGOLA

CHIPENDA CALLS FOR CREATION OF FRONT AGAINST NETO

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 19 Apr 78 p 13

/Text/ "After 500 years of marriage, divorce is not possible," said Daniel Chipenda in his remarks on the relationship between Portugal and Angola at a meeting held on Sunday in a private residence on the Costa del Sol.

The meeting was labeled "universalist" because it brought together, in a relaxed and light atmosphere, some members of the FNLA /National Front for the Liberation of Angola/ (of which Chipenda is the secretary-general), the UNITA /National Union for the Total Independence of Angola/ and the MPLA /Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola/ in addition to some Portuguese guests who are in one way or other related with the diplomatic community in some of the European countries.

"It is time," said Chipenda, "for the Angolans to set aside the apparently diverging viewpoints of their parties and begin to act together in order to jointly free their country from the Soviet-Cuban occupation."

He also said that "We all know that the U.S. Army was not defeated by Vietnam. It was defeated by world public opinion united against a reproachable presence. If each and every Angolan unites to denounce the crime of occupation of which our country is a victim, we shall also have with us that extraordinary power of the world public opinion."

Daniel Chipenda's statements were extremely well received by all those present, and it should be stressed that this was the first time that representatives of all three movements for the liberation of Angola have met together in Portugal. This seems to suggest that the idea of creating a common front against dictatorship in Angola is already past the stage of wishful thinking.

At the close of the meeting, which had brought together old friends long separated by party strifes, Chipenda made an appeal which he termed "reflections of Angolans in exile." This included an analysis of the present situation of the opposition to the government of Agostinho Neto and of

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Details on Communist Bloc Activities Given
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates)..... 20 1/C1

Health Official Arrives in Cuba
Health Official Greeted in Cuba
Women's Organization Salutes Korean, Cuban Counter-
parts
Soviet Delegation Arrives
Cubans Train Sergeants in Angola

Foreign Affairs Minister Denies Guerrilla Claims
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 Apr 78)..... 24 1/C5

Port of Lobito Operating to Capacity
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Apr 78)..... 25 1/C6

CONGO

Regime Said To Have No Choice But To Govern by Fear
(Hugues Bertrand; LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, Apr 78)..... 29 1/C1C

DJIBOUTI

Cultural Cooperation With France Outlined
(LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI, 20 Apr 78)..... 34 1/D1

Union Delegations Travel to Prague, Bagdad
(LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI, 13 Apr 78)..... 35 1/D2

Briefs

Yemen Gift of Vehicles 36 1/D3
Threat of Cricket Invasion 36 1/D3
West German Food Aid 37 1/D4
Nominations Approved 37 1/D4
Saudi Arabian Gift 37 1/D4

ETHIOPIA

Eritreans Confident in Face of Offensive
(Ian Murray; AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO,
15 May 78)..... 38 1/D5

JPRS 71230

2 June 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1940

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Jorge Positive About Cooperation With Mozambique (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Apr 78).....	1	1/A10
Briefs		
Malagasy President Receives Eritreans	3	1/A12

ANGOLA

Chipenda Calls for Creation of Front Against Neto (O DIA, 19 Apr 78).....	4	1/A13
Editorial Calls for Organization, Discipline at Work (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 Apr 78).....	6	1/B1
Workers To Be Consulted at National Meeting (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 Apr 78).....	8	1/B3
Editorial Celebrates Cuban Victory (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Apr 78).....	10	1/B5
Editorial Distinguishes True Revolutionaries From False (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Apr 78).....	12	1/B7
Critical Comment on Carter's Trip (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 7 Apr 78).....	14	1/B9
Editorial Praises Solidarity of Socialist Countries (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Apr 78).....	16	1/B11
Commentary Scores Attacks in Portuguese Press (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Apr 78).....	18	1/B13

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

SEVEN CONSTRUCTION FIRMS FORMED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Apr 78 pp 1, 4

[Text] Seven state enterprises connected with the construction industry have just been created, according to a decree of the Council of Ministers, now promulgated at the command of Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the republic.

The aforementioned document reads as follows:

"Considering that for the realization of the important tasks which are assigned to the Ministry of Construction and Housing in the field of production it becomes necessary to create state enterprises specializing in the various branches of that activity;

"Learning that the resources at the disposal of said Ministry are being utilized in production units which at this time have already been endowed with functional and operative capacity, which makes it possible to reorganize them into more correct and effective forms of organization and management as defined in Law No. 17/77, dated 15 September;

"Since the conditions for the creation and formation of those enterprises have thus been met;

"Under the provisions of Article 42 of the Constitutional Law and in use of the powers conferred by Paragraph 1) of Article 32 of the same Law, the government decrees and I promulgate the following:

"Article 1. The following state enterprises, of national scope, are created as dependencies of the Ministry of Construction and Housing:

"INSTAL -- National Enterprise of Special Installations -- UEE [expansion unknown].

"HIDROPORTOS -- National Enterprise for Hydraulic and Port Works -- UEE.

Challenge

Along with other faithful MPLA members, that official is pushed aside. Like his superior, the minister, he has no authority of his own. The course is set and the decisions are made by the politbureau of the MPLA. The administration's task is to execute the political will, not to will anything itself.

Nevertheless, he regards himself as fortunate. Other comrades are in exile once more or have been put in prisons or reeducation camps. DISA's arm is long and is not always controlled by the government of the president.

A considerable part of the veterans of the war of liberation have been thus dispatched into powerlessness or something worse. They, too, belong to the MPLA and to Angola, but have a different concept from the ruling Marxists' of what the MPLA and Angola should be and especially what it should become.

Out in the harbor, below the infamous little prison with political prisoners behind yellow-washed walls and towers, the train hoots its departure for Malanje. Angola is slowly getting on the track, slowly getting under way after half a millenium of enervating colonialism.

The past explains much but not all of the present's scarcity, violence and confusion.

How the trip will go and where it will end nobody yet knows for certain.

Nothing in Angola is decided, least of all the future. Therein lies the challenge to the West.

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Luvualu's real job is to keep an eye on Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, and if he should feel any urge to revive the labor union movement, it would be hardly any different from a welfare organization after the East European model, diplomats in Luanda judge.

Threat

At the congress in December, the MPLA's first, there was not much to do but record the losses in the initial phase of independence and point toward the radiant future that can still be Angola's if external or internal enemies do not get in the way.

The West can contribute to steps being taken in the right direction. But a precondition is that the leading Western powers adopt the viewpoint of a number of small European countries, that even though Luanda is swarming with Cubans and Russians, it is not certain that they will be there forever. The Angolans let them in on their territory not because they love them, but because they are threatened by forces with Western support.

The threat has quite obviously weakened the Western-oriented socialists of the MPLA to the advantage of harder elements close to power, assembled behind the presumably coming man, Rodrigues Joao Lopes, head of the feared secret police (DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence]).

Brutality

After a few weeks' stay in Luanda one may doubt whether the ailing Agostinho Neto knows much about what is happening in Angola. or, indeed, whether he is informed at all.

Good projects have been started, and certain fields--health, education, construction--have been given priority here in the "reconstruction period" up to 1980.

But at the same time the relations between the official MPLA machinery and large parts of the population are marked by a great brutality, verging on terrorism, exercised by police, people's militia, and the ever-present Cuban soldiers.

Out in the Zambizanga slums a little workman complains that the soldiers have taken his furniture and clothes. "That was not what I expected of the people's government," he says.

In a ministerial building in the silent center of Luanda a high-placed, well-known official confirms that Cuba and the Soviet Union make sure they are well paid (in dollars, of course) for what is advertised externally as brotherly socialist aid.

ANGOLA

SITUATION UNDER MPLA DESCRIBED

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 10 Apr 78 p 9

[Article by Per Nyholm: "Angola Survives But Has a Hard Time After its Bloody Birth"]

[Excerpts] Angola survives too, but has a hard time. Three years after the bloody birth of the people's republic, no cohesive plan of development has seen the tropical light. That will come in 1980 at the earliest, says Lucio Lara, once the secretary general of the popular front MPLA, now reduced to one of several party secretaries, but still a strong politician and among the few to be considered after Neto, who has a weak heart.

Fifteen years out in the rain forest and on the savannahs in constant warfare with the Portuguese colonial power developed the tempers and the nation, but not the state apparatus and the production. The second war of liberation--against the "visionary" organizations UNITA, FLNA and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] made all economic planning impossible for a time. Then less than a year ago came the Nito Alves revolt, the extreme and somewhat racist leftist conspiracy, which put all plans on ice, lead to extensive purges within an administration that was hollow at the core, and left a morbid feeling that the Russians had supported the extremists against Neto.

Welfare

In the resulting settlement about half of the provincial commissioners were removed. Officials, party leaders and officers left at an hour's notice never to be seen again. And UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers], the first attempt at a national trade union organization, partly because some of the union leaders were actually on the side of the rebels and partly--perhaps especially--because the union leadership had been too skillful in putting the workers' case, was put under administration and effectively dissolved.

The chairman of UNTA, Aristide van Dunem, is sitting in a comfortable but not very influential office in the state oil company Petrangol, but the rest of his organization are being "investigated" by Pascoal Luvualu, one of the tough boys in the MPLA secretariat.

JPRS 71133

17 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1929

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Details on Attack by Zaire, South Africa (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Apr 78)	1 1/A10
Owen's Remarks on Russian-Cuban Intervention in Africa Criticized (WEST AFRICA, 17 Apr 78)	2 1/A11
Press Conference of Foreign Journalists Exposes Apartheid (POGLED, 13 Mar 78)	4 1/A13
Journalists From Angola, Mozambique Interviewed (Encho Gospodinov; POGLED, 20 Mar 78)	6 1/B1
ANGOLA	
Situation Under MPLA Described (Per Nyholm; AKTUELT, 10 Apr 78)	13 1/E8
South African Account of American Intervention in Angola (Ken Owen; SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Apr 78)	16 1/B11
Strength of Combating Forces in Angola Reported (LE PEUPLE, 6 Apr 78)	19 1/B14
Details on Offensive Against UNITA (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 20 Apr 78)	20 1/C1
Marxism-Leninism To Be Taught at University (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Apr 78)	22 1/C3
National Insurance Company Begins Operations (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 Apr 78)	29 1/C10
Seven Construction Firms Formed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 20 Apr 78)	31 1/C12

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS--Algiers--Pursuant to the bilateral cooperation program, Algerian minister of posts and telecommunications, Mohamed Zerguini, received Comrade Mawete Joao Baptista, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in Algeria, with whom he discussed problems in the interest of the two countries in the field of telecommunications. They also considered the possibility of creating a commission for exchange of experience. Scholarships for higher education will also be offered to the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan secretary of state for communications will also be invited to make a working visit to Algeria. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 78 p 1] 5588

EAST GERMAN TRACTORS--A shipment of 165 Type ZT300 tractors manufactured in the Schoenebeck complex in the German Democratic Republic are now on their way by sea to Angola, and the GDR plans another shipment of 165 tractors the middle of this month. The East German press agency ADN [German General News Service] says that the African countries have been the principal buyers of Schoenebeck tractors, and that an agreement to sell 1,000 tractors to Ethiopia has just been signed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Apr 78 p 2] 5588

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

SEVENTY-NINE BRIDGES REBUILT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 78 p 1

[Excerpt] Little more than 2 years ago we were living in a situation of open, total war against the racist and Zairian invaders. At that time the entire governmental structure was mobilized for the fight for liberation that was the number one preoccupation of our people and their leaders. Let us remember the few construction workers who helped the combatants of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] on the fighting fronts by erecting improvised bridges that permitted the crossing of tanks, digging trenches, and making emergency repairs of buildings for installation of military units.

But the fight developed, the invaders were run out, we began to think primarily of the upbuilding of our new country, the minimal organizational bases indispensable for the start of the construction of socialism were laid down, and today, 2 years later, we can appraise the successes attained. The construction workers and technicians who were marching yesterday side by side with the FAPLA are starting today on the rebuilding of the bridges, the building of schools, hospitals, houses, and comforts for society.

That is what we were told in blunt language by the minister of construction and housing in the interview we finished today. Comrade Resende de Oliveira gave us to understand, among other news, that 79 bridges had been rebuilt, that a road between Lwena and Lusak is under construction, that in the near future a branch line of the railroad from Benguela to Zambia to by-pass Zaire will be started, and that in a short time work on the port of Cabinda will be begun. But let us talk of the controversial question of the installation of cooperatives and of the response to the difficult problem of discipline and maintenance of property and housing in the cities.

5588
CSO: 4401

JPRS 71111

15 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1927

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Angola Holds Talks With Guinea-Bissau on Trade
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Apr 78)..... 1 1/A1

Briefs
Zaire Violates Angolan Air Space 3 1/B1

ANGOLA

Seventy-Nine Bridges Rebuilt
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Apr 78)..... 4 1/B2

Briefs
Cooperation With Algeria on Telecommunications 5 1/B3
East German Tractors 5 1/B3

BOTSWANA

Barotsi Assured of Citizenship Rights
(DAILY NEWS, 27 Apr 78)..... 6 1/B4

Reportage on Visit of Norwegian Aid Mission
(DAILY NEWS, 19, 20 Apr 78)..... 7 1/B5

Arrival of Delegation
Aid for Projects

British To Aid in Rhodesia Railways Takeover
(Johannes Pilane; DAILY NEWS, 26 Apr 78)..... 9 1/B7

Briefs
Japanese Volunteers 10 1/B8
Relief Fund 10 1/B8
OAU Aid 11 1/B9

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

Visit of Maj Henrique Santos to Cuba

Havana--Maj Henrique Santos (Onambwei), alternate of the BP [Political Bureau] of the MPLA-Workers' Party CC [Central Committee], is now visiting Cuba. In the past few days he visited Camaguey, where he toured places of economic and social interest of that eastern province.

At the Railroad Polytechnic Institute Candido Gonzalez, he had a fraternal meeting with 46 Angolan scholarship students, who are training in that specialty. Speaking to the students Maj Henrique Santos spoke of the successes of the Angolan revolution in the past 2 years and stressed the meaning of the victory attained by the people on 27 March against South African invaders.

"Angola is advancing, it is developing and consolidating, on the same road to socialism as the Cuban revolution," he said.

"The help of Cuba in the struggle of our people," he added, "constituted one of the greatest exponents of proletarian internationalism."

On his trip to that province, located 570 km east of Havana, the MPLA-Workers' Party leader was accompanied by members of the PCC Central Committee, Raul Curbelo Morales and Alfonso Zayas.

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CSO: 4401

A Decisive Victory for the African Continent

At the same time, the newspaper GRANMA, the PCC organ, in its issue of Sunday, said that 27 March 1976 was a "decisive victory for the African continent" and wrote:

"Regardless of its cost to imperialism, international reactionaries, and the racist regime of South Africa, the fact is that today, 2 years after the resounding victory of the Angolan people over the invading South African troops, Angola is advancing and becoming strong in all fields.

"Still fresh are the wounds of that vile aggression, but already the results in the fields of economy, education, public health, defense, and high ideological and political level of the masses, are evident throughout the country.

"Two years after 27 March 1976, the day when the second war of independence of the country was victoriously concluded, Angolans are showing successes that represent joy to their friends, the socialist and progressive countries of the world, and provoke the deepest anger in their enemies, U.S. imperialism and its allies in Western Europe, South Africa, some reactionary regimes of the continent, and other equally reactionary forces.

"Recently, the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] exposed the increase of South African and Zairian military forces, and concentration north of Namibia of thousands of South African soldiers and Angolan counterrevolutionaries. These facts are a part of a long chain of threats, aggressions, and direct attacks whose main objective is to prevent the consolidation of a socialist society led by a Marxist-Leninist party in Angola.

"The truth is that international capitalism does not accept the idea that Angola will continue to exist, develop, and build socialism, because it was exactly there where its entire domination of the African continent south of the Sahara was broken.

"The example of Angola represents a basic stimulus for the struggle of enslaved peoples of southern Africa, and is a catalytic factor for the countries of the area."

In conclusion, the Cuban newspaper writes: "Today, 2 years after the decisive victory, the people of the People's Republic of Angola, its government, and the MPLA-Workers' Party are not losing time or effort in preparing their defenses in order to protect the building of a socialist society.

"They are convinced, as President Agostinho Neto said, that 'the road of socialism is the only road that will really lead the Angolan people to happiness'."

ANGOLA

CUBA COMMEMORATES ANGOLAN VICTORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Mar 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] Havana--The victory of the Angolan people, led by the MPLA, over the joint forces of imperialism and its lackeys on 27 March 2 years ago, was commemorated in this capital by a public rally.

During the ceremony, Maj Gen Abelardo Calome, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) and vice minister of revolutionary armed forces, addressed the meeting. He spoke of the fact that Angola is, on the African continent, a bulwark of the revolution, representing an obstacle against the forces that are trying to obstruct the people's struggle for their freedom. Further on he recalled that a year ago, about this time, Angola received the visit of the maximum leader of the Cuban revolution, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Later he emphasized the ties of friendship that unite the two peoples.

Gen Abelardo Calome also said that the cooperation between Cuba and Angola will never be the subject of negotiations with imperialists, and stressed that Cuban troops will remain in Angola as long as the governments of Luanda and Havana consider this to be necessary.

He listed the achievements of the Angolan revolution, citing the fact that all the people have the right to free education, and the large number of the means of production that are already in the hands of the state.

The Cuban leader also pointed out the meaning of the recent victory of the Ethiopian revolution, which he called one more landmark in the struggle against imperialism.

In conclusion, he greeted members of the MPLA-Workers' Party and paid tribute to Angolan and Cuban fighters who fell during the struggle for the liberation of Angola.

The ceremony was presided over by Ramiro Valdes, of the PCC Political Bureau. Also present were other high officials of the Cuban revolution and a large representation of Angolan students who are studying in Cuba.

JPRS 71102

12 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1926

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Cooperation Between Angola, Sao Tome (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 29 Mar 78)	1	1/A11
Transkei Calls for Rhodesian Investment (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 1 May 78)	3	1/A13
Briefs		
Cooperation With Algeria	4	1/A14

ANGOLA

Details of Yugoslav Delegations (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 28, 31 Mar, 1 Apr 78)	5	1/B1
Yugoslav Delegation Studies Military Cooperation Yugoslav Delegation Discusses Cooperation Prime Minister Praises Yugoslav Peace Contribution		
Cuba Commemorates Angolan Victory (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Mar 78)	11	1/B7
Restructuring Women's Delegation in Luanda (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Mar 78)	14	1/B10
Better Distribution of Food, Clothing Advocated (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Apr 78)	16	1/B12
Briefs		
Firm Confiscation Announced	20	1/C2
Effort to Unclog Port	20	1/C2

CHAD

Report on Sebha Agreements, Political Situation (Klaus Bergfeld; HORIZONT, Mar 78)	21	1/C3
---	----	------

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

[Passage indistinct]

We are all fighting, we are sure that their [the Cubans] presence in Angola has been necessitated by only one reason: proletarian internationalism. It is necessitated by the nature of the Angolan revolution. The Cuban comrades have shown us an example here. They have taught us how to be internationalists. We are now practicing this as they do. We are also being internationalists for Namibia. Our people spare no effort to help Namibia to become liberated in the most revolutionary manner. Our people spare no effort to help the black people in South Africa, and to help the Zimbabwean people to enjoy all their rights and to be the masters of their own destiny. We have learned this lesson and we therefore condemn most strongly the slanders from outside--which have a ready response here in our country--against the presence of our friends.

The only thing we owe to the Cuban people is our gratitude. We thank the socialist peoples and the USSR for the efforts they have made to respond to our appeal, which the Angolan people, the victims of aggression, made to enable them to fight with equal weapons against the attacks of which they have been a target and against the constant aggression of which they have been a target. Comrade officers, we must be aware of this. We must fight energetically against all the slanders which many times suggest clearly and [word indistinct], but which mainly aim at weakening our defense capacity and primarily at weakening our revolutionary morale. Therefore we must be vigilant and energetically fight all (?their) attempts.

On the other hand, we also expect that discipline is already a [word indistinct] of this school because it has always been noted that the comrades who graduate from this school as specialists are exemplary comrades. We hope that you, the third class, will carry on this glorious tradition of discipline which your preceding comrades have shown in the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. This is because discipline, as comrade major [name indistinct] states, is a fundamental element which elicits respect for the FAPLA. FAPLA is made up of the sons of the people. However, often some members who wear uniforms--those who are either infiltrated or unconscious elements--give the FAPLA a bad reputation: They disgrace their uniforms. It is up to you, as people who become [word indistinct] and who are the most concerned with these problems, to correct in time, either by explaining or by punishing, all these who break the rules of discipline.

At this moment, on behalf of the Central Committee and on that of the comrade commander in chief, we convey to the third class of noncommissioned officers [NCO's] and specialists the very best congratulations. We also convey to the heads of the school our very best congratulations on this class. We convey to the comrade Cuban helpers our thanks for the dedicated, friendly and comradely manner in which they have been continuing to help us to form a strong and revolutionary army which will continue to be a major bulwark of this revolutionary stronghold in Africa--the People's Republic of Angola.

ANGOLA

LARA: MPLA POLITBURO MEMBER, PRAISES CUBAN EXAMPLE

Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA Central Committee Politburo and secretary for organization of the MPLA Labor Party, at a school in Lobito upon the completion of the third course for sergeants--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [passage indistinct] Throughout the world in recent months imperialism has launched [word indistinct] campaign against the People's Republic of Angola, against (?its friends), the socialist countries and particularly against Cuban comrades. At this precise moment, the Western countries called [words indistinct] so that Zimbabwe and Namibia will not follow the revolutionary example of Angola--so that Zimbabwe and Namibia will be puppet states [word indistinct] (?neocolonized) [words indistinct] the defense of the interests of [words indistinct]. Imperialism is (?therefore) trying to neutralize the revolutionary example of our people and the revolutionary example of our party. It is not only launching diplomatic campaigns--poisonous, insidious campaigns--against the presence of the Cuban comrades in Angola and against the presence of our Soviet friends in Angola, it is [also] trying to demonstrate, to lie, that this presence is aimed at taking revolution to the whole of Africa and is intended to take Zimbabwe and Namibia, particularly to the eastern part of Africa, Ethiopia, the same [word indistinct] as in Angola.

- In fact the problem is completely the reverse. The problem is that imperialism lost [word indistinct]. The South Africans were shamefully chased out of Angola, and despite [words indistinct] they continue to foment [words indistinct] of our country.
-

Thanks to the permanent support of the socialist countries, the current support from the Republic of Cuba and its glorious army, the imperialists and their [word indistinct] lackeys have refrained from carrying out a new [words indistinct] against our country. But nonetheless they do not cease arming puppets, arming mercenaries, and permanently violating our territory with planes, helicopters and even with [word indistinct] so that [word indistinct] may be set up in Angola.

JPRS 71091

10 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1925

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Nujoma, Mugabe Reject 'Majority Rule' (David Martin; SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 Apr 78).....	1 1/A10
Smuggling, Illegal Immigrants Controlled at Zaire Border (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 26 Apr 78).....	3 1/A12
Zambia Railways To Operate on Tazara Line (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 22 Apr 78).....	4 1/A13
ANGOLA	
Lara: MPLA Politburo Member, Praises Cuban Example (Luanda Domestic Service, 19 Apr 78).....	5 1/A14
BOTSWANA	
South African Refugees' Threat Angers Government (Wilf Nussey; THE STAR, 24 Apr 78).....	7 1/B2
Government Continues Tuli Killings Investigation (THE STAR, 27 Apr 78).....	8 1/B3
Decline of Nickel, Copper Prices Hurts Economy (Mac Thain; THE STAR, 25 Apr 78).....	9 1/B4
GABON	
Briefs	
Attack on Developed States	10 1/B5

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

The civil war is essentially a tribal conflict involving President Neto's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, largely backed by the 1.5 million Mbundus; the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi and supported by the two million Ovimbundos, and Mr. Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola, representing the million

Bakongos. Angola has a total population of six million.

FIGHTING

Western analysts report UNITA terrorists have destabilised much of the southern third of the country. There have also been reports of heavy fighting in northern Angola between Government forces and the FNLA.

In recent weeks, according to various accounts,

the Government's forces have stepped up attacks in both the north and south, using Cuban ground forces with Russian advisers and Soviet-supplied MIG jets piloted by Cubans and East Germans.

The fighting has sent new waves of refugees fleeing into Zaïre in the north and South West Africa in the south. No casualty figures are available.

CS0: 4420

ANGOLA

CIVIL WAR AFFECTS STABILITY, PARALYZES ECONOMY

Salisbury THE RHODESIA HERALD in English 21 Apr 78 p 10

[Article by Larry Heinzerling]

[Text]

NAIROBI.

PLAGUED by an escalating civil war, its leader reported in poor health and its economy in ruins, Angola's marxist revolution is faltering, according to diplomats, intelligence sources, and travellers returning from the new African nation.

President Agostinho Neto, a marxist-leninist, is described by diplomats, who asked to remain anonymous because of the delicacy of their positions, as "desperate" but unwilling to seek a political solution to what is essentially a tribal war in its third year.

His refusal to negotiate with his enemies, and his Government's heavy dependence on Cuban troops and thousands of Russian, Cuban and East European advisers is beginning to draw criticism in some African capitals.

Proposals are again circulating in African diplomatic circles for a government of "national unity" that would bring the three warring factions together.

SUPPORT

A Western intelligence source said there were indications, but no solid evidence, of growing support for the two anti-

Government guerilla movements, from Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Zaire, France and possibly other anti-communist, middle Eastern and African nations.

Luanda, the capital and once the jewel of Portugal's African empire, is "like a ghost town", said one recent visitor. "The shops are virtually empty. There is little food. Nothing is available anywhere."

Another source said many of Luanda's residents have been forced to return to subsistence living, bartering what few manufactured products are available in town for food in the countryside.

"People are exchanging shirts, for example, for food," he said.

Western diplomatic and intelligence sources and other travellers to Angola interviewed in several African capitals confirm this picture, and report that the two-year-old civil war is spreading.

One visitor said diplomats in Luanda told him President Neto was rumoured to have had a heart attack or to be suffering from cancer and recently went to Moscow for treatment. Diplomats in Moscow said they believe he is still there, but there has been no confirmation that he is ill. President Neto's Gov-

ernment is backed by extensive Russian weaponry, an estimated 19 000 Cuban soldiers, and perhaps 6 000 Russian, East European and Cuban military and technical advisers.

"The Neto regime is desperate," one Luanda visitor said. "They cannot survive without the Cubans."

A Cuban pull-out, he said, could lead to the collapse of President Neto's nominal control of the country within a few months, possibly less.

Angola's economy is kept afloat by revenue from the American Gulf Oil Co., which produced an average of 1 135 000 barrels of oil a day last year. It is estimated to provide the Government with some hundreds of million dollars a year in taxes and royalties.

Gulf's operations are protected by Cuban forces in the Cabinda enclave, where a third guerilla movement, the Front for the Liberation of the enclave of Cabinda, is fighting the Government.

Another U.S. oil company, Texaco, was recently reported to have invested in Angola although it has not begun production.

"The oil scene is good—it's the only thing that is good," said one source.

JPRS 71083

9 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1924

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
President To Attend ECOWAS Summit in Nigeria (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Apr 78).....	1 1/A10
ANGOLA	
Civil War Affects Stability, Paralyzes Economy (Larry Heinzerling; THE RHODESIA HERALD, 21 Apr 78).....	3 1/A12
CAMEROON	
Briefs	
Aircraft From Brazil	5 1/A14
LIBERIA	
British-American Proposal Best Answer to Rhodesian Pact (Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Apr 78).....	6 1/B1
Soviets Present Volumes to Legislative Library (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Apr 78).....	7 1/B2
MOZAMBIQUE	
Three New Ministries Created (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 24 Apr 78).....	8 1/B3
RHODESIA	
ZANU Ready To Escalate War (David Martin; OBSERVER, 23 Apr 78).....	9 1/B4
Gabellah: Guerrillas Want To Return Home (Salisbury Domestic Service, 20 Apr 78).....	11 1/B6

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

PERSECUTION OF ANGOLAN CATHOLICS CONTINUES

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 23 Mar 78 p 1

[Text] Luanda. Culminating an intensive campaign of religious persecution pursued by the dictatorial regime in Luanda, the titular bishop of Malange, Dom Antonio Mascimento, has been placed under house arrest. The tension and the campaign against the Catholic church in Angola launched some time ago have become particularly serious since an address delivered recently by Agostinho Neto, indirectly inciting his compatriots to the exercise of violence against the ecclesiastical authorities.

Meanwhile, about a week ago, the archbishop of Luanda, Dom Andre Muaka, went to Lisbon, having been able to leave Angolan territory thanks to the effort and intervention of the secretary of state of the Vatican.

The Holy See, according to reports received here from a reliable source, has recently further intensified his activities with a view to protecting Catholics living in Angola, in view of the ever greater danger to which they are exposed.

5157
CSO: 4401

he will finally be forced to enter into a peaceful settlement with Savimbi, possibly stipulating the expulsion of the Cubans and Russians from Angola.

Such a consideration could lead to all sorts of conspiracies in Luanda.

CSO: 3106

In Cuba there are signs of war-weariness, and in Luanda it is said that not a few Cubans have deserted. It is suspected that Fidel Castro is creating a massive problem for himself in the name of proletarian internationalism.

Both the Cubans, with their approximately 20,000 troops with combat experience, and the Angolans, with their approximately 20,000 FAPLA soldiers and 100,000 ODP combatants, seem to be repeating the classic mistakes of guerrilla warfare: With extended supply lines and a vulnerable mechanized and complicated command structure they have lost touch with the people and the terrain off which they should be living.

In recent weeks fighting in the south has violently flared up. The Luanda Government has combed the capital's slum areas for cannon fodder. Important workplaces have been emptied of able-bodied men and women who are placed in the ODP forces with no special training. This has caused bitterness in many places and weakened an already shaky production apparatus.

At the same time fresh Soviet soldiers have come to Angola to operate the Luanda Government's small force of MiG fighters, among other things. A Danish businessman had a minor shock a few weeks ago when he climbed into an Aeroflot plane in Brazzaville to fly to Angola. "There were at least 150 Russian soldiers in full uniform on board," he said. "I thought we were at war."

In few places does the socialist countries' military effort appear more paradoxical than in the Cabinda Enclave, which is now described as "an awful military burden." Over 4,000 Cuban troops are deployed here to defend the American Gulf Oil Company's installations against guerrillas from the local front for the liberation of the Cabinda Enclave.

Time and again the Neto government claims that it is now making progress and that the civil war would actually have been won if foreign countries--presumably South Africa, West Germany and France--were not supporting UNITA.

But it is not that simple. Savimbi, a conspicuous and captivating man, is widely supported by the Ovimbis people despite his collaboration with South Africa. Although he does not control a single city, his approximately 8,000 guerrillas control great tracts of land and can move nearly everywhere after nightfall. In Malanje, level with Luanda, local observers report that units from Holden Roberto's rebel movement, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, are often seen in the countryside.

Presumably the guerrillas could, if it suited them, deploy smaller groups into Luanda and cause chaos. Night after night a strictly controlled curfew transforms the capital into a dark and deserted backstage--and is a bleak admission that Angola's third liberation war is in progress.

Supported by Cuba and the Kremlin, Neto could hardly lose this clash. The question is, how he will win it--if the Russians will let him win it or if

ANGOLA

UNITA, FLNA GUERRILLA WAR BLEEDING CUBAN FORCES

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 11 Apr 78 p 8 LD

[Per Nyholm Luanda dispatch: "Angola: Castro Faces His Private Vietnam"]

[Text] "Angola," a sarcastic diplomat in Luanda said, "will be Fidel Castro's Vietnam...."

The Cubans are stuck in Southern Africa, just as the Americans were stuck in Indochina.

With a surprising lack of imagination the Cubans appear in large formations with tanks and other heavy materiel, which occasionally wins them a victory but often only gets them into trouble.

The Angolan comrades, who are complete masters of the art of guerrilla warfare but not of pitched battles, follow suit.

The result is as expected. The Luanda Government is neither winning nor losing the war against the so-called "fanatical movements" but is slowly bleeding to death.

Officially the Cubans are in Angola as advisers, and the fact that they constitute President Agostinho Neto's NCOs is taken for granted. Russian and East German experts provide the higher ranking officers.

But the Cubans' real mission is to fight. Wherever the Angolan People's Militia (OCP) and Army (FAPLA) give up, Fidel Castro's Afrikakorps intervenes.

The Cubans' losses down in the south--where Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]) is in its element among the Ovimbundu tribe, nearly 40 percent of Angola's population--are now so great that the corpses are no longer sent home to Havana. They are cremated and buried in mass graves. The wounded are transferred to hospitals and nursing homes in the Soviet Union and East Germany.

"There are arbitrary arrests and concentration camps in which the people are humiliated, tortured and massacred. The MPLA is seeking to banish the church in fulfillment of its ideological goals, as Agostinho Neto clearly revealed in his 21 May 1977 speech carried over Radio Luanda. Thus the persecution of the church leaders has been intensified. Many of them have no alternative but to join the ranks of the UNITA to fight for their freedom of expression and religion.

"There is death and spiritual misery in Angola, a reality more cruel than that experienced under Portuguese colonialism. This is cruelty entirely engendered by the Soviet Union and Cuba," the document in question concludes in another passage.

On the basis of a letter taken by its militants from an MPLA member, the movement further states that discontent is general. Incidents involving Cubans and the armed forces of the MPLA are constantly occurring. There are mutinies within the Cuban forces themselves which, according to the UNITA, "are aware of the fact that they were forced to play a fascist and reactionary role against the people of Angola. They know," the communique adds, "that there are no other foreign forces in Angola but themselves. In fact, the bugaboo of South Africa with which the Neto-Castro-Brezhnev clique has sought to stir up the world has had no effect within the country, where the situation is clear to all: the UNITA (popular Angolan resistance) against the Cubans (foreign aggressors).

"The growing Soviet-Cuban presence in Angola," the UNITA specifies, "is a direct consequence of the intensification and generalization of armed resistance to this foreign occupation by the Angolan people. There are now 25,000 Cuban troops, in comparison to 15,000 at the end of the civil war in 1975. Mercenaries of other nationalities also continue to be recruited. The Russians and the Cubans occupy key positions today in the Luanda regime -- in the armed forces, the police, national security, the economy, the civil administration, etc. The Soviet Union is spending 2.5 million dollars a day now to pay for the war in Angola, in comparison to about one million during the civil war in 1975."

On the other hand, the UNITA communique stresses, the MPLA leaders, "weak and unpopular in the country, are seeking scapegoats abroad for their domestic crisis. Thus it is that Agostinho Neto has used access routes to the sea to undertake political-diplomatic blackmail of the neighboring African nations under the cloak of "reconciliation," "cooperation," etc.

In conclusion, the UNITA issues an appeal "to all friendly peoples to help us" in the task of making possible the triumph of the Angolan people "over foreign oppression and tyrannical minority regimes."

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CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

RUSSIA SPENDING 2.5 MILLION DOLLARS PER DAY SUPPORTING NETO

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 20 Mar 78 p 20

[Text] In connection with the 12th anniversary of its founding, the UNITA has issued a statement assessing the current situation in Angola, and then setting forth the guidelines for the actions which will be pursued against the regime of Agostinho Neto, so that the Angolan people can one day be free, independent and prosperous again.

Beginning by rendering homage "to the memory of the thousands of our heroic compatriots who fell" in the national liberation war, the UNITA describes the method of struggle it has always utilized, stating that "contrary to the theses of other Angolan liberation movements which have preferred to work from foreign bases, remote from the people," this movement has continually been developed within Angola, "combatting Portuguese colonialism with efficiency and success."

The "permanent physical contact between the leadership and cadres of the UNITA and the peoples masses," that movement stated, "have made it possible to make a correct assessment of the conditions of struggle and to enjoy exceptionally strong popular support in the country." Thus "more than any other liberation movement, the UNITA has succeeded in winning resounding victories throughout its nine years of armed struggle against the Portuguese army."

Farther on, after a detailed review of the events which led to the betrayal of the Mombaca, Alvor and Nakuru agreements by the MPLA, "in complicity with the Portuguese government then in power, both acting in the service of the expansionist undertakings of the Soviet imperialists and the Cuban neo-colonialists," the UNITA asserts that as of that point, it took up the armed guerrilla struggle again, because Angola had again fallen "under the oppressive foreign yoke."

Concerning the situation currently existing in Angola, the UNITA defines it as follows: "A minority and illegitimate regime was established and is being maintained in Luanda by a Cuban expeditionary force of 25,000 men equipped and financed by the Soviet Union."

JPRS 71078

8 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1923

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Russians Said Training 25,000 Guerrillas To Attack (Norman Kirkham; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 10 Apr 78).....	1	1/A11
Front Line Countries Situation Analyzed (Gwynne Dyer; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 11 Apr 78).....	2	1/A12
Three-Country Talks To Lead to Transport Cooperation (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Apr 78).....	4	1/A14

ANGOLA

Russia Spending 2.5 Million Dollars Per Day Supporting Neto (O DIA, 20 Mar 78).....	5	1/B1
UNITA, FLNA Guerrilla War Bleeding Cuban Forces (Nyholm Luanda; AKTUELT, 11 Apr 78).....	7	1/B3
Nationalist Forces in Cabinda Are Reorganizing (O DIA, 22 Mar 78).....	10	1/B6
Persecution of Angolan Catholics Continues (O DIA, 23 Mar 78).....	12	1/B8

ETHIOPIA

'GRANMA' Frontpages Welcome to Ethiopia's Mengistu (Editorial Report).....	13	1/B9
---	----	------

LESOTHO

Lesotho May Sell Water to South Africa (THE STAR, 14 Apr 78).....	15	1/B11
--	----	-------

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SPARE PARTS IMPORTS--Import restrictions on spare parts have been eased the Ministry of Foreign Trade has announced. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 10 Apr 78 p 729]

FLEC CLAIMS DENIED--The Political Commissioner of the Angolan Armed Forces, Snr Joao Lourenco, has denied reports that the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front, FLEC, holds two thirds of the region. He said that FLEC made the claim in the hope of obtaining more financial support from the capitalist countries who were interested in the area's natural resources. The Commissioner said that FLEC operated from bases in Zaire and Angolan forces had always been in the small village of Sanda Massala, in the north, where FLEC maintained it had set up the capital of its "pseudo Democratic Republic of Cabinda." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 10 Apr 78 p 729]

NATIONALS IN ZAMBIA MAY RETURN--The Angolan government is ready to welcome back all its nationals who fled the country during the war in 1975, the First Secretary at the Embassy in Lusaka, Snr. Carlos Manicongo has said. A repatriation exercise, to be launched soon, would include over 12,000 Angolan refugees in Zambia. Government resettlement plans were recently completed. Snr. Manicongo said there were Angolan refugees living in Zaire, Portugal, Namibia and South Africa. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 10 Apr 78 p 729]

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA

CUBANS REPORTEDLY KILLED 70,000

London WEST AFRICA in English 10 Apr 78 p 729

[Text]

The Cubans have killed some 70,000 people in Angola, a front page report in the London *Sunday Telegraph* has alleged. The correspondent, Norman Kirkham, who was taken on a 300-mile march into Angolan territory by FNL guerrillas, said that he spoke to survivors of the "holocaust" during his two week walk. He claimed that tanks and armoured cars with helicopter support have attacked sleeping villages at dawn and people have been shot down as they tried to escape. He added that he "learned that the attacks were being followed by compulsory evacuation from the insurgent north of thousands of children who were being flown out to Havana for education". The report also claimed that 8,000 Cubans are believed to have been killed and several thousand more casualties have been flown for hospital treatment to Russia and Eastern Europe "to avoid public hostility at home".

CSO: 4420

The contrast is the same one that can be seen in every Angolan city: a very modern, lovely city surrounded by hovels without minimum living conditions. For the Portuguese, the most refined of comforts; for the natives, slums.

The province is located on the central plains, and the city is 1,710 meters above sea level. It covers 32,000 square kilometers and has a population of around one million. At this time of the year (end of summer) the temperature is pleasant, brisk, like a warm Cuban winter.

Its population density is one of the highest in Africa, though surpassed by Nigeria.

It has 500 kilometers of asphalt-paved roads, 2,800 kilometers of terrepleins and 3,000 kilometers of local roads.

The Benguela railway passes through its central region, and it has 7 compacted laterite airfields and 23 unpaved ones.

The politicoadministrative division consists of 11 municipalities and 34 districts, and the population is concentrated in the municipalities, districts and towns.

The province's main resource is farming, specifically corn, potatoes and black beans.

Farm production has historically been centered in the hands of poor peasants with a family system of agriculture and a minifundio land division.

8743
CSO: 3010

At dusk the Cubans begin to get together at the site of the party. They are wearing their best clothes because the collective birthday is an occasion for the internationalist family to enjoy itself.

Before the party begins, someone mentions the arrival of the detachment and also takes advantage of the opportunity to say good-bye to a group of construction workers who have already fulfilled their mission and are on their way back to Cuba. Then, the names of those whose birthdays are in March are called out, and they stand in front of their comrades amid applause and jokes. Mercedes Abreu has turned 20; she is a member of the detachment and perhaps the first one to celebrate her birthday in Angola in this sort of party.

The members of the Internationalist Teaching Detachment who will be working in Huambo arrived a short while ago, but they are saying that they feel they have known their comrades for a long time already and call them uncle (aunt) or cousin.

They have gotten to know the city these few days and from the building they saw the parades of the carnival, the first since independence.

They are going to live four or five to an apartment in a very modern building with optimum conditions located near the mission.

They are going to work in two schools: the Huambo Secondary School, a few blocks from where they will live, and the Marien Ngouabi School in the Caala municipality some 20 kilometers from downtown Huambo. They will be teaching classes in math, physics, chemistry, biology, geography and history in the seventh and eighth grades.

Classes are scheduled to begin in Angola on 15 April, and thus until they begin teaching the boys of the detachment continue to study their Portuguese and prepare their methodology.

The first pages have already been written in the diaries that each one is keeping as a remembrance in the years to come. Letters have already been sent off to their families, conveying their initial impressions: the cruelty of colonialism, the big difference between the residential areas of the Portuguese and the miserable slums where the natives are crowded, the feeling of closeness to the rest of the personnel, observations on Angolan customs, the children's love for the Cubans...and who knows how many other experiences. A single desire is uppermost in the mind of the entire group: to begin work, to fulfill the mission.

Huambo was the site chosen by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] as its capital. The city is very modern, and its facilities are comfortable and good-looking. It is very well laid out, with two industrial zones, but this is not where the people lived, nor did those industries have the natives on their payrolls.

Two Students from the Second Course

David Miguel Carballo is one of the many students at the Nicolau Gomez Espencer FAPLA officer training school who wants to complete his studies so that he can put into practice in the unit to which he is assigned the knowledge that he has acquired in the specialty of anti-aircraft artillery.

"We know that the only way that the Angolan people's armed forces can carry out its main mission—to defend the interests of workers and peasants who were colonized and relegated to the cruelest oblivion by the Portuguese—is by constant improvement every day, and for this it needs a large group of well-trained officers," student David Miguel asserts.

The same view is held by his classmate, Nicolas Sebastian Concepcion, a political activist in his platoon, but he adds that the main task of all students should be to create a necessary awareness that is in keeping with the need to do away with the vestiges of the colonial period and that today's students will be the officers that the FAPLA need tomorrow to constantly improve their combat and political capability.

Huambo Selected as Brigade Assignment

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 2 Apr 78 p 7

[Article by Lourdes Pasalodos, special correspondent of JUVENTUD REBELDE]

[Text] It is a night of celebration at the Cuban Civil Mission in Huambo in the People's Republic of Angola. Just 48 hours ago the 67 members of the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Teaching Detachment who will be working as instructors arrived there.

The emotion from the welcoming ceremony is still latent. All of the members of the Civil Mission and Angolan leaders and officials went to the airport to greet them. They brought flowers and a large drum to entertain them and recall their homeland.

Since it is Saturday and people are off in the afternoon, the Cubans prepare the area where they will celebrate the collective birthday, a meeting that is held every month to salute those who are celebrating the anniversary of their birth.

A group of doctors from the mission and some boys from the detachment choose sides for a basketball game. The members of the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Teaching Detachment have quickly identified with the rest of their Cuban comrades who are working in Huambo in various branches of production and services.

Outstanding work has been done on beautifying and maintaining the green areas near the center, both inside and outside the facilities. In the Hall of Combative Friendship a visitor is given a pleasant impression of the symbolically represented ties of solidarity that unite the young African republic with the socialist camp.

In Keeping with Educational Requirements

As far as the educational program is concerned, part of the school's facilities consists of spacious classrooms in which teachers have access to a varied study materials program and in which students receive the theoretical and practical knowledge that they teach.

Full-color illustrations depict the equipment and weapons included in the study programs, in addition to which the item that is the object of study is to be found in the classroom, as in the case of the artillery specialty (land and anti-aircraft), which has the units to furnish examples to the class.

We find similar conditions in infantry, chemical warfare, engineering, tank handling and the other subjects that make up the political-military training of the future commanders and officers of the FAPLA, in keeping with the requirements of contemporary combat.

To this should be added a program supporting the school's normal curriculum and which deals with the country's current objective reality.

A Founding Student

Alvaro Jesus Mario Gabriel, who today is a second lieutenant holding the post of head of studies at the school, is a graduate of the first course for platoon commanders given at the institution.

He replies immediately: "In the first place I must point out that the FAPLA need commanders and officers with high-level military and political training, both to command the troops and to handle the complex modern technology that they wield. Secondly, they need military instructors to undertake this important task, and thirdly, which in itself explains the significance of this school, it is here that we have begun the training of these cadres."

"I would like to add," the studies head goes on to say, "that ever since the founding of our school, my comrade teachers and directors have not skimped on efforts in lending us all their assistance, in conveying to us their knowledge and experience and in making the school what it is today."

ANGOLA

CUBAN MEDIA REFLECT INTEREST IN ANGOLA, ETHIOPIA

FAPLA Military Training for Officer Cadres

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 19 Mar 78 pp 18-19

[Article by Yuri Vazquez]

[Text] Dr Agostinho Neto, the president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, has on several occasions mentioned the country's need to turn the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] into a powerful army, equipped with weapons of high firepower and maneuverability and a heightened sense of discipline and political awareness. This is "a vital task, a key task without which all others are wasted."

This appeal has become an undeniable reality, an objective of the first order and a permanent focus of attention of each member of the FAPLA.

One of the first steps that the Defense Ministry took was to set up the Nicolau Gomez Espencer Officers School, where the training of young officers was begun for the commands of the various military units, the results of which can be seen in the recent graduating classes.

The First Steps

When the school was inaugurated in July 1976, months of hard work were behind it, during which the minimum conditions had to be created so that studies could begin. Shoulder to shoulder, the future students and teachers carried out the most varied of tasks to guarantee a successful start.

Other activities were continued, aimed at refining the materials program that had been achieved and at implementing new initiatives. From that time on it has been the ongoing concern of the directors of the school, its teachers and students, to improve the material and living conditions in it.

Cuban Cooperation in Construction Projects

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Apr 78 p 6

[Article by Javier Rodriguez]

[Text] Luanda, 3 April (PL)—Last year Angola completed more than 1,000 construction projects, surpassing its production program for the sector.

The Ministry of Construction and Housing met its program goal with 11 percent to spare and intensively developed the materials industry.

The industry supplied 112 percent of the materials called for in the program and at the end of the year had 184 production centers in operation to equip projects throughout the country.

An analysis of the completed projects reveals that 658 of them are in the category of buildings, 192 correspond to housing and the rest to engineering.

Cuban cooperation was made available under a contract between the governments of the two countries.

The aid is mainly in the form of training for Angolan workers and personnel, advice from the principal construction organization and the execution of major projects such as the reconstruction of bridges damaged by the war.

More than 400 workers began various self-improvement courses, 35 of them with overseas scholarships, mainly in Cuba.

Five thousand workers enhanced their abilities with "on-the-job" training, and 13,000 received the benefits of the literacy drive, a task being undertaken by the MPLA-Labor Party and the government.

Angola began this year with a more efficient structure in the sector and in a better position to achieve its ambitious goals in such an important branch of the economy.

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The initial commitment was for six bridges, but work moved forward, and more were built. The 125-man Cuban brigades put up bridges between 43 and 160 meters long.

Enrique Horta, the assistant head of the Cuban Construction Enterprise, which is in charge of the building, spoke to GRANMA about Caxito and other areas.

In 1977 the men of our enterprise built 23 bridges. The initial commitment was to build 16 in 16 months, and it turned out that we built 23 in 12 months, thanks to the efforts of our construction workers, planners and the personnel in general who were in on this task.

The first stage of bridge construction encompassed three main zonas, Horta added, Caxito in the province of Manda, N'Ganza Cabolo in the province of Cuanza Sur, and in the area of Santa Comba, which is practically on the border between the provinces of Cuanza Sur and Huambo.

The bridges were erected at those points or places; some of them had been completely and others partially destroyed during the war. The importance of rebuilding them in record time stemmed mainly from the fact that major areas of the country were incommunicado, which therefore hampered the normal development of socioeconomic activity.

The Cuban builders in charge of the task paid no attention to day or night, heat or cold, Sundays or Mondays; they worked tirelessly until the successful completion of the job they were entrusted, noted this construction worker, who has 19 years of experience in his work and 16 months as an internationalist builder in Angola.

There will be other reports on the work of the bridge-builders, but we cannot fail to mention the following words written in Caxito by the Cuban workers: "We will build the bridges even if we have to mix our blood in with each foundation."

Beloved President Agostinho Neto was present and received the keys to the first four-story building completed in Golf. Three primary schools were also symbolically inaugurated, each with a capacity of 600 children. All of this was the first accomplishment in Golf, as a salute to the First Congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

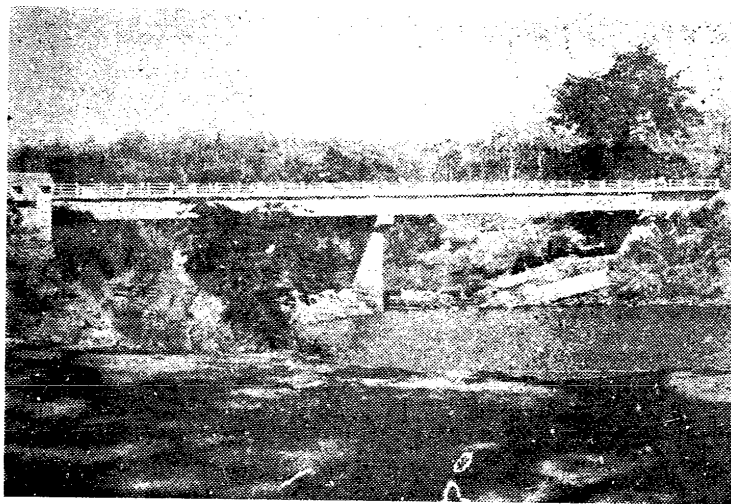
Golf is being transformed, and its inhabitants will soon know a new life.

Bridge-Building by Cubans in Angola

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Apr 78 p 5

[Article by Marta Jimenez Almira]

[Text]



One of the bridges built by the Cuban brigades.

It is about 60 kilometers from the capital to Caxito. You pass by the Quinfandongo highway, where the enemy offensive was heroically halted as it was moving to occupy Luanda during the second war of independence.

There are no longer any Cuban bridge-builders in Caxito, but they left many in the area behind them. In 1977 they built in record time a total of nine bridges, which had been destroyed by the war, cutting off contact between the sugar-growing area and the rest of the country.

Construction Already Under Way in Golf

Golf is one of Luanda's slums. Some 45,000 live there, and it is an example of the Angola people's revolutionary attitude. It is a district that always maintained a combative attitude towards colonialist maneuvers and the puppet agents of imperialism.

Construction is already under way there, and the mud huts and dusty red sand streets are on the way out. Golf will be a new district with tall buildings, schools and everything that a community needs to live.

Seventeen buildings with 16 apartments each are currently under construction in Golf, and the plans for 38 others have been handed in; they will be built using the E-14 system, which is very popular in our country.

Work is also going on at social projects, such as the polyclinic, schools, etc.

The Cuban Workers

Some 1,600 Angolans are working with their hands for the welfare of their people, and 20 Cuban construction workers are lending them their cooperation.

Manuel Velazco de Castro, an old Angolan construction worker who is employed at the Giron prefabricated housing plant that was recently set up there and that will be used mainly for school and social projects, spoke to us about the efforts of the Cubans.

"We the builders of this African country asked for Cuban aid because your workers, technicians and specialists are magnificent comrades and have great experience in their specific work. Moreover, they convey a revolutionary spirit to our work, help us with each task and in the training of our young workers and cooperate to the maximum in everything."

Inescapable Data

Housing space for some 45,000 inhabitants will be created in the new Golf; they will be gradually brought into the area as the housing blocks are completed and social living conditions provided.

A full-fledged literacy and technical training program for the construction workers is being carried out there. Volunteer work is frequently offered, for which the Cubans sign up.

A Pleasant Memory and the Results of the First Step

The Day of the Cuban Construction Worker was celebrated last 3 December in Golf. Cuban and Angolan constructors shook hands that day.

But each one of these things deserves its own report, as well as recognition and encouragement so that work always moves forward.

A Construction Worker's Dream

Over a 26-hour period you have to sleep. Daytime, nighttime, cold, heat. The plane crosses the Atlantic and makes two technical stops. Breakfast, lunch, dinner.

Internationalist construction worker Juan Jose Arcay slept for a while and dreamt.

He dreamt that his dream was coming true, that his five children and Celina, his wife, back in Cienfuegos would be proud of him and that his work center, the Supply and Transportation Enterprise of the Construction Ministry, already had another internationalist worker willing to fulfill the task entrusted him.

He dreamt that he was already in Angola and that he missed his family, their house, his fellow workers, his native soil but that he felt something that transcended all that, the feeling that he was useful in a sister nation.

He also dreamt very beautiful things, that he was playing in the livingroom of his house with the smallest of his five children, that he had CDR / Committee for the Defense of the Revolution / guard duty and that he was busy with the tasks of his party nucleus to salute the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students.

He dreamt a lot in a short time and when he awoke, he found this reporter questioning him. Now he is awake, thousands of feet in the air and far from his beloved land.

Cuban Construction at Golf Slums

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 28 Mar 78 p 5

[Article by Marta Jimenez Almira]

[Text] Seen from the inside, Luanda is a modern city. It is marked by tall buildings, broad avenues and very beautiful installations. It was set up this way for the enjoyment of the colonizers. But this is not the real Luanda. The other Luanda, where 75 percent of the people live, is not beautiful at all.

There are a total of 18 slums surrounding the city. More than 450,000 people live there. Living conditions range from acceptable to appalling, and schools, polyclinics, shopping centers and basic living conditions are lacking.

ANGOLA

CUBA PURSUES FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES IN AFRICA

Reporter Begins Series on Angola

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 24 Mar 78 p 5

[Article by Marta Jimenez Almira]

[Text] Today's article is the first of a series. Its peculiarity is that it is being written at an altitude of 23,000 feet on a flight to Luanda in a Cuban Airlines Britania aircraft.

The passengers are internationalist constructors who are going to make their contributions in that sector of the economy in our sister nation of Angola. They are arriving in Luanda more than a year after the start of Cuban cooperation in various fields, such as health care, transportation, construction and others.

Account of a 26-Hour Trip

The Britania took off from Cuba on a cool day around noon. Some time had passed since its last flight. It was now beginning another period of service after a long and efficient life in the skies of the world.

Our beloved fatherland faded into the distance. Many of the passengers were beginning to see one of the most beautiful things today come true: to be real protagonists of proletarian internationalism.

Countless anecdotes could be related in connection with this beautiful trip.

We can talk at length of our aircraft crews, not only of the one that flew this plane to Luanda but of all the ones that did not shirk risks during difficult times. We can also talk of the people who stayed there, waving good-bye with small or large hands, and we can talk about what these men and women experience when they feel that they are doing something useful by the side of the Angolan people.

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2 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1921

CONTENTS

PAGE

ANGOLA

Cuba Pursues Foreign Policy Objectives in Africa
(GRANMA, 24. 28 Mar, 4 Apr 78) 1 1/A9

Reporter Begins Series on Angola, by Marta Jimenez Almira
Cuban Construction at Golf Slums, by Marta Jimenez Almira
Bridge-Building by Cubans in Angola, by Marta
Jimenez Almira
Cuban Cooperation in Construction Projects,
by Javier Rodriguez

Cuban Media Reflect Interest in Angola, Ethiopia
(Various sources, 19 Mar, 2 Apr 78) 8 1/B2

FAPLA Military Training for Officer Cadres, by
Yuri Vazquez
Huambo Selected as Brigade Assignment, by
Lourdes Pasalodos

Cubans Reportedly Killed 70,000
(WEST AFRICA, 10 Apr 78) 13 1/B7

Briefs

Spare Parts Imports 14 1/B8
FLEC Claims Denied 14 1/B8
Nationals in Zambia May Return 14 1/B8

BOTSWANA

Briefs

West German Loan, Assistance 15 1/B9
Diplomatic Relations With Greece 15 1/B9
De Beers-Botswana Agreement 15 1/B9
Khama Receives Yugoslav Ambassador 16 1/B10

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

"On the same level as the FAPLA we have other defense organizations. Whether in the form of the CPPA [Angolan People's Police Corps], the DISA [expansion unknown], the ODP [People's Defense Organization], they are, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, a positive contribution to the defense of our country.

Training Political Commissars

In conclusion, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento declared:

"We have come to the end of this course, which coincides with the reformulation of this school and of the political and ideological training in conformity with decisions of the Congress and of the Political Bureau. In its task of training political cadres for the Armed Forces, the CPPA and the ODP, it will remain strictly a dependency of the Party's Department of Political and Ideological Education [DEPI], in strict and permanent liaison with the Bureau of Academies, in such a way as to make the training of all Party members uniform, and, according to the decision of the last plenary session of the Armed Forces, held right here and later ratified on a higher level, the political commissar has to be a member of the Party. Thus we shall go forward in training a common mode of thinking, a basis for reinforcing ideological cohesion.

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Political Reinforcement Necessary

When Comrade Lopo do Nascimento continued with his speech he declared:

"The education of the combatants of our Armed Forces in the spirit of proletarian internationalism is one of the noblest tasks and obligations of the political commissars, in the same way as the publishing of an easy way of perceiving the ideas of the scientific conception of the world in a clear and convincing way, belonging to the working class; in other words, the scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. On this subject, we would like to call your attention to the necessity of digging deeper and deeper into the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on war and on armed forces, because it is a fact that the future evolution of our Armed Forces will not depend just on military armament but to a decisive degree on the political and ideological behavior of the combatants. It is for that reason that the reinforcement of political and ideological work simultaneously increases their military fighting strength. In addition to that we have the firm conviction that thanks to a qualitatively superior political job it will be possible also to improve our military discipline in the different units. I will remind you comrade commissars that the second seminar for FAPLA political commissars is even more tightly bound to what the comrade president declared in his speech at the closing of an earlier seminar. He expounded extensively and unequivocally on questions related to military discipline. Connecting the fulfillment of military duties with productive labor is also of great importance, and we are furthermore witnessing it to a higher and higher degree in the different units and regions, chiefly in agriculture but also in other sectors.

"The word of order, 'Forward, FAPLA, in production,' is transcendental, and should be taken as their own by all units. With this labor the FAPLA are giving a valuable contribution to national reconstruction and in that way the popular character of our Army is being expressed. In this way our Armed Forces are not getting away from the productive activities of the peasants and workers, but, on the contrary, they are taking part in them. At the same time, they are not getting careless about fulfilling their military duties.

"This means that in the future development of our glorious FAPLA we shall not cease to keep in mind a few essential elements among which reinforcing the leading role of the MPLA-Labor Party and implanting the party structure in the Armed Forces are important. To strike the roots of the FAPLA deeply into the people so that they can become the armed might of the people. To study and talk about Marxism-Leninism, the scientific concept of the world of the working class, to educate the combatants in patriotism and in proletarian internationalism. To achieve a high degree of military discipline and to master modern military science and techniques. To elevate the cultural level. To tightly bind the fulfillment of military tasks with productive labor.

improving and increasing the characteristics of a socialist army in strict liaison with the alterations which are taking place in our society. Now an important step in that direction is the implanting of the party organization in our Armed Forces. The consequent materialization of the leading role of the Party constitutes a basic foundation for strengthening the FAPLA, as well as the other defense organisms. It was still only a short time ago that our words of order very frequently spoke of the alliance that should exist between the FAPLA and the people. What is certain, however, is that we must clarify that it is not just a question of an alliance, but that it is correct to maintain that the FAPLA are part of the people, and that they have their roots in the people. The combatants who make up the ranks of the FAPLA have their origin in the people, they are sons of the people, of the peasants, of the factory workers, of the revolutionary intellectuals, and of the other laboring strata. That is the reason why they know the problems, the worries and the aspirations of our people and identify with them. It is equally necessary for that reason that we take care that the FAPLA continue to be rooted in the people, fighting energetically all the manifestations that aim at separating them from their origin, which is the people. In the recent past there have been in fact many attempts on the part of the reactionary forces to provoke such discords, attempts that without a doubt will be made again in the future.

"As we talk about the evolution of the FAPLA as an army firmly rooted in the people, we have in mind also their education in the spirit of the new sentiments of patriotism and of proletarian internationalism. Patriotism, which determines to a greater and greater degree the mentality and the actions of the soldiers, non-coms and officers, is a strong sentiment, conscious, social and moral, which has come to express itself in the love and loyalty of the FAPLA combatants for their fatherland, for their people.

"At this moment it is our duty to tie the patriotic education of our comrades in the Armed Forces to their education in proletarian internationalism, which, for us, is not a useless formula or a hollow word but rather a concrete reality which we experience every day. Proletarian internationalism has accompanied the trajectory of our Armed Forces ever since the beginning. Proletarian internationalism was here sealed with the blood of many combatants of other friendly countries. We are daily experiencing the multiform support given by the advisors and cooperants, whether from the Soviet Union or from Cuba or from other socialist countries, teaching us to apply modern military technology and training our cadres as a concrete and faithful expression of proletarian internationalism on the military and politico-military levels. And precisely by forming ranks against the coordination of the activities of the imperialist powers to harm those countries which have opted for a line of development of socialist orientation, and against the pressures that the imperialists bring to bear on them we declare again that strengthening and reinforcing the alliance with the socialist countries is a basic principle of our policy.

existence in liberty and dignity and to take advantage of the wealth of the country for their own benefit. Now the development of the FAPLA and of other defense organizations is bound up indissolubly with the profound revolutionary transformations that are being realized in our society, in the ambience of a class struggle against the forces of internal and external reaction on the political, economic, ideological and also military levels. Imperialism, supported by certain elements of internal reaction, by using puppet bands, with its attempts to block the road of our development, does not disarm us or deprive us of our national independence or sovereignty. Rather it is to be counted among the essential experiences of the people's struggle for liberation, a lesson confirmed also by our own experience. That lesson is that the Army can never stay out of politics and that it cannot adopt an attitude of indifference in the struggle going on between the forces of social progress on the one hand and the forces of reaction on the other, which has really been one of the basic principles of the FAPLA since their creation. Permit me in this context to recall a phrase of Lenin's in this regard: 'The Army cannot be neutral. Not to let the Army participate in politics is precisely the word of order of the lackies of the bourgeoisie who, in reality, have always had the Army participating in the policy of reaction.'

"These words, which are so up to date, have unmasked the not uncommon tentatives of bourgeois ideology to present the armed forces as ostensibly not connected with political forces, charged with nothing more than the maintenance of public peace and order. On the contrary, and in agreement with the orientation of the society that we want to construct, the FAPLA were, are and will continue to be an army tied to politics. They are an integral and indissoluble part of our state power.

"The democratic class character of our revolutionary democratic dictatorship also determines the character of our Armed Forces, whose primordial mission is to guarantee the defense of our revolutionary transformations and conquests and to assure the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the inviolability of our borders. And in this context it will not be inappropriate to reiterate once again our principle of maintaining good relations with the neighboring countries, which presupposes their stopping the almost permanent acts of provocation as well as the support they give to the executors of their policy of aggression.

FAPLA Rooted in People

"In the new phase of revolutionary transformation begun by the First Congress, it is necessary to strengthen the FAPLA more and more, with the features that distinguish them as a genuine armed agency of the people, as a people's army. It is proper for the FAPLA, by means of reinforcing their political and ideological work, by the ever greater mastery of modern military science and techniques, by means of improving military discipline, the moral qualities and the cultural level of the combatants, as well as through strengthening their ties with the armies of the socialist states, to be

ANGOLA

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES POLITICAL CHARACTER OF ARMY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Mar 78 p 3

[Text] Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and prime minister of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], presided over the closing of a course for political commissars of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] last Saturday at the Major Gika Politico-Military School. Also present at the ceremony were Comrade Iko Carreira, minister of defense of the RPA, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, General Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense of Yugoslavia, and other members of the Yugoslav military delegation and officers of the FAPLA.

On this occasion, in the name of the Political Bureau of the Party, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento made an important speech in which he emphasized the role of the FAPLA political commissars and in general referred to the tasks that fall to our Armed Forces in this phase of building socialism in Angola. Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, after a brief introduction, spoke as follows:

"In the report that Comrade President Agostinho Neto presented to the First Congress, he declared: 'The Armed Forces are the element upon which the victories of the Angolan people in different domains are based. No revolutionary power can be constituted, or preserved, without taking good care of its defense. In the same way, the MPLA, which was born in the throes of a violent struggle against colonialism, was later obliged to organize the defense of the people in different areas of the country and, for that reason, to organize its Armed Forces more and more effectively.' The Congress began a new phase of revolutionary struggle, characterized by profound social transformations to be realized on the road leading toward the construction of a socialist country. This made new and greater demands on the Armed Forces, specifically on political activity in the midst of the combatants of the glorious FAPLA. The resolutions and basic orientations of the Congress make up a clear program relative to political, economic, social and cultural tasks, as well as to the objectives to be reached in this new phase of our country's development. This program is dictated solely by the interests of the people and by their deep yearnings to have a peaceful

it will be in the near future -- will really be the governing class in this country."

However, as he would declare later, "to make the working class the leading class in a country, in Africa, is a tremendous problem. The imperialists and their agents, the puppets themselves, will not accept it. They do not believe that the working class can be the governing class, nor do they want it to be. And it is for that reason, comrades, that in our country, in a little more than two years of independence, we have had to wage a huge second war of liberation. And it is for that reason, comrades, that even after independence our enemies, international imperialism, helped by the racists of South Africa, helped by the reactionary Mobutu of Zaire, and by all the puppets that they manipulate, are trying at all cost to spread confusion in our country. We, however, comrades, we militants of the MPLA-Labor Party, are aware, we are sure, we are certain as we have told you, of the process of our liberation, the process of constructing socialism in Angola. And it is for that reason that all of us, our comrade president first of all, the members of the Central Committee, the militants of the MPLA-Labor Party, will in no way retreat from the decision that was taken by our Congress, that had already been foreseen by the MPLA when it was still a movement, that Angola is to be a socialist Angola. And in order for us to construct scientific socialism we need to enrich ourselves."

Importance of Literacy

Comrade Lucio Lara then spoke of the need for all workers, for all our people to give the greatest importance to literacy and to professional training, so that we ourselves may be able in a short space of time to dominate sophisticated technology and also to eliminate the existing obscurantism from our country. "All efforts must be made to promote literacy, study. All sacrifices must be made for the sake of studying. No worker must consider time spent on study as wasted time, if he uses it to improve his knowledge. Because by improving his knowledge he is enriching his own factory. And by enriching his own factory he is enriching his own country, his own people. And that is what we need at this moment," Comrade Lucio Lara declared.

The necessity of reinforcing our defenses in order to consolidate the revolution was another aspect taken up by that member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, who exhorted the entire people to enlist in the People's Defense Organization and hunt down the last groups of bandits who are trying to interfere with our process of national reconstruction.

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Still at the same place, Comrade Lucio Lara presided over a meeting with political and administrative leaders of the municipality and also with members of the Energizing Commission of the party structures of the central plateau, the south and the east of the country.

In the meantime the population gathered in front of the factory building, singing revolutionary songs and shouting words of order of our Party as they greeted the group of visitors.

At this time Comrade Lucio Lara addressed the crowd. He began by showing his great enthusiasm and happiness over the warm reception which the population gave in his honor.

Then he spoke of the principal tasks of this stage and afterward focused on the necessity of all the people's studying the resolutions approved in the historic First MPLA Congress and the Party Program. "These documents," he stated, "do a good job of explaining what we want and what we are doing, and also what we expect from each member of the Party and from every candidate for membership in the Party."

He also emphasized the necessity of the MPLA-Labor Party militants' beginning to be counted among the enterprise managers, and remarked that "the MPLA is working so that the conscientious will, as they become even more conscientious, become aware of class consciousness, of their own enterprise, of their place of work, of the government of the country itself.

Workers Gain Class Consciousness

"Even in the Congress," he added, "the problem of worker representation in the leadership of our Party has been studied a great deal. And we have found a solution for it. And we can declare to the comrades that in a very short time, in the Party Central Committee itself, a good percentage of the members of the Central Committee will be factory-worker comrades. We can also declare to the comrades that in this preparation of the rectification movement we are appointing, because we still can't elect, the provincial party committees. When we finish the rectification movement, the provincial committees will be elected. They will not be appointed by the Central Committee or by the Political Bureau. They will be elected. However, at this phase they are being appointed. And we can affirm to all the comrades that one of the preoccupations of the Political Bureau is that there be representatives of the factory-worker class in all the provincial committees of the Party, that there be factory workers to lead the Party on the provincial level.

"This" -- he added -- "reflects the certainty that the MPLA-Labor Party has not betrayed those aims and will not betray them, because it has been struggling since the first moment. It is the certainty that the working class in our country is little by little becoming aware, it is becoming stronger and stronger. And in the near future the working class -- we believe that

come here and see what is going on with the people of Ebanga and what their difficulties are, in order for us to try and resolve the most pressing ones."

In a simple manner and in a frank and open dialog with the people, who in spite of the difficulties facing them have not lost their enthusiasm, Comrade Lucio Lara spoke of the necessity of reinforcing the ODP [People's Defence Organization] "in order for us to liquidate completely those bandits, who are hidden in those mountains and who plan to interfere with the advances of our revolution, which is heading toward socialism."

He also exhorted the young people and the pioneers to make their contribution to the tasks of national reconstruction without neglecting their studies.

This is what he declared in conclusion: "We are not going to talk much. What we need is action. We need to act, to use force, in order for the people of Ebanga to be able to rapidly consolidate their lives. So that they can have enough schools, hospitals, in short for them to have everything they need in order to live better, we are going to get organized and we are all going to go to work."

Visit to Paper Company

Comrade Lucio Lara then went on to Babaera where he visited the wine and juice industrial complex "Prazeres Plantation." At this time it was raining heavily, but the people did not try to get under cover. Rather, they gathered in front of the Local Action Committee in order to greet the visitors.

At Alto Catumbela, the following stop, Comrade Lucio Lara held a meeting with members of the Energizing Commission of the party structures of the central plateau, south and east of the country. The meeting was transferred from Huambo to this area for that purpose.

He then visited the Angola Paper Company where he could learn about the activity of the workers of that enterprise, which is of extreme economic importance in the life of our country.

At this time the manager of the enterprise informed the visitors about local problems, which in one way or another are reflected in the low production. He related at the same time that some of the problems that they were facing earlier had now been overcome, and that others were in the process of being solved.

"This is what fills us with happiness and it is what we are going to tell the president, the members of the Central Committee of our MPLA-Labor Party. This demonstrates the conscientiousness of the workers in this factory, who, ever since the difficult times, during the second war for national liberation, helped the leaders to overcome the obstacles run into by this municipality," the secretary of the Central Committee for Organization declared.

ANGOLA

LARA PROMISES WORKERS WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED IN PARTY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Mar 78 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Benguela, 28 March. Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary of the CC [Central Committee] for the Department of Organizations, has been in this province on a working visit since last 23 March.

During his stay he has carried out an intense campaign of militant work, whether meeting with elements of the provincial party and administrative structures or visiting municipalities and communes in order to hear the opinion of the people.

Thus occupied, Comrade Lucio Lara has been in the municipalities of Ganda and Cubal. In Ganda he met with the provincial energizing nucleus of the party structures and also with municipal leaders and the "oldest men" of the region. Immediately afterward he visited the Commune of Ebanga, where very recently bands armed by imperialism committed atrocities against the defenceless people. They stole the people's property and plundered and murdered indiscriminately.

However, in spite of those deeds, the people did not drop their hands or lose confidence in the MPLA-Labor Party. Rather to the contrary, they got organized, strengthened their vigilance and rebuilt their houses and fields.

Ebanga Commune, Front Line

In his speech, given during an election that was held there, Comrade Lucio Lara praised the spirit of initiative shown by the people of Ebanga who, as he remarked, "are on the front line."

"Our Comrade President Agostinho Neto" -- he declared farther on -- "has heard the news that the people of Ebanga were attacked by bandits. And he has learned that those bandits stole the people's food here, assaulted their fields, burned the houses and committed their crimes, killing and plundering several people in the commune. Then our comrade president ordered us to

JPRS 71043

1 May 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1920

CONTENTS	PAGE
ANGOLA	
Lara Promises Workers Will Be Well Represented in Party (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Mar 78).....	1 1/A10
Labor Problems Plague Container Factory (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Apr 78).....	5 1/A14
Prime Minister Stresses Political Character of Army (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 29 Mar 78).....	10 1/B5
DJIBOUTI	
President Discusses Trip to Arab Emirates (Hassan Gouled Aptidon Interview; LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI, 16 Mar 78).....	15 1/B10
Briefs	
New Guinean Ambassador	18 1/B13
New Judges Named	18 1/B13
New Iraqi Ambassador	18 1/B13
Delegation Visits North Yemen	18 1/B13
New South Korean Ambassador	19 1/B14
ETHIOPIA	
Details on Red Terror in Addis Ababa (Mireille Duteil; DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, 7 Mar 78).....	20 1/C1
LIBERIA	
Pamphlet Reportedly Incites Hostility Against Authority (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 13 Apr 78).....	25 1/C6

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SOVIET, CUBAN DIRECT ATTACK--A UNITA communique affirms that "a large-scale offensive," directed by a Soviet general and a Cuban general will probably be launched in the Cuando-Cubango region. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE CONJONCTURE in French 1 Apr 78 p 4]

CSO: 4400

JPRS 70995

21 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1916

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Dakar-Bissau-Banjul-Seleti-Bignona-Ziguinchor Road (LE SOLEIL, 31 Mar 78)	1 1/A12
ANGOLA	
Briefs Soviet, Cuban Direct Attack	3 1/A14
BOTSWANA	
Government-U.N. Support Namibian Struggle (DAILY NEWS, 15 Mar 78)	4 1/B1
Officials Prohibited From Party Politics (DAILY NEWS, 17 Mar 78)	5 1/B2
Chief Vows To Serve Ghanzi Residents (DAILY NEWS, 16 Mar 78)	6 1/B3
President Hails Financial, Economic Progress (DAILY NEWS, 17 Mar 78)	7 1/B4
Visit of PFP Leader Reports (DAILY NEWS, 14 Mar 78)	9 1/B6
Seepapitso Lashes Out at British (DAILY NEWS, 15 Mar 78)	10 1/B7
Danish Envoy Presents Credentials (DAILY NEWS, 6 Mar 78)	11 1/B8
President To Visit U.K. in May (DAILY NEWS, 6 Mar 78)	13 1/B10
Kwelagobe Reports on Areas of Responsibility (DAILY NEWS, 6 Mar 78)	14 1/B11

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

JPRS 70987

20 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1915

CONTENTS	PAGE	
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS		
Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi Relations Described (Mputu Toko Dingani; ELIMA, 28 Feb 78)	1	1/A11
Speculation on Gabon's Motives Toward Sao Tome (Augusto de Carvalho; EXPRESSO, 25 Feb 78)	3	1/A13
Zambian Minister Heads Delegation to Dar es Salaam (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Apr 78)	7	1/B3
Briefs	8	1/B4
Angolan Refugees in SWA	8	1/B4
Sahel Farming Methods Conference		
ANGOLA		
Lisbon Has Frozen Diamond Company Assets (THE STAR, 2 Mar 78)	9	1/B5
Briefs	10	1/B6
Media, Other Appointments Announced	10	1/B6
Bishop Praises Cubans		
BOTSWANA		
Briefs	11	1/B7
Swedish Aid	11	1/B7
Kwele Replacement	12	1/B8
Cattle Roadtrains	12	1/B8
Oxygen Plant	13	1/B9
Trade Union Talks	13	1/B9
BDF Recruits	13	1/B9
Tick Control		

The rest of the 732 members of the Detachment will continue arriving in Angola over the next few days.

YOUNG TEACHERS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS

Just a few words with them is all it takes to realize the happiness, enthusiasm and willingness of the newly arrived teachers.

Olga Claviño, for one, told Prensa Latina that she was very excited over being in Angola, convinced as she was that she would be helping to carry out a very important task for the Angolan people.

Wilfredo Carbonell, a student of the Frank País Teacher Training Institute, of Santiago de Cuba, recalled how happy all the members of the Detachment had been on meeting with the president of the Council of State, Fidel Castro, just before leaving Cuba.

Carbonell was grateful for the welcome given to the Detachment in Luanda and said that its members were ready to work not only in Angola but in any other country that might need them as well.

'GRANMA' ARTICLES REFLECT INTEREST IN AFRICA

'Che' Guevara Teachers Assigned

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Apr 78 p 3

[Article by Javier Rodriguez]

[Text]

● LUANDA, March 21 (PL). — The second contingent of the Cuban Che Guevara Internationalist Student-Teacher Detachment arrived here at dawn today while the members of the first contingent, who arrived on March 17, are leaving Luanda for the Angolan provinces to take up their teaching posts.

Over 700 young elementary and high school teachers make up the Detachment that will teach in the People's Republic of Angola this coming school year. The first group is made up of 120 teachers and the second group of 127.

Jorge Risquet, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who had welcomed the first contingent at Belas airport, also met the second group there. He was accompanied by Noel Sánchez, member of the Supervisory Commission of the Cuban Civilian Mission in Angola.

Both groups were seen off in Havana by José R. Fernández, minister of education and member of the Central Committee of the Party. Speaking to them "on behalf of all Cuban teachers," Fernández wished them every success and once more stated his confidence that, by the time their one year mission to Angola was over, "We will feel very proud of what this vanguard detachment of Cuba's revolu-

tionary youth will have accomplished." Minister Fernández emphasized that the attitude taken and the example set by the members of this internationalist student-teacher detachment made them true educators and announced that they would be relieved by young people chosen from the 6th contingent of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Student-Teacher Detachment.

It was reported that the teachers who have just arrived in Luanda will be sent to the provinces of Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Cuanza Norte. Meanwhile, the members of the first group have already left for Benguela and Uíge. The remaining teachers will be given assignments in the provinces of Luanda and Cuanza Norte.

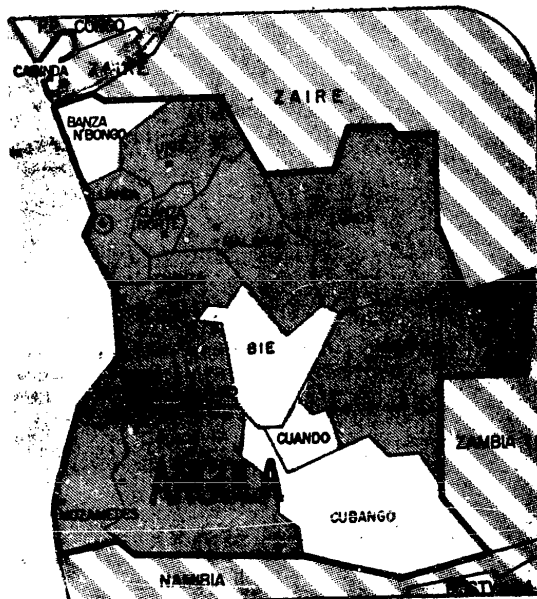
Prior to leaving Luanda they were visited by Angolan Deputy Minister of Education Artur Pestana, who told them that President Agostinho Neto had been given the document bearing the signatures of all the members of the Detachment, who pledged to fulfill their task successfully.

Deputy Minister Pestana explained that his country was confident of the revolutionary spirit and initiative of the members of the Che Guevara Detachment and firmly believed in the importance of combining regular studies with productive work for the all-around training of youth.

Magaly Agüero, a chemistry teacher, says that the work has been rich in experiences, and very complete.

"The quality of the students has meant a great deal; they are enthusiastic and take on any task very easily. For me this work has been truly interesting."

On her work in Angola, she says: "It is the first time that I am leaving the country, and I am enormously satisfied that it is to help a brother nation, and in the very field that I chose to specialize in because I thought it was beautiful and important."



8926
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Olga is going to Angola to contribute to the education of its people, and I am certain that if I were the one going, she would feel as I do now."

I Would Also Go

Jose Antonio Clavo is a spirited 23-year-old who belongs to the Union of Communist Youth. He spent his last leave with Tere, his girlfriend, because he had already said goodbye to his family.

He is very enthusiastic about the party and is extremely happy to have changed his field from architecture to teaching, and to have joined the Manuel Asunce Domenech Teaching Brigade. Now he is pleased to have the opportunity to serve on an internationalist mission.

Teresa Santana, 23, studies architecture, and is in her second year. On the upcoming departure of her boyfriend, she says: "I wish it were happening to me! I am very happy because I know that he is happy and because it is a very important responsibility. Of course when I think of the time we are going to be separated I feel a little sad, but when one has much to do the time flies."

The future mother-in-law and sister-in-law of Jose Antonio also participate in the conversation. The former says that he is like a son to her, and that her only concern is his asthma, although he is so happy that not even asthma bothers him.

Angola Will Welcome The Brigade

On returning from Angola, many comment on the unique atmosphere, the revolutionary fervor that is present there. With some logical exceptions, it reminds one of Cuba during its first years.

How will the Angolan people receive the Internationalist Brigade?

Guilherme Massanga, a young teacher from that country who belongs to the JMPLA, is here giving Portuguese classes to some of the members of the Internationalist Brigade. After talking with him one gets an impression of the welcome the revolutionary people of Angola will give to the youths of our country.

"The contingent will fill the need for teachers that exists in Angola. The literacy campaign was given high priority and embraced by our people. Now with the arrival of the contingent our country will be totally committed, because it feels not only a thirst for learning but also an intense desire to read. The Brigade will provide that opportunity."

A Very Interesting Job

For the teachers of the brigade members, the work has been a valuable experience. They have been responsible for preparing the contingent, and now they also are going to Angola as teacher-guides or as part of the methodological team which will serve in an advisory capacity.

The Party, Communist Youth, has given the Internationalist Brigade a particularly interesting task, and a great responsibility.

There is nothing foreign if the hearts are united.

Victory is sure!

A Day On Leave

The last leave was one week long. Everyone went home, and there was little time to see friends, family and neighbors. There were small parties organized by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, parents or friends. And there was advice from the elderly, lectures and admonitions which come inevitably and are accepted even from those with gray hair, and there is faith in the labor at hand.

The week went by quickly, was joyful and also emotional, especially when mothers lovingly embraced their young ones finally leaving the nest, or when fathers embraced them wanting to inspire them with sureness, maturity, good will, experience; an indescribable emotion ran through the body and appeared fleetingly in the eyes.

Boyfriends and girlfriends said their last "I love you" face to face, and silently promised to behave with more dignity than ever in order to meet the loftiness of the moment.

At Olga Lidia's

At first glance Olga Lidia pleases one with her slender and beautiful figure, her smiling face and the freshness of her 19 years of beautiful revolutionary and spiritual values.

This Sunday she is on leave at home with her father and a sister, while her mother visits another one of her daughters who is serving her time at the Field School.

Rene is a proud father, proud of his home and his children: "I could not expect anything else of my children, if my children were not ready to carry out any task the revolution dictated, in any land, I would be ashamed, because for all these years the revolution and we have sowed that seed.

"My son Rene is also an Internationalist, and everyone at home is proud of him; now Olga is going, and we can be doubly proud of our family."

Emilio, Olga Lidia's boyfriend, was not there; but since he lives on the next floor up it was not difficult to find him and ask him what he thought as a young man whose future wife is about to leave.

"We were going to get married on 28 January of this year, but in view of her mission, we decided to postpone it to when she returns. I am very happy that

A group of youths whose average age is 19, coming from all the provinces of Cuba, recently graduated from senior high school and barely started in their studies in education, they intensified their activities in view of their lofty goal of leaving for Angola in the spring.

Each and every one of the youths, their teachers and those who have been directly linked to the training of the young people, have had unforgettable experiences during these past months. New friendships were formed, and the familiarity which arises among those who live together was beginning to give way to brotherliness. The teachers assumed various roles, from the specific function of teaching to that of being a father or mother, comrade, friend, and nurse.

The internationalist family had laid the groundwork. The Board of Directors, the teachers, the organizations and the students have formed a single force.

In January exams were given, and final selections were made of those who would make up the brigade. In the end 732 youths, among them 400 women, as well as 27 teachers, were selected to be the flagbearers of the first great internationalist aid effort in the educational field.

A short time before the scheduled departure date, in February, there was one last leave so that the students could say goodbye to their loved ones. When they returned from their leaves, there were even more intensive days dedicated to the study of Portuguese, a continuation of the methodological training, as well as talks on health education and preparations for the journey.

What are the youths of the Internationalist Brigade like? Are they different from other Cuban youths, are they exceptional?

Anyone who has been near them, has been able to talk with them and observe them, would not find anything unusual about them to distinguish them at all from the rest of Cuba's youth that is studying and working as the fruitful products of the revolution. They are at that age when they dream while they are awake and when their feet begin to fidget when there is music, when they enjoy being in groups at a party or in some productive work.

This group is representative of the best of Cuban youth, born with the revolution. They are willing to serve with joy and responsibility in any task.

Their hearts are full of many emotions as they prepare to leave soon. They have many different feelings, among them being the certainty that their mission is a great one, pride in representing their country, security in the nobility of their cause, a desire to arrive in our brother nation soon, where many sons of Cuba have gone to erase the traces of exploitation and where others left their mark and served as an example.

They are also thinking of their country, of the large family that is the people of Cuba, and of the parents and siblings who give them strength.

1,000 born; 85 or 90 of every 100 inhabitants were illiterate; 15,000,000 people were sacrificed in the bestial slavery. Any work that required any amount of training was reserved for the Portuguese. The colony imposed its rule and prevented Angolans from learning the most rudimentary things. The only work suitable for the natives was the work of beasts, and life. . . what did life matter, in such a rich land!

But there was never peace for the colonialists and the people who lived in Angola never submitted to their domination. The last and definitive battle in the name of liberty lasted 14 years, and the MPLA was in the vanguard until victory was attained.

Today the people of Angola are immersed in the reconstruction of their nation in order to repair the damages incurred during the war, begin new production relationships, make social progress. In sum, they are changing the order of things in a revolutionary way in order to move towards socialism.

But Angola needs help from other peoples in order to achieve its objectives, and Cuba, as well as the Soviet Union, is making every effort to cooperate. In this way we are returning to another country what brother nations have done for us in a true gesture of solidarity so that we could build a new society.

In view of the lack of qualified personnel to solve its problems, the People's Republic of Angola has decided to hire up to 30,000 technicians from other countries, mostly from the socialist block.

This is the *raison d'être* of the "Che Guevara" Internationalist Teachers Brigade. Its purpose is to contribute to the most important strategic task for Angola's revolution: to prepare its people so that they can take the reins in production, services, and education, so that they may progress under their own leadership.

In September, at the beginning of the present school year, Fidel announced the goal of forming a contingent which would leave for our brother country in order to meet a request made by President Agostinho Neto.

From that day on, hundreds, even thousands of youths who had joined the Sixth Contingent of the Manuel Ascunce Domanech Teachers Brigade began to show their willingness to join the internationalist brigade. On 4 November, 1977, 898 young people gathered at the school where they would receive the necessary training.

The intense period of training began. For 3 months the youths followed a course of study equivalent to the first semester of the degree in education which they had already started, they received military and methodological training and heard lectures on various subjects.

At the Dulce Maria Escalona Center, where most of the group was located, and at the Carlos Gutierrez Menoyo School in Guines, there was not much time for relaxation after that.

ANGOLA

'CHE' GUEVARA BRIGADE TO ANGOLA

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 14 Mar 78 p 6

[Text] The First Contingent of the "Che Guevara" Internationalist Teachers Brigade will walk among the Angolan people, who have recently awakened from the lethargy imposed upon them for centuries. Members of the brigade will come in like sunshine filtering through the trees of the forest. The 732 members of the brigade are fulfilling a task of solidarity by teaching Angolan students in the seventh and eighth classes. They will learn from the experience of giving of themselves.

Soon they will be saying goodbye, or, better put, "Until Victory Forever!" to their friends and family, to the people who will accompany them in love and conscience. They have the supreme responsibility of representing with dignity the flower of youth.

Thirteen provinces and 15 municipalities will receive them: Luanda, Huambo, Malange, Uige, Lunda, Moxico, Hila, Mozamedes, Benguela and one of its municipalities, Lobito, Cuanza Sur and, inside it, Puerto Amboim and Gabela, Cuanza Norte and Cabinda.

There, each group, advised by a teacher-guide, will give classes in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography and history.

Why do so many young people from our country have to go to the People's Republic of Angola as teachers?

The Portuguese colonization of Angola would have marked its 500th year in 1983 if the triumph of the revolution had not taken place under the leadership of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), with President Agostinho Neto wisely leading them.

For centuries the brutal exploitation of the native deprived him of any rights, and forced him to serve the Portuguese. There was hardly any right to life because existence meant oppression, poverty, hunger, ignorance, humiliation. . . . Some 300 Angolan children died during the first year of life out of every

JPRS 70973

19 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1914

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Ethiopia, Zimbabwe Fighting Imperialism (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 7 Mar 78)	1	1/A10
Zambian Reporter Seeks Causes of Pileup in Dar es Salaam (Freddie Mule; ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 27, 28 Mar 78)	3	1/A12

ANGOLA

'Che' Guevara Brigade to Angola (JUVENTUD REBELDE, 14 Mar 78)	7	1/B2
'GRANMA' Articles Reflect Interest in Africa (GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW, 2 Apr 78)	13	1/B8
'One' Guevara Teachers Assigned, by Javier Rodriguez 'Victory' Seen for Africa, by Virgilio Calvo		
Details on Communist Bloc Activities (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates)	16	1/B11
Trade Relations With Czechoslovakia Participation in Leipzig Fair East German Weekly Praises Workers Invitation To Visit North Korea North Korean Delegation		
Briefs		
Restrictions on Religious Activities	20	1/C1
Soviet Financial Support	20	1/C1
New Angolan Press Director	20	1/C1
Romanian Aid, East German Credits	20	1/C1
Refugee Repatriation	21	1/C2
Russians in Key Posts	21	1/C2
TASS' Allegations	21	1/C2

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

during 1978. Eight of these are teacher-training institutes, which will operate in Cabinda, Malanje, Saurimo, Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Uige and Huila. The others, technical in nature, will be located throughout the national territory as follows: an institute of civil construction (Luanda), two institutes of mechanics and electricity (Huambo and Benguela), two for agriculture (Huila and Huambo), two for planning, management and administration (Huila and Luanda) and a technical teaching institute (Huambo).

The same source revealed that the first Higher Institute of Education Sciences in Angola will be opened next year, where, among other cadres, teaching investigators will be trained. The opening of institutes for training middle level petroleum technicians and food industry, textile and fishing technicians is also planned for 1979.

Meanwhile, for the purpose of solving the shortage of elementary schools, the Ministry of Education and Culture, in collaboration with the Ministry of Construction and Housing, has completed a study of several plans for constructing teacher-training centers, as well as an extensive program of repairing and improving the nation's existing school buildings. So far, projects have already been approved for constructing schools in the agricultural areas of the central plateau (Caala), in the coffee region (Uige) and the rice zone (Moxico). Four new schools, with a capacity of 1,000 students, are being inaugurated in the Golfe neighborhood of Luanda.

The efforts being made to construct new schools are justified, according to officials, by the considerable influx of students at all educational levels, especially the basic level, where a total attendance of 1,900,000 young people is expected by the year 1980. According to forecasts by the Planning Office of the Education Ministry, this number corresponds to an increase of about 400,000 students over the current 1978-79 school year.

To respond to these forecasts, 16,000 schools will be constructed by 1980, which will raise the total number of basic education establishments to 168,000, with 27,650 teachers [as published].

One of the major problems faced by the Ministry of Education is the manifest shortage of teachers. Next year, when a shortage of 2,000 teachers is expected, about 640 Cuban teachers will come to Angola, according to information already made public, as a measure taken to overcome that deficiency. The coming of the internationalist Cuban teachers follows the principles that have guided Angolan-Cuban relations, especially in regard to collaboration, steadfast friendship and fraternal cooperation.

8834
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ANGOLA

EDUCATIONAL REFORM, CUBAN TEACHERS IN ANGOLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] To provide for the educational needs of Angolan youth, 16,000 more schools must be built by 1980. This information, given to ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY] by the Ministry of Education and Culture, is an assurance that education will receive the highest consideration from our party and our government.

As a matter of fact, a complete remodeling of education is now underway in Angola, in response to decisions and recommendations of the First MPLA Congress.

This remodeling is intended to harmonize education and teaching with the new national reality resulting from the socialist path chosen by the Angolan people after achieving independence.

This remodeling creates a new educational system divided into three distinct phases: basic education (formerly primary through the fourth year of secondary school), middle education (formerly the fifth to seventh year or equivalent) and higher education (university level). According to the new system, all children 5 to 6 years of age have the right and duty to begin basic education, which is to be 8 years in length. Previously the minimum age for admission to the nation's elementary schools was 7 years.

After acquiring their basic education, young people will enter middle education and, according to their personal and individual choice, will attend the middle institutes of technical and professional training or the teacher training institutes for 4 years, where they will be trained in specific national socio-economic fields such as civil construction, teaching, mechanics, electricity, planning, management and administration, as well as farming, petroleum, food industry, fishing and textiles, among others. They may, on the other hand, attend the pre-university courses which, like the institutes, will prepare for entrance into higher education.

According to data collected by the Ministry of Education and Culture, nearly 1,700 students will attend the 16 middle institutes to be opened

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page	
CIA's Paramilitary Capability May Be Used To Interfere in Various Countries (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Feb 78)	32	1/C11
Movement To Correct Laxness, Lack of Discipline (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Feb 78)	34	1/C13
Agricultural Seminar Discusses Formation of Cooperatives (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2 Mar 78)	36	1/D1
Communique of Agricultural Seminar (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2 Mar 78)	39	1/D4
Bureaucratic Delays, Shortages Demoralize Workers (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Mar 78)	42	1/D7
Briefs		
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	44	1/D9
Swedish Women's Delegation	44	1/D9

MOZAMBIQUE

Details on Communist Bloc Activities (NOTICIAS, 25 Feb, 3 Mar 78)	45	1/D10
East German Transportation Agreement		
Cuban Women's Delegation Departs		
Cuban Cooperants Do Voluntary Work		
North Korean Delegation Departs		
Excursion to Russia		
Soviet Delegation Departs		
Chissano Discusses OAU Meeting, Cooperation With Algeria (NOTICIAS, 10 Mar 78)	49	1/D14
Press Agreement With Portugal Signed (NOTICIAS, 17 Feb 78)	51	1/E2*
Regulations Governing University Students (NOTICIAS, 16 Feb 78)	53	1/E4*
Machel Hits Corruption, Lack of Discipline in Schools (NOTICIAS, 17 Feb 78)	54	1/E5
Political Training Prior to School Opening (NOTICIAS, 16 Feb 78)	56	1/E7

JPRS 70955

14 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1912

CONTENTS	PAGE	
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS		
Border Between Botswana and Rhodesia May Re-Open (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 21 Mar 78)	1	1/A8
ANGOLA		
Political Indoctrination in Armed Forces Must Be Increased (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Feb 78)	2	1/A9
Details on Communist Bloc Activities (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Feb, 1 Mar 78)	7	1/A14
Bulgarian Cooperation OMA Official Returns From Romania East German Paper Praises Foreign Policy		
MPLA Congress' Preparatory Commission Concludes Its Work (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Feb 78)	9	1/B2
Government Scores Portuguese for Freezing DIAMANG Holdings (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Mar 78)	14	1/B7
Educational Reform, Cuban Teachers in Angola (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Feb 78)	19	1/B12
Zairian Refugees, Other Problems in Lunda Province (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Feb 78)	21	1/B14
Political Education Underway for Zairian Refugees (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Feb 78)	25	1/C4
Editorial Scores Reactionary Bureaucracy (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Feb 78)	30	1/C9

sentative to the Supreme Soviet, arrived yesterday in mid-afternoon in Luanda for an official visit.

At Belas International Airport, the visitor was greeted by Comrades Carlos Rocha (Dilolwa), of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee and second deputy prime minister of our government; Lopes da Camara, minister for fisheries; as well as by his country's charge d'affaires in Angola, Comrade Alexei Pakcintin and other officials from that embassy.

Already in the VIP lounge, and speaking to media representatives about the principal objectives of his visit to Angola, Comrade Aleksandr Ishkov, who is also a hero of "Socialist Labor," began by stating that his visit was made in the context of the development of the friendly and cooperative relationships which exist between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union, and also pursuant to the agreement on fisheries signed about 2 years ago between our two countries.

He went on to state his pleasure on being in our country at the invitation of the Angolan Government, whom he thanked, and said that his country, and especially the sector under his authority are absolutely ready to provide all their experience and knowledge for the training of personnel and preparation of plans for the creation of a national Angolan fishing industry, and to see to it that it function successfully for the well-being of the Angolan people.

At the end of his remarks, Comrade Aleksandr Ishkov said that during his stay he would study together with his Angolan colleagues the possibility of carrying out this plan, which had already been proposed to the Soviet Government immediately following the MPLA Congress, and that he felt sure that positive terms of collaboration would be reached.

We should point out that the minister for the fish industry of the Soviet Union, who during the last few weeks has been visiting several African countries, with whom he has agreed on cooperative relationships in the field of fisheries, is accompanied by a delegation composed of senior officials of his ministry and a technical team who in Angola will review, together with Angolan authorities, problems related to fishing questions.

8944
CSO: 4401

Prefacing this visit, the representative of the USSR in the Mixed Soviet-Angolan Commission on Fisheries, Comrade V.G. Lipanov, met early yesterday afternoon with the national press. On the occasion, that member of the USSR Ministry for the Fishing Industry released the full text of the basic document according to which, from the Soviet side, our cooperation in this field will be structured.

The document refers to the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to our country for the rebuilding and repair of fishing boats and fish processing plants, a large portion of which were out of commission owing to the war of aggression and economic sabotage of which we were victims. The document goes on to point out that the fisheries of the People's Republic of Angola have great resources. "However, the sad colonial heritage reflected in the scarcity of qualified personnel, lack of a sufficient number of boats and paralysis of the facilities on hand, is a cause of great difficulties."

Pursuant to the intergovernmental agreement of 26 May 1976, regarding cooperation in the field of fisheries--quoting further from the document--the Soviet agencies, relying on the cooperation of Angolan specialists, have prepared the technical and economic basis for the development of the fishing industry in the People's Republic of Angola, which should become the foundation for the planned development of reconstruction activities in the fishing industry.

Taking all the foregoing factors into account, the main directives to be followed, within the framework of collaboration between our two countries, in the field of fisheries, should, in the opinion of the Soviet side, be the following:

1. Rendering of practical assistance to the People's Republic of Angola for the organization of modern methods of production in the facilities afloat and on land;
2. Reconstruction and repair of the fish processing plants, including those for salting and drying which produce traditional fishing products;
3. Training of national personnel through the creation, in the People's Republic of Angola, of a Center for the Training of Personnel; training of Angolan citizens at the specialized secondary and university education centers of the USSR; and in-service training on board Soviet fishing vessels;
4. Establishment of a system of fishing cooperatives.

Russian Fishing Minister

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Feb 78 p 1

[Text] The minister for the fish industry of the Soviet Union, Comrade Aleksandr Ishkov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and repre-

essentially in building a powerful industry, the consolidation of a popular economy and cultural revolution, while at the same time and within a short period the military structures were organized, with the development of the war industry, with factories for the production of aircraft, automotive vehicles, artillery pieces and other war material."

"It is this new type of army, whose spirit reflects the ideology of the proletariat, Soviet patriotism and the daily practice of proletariat internationalism--a great and undeniable revolutionary principle--which the Soviet people made into a model for warfare, and the greatest source of aid to the struggle of the progressive peoples of the world, and in particular for that of the Angolan people.

"Indeed, since the morning of 4 February, when the sons of the Angolan people organized themselves to unleash armed insurrection, and throughout the struggle, the entire fighting process for national liberation, the Angolan people and its armed sector have received the aid of the Soviet, Bulgarian, Cuban, Congolese and other peoples in the first and second wars of liberation for the expulsion of the Portuguese colonialists, South African invaders, Zairan and other mercenaries.

"This is the eloquent example to be followed by the Angolan Revolution, for the success of which FAPLA must be prepared to annihilate internal reaction, to defend the people against any and all imperialist aggression and to go beyond the national borders to defend all those who fight for their freedom and for the end of exploitation of men by their fellow men.

"Thus, as we celebrate today the 60th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers Party, of the government of the PRA, and of the Angolan people, I extend our warmest greetings to the Soviet people, to its Central Committee and to its army and navy."

"The Struggle Continues! Victory Is Assured!"

After a brief intermission, the second part of the evening was filled with the showing of several movies concerning the Soviet army. In the theater there was also a photo exhibit on different aspects of the USSR armed forces.

Soviet Fishing Cooperation

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Feb 78 p 2

[Text] The minister for the fish industry of the Soviet Union, Comrade A.A. Ishkov, will arrive in our country next Friday, the 24th. The minister is coming to Angola in order to evaluate, together with the leaders of our Ministry of Fisheries, cooperation in this field over the first 2 years, as well as to coordinate the main guidelines to be followed in its development for the period 1978-1980.

A comrade from the Soviet mission began by giving a long and detailed account of the USSR army since its inception, emphasizing in particular its role in crushing internal reaction and foreign invaders, who joined in attempting to stifle the first state in which power belonged to the exploited.

The important role played by the Soviet Armed Forces in victory over German fascism was also highlighted, as well as their action in the intransigent defense of the interests of the Soviet people against the machinations of the imperialists.

After that, the heads of the Cuban and Bulgarian missions took the floor, and were followed by Comrade Pedale, who closed this first part of the proceedings with the following speech:

"We are gathered in this room at the invitation of the Soviet mission in order to celebrate, in a spirit of universal solidarity, the anniversary of the creation of the Soviet people's army."

"A very short time ago we celebrated in a revolutionary way the 60th anniversary of the great Socialist October Revolution, an event which left its imprint on the world of the 20th century, by flying very high the banner of freedom over the struggle for the end of exploitation of man by man.

"However, there is no doubt that a revolution is valid only to the extent that it can defend itself and the interests of its people. For this reason, the CPSU, led by V.I. Lenin, with its representatives, the people's commissars, within a short time and under conditions of extreme hardship during a foreign military aggression, created the army."

"Consisting of workers and peasants nurtured in the proletariat ideology, with poor weapons but characterized by an iron discipline and a great loyalty to the fatherland, with all the heroism and will-power of a people in arms fighting for a just ideal, this army showed itself capable of annihilating counter-revolution and imperialist aggressions.

"When fascist Germany attacked the USSR in 1941, the Soviet people with its army inflicted on the German fascists a well-deserved defeat.

"On 1 February 1918, the Soviet people responded en masse to the appeals for the defense of its country, and ever since 23 February has been considered the day of the defense of the socialist homeland. Subsequently, and to this day, since 60 years ago, it has been Red Army Day.

"This is the army that protects the October Revolution, the guarantor of the achievements of the people of the USSR and the consolidation of its innumerable victories.

"The same effort and will-power, characteristic of the Soviet people are noteworthy in the various tasks of national reconstruction which consisted

Germany. "This was an attack without precedent in world history," he said, "because imperialism attacked the world's first socialist state with all its shock troops (...) but the Soviet people and their glorious armed forces blocked the way of germanic fascism to world dominance, playing a decisive role in the defeat of Hitler's Germany and of militarist Japan."

Later, the same leader gave practical examples of the principles of proletarian internationalism applied by the Soviet Army in Vietnam, in Cuba and in our own country, and quoted the words of Comrade President Agostinho Neto in this regard. At the end of his address, Comrade Dino Matross, on behalf of FAPLA and in his own name, gave thanks for the opportunity that Angolans had to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Soviet armed forces jointly with them, and wished them all the best for the future "in the consolidation of peace, progress and democracy throughout the world."

The following speaker was the Soviet military attache in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], Comrade Valery Sokolin, who stated that this year political activity would be further intensified within the Soviet army, in order to improve "the strengthening of discipline and of defense capability." The military attache then quoted the great Lenin, that "a Revolution is valid only when it is possible to defend it."

After citing the history of the Soviet army and speaking of the internationalists who fought in its ranks against Hitler's fascism, he focussed on the aid rendered by the army of the USSR to other peoples struggling for justice and freedom.

After his speech, a film about the army of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was shown and watched with interest by all those present. This was followed by a variety show during which various aspects of the rich folk culture of Angola and the music of the USSR were displayed.

Provincial Commemoration of Soviet Army

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Feb 78 pp 2, 6

[Text] To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet army and navy, a session was held last night at Ruacana, which was promoted by the Soviet mission in this Province and presided over by Comrade Commander Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of MPLA-Workers' Party and Provincial Commissar for Huambo.

Present were, among others, the heads of the Soviet, Bulgarian and Cuban missions, who demonstrate here that proletarian internationalism is not a hollow expression, as well as members of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] General Staff for Region IV.

Once again, Ruacana was too small for the overflow crowd interested in attending the event. Many people actually could not get in, since the passageways at the cinema were already completely full.

ANGOLA

DETAILS ON SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Soviet Army Anniversary

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 78 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the passage of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army the Soviet Embassy in Angola, in cooperation with the National Council for Culture sponsored a political-cultural session at the "Karl Marx," during which aspects of Angolan culture as well as of the people of the Soviet Union were features.

Besides a large number of combatants from FAPLA [The Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], the session was also attended by comrades Dino Matross, of the Party Central Committee and National Political Commissariate of FAPLA; Antonio Jacinto, of the Party Central Committee and secretary of state for culture; Roberto de Almeida, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and minister for foreign trade; the Soviet ambassador accredited in Angola, Comrade Boris Vorobiev, the military attache, Embassy officials and some advisers who are doing their international service in Angola.

After the introduction of the head table, Comrade Dino Matross took the floor and, having greeted those present, stressed that this meeting was yet another proof of the solidarity and friendship linking the peoples and armies of the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR.

He went on to mention that the powerful community of Socialist States had been born and strengthened with the support of the Soviet Union, so that the obsolete colonial system had been toppled by the attacks of the national liberation movements, who have their most trustworthy allies in the socialist states. He stated that "the Great October Revolution propelled the entire history of the world and, since 1917, its influence is felt on all events of transcending historical significance."

In the course of his remarks, the National Political Commissar of FAPLA further evoked the army's action during the struggle fought against Hitler's

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13 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1911

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Comment on Situation in Ogaden (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, various dates)	1 1/A12
NATO Countries Aiding Somalia, Editorial Conditions for Peace Somalia Obstacle to Peace, Editorial Somalia Must Renounce Expansionist Goals, Editorial	
Ethiopia Signs Air Agreement With Kenya (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Mar 78)	10 1/B7
Botswana Border Closing Halts South African Trucks (DIE TRANSVALER, 3 Mar 78)	12 1/B9
Increased East German Aid for Liberation Movements (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 26 Feb 78)	13 1/B10

ANGOLA

Details on Soviet Activities (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates)	15 1/B12
Soviet Army Anniversary Provincial Commemoration of Soviet Army Soviet Fishing Cooperation Russian Fishing Minister	
Editorial Scores Rightist Forces in France (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Feb 78)	21 1/C4
Briefs Ambassador to Holland	23 1/C6

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

School Leaders Not Expert

"And where was it that our JMPLA leaders were trained, where did the comrades come from who are today our coordinators in a school, members of the secretariats of the JMPLA, coordinators of action groups of the JMPLA in the schools?" They have only now remembered, although many participated in the student struggles which were quite heated during the time of the Transitional Government.

"However, the majority of the present leaders have come from an effort made by our provincial leadership, which was working with a lot of poor coordination and contradiction with the national JMPLA leadership, which was suspended by the MPLA, and which made a determined effort in the midst of the students. Who are our leaders in the schools, though, who are our cadres, who are the activists? They are comrades with a series of limitations in their work, a great lack of experience. For that reason we do not have enough work capacity, and this is another factor contributing to the poor mobilization."

Political Bureau Directives

In addition to this, there is also the problem of insufficient support in the administrative leadership in the schools, which makes it difficult to put together conditions "so that the student will feel mobilized." All those factors, added to the lack of political awareness in the schools, are responsible for the inexistence of an energizing force for imprinting the necessary mobilization not only on students but on all workers in the schools.

The vacation plan has for that reason the limitations that have been pointed out. It is important now for all the difficulties that have been run up against to serve as a lesson for not committing the same errors, and so that the directives of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau may be fulfilled, when it specifies that "all the young people and duly enrolled students should be mobilized in the vacation periods for engaging in production and in supportive tasks for agricultural production, like the performance of irrigation projects, repair of houses, construction of houses, etc."

Preparation for the next academic year is at this moment another one of the principal worries of the students and of the leadership in education, since later this year the new educational system is to go into effect, which is public knowledge.

However, as the official responsible for the vacation plan has remarked, it will not be possible to have just one administrative modification in the structures. "It is necessary for the political mobilization of the students that they also feel the advantages of the change in that structure and that they effectively participate in its consolidation."

and others were attending recycling classes. All this naturally caused long delays in the schedule and consequently it was impossible to continue with the established plan.

Many Students Demobilized

In the meantime, the second stage of the plan was to have started on 1 February. Five vacation centers were set up, their locations were in several schools in the capital, opportunely announced, and the leadership of the centers was constituted.

The mobilizing effort was great, but one more time only a minority of the students showed up. "We printed pamphlets which were displayed in the schools so that the students would see them when they went to find out their grades, and would be informed of what was going to be done in their center. We announced the cultural activities, and we tried by means of our media to tell the students that our idea was to develop their initiative and creative capacity, in short we were counting on the participation of all the students for a good vacation plan. None of that was enough."

In the second week the same thing was observed to a noticeable degree, in spite of the attempts to strengthen the mobilization by means of cultural activities and sports. "We felt that there was also a low level of consciousness among the students which shows itself in low mobilization and contributes to it. That is a fact," Joaquim Boavida remarked.

The problem of the low turnout was emphasized several times during the conversation. We asked why.

"In fact, at this moment, we of the JMPLA can tell you that we are aware of the reality in our schools, and the students are not duly mobilized for the tasks of this phase," the plan leader admitted. At the same time, he declared that a worry was constantly present in the organization on the subject of the work of mobilization, and admitted further that "it's not getting through; the will to work, to mobilize, to advance is not enough."

There are several factors, however, which contribute to explaining this lack of mobilization. In the first place, there is "the petty bourgeois attitude of our students, which is not sufficiently blamed for the poor mobilization."

However, it is frequently not enough just to maintain that it is necessary for the students to participate in the tasks of national reconstruction, in the Year of Agriculture, in the Association of Students, in the JMPLA; it is necessary of course that a sufficient number of activists and agitators and mobilizers exist who will make them understand the necessity for that participation.

planning with those structures before the vacation plan was worked out." For that reason, after the contacts were made for the collaboration of the students in a number of production units, transport and a series of necessary means for their participation in the vacation plan were all lacking."

The second period of classes was characterized by a somewhat confused phase "caused by the election of the directing bodies of the Students' Associations." That's where we saw a decline in the cadres of the JMPLA, since it was necessary to reinforce the structures of the Associations. "We can say that the organizational situation of the JMPLA in the schools was a very weak situation at that point," Joaquim Boavida observed. This did not permit the second vacation plan, in October, to have as great a success as the earlier one.

Lack of Support

We cannot fail to emphasize, in the meantime, a particular event that took place at this time: the holding of the First Congress. It was necessary to support it. What was done -- cleaning the streets, collecting money, beautifying the city -- was a positive experience. Only the organization of the day of voluntary work for the cotton harvest did not achieve the same success. "There were inconceivable lacks!" This is what the official responsible for the plan told us: "The comrades all went to Quissama one day without food because of some bureaucratic foul-up that kept the food from being delivered. That work plan was suggested by the Preparatory Commission for the Congress. We mobilized the students at the proper time and then there was a series of foul-ups. The principal problem was a lack of transport for taking the students not only from Luanda to Quissama and back, but also from Quissama to the cotton fields, which were almost five kilometers away. The students got to Quissama and then some even began to walk back to Luanda." In spite of everything, the enthusiasm for a new experience was kept alive, and it was still possible to pick 60 percent of the cotton that had been set as a goal.

Low Student Participation

Only after the First Congress did they begin to think about the plan for the long vacation. However, problems came up at this time too. Most of the JMPLA leaders are students, and they were worried about the coming examinations.

The difficulties were immense, but the decision was taken and for that reason the vacation plan had to be followed. There was not much time to inform the students about what they were going to do during this long interval between classes, but participation in the Rua Plan brigades was guaranteed, in the construction of the new golf course. A fairly satisfactory number of students appeared at the golf course, but once again difficulties came up, causing "a certain demobilization." A large number of those students, like the members of the commission that was directing the plan, had examinations,

ANGOLA

STUDENT MOBILIZATION NOT TOTALLY SUCCESSFUL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Feb 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] The JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] vacation plan has been going on for some time now, and if it had achieved the desired dimension it would have permitted engaging the students in a rather more profitable occupation during their vacation period by means of productive, cultural and sports activities.

The idea originated in our youth organization, but it was not carried out in the most desirable way. Because of organizational problems, low mobilization, lack of time, and purely bureaucratic reasons, the plan for the students' vacation for this year will not be one of the best.

The existence of all these hindrances would certainly have justifiable motives. This has been what we are trying to find out. We went to the Provincial Secretariat of the JMPLA-Party Youth, where we found one of its members, Joaquim Fernando Boavida, responsible for the Vacation Plan Commission, with whom we had a long conversation on the subject.

According to the conclusions of the Second Seminar of the JMPLA militant students, held in April of last year, the long vacation would constitute a vigorous production campaign, identical to the one held in 1976 on the plantations of Luanda and South Kwanza. In the meantime, as Joaquim Boavida told us, "The 1977 school year, the Year of the Students, was not divorced from the rest of the social year, and all of that year was perturbed by a series of events. Specifically and principally, those events were the divisionist coup on 27 May, which seriously affected the structures of the JMPLA. However, as happened everywhere, work continued. In spite of the difficulties, in August we saw "the best vacation plan," which profited from the participation of nearly 5,000 young people. "There were a number of gaps in that work, but we learned, or we should have learned better. There was a series of lacks, like for example the lack of a proper liaison with the Ministry of Education and other structures which should have helped us."

We interrupted and asked what the reason was for the existence of those gaps which, as was explained to us, were principally due "to the lack of joint

It was announced that the discussions resulted in "the signing of the protocol of the Second Session of the Joint Soviet-Angolan Commission for cooperation in the area of fishing," which "provides that the Soviet Union will lend technical assistance in the remodeling of processing plants for Angola's coastal fishing catch, along with aid in the training of Angolan personnel in the RPA and the USSR and in conducting scientific research, as well as supplying fish to the Angolan firms."

On behalf of the Soviet Union, Comrade A. A. Ickhov invited Comrade Lopes da Camara to visit the Soviet Union, "so that he may study the organization and the working operation of the fishing industry."

6362

CSO: 4401

With the presentation of the fishing fleet, the USSR flag was lowered and the RPA flag was hoisted, to the accompaniment of the national anthem. Next, the Soviet minister of fishing delivered a speech. He began by noting that the gift is within the framework of the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our two governments, particularly in the fishing industry. In conclusion, he added: "Pursuant to the policy of my country's party and government, we are presenting these ships in the hope that the Angolan people will proceed successfully with the development of your fishing industry."

It is noted that the four boats presented to our country by the USSR are for trawling and they have a storage capacity of 16 tons of fish. The smaller trawlers can carry 5 tons of fish.

Fishing Sector Cooperative

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 78 p 2

[Text] Comrade A. A. Ichkov, member of the Central Committee, hero of Socialist labor and Soviet minister of fishing, left Luanda yesterday, having ended his goodwill tour and working visit to Angola.

Shortly before he left, a joint Angolan-Soviet communique was issued, in which it was noted that Comrade A. A. Ichkov had been received by Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA/Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola and by Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, prime minister of our government, and had exchanged views "on matters of common interest" with them. Accompanied by Comrade Lopes da Camara, Angola's minister of fishing, he visited fishing ports and fish processing plants in Luanda, Benguela, Baia Farta, Mocamedes and Porto Alexandre, as well as the Lobito shipyards. The communique reports that during these visits he met and talked with leaders in the fishing sector, firms, party organs and social organizations of those provinces, and with workers, who gave a warm welcome to the visiting Soviet delegation.

As the joint communique states, in all the cities and enterprises, the Soviet delegation was "very impressed with the enthusiasm of the Angolan workers, who are working to implement the decisions of the First Congress."

The communique also refers to the ceremony on 2 March, in which the Soviet minister for the fishing industry presented four fishing trawlers to the Angolan people, on behalf of the Soviet Government.

According to the document, in discussions between Comrades A. A. Ichkov and Lopes da Camara, a "positive accounting was taken of Angolan-Soviet cooperation in the fishing sector during the past 2 years, and they outlined the future development of fraternal relations between the RPA and the USSR in this area."

ANGOLA

DETAILS ON RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA

Soviet Composer

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 78 p 2

[Text] Soviet composer Mikhailov Jivani has been in our country since 24 February, meeting with our composers and gathering material for a musical work devoted to our people, within the framework of the cultural accord between the USSR and Angola.

As scheduled, on 25 February he visited the Luanda Academy of Music and the Luanda School of Dance. On 26 February he met with the Regional Artists' Association for Music, Theatre and Dance (as a group), in the headquarters of the Angolan Writers' Union.

His agenda also included visits to districts in the city of Luanda and the People's Cultural Centers of Viana and Cavito. On 4 March at 2000 hours, in Kassunguila, he attended a musical offering of folk and popular music and small concerts with traditional instruments ("mirimba," "kakoxi," "hungo," "puta," "dikanza," etc.). From 5 to 8 March he will visit Lunda Province. He plans to return to the Soviet Union on 10 March.

Six Russian Fishing Boats

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Mar 78 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Four fishing boats and two small trawlers, a gift from the Government of the USSR to the People's Republic of Angola, were delivered to Angolan officials yesterday in a ceremony at the Ministry of Fishing berth. Attending on behalf of Angola were Comrades Carlos Rocha (Dilolwa), member of the Political Bureau of the party and second vice minister, representing Comrade President Agostinho Neto; Lopes da Camara, minister of fishing; Foustino Muteka, transportation minister; and some workers in the sector. Representing the Soviet Government was Comrade Aleksander Uchkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of fishing, who has been in Angola since 24 February. He was accompanied by Alexei Pakcintin, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Angola, and some officials of his ministry who made the trip with him.

Maj Raul Garcia Riveiro, assistant chief of the General Directorate of the National Revolutionary Police, presided at a ceremony in which the comrades of the Cuban ministry expressed their pleasure in commemorating the date.

Meanwhile, in a message issued by the National Revolutionary Police, its members declared that all the Cuban people will always be prepared to cooperate with Angola, on all fronts.

Cuban Women Salute Angolan Counterparts

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 78 p 2

[Text] In the name of the Cuban women, a member of the FMC [Cuban Women's Organization] who is working in Luanda Province delivered the following message to the comrades of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women].

"The date 2 March marks the celebration of Angolan Women's Day, in honor of their important role in the struggle for national liberation.

"There are many examples of the valor and the revolutionary commitment of the Angolan women in the conquest of...[line of type apparently omitted]...actively joining in the tasks of national reconstruction, reaffirming once again that they are freeing themselves from the oppression of the past.

"In honor of those who died in defense of their country, like Deolinda Rodrigues, Lucrecia, Irene, Engracia and Teresa, the OMA is playing an important role in the struggle for national liberation, mobilizing and organizing women for all the tasks that are necessary, particularly the mobilization of rural women in the struggle against the enemy and for the total liberation of their people.

"We congratulate you on your achievements, and reiterate that we are always ready to stand beside you, in all circumstances, faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, our party and the international proletariat.

"Viva 2 March!

"Viva proletarian internationalism!

"Viva the OMA!

"Viva Comrade President Dr Angostinho Neto!"

6362

CSO: 4401

For 4 months, "Dulce Maria Escalona" and "Carlos Guiderrez," both modern schools located in Guines, south of Havana, served as a center for professional, military and technical training of the future teachers.

They received practical instruction in teaching, made a study of the country where they were going to work and acquired some knowledge of Portuguese, with the aid of Angolan teachers who were here for that purpose.

The young people also had classes in complementary disciplines, such as the labor movement and military training. One of the classrooms at the center, which the students called "Angola," was used as a library on aspects of the life and history of that African country.

Angel Arzuega, a member of the first detachment, feels that direct contact with Angolan youth will be very important for total training. "Aside from working as teachers, we will have a chance to share in their efforts to alter the country's socioeconomic structure."

"In addition to the educational importance of the mission, the Cuban young People's stay in Angola will give great political meaning to their training," said Armando Matoa.

"I say this," he added, "because a new generation of Cubans, born during the revolutionary process in 1969, had no opportunity to take part in the first steps of the economic and social transformation of the island. Our trip to Angola will take place just at the beginning of their revolution. And being present there, we will be able to gain an appreciation of Cuba in the early days of the revolution, and a better understanding of what has been accomplished here," the young teacher pointed out.

A physics student said this aid to Angola is just a reflection of the solidarity that characterizes and sustains the international relations of the Cuban revolution.

In spite of their youth, these young people in no way lack a sense of responsibility. They feel they "will teach and learn, on friendly ground."

The daily effort in teaching and professional practice will mean that on their return to Cuba they will be incomparably more learned, happier, and with greater revolutionary strength.

Cuba Salutes Angolan Police

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Mar 78 p 2

[Text] Havana--The second anniversary of the creation of the CPPA [Angolan People's Police Corps] was celebrated in this city by the Directorate of the Interior Ministry.

ANGOLA

DETAILS ON CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA

Che Guevara Teaching Brigade

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] Havana--A group of Cuban youth will begin the new school year in Angola this April. The young people entered higher institutes of learning this year, and have received their certificates in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography and history.

The 632 youths who make up the contingent also recently completed a course of preparation, and will begin to arrive in Angola within a few days. They will teach primary and secondary school courses, while continuing their own studies at the same time.

This is the "Che Guevara Internationalist Detachment." The idea was born in Cuba during the 1977/1978 school year. Last September Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, presided over the inauguration of classes throughout the country, and in his speech he mentioned the possibility of creating a contingent of teachers to instruct Angolan children.

The Angolan Government had previously indicated to Cuban authorities that middle school teachers were lacking for about 1 million students.

By November, when the training course for the brigade began, there were already 900 candidates, selected from almost 3,000 applicants. At the end of February, 632 individuals were approved after a rigorous selective examination, in which the reaching capability of the candidates was taken into account.

Eloides Dias, the director of the group, explained: "We have been rigorous and demanding; a teacher candidate must study every day and meet certain requirements."

"Article 50. The non-qualified resident worker has the right to 30 days of paid vacation after 12 months of effective work.

"Article 51. The non-qualified resident worker who returns to his country of origin is permitted to reexport or to export his imported property or property acquired in the RPA, exempt from duties and taxes, in agreement with what has been established or may be established by the Finance Ministry.

"Article 52. The non-qualified resident worker is guaranteed acquired social rights, specifically the right to social security and pension, the responsibility belonging to the contracting party.

"Sole paragraph. If the worker is in the service of enterprises he is guaranteed those rights according to what has been agreed or may be agreed with the contracting entity.

"Article 53. The non-qualified resident worker has the right to file a claim against the organization that he serves for acts harmful to his interests and in violation of the terms of his contract.

"Title V. Common dispositions.

"Chapter I. On the beginning and the duration of the contract.

"Article 54. Foreign workers' contracts will have their beginning on the date they are granted, and the duration will be the time previously agreed upon between the parties; they will terminate at the end of that time.

"Sole paragraph. The contract shall be considered extended for successive periods of one year each if neither of the parties declares it to be rescinded, notice to be given in a letter addressed to the other party, with notice of receipt, at least 90 days before the terminal date of the contract.

"Chapter II. On cancelling the contract.

"Article 55. Causes for cancelling the contract are:

"a) Need for alteration or cancellation of the sector of the work plan for which the foreign worker was contracted;

"b) Partial or total cessation of the economic activity of the contracting entity either by chance or by force majeure;

"c) Abandonment of the economic activity by the owners or administrators of the contracting entity;

"Article 42. The non-qualified resident worker may be transferred from the organization where he performs a job to another, without altering the terms of his contract, by means of a prior agreement between the two organizations, and after receipt of a favorable opinion from the Ministry of Labor.

"Article 43. The non-qualified resident worker is obligated, without altering the terms of his contract, and after receipt of a favorable opinion from the Ministry of Labor, to perform his services in different places of work.

"Article 44. In his professional capacity, the non-qualified resident worker must further:

"a) Obey the instructions that shall be given to him in the work plan or by the entities which have the responsibility for the execution of the plan;

"b) Maintain with all the workers the greatest spirit of comprehension and mutual acceptance in such a way as to guarantee a successful outcome of the work;

"c) Honor professional, technical and scientific secrets that he may learn in the performance of his duties, during and after the term of his contract, under penalty of civil and criminal action.

"Chapter III. On rights

"Article 45. The non-qualified resident worker has the right to transfer to a foreign country up to 10 percent of his contract salary each month.

"Article 46. The non-qualified resident worker and his family members have the right to medical assistance in the RPA, under equal conditions with Angolan workers.

"Article 47. In case of illness and for a maximum of 3 months, the worker will receive the following pay:

" -- 100 percent the first month;

" -- 75 percent the second month;

" -- 50 percent the third month.

"Article 48. If local resources are lacking, and this is verified by the National Health Authority, the non-qualified resident worker or any member of his family unit may remove to a foreign country on that account for medical treatment.

"Article 49. The non-qualified resident worker has the right to group life insurance and insurance against accidents on the job.

the total of the salaries paid him between 11 November 1975 and the date of departure from the RPA and the total of the transfers made to foreign countries during the same period, provided that this difference has been regularly deposited in a banking institution.

"Article 36. The qualified resident worker who returns to his country of origin is permitted to reexport or to export his imported goods or goods acquired in the RPA, exempt from customs duties and taxes, in agreement with what has been or may be established by the Finance Ministry.

"Article 37. The qualified resident worker is guaranteed his acquired social rights, specifically the right to social security and pension, the responsibility belonging to the contracting entity.

"Sole paragraph. When the worker has been in the service of enterprises, he is guaranteed those rights according to what has been agreed or is to be agreed with the contracting entity.

"Article 38. The qualified resident worker has the right to present a claim against the organization which he serves, for acts damaging to his interests and in violation of the clauses of his contract.

"Title IV. On the non-qualified resident worker.

"Article 39. A foreign citizen without technical or scientific qualification, residing in the RPA and contracted to practice his specialized skill in the country, is considered a non-qualified resident worker.

"Chapter I. On requirements.

"Article 40. The following are indispensable requirements for contracting the worker:

"1. That he be more than 18 years of age.

"2. That he possess the capacity to carry out the activity that he proposes to do;

"3. That he enjoy physical and mental health, verified by a medical certificate issued in the RPA.

"Chapter II. On duties.

"Article 41. The non-qualified resident worker obligates himself to give his services in the place that may be indicated to him, with all zeal and discipline, putting his greatest efforts into performing his professional activity.

"b) Maintain with all the workers the highest degree of comprehension and mutual acceptance in such a way as to guarantee the successful outcome of the work;

"c) Honor whatever professional, technical or scientific secrets that he may learn in the performance of his activity, both during and after the term of his contract, under penalty of civil and criminal action.

"Chapter III. On rights.

"Article 28. The qualified resident worker has the right to transfer money to a foreign country according to one of the following procedures:

"a) Up to 30 percent of his contract salary and, at the end of the contract, to transfer his savings under the provisions of Article 35

"b) Up to 50 percent of his contract salary, without any transfer at the termination of the contract.

"Article 29. The spouse of a qualified resident worker who practices a profession in the RPA will be contracted according to the model for resident foreigners.

"Article 30. The qualified resident worker and his family members have the right to medical assistance and medicine in the RPA, under the same conditions as Angolan workers.

"Article 31. In the case of illness and for a maximum period of 3 months, the worker will receive the following pay:

" -- 100 percent the first month;

" -- 75 percent the second month;

" -- 50 percent the third month.

"Article 32. When local resources are insufficient, as verified by the National Health Authority, the qualified resident worker or any member of his family unit may remove on that account to a foreign country for medical treatment.

"Article 33. The qualified resident worker has the right to group insurance on his life and insurance against accidents on the job.

"Article 34. The qualified resident worker has the right, after 12 months of effective work, to enjoy 30 days of paid vacation.

"Article 35. The qualified resident worker, when he leaves the RPA, has the right to transfer up to 10 percent of the value of the difference between

"Chapter I. On requirements.

"Article 23. Indispensable requirements for contracting the worker are:

"1. That the candidate be more than 18 years of age;

"2. That he have a proven technical or scientific qualification, which is recognized by the RPA;

"3. . . That he enjoy physical and mental health, proved by a medical certificate issued in the RPA.

"Chapter II. On duties.

"Article 24. The qualified resident worker obligates himself to perform his services in the place that may be indicated to him with all zeal and discipline, putting the greatest care into the performance of his professional activity, in such a way as will permit the Angolan workers with whom he collaborates to learn all useful lessons from that activity.

"Paragraph 1. The qualified resident worker obligates himself also to give technical or scientific instruction to the Angolan workers.

"Paragraph 2. The State of the RPA may immediately rescind the contract if the worker violates the dispositions of the body or of Paragraph 1 of this article.

"Paragraph 3. The State of the RPA will enforce the responsibility of the contracting entity if the violation is imputable to it.

"Article 25. The qualified resident worker may be transferred from the organization where he performs his job to another, without altering the terms of his contract, by means of a prior agreement between the two organizations, and after receipt of a favorable opinion from the Ministry of Labor and from the ministry or ministries of the interested branches of activity.

"Article 26. The qualified resident worker remains obligated, in case of a recognized national interest, by means of a prior agreement between the interested entities and after receipt of a favorable opinion from the Ministry of Labor, to carry out his professional activity in different places of work, without altering the terms of his contract.

"Article 27. In the performance of his professional activity, the qualified resident worker must also:

"a) Obey the instructions given to him in the work plan or by the entities which have the responsibility for executing that same plan;

the percentage to be actually transferred will be fixed in agreement with the conditions of the place of work.

"Article 15. The spouse of the cooperating worker who practices his profession in the RPA will be contracted according to the provisions for resident foreign workers.

"Article 16. The cooperating worker and his family members have the right to medical assistance and medicines in the RPA, under the same conditions as Angolan workers.

"Article 17. In case of illness and for a maximum period of 3 months, the worker will receive the following pay:

" -- 100 percent the first month;

" -- 75 percent the second month;

" -- 50 percent the third month.

"Article 18. When local resources are inadequate, as verified by the National Health Authority, the cooperating worker or any member of his family may go to a foreign country for medical treatment.

"Sole paragraph. In this case, the contracting entity exclusively will pay the transportation costs of the sick worker or of the sick member of his family, and of a companion, when the National Health Authority so determines, the worker retaining the responsibility for the costs of treatment and other costs.

"Article 19. The cooperating worker has the right to group life insurance and insurance against accidents at work.

"Article 20. The cooperating worker has a right to enjoy 30 days of paid vacation in each contract period.

"Sole paragraph. It is the contracting entity's responsibility to pay the transportation costs of the worker and of his family in the case of removal to his country of origin.

"Article 21. The cooperating worker has a right to file a claim against the organization which he serves for actions damaging to his interests and in violation of the clauses of his contract.

"Title III. On the qualified resident worker.

"Article 22. A foreign technician or scientist, who is resident in the RPA and contracted to practice his profession in the country, is considered a qualified resident worker.

"Article 8. The cooperating worker is obligated, in case of a recognized national interest, by means of a prior agreement between the interested entities and after receiving a favorable opinion from the Ministry of Labor, to practice his profession in different places of work, without alteration in the clauses of his contract.

"Article 9. In his professional activity the cooperating worker must also:

"a) Obey the instructions which may be given to him in the work plan or by the entities which have responsibilities for the execution of that plan;

"b) Maintain toward all other workers the best spirit of comprehension and mutual acceptance in such a way as to guarantee the successful outcome of the work;

"c) Honor professional, technical and scientific secrets which he may have learned while practising his activities during and after the term of his contract, under penalty of civil and criminal action.

"Chapter III. On rights.

"Article 10. The cooperating worker and his family members have a right to transportation from their place of origin to the place of work and vice versa, as well as to payment for transporting personal property, under the following conditions:

"a) Authorized goods to be shipped by sea;

"b) Up to 40 kilograms for each family member to be shipped by air as excess baggage.

"Sole paragraph. Family members are defined as:

" -- Spouse;

" -- Minor children and children of legal age if they are incapacitated.

"Article 11. The cooperating worker has the right to be accompanied by his family members during the life of the contract.

"Article 12. At the beginning of his activity in the RPA, the cooperating worker will be paid for his installation a quantity corresponding to his monthly salary, which he will repay in monthly installments.

"Article 13. The cooperating worker is exempt from paying contributions, with the exception of the stamp tax.

"Article 14. The cooperating worker has the right to transfer up to 50 percent of his contract salary to a foreign country per month. In the meantime,

received from the Ministry of Labor, and they will be recorded by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

"Paragraph 2. Contracts celebrated by state, private, mixed or cooperative enterprises shall be signed by their legal representatives, after receipt of a favorable opinion from the Ministry of Labor and from the ministry of the branch of activity to which the foreign worker to be contracted is destined, and recorded by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

"Title II. On the cooperating worker.

"Article 4. A cooperating worker is considered to be a foreign citizen with technical or scientific training, contracted in a foreign country in order to practice his profession in the RPA.

"Chapter I. Requirements.

"Article 5. Indispensable requirements for contracting a worker are:

"1. That he be of legal age in his country of origin;

"2. That he possess a technical or scientific degree that has been verified and recognized by the RPA;

"3. That he enjoy good physical and mental health.

"Article 6. The cooperating worker obligates himself to give his services, in the place which is indicated to him, with all zeal and discipline, putting his greatest effort into the practice of his profession, in such a way that the Angolan workers with whom he collaborates may learn all useful lessons from his activity.

"Paragraph 1. The cooperating worker also obligates himself to give technical or scientific instruction to the Angolan workers.

"Paragraph 2. The State of the People's Republic of Angola may immediately rescind the contract if the worker fails to fulfill the dispositions of the body or of Paragraph 1 of this article.

"Paragraph 3. The State of the RPA will hold the contracting entity to be responsible when the infraction may be imputed to it.

"Article 7. The cooperating worker may be transferred from one organization where he practices his profession to another, without alteration in the clauses of his contract, through a prior agreement between the two organizations, and after receipt of a favorable opinion from the Ministry of Labor and from the ministry or ministries of the interested branches of activity.

enterprises and cooperatives shall be governed by this statute upon publication of the present decree.

"Article 3. Contracts based on agreements for cooperation with friendly countries, from which are derived special regulations for cooperants who are citizens of those countries, are excepted.

"Article 4. The present decree revokes the 'Statute of the Cooperant' published under the authority of Decree No. 99/76, dated 23 December, and all legislation which is not in agreement with the present decree.

"Article 5. Any doubts arising in the application of the 'Statute of the Foreign Worker' will be resolved by the minister of labor and social security.

"Seen and approved by the Council of Ministers.

"To be published.

"The president of the Republic.

"Antonio Agostinho Neto."

"Statute of the foreign worker in the People's Republic of Angola.

"Title 1. On the scope of the present statute.

"Article 1. The exercise of professional activities in the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] by contracted foreign workers shall be regulated by the present statute.

"Article 2. Foreign workers exercising their professional activity in the RPA are classified into three distinct categories:

"a) Cooperant worker;

"b) Qualified resident worker;

"c) Non-qualified resident worker.

"Article 3. The state, state enterprises and all natural or legal persons with juridical personality, who engage in any activity in Angolan territory, may contract foreign citizens in any of the three categories enunciated in Article 2, in conformity with the law in effect, provided that they are authorized beforehand under the terms of the statute.

"Paragraph 1. Contracts celebrated with the state will be signed by the ministry (ministries) of the branch (branches) of the activity to which the worker to be contracted is destined, after a favorable opinion is

ANGOLA

DUTIES, RIGHTS OF COOPERANTS DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just approved a decree which approves the statute on foreign cooperants in our country. The integral text of that document follows:

"The 'Statute of the Cooperant,' published under the provisions of Decree No. 99/76 of 23 December, detailing the situation of the 'cooperant' and defining him as 'any foreign citizen contracted by the State of the People's Republic of Angola in order to give service to it,' has brought out into the open certain situations which have not had a definition, either in the state sector or in the private sector.

"The same decree, in its Article 25, Paragraph 1, separates the majority of the foreign workers in the public function by having them sign contracts putting them outside the cadres, although there has been no model for such a procedure.

"The urgent need for overcoming the difficulties arising from the above-mentioned lacks has been recognized, and with this document the individual contracting of all foreign workers necessary to guaranteeing optimum functioning of all sectors is assured. This will be true of both the state sectors and the private sectors, with a particular emphasis on branches engaging in production.

"In these terms:

"Under the authority of Article 42 of the Constitutional Law and using the faculty conferred by Sub-Paragraph e) of Article 32 of the same law, the government decrees and I promulgate the following:

"Article 1. The 'Statute of the Foreign Worker' is approved, as well as the 'Three Model Contracts' which form an integral part of it.

"Article 2. All individual work contracts to be celebrated by organizations of the Central Administration, state enterprises, mixed enterprises, private

JPRS 70931

11 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1909

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Zambia, Mozambique Pledge To Strengthen Relations (Saviour Chafungwa; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Mar 78).....	1 1/A12
Zambian Train Crews Stealing Zaire Bound Goods (Cyprus Sikazwe; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Mar 78).....	2 1/A13

ANGOLA

Benguela's Problems Blamed on UNITA 'Bandits' (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Feb 78).....	4 1/B1
Duties, Rights of Cooperants Detailed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 Feb 78).....	6 1/B3
Details on Cuban Activities in Angola (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates).....	18 1/C1
Che Guevara Teaching Brigade Cuba Salutes Angolan Police Cuban Women Salute Angolan Counterparts	
Details on Russian Activities in Angola (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2, 3 Mar 78).....	21 1/C4
Soviet Composer Six Russian Fishing Boats Fishing Sector Cooperative	
Student Mobilization Not Totally Successful (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Feb 78).....	24 1/C7

ANGOLA

WORKERS' ABSENCE SABOTAGES CUBAN-ANGOLAN SUGAR REFINERY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Mar 78 p 2

[Excerpts] On the initiative of Comrade Francisco Antonio Costa, municipal commissioner of Icolo e Bengo, an assembly was held today with the responsible officials of the administration and the sections of the Cuban-Angolan Friendship Sugar Company. Also present at the assembly were provincial delegates from the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA), Comrade Jacinto Pascoal Furtunato, the communal commissioner of Bom Jesus, in addition to the various internationalist Cuban advisors who give their services in that production unit.

During the assembly an analysis was made of the company's situation in regard to workers who, giving indications of a total lack of feelings of responsibility and of political and class consciousness, have abandoned their jobs. At this time a motion was approved, giving the absentees five days in which to return to work. Those who do not do so within that time will be denounced to the competent authorities (the Labor Court) for a more complete resolution of their cases, in agreement with the terms of Article 1 of Law No. 11/75, on the productive process.

Additionally, during the assembly the conclusion was reached that nearly 50 of the so-called "workers" in the cane-cutting brigades have also abandoned their jobs since last 20 January, immediately after receiving their wages. In the meantime, other saboteurs also abandoned their jobs on 12 February, right after they had received their pay.

12,116
CSO: 4401

"Article 10 (Exclusion of members of cooperating teams).

"The present decree does not apply to members of cooperating teams.

"Article 11 (Omitted and doubtful cases).

"Omitted and doubtful cases which may arise in the interpretation and application of the present decree will be resolved by administrative decision of the national director of the DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence].

"Article 12.

"This decree goes into effect immediately.

"Seen and approved by the Council of Ministers.

"Promulgated on 1 February 1978.

"To be published."

12,116
CSO: 4401

"Foreign nationals residing in the country may leave definitively whenever they wish.

"Chapter III. Temporary entries.

"Article 5 (Foreigners).

"1. Foreign nationals may enter the country temporarily if their requests are justified by the following conditions:

"a. By the interests of the state, of state enterprises, of semi-public enterprises or of private enterprises (in this case, with the approval of the ministry of the respective economic sector); their requests must be duly formulated and supported by those entities;

"b) For the purpose of visiting parents, children, spouse or siblings

"2. In the case of Sub-Paragraph b) of the preceding paragraph, the request for authorization to enter the country must be formulated by family members residing in the country, the stay in the country to be authorized for a maximum period of 90 days.

"Article 6 (Angolan citizens).

"The provisions of the preceding article are applicable to Angolan citizens who are authorized to reside abroad.

"Chapter IV. Definitive entry or entry for an indeterminate time.

"Article 7 (Angolan citizens).

"Angolan citizens who so request may definitively enter the country.

"Article 8 (Foreigners).

"Foreigners who so request may definitively enter the country or enter for an indeterminate time provided they have parents, children, spouse or siblings resident in Angola, and that they prove that their living costs will be guaranteed, either by others or by their normal mode of living.

"Chapter V. Final dispositions.

"Article 9. Other legislation).

"The dispositions of the present decree do not prejudice the application of the norms in effect on monetary exchange, the norms of penal law, the norms of military service or other norms which may imply a restriction to the free movement of persons.

ANGOLA

REGULATION ON ENTERING, LEAVING COUNTRY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 78 p 6

[Text] A decree from the Presidency of the Republic, now promulgated, establishes an effective control on entries to and departures from the country, concerning both citizens of Angola and foreign nationals.

According to the aforementioned decree, it is established that:

"The realization of an effective control over entries to and departures from the country, by both Angolan citizens and foreign nationals, constitutes an indispensable measure for guaranteeing the security of the state.

"In addition to that it permits a great saving in foreign exchange, so necessary in the process of national reconstruction, by eliminating unjustified departures.

"Prior knowledge of the circumstances in which a request to enter may be granted, at the same time, eliminates uncertainty as to the result of the request, eliminates arbitrariness from its consideration by the services and at the same time constitutes a factor in economizing the work of the latter, which will thus no longer be overwhelmed by unjustified requests.

"Under these provisions, authorized by Article 42 of the Constitutional Law, and exercising the faculty conferred upon me by Sub-Paragraph e) of Article 32 of the same law, the government decrees and I promulgate the following:

"Chapter I: Temporary departures.

"Article 1 (Angolan citizens).

"1. Citizens of the country may leave it temporarily if their request is justified by the following conditions:

"a) The departure is in the interest of the state, a state enterprise, a semi-public enterprise or a private enterprise (in this case with the

workers, can only carry the label of sabotage. That attitude is associated with that of the individual who orders beefsteaks sent to him from Portugal. Both of them act as internal enemies of the Angolan Revolution, as our comrade president recently recognized. Why? Because behind the unnecessary waste of foreign exchange they prejudice the efforts of thousands of workers and weaken the economic capacity of the state.

In the People's Republic of Angola all citizens are subject to the same law. Whoever does not obey the law is subject to severe punitive sanctions.

The decree of the Presidency of the Republic is an act of sovereignty on the part of the Revolutionary Democratic Dictatorship which is striding ahead toward socialism with gigantic steps.

In consequence, the interests of the minority will never be put ahead of those of the majority. The bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie can believe that in the struggle that they have been making for the survival of their privileges they will inexorably be defeated by the workers, allied with the peasants. The decision taken reaffirms once more that the MPLA-Labor Party will never abandon its role as uncompromising defender of the interests of the most exploited strata of our people. The MPLA-Labor Party itself will unequivocally exercise national sovereignty and independence.

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CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS TRAVEL REGULATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Feb 78 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] A decree by the Presidency of the Republic, recently made public, determines that Angolan citizens may travel abroad to visit their nearest relatives every three years. This decision is applied as a measure of state security, but it also is one more act for safeguarding the economic interests of the majority of the Angolan people.

On this return to the subject, the greatest worries have already begun to spring up, as could be foreseen. Bourgeois and petty bourgeois sectors, afflicted and insecure, showing a great apathy and arrogance toward the measure, have resolved to throw themselves into one more campaign of calumny and rumor, as they always do.

"Now no one can go abroad for the holidays. I don't understand what kind of government this is! After keeping me from taking the money I want, this is the last straw"

These and even more absurd statements are heard in the bureaucratic corridors of the jaded public-office-holders still full of colonial nostalgia, lately with a certain vulgarity. So what else is new. The behavior of this kind of people is always the same. Only their tactics change as a result of the revolutionary measures that the government is taking and shall continue to take in defense of the workers interests.

The decision that has now been put into practice, as we all know, has not found and cannot find an echo among the petty bourgeoisie. It has collided head-on with its class interests. It is important, meanwhile, to remember that the decree does not keep anyone from going abroad under the required conditions as long as the dispositions contained in it are rigorously observed. However, those "visits" serve as a pretext to many Angolans for "simply marvelous" holidays in Europe with a great waste of foreign exchange, knowingly or unknowingly spent for the benefit of a privileged minority. This attitude, considering the gigantic efforts being made by the

Armenio Ferreira: We want to attain a socialist economy in the very short term. Our policy of nationalization is progressive and continuous. We want to socialize the wealth of our country and raise the consuming capacity of our citizens. We are the first African country to massively inoculate against smallpox, with more than a million inoculations. We want to rebuild the economy of our country, where war almost completely destroyed the communications network. For example, I will tell you that 90 percent of the railway bridges and highways were destroyed by bombardment, or that 80 percent of the coffee plantations were destroyed.

EL PAIS: Spain and Angola established full diplomatic relations, but there has still been no exchange of ambassadors. What are the economic prospects that Angola holds forth for Spain?

Armenio Ferreira: The scarcity of qualified personnel in Angola hinders us, for the moment, in sending an ambassador to Spain, but the prospect for exchange between the two countries is immense. Our country is a young state which has suffered enormously through wars. Today it is being rebuilt very quickly, but with great difficulty, because of the lack of young technicians. Our country needs qualified personnel ranging from doctors to textile and heavy industry technicians, chemists and specialists, all of which Spain possesses in abundance. On the other hand, Spain has an excellent fishing fleet, but its fishing areas are constantly being reduced, while Angola has vast and very rich fishing areas. Angola is open to Spanish fishermen. Spain could fish along our coasts for a just exchange.

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EL PAIS: Including South Africa and Zaire, with whom your country has recently had disagreements?

Armenio Ferreira: Angola is absolutely disposed to establishing relations with South Africa and Zaire, on the condition that they stop the mercenary infiltration at their direction, of the frontier zones of our country. It is necessary to point out that Angola has had nothing to do with the uprising in the former colony of Katanga, now Shaba, as Katangese sources have revealed.

EL PAIS: Angola does not permit foreign bases, but still maintains an important contingent of Cubans. What role are the Cubans playing in Angola?

Armenio Ferreira: In November, 1975, a motorized South African column of 6,000 men penetrated our territory in an attempt to impede the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola. They were participating in an operation aimed at cutting off the capital, Luanda, in conjunction with another invading force from Zaire, also supported by air power. This armed occupation passed unnoticed in the so-called Western World and only socialist countries helped us. A Yugoslavian boat was the first to bring arms to the port of Luanda, and the Cubans sent us their very valuable human and technical aid. Today they are supplying basic medical assistance and have offered Angola the invaluable services of technical, commercial and economic experts. The Soviet Union also helped us technically and militarily. But Angola continues being the master of its own destiny, and it is up to President Agostinho Neto to finally determine how long to accept this help. He presently considers that continued aggressive threats from the north and south of the country make the withdrawal of this aid impossible, at least for the moment. One must also remember that even the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, indicated that the Cuban presence in Angola was a stabilizing factor in the fact of South African expansionism.

There is, on the other hand, an international conspiracy to cut short the growth of socialism in the emerging African countries, but in spite of everything--in spite of the fact that Zaire has leased to the FGR a vast part of its territory for the testing of all kinds of weapons, with the joint action of African countries which this supposes--like the attitude of Paris toward Zaire, in exchange for its military support--in spite of all this, the victory in South Africa, in Namibia and Zimbabwe, is assured.

Spain can play a very important role in neutralizing these French and West German adventures in Africa, in the northern part of the continent as well as in South America.

EL PAIS: What are the short-term objectives of the Angolan state?

ANGOLA

MPLA REPRESENTATIVE: CUBANS TO STAY

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Feb 78 p 4

[Interview with Dr Armenio Ferreira, Angolan ambassador to Europe, by Rafael Fraguas of EL PAIS]

[Text]. Last 4 February marked the 16th anniversary of the assault on the Luanda jails, an action signaling the beginning of the anticolonial struggle in Angola. The move toward independence was not accomplished without difficulty, and a civil war of nearly a year's duration destroyed the former Portuguese colony, where the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) finally established itself. The Angolan war also represents another important milestone because it marks the beginning of an active Cuban military presence on the African continent. The last congress of the MPLA, celebrated scarcely 2 months ago, signaled the transformation of the liberation movement into a party--the Labor Party--constituted around the center of the political life of the new republic. Rafael Fraguas spoke about these subjects with Dr Armenio Ferreira, cardiologist and official European ambassador of the Luanda regime.

EL PAIS: What are the basic objectives of the first MPLA congress?

Armenio Ferreira: The most basic objective was the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party which, as an instrument of the state, would convert Angola into a socialist country, based on the application of the principles of scientific socialism to an African country like our own.

These views, incorporated into the political report made by Agostinho Neto to the congress, add up to the principle that Angola is a non-aligned country and will remain so. Among the principles included in the report are the prohibition of foreign bases in the country's interior and relations with friendly nations, socialist countries receiving first preference.

It should be pointed out that Angola wants relations with all countries of the world, without exception, based on non-interference of internal affairs.

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page	
MPLA Representative: Cubans To Stay (Armenio Ferreira Interview; EL PAIS, 9 Feb 78)	28	1/C7
Editorial: Maneuvers of Reactionary Forces (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Mar 78)	31	1/C10
Editorial Scores Zairian Aggression (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Feb 78)	33	1/C12
Editorial Explains Travel Regulations (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Feb 78)	35	1/C14
Regulation on Entering, Leaving Country (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Feb 78)	37	1/D2
Workers' Absence Sabotages Cuban-Angolan Sugar Refinery (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Mar 78)	41	1/D6
Agricultural Talks With Yugoslav Official (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Feb 78)	42	1/D7
Food Industry Resolutions for 1978 (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Feb 78)	43	1/D8
Briefs		
Condolences to East Germany	48	1/D13
Financial Talks With Cuba	48	1/D13
BOTSWANA		
BAWU Official Interviewed (Thamsanga Fanekiso Interview; INFORMATIONS DIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA, Jan 78)	49	1/D14
LESOTHO		
Briefs		
Lesotho Clinics	55	1/E6
LIBERIA		
YOPTA Refutes PAL Allegations, Explains Objectives (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Mar 78)	56	1/E7
Palm Sunday Declaration Should Serve as Lesson for Africa (Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Mar 78)	58	1/E9

JPRS 70931

11 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1909

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Zambia, Mozambique Pledge To Strengthen Relations (Saviour Chafungwa; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Mar 78).....	1 1/A12
Zambian Train Crews Stealing Zaire Bound Goods (Cyprus Sikazwe; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Mar 78).....	2 1/A13

ANGOLA

Benguela's Problems Blamed on UNITA 'Bandits' (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Feb 78).....	4 1/B1
Duties, Rights of Cooperants Detailed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 Feb 78).....	6 1/B3
Details on Cuban Activities in Angola (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates).....	18 1/C1
Che Guevara Teaching Brigade Cuba Salutes Angolan Police Cuban Women Salute Angolan Counterparts	
Details on Russian Activities in Angola (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2, 3 Mar 78).....	21 1/C4
Soviet Composer Six Russian Fishing Boats Fishing Sector Cooperative	
Student Mobilization Not Totally Successful (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Feb 78).....	24 1/C7

ANGOLA

WORKERS' ABSENCE SABOTAGES CUBAN-ANGOLAN SUGAR REFINERY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Mar 78 p 2

[Excerpts] On the initiative of Comrade Francisco Antonio Costa, municipal commissioner of Icolo e Bengo, an assembly was held today with the responsible officials of the administration and the sections of the Cuban-Angolan Friendship Sugar Company. Also present at the assembly were provincial delegates from the National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA], Comrade Jacinto Pascoal Furtunato, the communal commissioner of Bom Jesus, in addition to the various internationalist Cuban advisors who give their services in that production unit.

During the assembly an analysis was made of the company's situation in regard to workers who, giving indications of a total lack of feelings of responsibility and of political and class consciousness, have abandoned their jobs. At this time a motion was approved, giving the absentees five days in which to return to work. Those who do not do so within that time will be denounced to the competent authorities (the Labor Court) for a more complete resolution of their cases, in agreement with the terms of Article 1 of Law No. 11/75, on the productive process.

Additionally, during the assembly the conclusion was reached that nearly 50 of the so-called "workers" in the cane-cutting brigades have also abandoned their jobs since last 20 January, immediately after receiving their wages. In the meantime, other saboteurs also abandoned their jobs on 12 February, right after they had received their pay.

12,116
CSO: 4401

"Article 10 (Exclusion of members of cooperating teams).

"The present decree does not apply to members of cooperating teams.

"Article 11 (Omitted and doubtful cases).

"Omitted and doubtful cases which may arise in the interpretation and application of the present decree will be resolved by administrative decision of the national director of the DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence].

"Article 12.

"This decree goes into effect immediately.

"Seen and approved by the Council of Ministers.

"Promulgated on 1 February 1978.

"To be published."

12,116
CSO: 4401

"Foreign nationals residing in the country may leave definitively whenever they wish.

"Chapter III. Temporary entries.

"Article 5 (Foreigners).

"1. Foreign nationals may enter the country temporarily if their requests are justified by the following conditions:

"a. By the interests of the state, of state enterprises, of semi-public enterprises or of private enterprises (in this case, with the approval of the ministry of the respective economic sector); their requests must be duly formulated and supported by those entities;

"b) For the purpose of visiting parents, children, spouse or siblings

"2. In the case of Sub-Paragraph b) of the preceding paragraph, the request for authorization to enter the country must be formulated by family members residing in the country, the stay in the country to be authorized for a maximum period of 90 days.

"Article 6 (Angolan citizens).

"The provisions of the preceding article are applicable to Angolan citizens who are authorized to reside abroad.

"Chapter IV. Definitive entry or entry for an indeterminate time.

"Article 7 (Angolan citizens).

"Angolan citizens who so request may definitively enter the country.

"Article 8 (Foreigners).

"Foreigners who so request may definitively enter the country or enter for an indeterminate time provided they have parents, children, spouse or siblings resident in Angola, and that they prove that their living costs will be guaranteed, either by others or by their normal mode of living.

"Chapter V. Final dispositions.

"Article 9. Other legislation).

"The dispositions of the present decree do not prejudice the application of the norms in effect on monetary exchange, the norms of penal law, the norms of military service or other norms which may imply a restriction to the free movement of persons.

approval or the ministry of the respective economic sector); the request must be duly formulated and supported by those entities;

"b) In case of the illness of the petitioner, provided that the Health Authority expresses its opinion that, in that specific case, local medical resources have been exhausted;

"c) Citizens who have parents, siblings, children, or spouse abroad and desire to visit them.

"2. In the case of Sub-Paragraph c), in the preceding paragraph, no request to leave the country may be submitted before a period of three years has passed since the date of the last exit permit granted for the same purpose.

"3. In the situations governed by Sub-Paragraph c) of Paragraph 1, exit permits will be conceded for a maximum period of 45 days.

"4. Under special conditions, the specified period of time may be extended by the submission of a petition from the interested party, with the necessary documentation, to the diplomatic or consular representatives of the interests of the People's Republic of Angola.

"Article 2 (Foreigners).

"1. Foreign citizens residing in the country may leave the country whenever they wish.

"2. Exit permits will be granted for a maximum period of 45 days, although an exceptional extension is also permitted under the same terms as those expressed in Paragraph 4 of Article 1.

"Chapter II. Indeterminate absences or permanent departures.

"Article 3 (Angolan citizens).

"Angolan citizens may leave the country for an indefinite period of time if their petitions are justified by the following conditions:

"a) Those who are incapacitated by illness, which has been verified by the Health Authority, and wish to join family members who live abroad;

"b) Those who are incapacitated for work, provided that they prove their condition and wish to join family members who live abroad;

"c) Those older than 60 years who are alone in this country.

"Article 4 (Foreigners).

ANGOLA

REGULATION ON ENTERING, LEAVING COUNTRY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Feb 78 p 6

[Text] A decree from the Presidency of the Republic, now promulgated, establishes an effective control on entries to and departures from the country, concerning both citizens of Angola and foreign nationals.

According to the aforementioned decree, it is established that:

"The realization of an effective control over entries to and departures from the country, by both Angolan citizens and foreign nationals, constitutes an indispensable measure for guaranteeing the security of the state.

"In addition to that it permits a great saving in foreign exchange, so necessary in the process of national reconstruction, by eliminating unjustified departures.

"Prior knowledge of the circumstances in which a request to enter may be granted, at the same time, eliminates uncertainty as to the result of the request, eliminates arbitrariness from its consideration by the services and at the same time constitutes a factor in economizing the work of the latter, which will thus no longer be overwhelmed by unjustified requests.

"Under these provisions, authorized by Article 42 of the Constitutional Law, and exercising the faculty conferred upon me by Sub-Paragraph e) of Article 32 of the same law, the government decrees and I promulgate the following:

"Chapter I: Temporary departures.

"Article 1 (Angolan citizens).

"1. Citizens of the country may leave it temporarily if their request is justified by the following conditions:

"a) The departure is in the interest of the state, a state enterprise, a semi-public enterprise or a private enterprise (in this case with the

workers, can only carry the label of sabotage. That attitude is associated with that of the individual who orders beefsteaks sent to him from Portugal. Both of them act as internal enemies of the Angolan Revolution, as our comrade president recently recognized. Why? Because behind the unnecessary waste of foreign exchange they prejudice the efforts of thousands of workers and weaken the economic capacity of the state.

In the People's Republic of Angola all citizens are subject to the same law. Whoever does not obey the law is subject to severe punitive sanctions.

The decree of the Presidency of the Republic is an act of sovereignty on the part of the Revolutionary Democratic Dictatorship which is striding ahead toward socialism with gigantic steps.

In consequence, the interests of the minority will never be put ahead of those of the majority. The bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie can believe that in the struggle that they have been making for the survival of their privileges they will inexorably be defeated by the workers, allied with the peasants. The decision taken reaffirms once more that the MPLA-Labor Party will never abandon its role as uncompromising defender of the interests of the most exploited strata of our people. The MPLA-Labor Party itself will unequivocally exercise national sovereignty and independence.

12,116
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS TRAVEL REGULATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Feb 78 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] A decree by the Presidency of the Republic, recently made public, determines that Angolan citizens may travel abroad to visit their nearest relatives every three years. This decision is applied as a measure of state security, but it also is one more act for safeguarding the economic interests of the majority of the Angolan people.

On this return to the subject, the greatest worries have already begun to spring up, as could be foreseen. Bourgeois and petty bourgeois sectors, afflicted and insecure, showing a great apathy and arrogance toward the measure, have resolved to throw themselves into one more campaign of calumny and rumor, as they always do.

"Now no one can go abroad for the holidays. I don't understand what kind of government this is! After keeping me from taking the money I want, this is the last straw"

These and even more absurd statements are heard in the bureaucratic corridors of the jaded public-office-holders still full of colonial nostalgia, lately with a certain vulgarity. So what else is new. The behavior of this kind of people is always the same. Only their tactics change as a result of the revolutionary measures that the government is taking and shall continue to take in defense of the workers interests.

The decision that has now been put into practice, as we all know, has not found and cannot find an echo among the petty bourgeoisie. It has collided head-on with its class interests. It is important, meanwhile, to remember that the decree does not keep anyone from going abroad under the required conditions as long as the dispositions contained in it are rigorously observed. However, those "visits" serve as a pretext to many Angolans for "simply marvelous" holidays in Europe with a great waste of foreign exchange, knowingly or unknowingly spent for the benefit of a privileged minority. This attitude, considering the gigantic efforts being made by the

EL PAIS: Including South Africa and Zaire, with whom your country has recently had disagreements?

Armenio Ferreira: Angola is absolutely disposed to establishing relations with South Africa and Zaire, on the condition that they stop the mercenary infiltration at their direction, of the frontier zones of our country. It is necessary to point out that Angola has had nothing to do with the uprising in the former colony of Katanga, now Shaba, as Katangese sources have revealed.

EL PAIS: Angola does not permit foreign bases, but still maintains an important contingent of Cubans. What role are the Cubans playing in Angola?

Armenio Ferreira: In November, 1975, a motorized South African column of 6,000 men penetrated our territory in an attempt to impede the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola. They were participating in an operation aimed at cutting off the capital, Luanda, in conjunction with another invading force from Zaire, also supported by air power. This armed occupation passed unnoticed in the so-called Western World and only socialist countries helped us. A Yugoslavian boat was the first to bring arms to the port of Luanda, and the Cubans sent us their very valuable human and technical aid. Today they are supplying basic medical assistance and have offered Angola the invaluable services of technical, commercial and economic experts. The Soviet Union also helped us technically and militarily. But Angola continues being the master of its own destiny, and it is up to President Agostinho Neto to finally determine how long to accept this help. He presently considers that continued aggressive threats from the north and south of the country make the withdrawal of this aid impossible, at least for the moment. One must also remember that even the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, indicated that the Cuban presence in Angola was a stabilizing factor in the fact of South African expansionism.

There is, on the other hand, an international conspiracy to cut short the growth of socialism in the emerging African countries, but in spite of everything--in spite of the fact that Zaire has leased to the FGR a vast part of its territory for the testing of all kinds of weapons, with the joint action of African countries which this supposes--like the attitude of Paris toward Zaire, in exchange for its military support--in spite of all this, the victory in South Africa, in Namibia and Zimbabwe, is assured.

Spain can play a very important role in neutralizing these French and West German adventures in Africa, in the northern part of the continent as well as in South America.

EL PAIS: What are the short-term objectives of the Angolan state?

ANGOLA

MPLA REPRESENTATIVE: CUBANS TO STAY

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Feb 78 p 4

[Interview with Dr Armenio Ferreira, Angolan ambassador to Europe, by Rafael Fraguas of EL PAIS]

[Text]. Last 4 February marked the 16th anniversary of the assault on the Luanda jails, an action signaling the beginning of the anticolonial struggle in Angola. The move toward independence was not accomplished without difficulty, and a civil war of nearly a year's duration destroyed the former Portuguese colony, where the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) finally established itself. The Angolan war also represents another important milestone because it marks the beginning of an active Cuban military presence on the African continent. The last congress of the MPLA, celebrated scarcely 2 months ago, signaled the transformation of the liberation movement into a party--the Labor Party--constituted around the center of the political life of the new republic. Rafael Fraguas spoke about these subjects with Dr Armenio Ferreira, cardiologist and official European ambassador of the Luanda regime.

EL PAIS: What are the basic objectives of the first MPLA congress?

Armenio Ferreira: The most basic objective was the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party which, as an instrument of the state, would convert Angola into a socialist country, based on the application of the principles of scientific socialism to an African country like our own.

These views, incorporated into the political report made by Agostinho Neto to the congress, add up to the principle that Angola is a non-aligned country and will remain so. Among the principles included in the report are the prohibition of foreign bases in the country's interior and relations with friendly nations, socialist countries receiving first preference.

It should be pointed out that Angola wants relations with all countries of the world, without exception, based on non-interference of internal affairs.

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page	
MPLA Representative: Cubans To Stay (Armenio Ferreira Interview; EL PAIS, 9 Feb 78)	28	1/C7
Editorial: Maneuvers of Reactionary Forces (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Mar 78)	31	1/C10
Editorial Scores Zairian Aggression (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Feb 78)	33	1/C12
Editorial Explains Travel Regulations (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Feb 78)	35	1/C14
Regulation on Entering, Leaving Country (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Feb 78)	37	1/D2
Workers' Absence Sabotages Cuban-Angolan Sugar Refinery (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Mar 78)	41	1/D6
Agricultural Talks With Yugoslav Official (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Feb 78)	42	1/D7
Food Industry Resolutions for 1978 (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Feb 78)	43	1/D8
Briefs		
Condolences to East Germany	48	1/D13
Financial Talks With Cuba	48	1/D13
BOTSWANA		
BAWU Official Interviewed (Thamsanga Fanekiso Interview; INFORMATIONS DIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA, Jan 78)	49	1/D14
LESOTHO		
Briefs		
Lesotho Clinics	55	1/E6
LIBERIA		
YOPTA Refutes PAL Allegations, Explains Objectives (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Mar 78)	56	1/E7
Palm Sunday Declaration Should Serve as Lesson for Africa (Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Mar 78)	58	1/E9

JPRS 70913

7 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1908

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Implementation of OMVS Projects Vital for Development (Alioune Drame; LE SOLEIL, 9 Mar 78)	1	1/A8
Results of OMVS Experts' Meeting Discussed (Abdallah Faye; LE SOLEIL, 9 Mar 78)	3	1/A10
OAU Secretary To Visit Drought-Affected Countries (LE SOLEIL, 9 Mar 78)	5	1/A12
Food Transport Posing Problems for Sahel Countries (LE SOLEIL, 4-5 Mar 78)	6	1/A13
Sixteen Countries To Develop Fishery Potential (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 21 Mar 78)	8	1/B1

ANGOLA

U.S. Interference in European Politics Hit (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Feb 78)	10	1/B3
Western Stance on Horn of Africa Criticized (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Feb 78)	12	1/B5
Neto Comments on Relations With Portugal (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Feb 78)	14	1/B7
Condolences Presented After Air Crash (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 Mar 78)	18	1/B11
Neto Honored in Moscow (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Feb 78)	20	1/B13
Neto: Public Services, Transportation Must Be Improved (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Feb 78)	22	1/C1

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[III - NE & A - 120]

"As comrades in arms on the same front against imperialism and colonialism, in the same construction of a new life, the Vietnamese communists and all the Vietnamese people sincerely wish the First Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to be crowned with great success!

"May the friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the Angolan people always be strengthened!"

East German Press Coverage

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Dec 77 p 2

[Text] The daily newspapers of the German Democratic Republic fully covered the decisions of the First MPLA Congress held in Luanda, according to ANGOP [Angolan News Agency].

The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND featured it with the headline: "MPLA--Working Party of the People's Republic of Angola founded; unanimous election of Comrade Agostinho Neto as president of the new party and of the Central Committee."

It tells about the documents and resolutions adopted at the meeting. It stresses the evaluation made in a resolution that establishment of the MPLA as a Working Party is another new qualitative step towards socialist society. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes that the Congress described the party program as a clear Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the tasks and as the principal instrument of the struggle for a new Angola.

The news article, of several columns in the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, also includes publication of a summary of the Program and the Statutes of the MPLA-Working Party, in which the present stage of Angola's development is spoken of as a transition to a people's democratic revolution.

8834
CSO: 4401

MPLA as a fighting Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Angolan working classes is a guarantee of new advances for your country and people. Your step testifies to the determination of your movement's leaders and members to lead the People's Republic of Angola, through the path of socialist development, to the society of authentic liberty, well-being and prosperity.

"In this effort--just as in the years of the national liberation struggle and after the achievement of independence--you can depend upon the friendship and internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian people who constructed socialism and of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. We desire to and are making efforts to continue developing and broadening the relations between our peoples and parties, for the benefit of our common cause, the victory of social progress and international peace.

"On behalf of the leading organs and all the members of our party and on my own behalf, I wish you, Comrade President, all the leaders and members of the new Marxist-Leninist party, and all your people more and greater successes in accomplishing the noble objectives of your anti-imperialist struggle. I express wishes for the fruitful work of your Congress of such high responsibility."

Communist Party of Vietnam

The message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam:

"Dear Comrades:

"On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, we send the First Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola our warmest fraternal greetings.

"After 15 years of struggle full of sacrifices and difficulties, the Angolan people, under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, achieved victories of historic significance, which put an end to the domination of nearly five centuries of Portuguese colonialism, obtained independence and national sovereignty, contributed greatly to overthrowing the Portuguese colonial system and strongly encouraged the struggle of the people of African countries and the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. These victories opened a new era in the history of the Angolan people, an era of national independence and socialism.

"During the past 2 years, under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the Angolan government headed by President Agostinho Neto, the Angolan people met with great success in defending the revolutionary victories, in building and consolidating the people's power. Your Congress, which is adopting statutes and the program of action for the new stage of the revolution, will furnish the Angolan working class, workers and patriots an invincible weapon to carry Angola forward firmly on the road of socialism, the unavoidable path of our times.

"At this historic moment when the First MPLA Congress is meeting, we send you expressions of our solidarity and we hope that you can accomplish as soon as possible under peaceful conditions the ambitious program of reconstruction, of independent and unperturbed development of your nation in harmony with the aspirations of the Angolan people.

"We wish to assure you that in the difficult task of constructing the new, popular and democratic Angola, you will have the friendship, support and assistance of the Polish United Workers Party and of all the Polish people."

Hungarian Socialist Workers Party

Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, sent the following message to Comrade Agostinho Neto:

"Dear Comrade President:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party and all the members of our party and all our people, I salute you and, through your intermediation, the leading organs and all the members of your movement, and all participants in your Congress.

"The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola during the 21 years of its existence has performed glorious deeds that had decisive influence in the history of the Angolan people. It carried the struggle of your people to victory against the colonial regime; through its leadership the people of your nation proclaimed their independence on 11 November 1975 and created the People's Republic of Angola, defending it against the attacks of domestic reaction and foreign imperialist aggression.

The great victory of the Angolan people has inscribed a new page in the long history of national liberation revolutions. It gave a brilliant example to the peoples of Africa and of the world that the armed national liberation revolution, supported by the active solidarity of the socialist countries, the workers movement and the Communist International, can successfully confront the reactionary alliance of international imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and domestic and foreign reaction.

"Your victory opened assured prospects for independent development and social, economic and welfare improvement to the people of the People's Republic of Angola. We are well acquainted with the indestructible importance of the MPLA in eliminating the consequences of more than 500 years of colonial oppression, in accomplishing tasks of political and economic consolidation. We are happy to see that your movement grew along with its tasks, frequently complicated and difficult today, and that it desires to advance to a higher level to be even better prepared to dedicate itself to the new tasks of the marvelous socialist future. Establishment of the

Greetings of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party sent the following greeting to the MPLA Central Committee:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and all the Polish people, we send the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and our brothers, the Angolan people, the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of holding the First MPLA Congress and simultaneously on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the MPLA's founding.

"Achievement of independence and proclamation on 11 November 1975 of the People's Republic of Angola resulted from many years of struggle for national and social liberation, led by your heroic people under the guidance of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, against colonialism, imperialism and foreign intervention. This establishes the historical importance of the MPLA. The MPLA is now leading the people in their struggle to defend the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola against intervention by the forces of neocolonialism and racism.

"The independent existence and peaceful development of Angola is a cause that always met with the internationalist support of our nation, of all the nations of the socialist community and progressive forces in Africa and in the entire world.

"Our party greatly admires the political activity and ideology of MPLA.

"We respectfully observe the development and the political maturity of the MPLA leaders, with Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto at their head.

"We express our total support for the steps taken by the MPLA leaders that have the purpose of strengthening their authority in the nation. We see the MPLA as the only guarantee of total territorial integrity and progressive socio-political change in Angola.

"We favor the future development of direct and very close contacts between the POUP [Polish United Workers Party] and the MPLA.

"We express our conviction that participation of the POUP delegation in the First MPLA Congress in Luanda will result in strengthening the bonds of solidarity between the POUP and the MPLA and between the peoples of our two nations.

"Having achieved independence and repulsed the attacks of domestic and foreign counter-revolution, the Angolan people began to demolish the heavy inheritance of the colonial past, to make profound socio-economic transformations and to construct a society free from the exploitation of man by his fellow man. The resolutions of your Congress will make a great contribution to constructing the new life.

"The Soviet communists and all the Soviet people follow with great admiration the efforts exerted by the Angolan workers for the purpose of guaranteeing development of independent Angola on the road to national and social progress. We are certain that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples will continue to be developed on the basis of our common struggle against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism, for peace and social progress. The Soviet-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation formally signed in 1976 in Moscow by L. I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] CC [Central Committee] and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA CC and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] provides the solid base for this certainty.

"We wish you success in forming the vanguard party of Angolan workers and in constructing an independent, progressive and prosperous Angola.

"May friendship and cooperation in all fields between the Soviet and Angolan peoples be strengthened and developed."

Message of Comrade Aristides Pereira

For his part, Comrade Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, sent Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA and the People's Republic of Angola, the following telegram:

"In accordance with the fraternal and militant relations that unite the MPLA and the PAIGC, the militants and leaders of our party follow with the greatest enthusiasm and attention the work of the First MPLA Congress, which assumes the great importance not only for your organization and our brothers, the Angolan people, but also for all peoples of the continent, us in particular. We are sure that your First Congress will be another great victory for the MPLA and the heroic Angolan people, thus honoring the memory of your finest sons who gave their own lives in the victorious and continuous struggle against imperialism and other forms of domination and exploitation of man by his fellow man. As in all the great moments of our common history, we are steadfastly and militantly at your side, renewing our best wishes for the complete success of your efforts in serving the greater interests of the valiant Angolan people, of Africa and of all humanity. To our dear friend and comrade himself we send an expression of our best wishes of great esteem and militant respect."

"If imperialism is to be done away with, it is here in Africa that we must bury it conclusively. If expansion of these imperialist ideas and of certain ambitions is to be confined, it must be done here in Africa. Our region is thus a decisive one for the future of the revolution, for economic development, social development and cultural development. We believe we must give our total and unconditional support to the liberation movements so we can conclusively put an end to the minority, racist and fascist regimes.

"We wish to give the Angolan people our greetings, the greetings of the Mozambican people, and wish them happiness, prosperity and success during this decisive moment in which they have just finished holding the first party congress."

Soviet, Romanian, Chilean Praise

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Dec 77 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign delegations invited to attend the First MPLA Congress are beginning to leave our country. Sunday evening at about 2200 hours, delegations from the Communist Parties of the USSR, Romania, Spain and Italy and the Socialist Party of Belgium, as well as the representations from Madagascar, Cyprus, Guinea-Conakry and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, departed for their home countries.

Kirilenko Says "We Will Not Forget What We Saw"

Comrade Andrei Kirilenko, chief of the USSR delegation, speaking to the mass media moments before leaving, said:

"The time we spent in Luanda impressed us greatly and we will never forget it. It was a great pleasure for us to attend the establishment of a working class party armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

"We shall tell the Soviet communists, and all Soviets, about your party's Congress, about the feelings of fraternal friendship that the Angolan people have for our people and our Leninist party. During these final moments of our stay here on Angolan territory we declare that the Soviet Union always was, and will continue to be, united with the Angolan people.

"We wish you, beloved Angolan friends, the greatest success in your great undertakings. I also ask you to give our dear comrade, President Agostinho Neto, our expression of gratitude for the welcome given our delegation. We hope that all Angolans and their leader, Comrade Agostinho Neto, will successfully accomplish all the goals set by the First MPLA Congress. Until we meet again, beloved Angolan comrades."

JPRS 70439

9 January 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1860

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
East African Mineral Research Center To Be Set Up (VOICE OF UGANDA, 14 Dec 77)	1 1/A10
Botswana Could Run Rhodesian Railroad (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 20 Dec 77)	3 1/A12
Briefs Mauritius Quits Sartoc	4 1/A13
ANGOLA	
Cuban Plunder Alleged by Dutch Missionary (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 24 Dec 77)	5 1/A14
BOTSWANA	
South African Draft-Dodgers Get Cool Reception (Don Knowler; THE STAR, 15 Dec 77)	6 1/B1
Soweto Refugees Worry Botswana (THE STAR, various dates)	7 1/B2
Students Pose Problem Special Camp Planned, by Don Knowler	
IVORY COAST	
Report on Coffee Production, Processing Plans (AFRIQUE-AGRICULTURE, Dec 77)	10 1/B5
"Leucena Glocka" Threatening Coffee Plantations Processing Plans Reported, Denis Bra Kanon Interview Coffee Production	

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

JPRS 70439

9 January 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1860

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
East African Mineral Research Center To Be Set Up (VOICE OF UGANDA, 14 Dec 77)	1 1/A10
Botswana Could Run Rhodesian Railroad (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 20 Dec 77)	3 1/A12
Briefs Mauritius Quits Sartoc	4 1/A13
ANGOLA	
Cuban Plunder Alleged by Dutch Missionary (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 24 Dec 77)	5 1/A14
BOTSWANA	
South African Draft-Dodgers Get Cool Reception (Don Knowler; THE STAR, 15 Dec 77)	6 1/B1
Soweto Refugees Worry Botswana (THE STAR, various dates)	7 1/B2
Students Pose Problem Special Camp Planned, by Don Knowler	
IVORY COAST	
Report on Coffee Production, Processing Plans (AFRIQUE-AGRICULTURE, Dec 77)	10 1/B5
"Leucena Glocka" Threatening Coffee Plantations Processing Plans Reported, Denis Bra Kanon Interview Coffee Production	

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

JPRS 70439

9 January 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1860

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
East African Mineral Research Center To Be Set Up (VOICE OF UGANDA, 14 Dec 77)	1 1/A10
Botswana Could Run Rhodesian Railroad (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 20 Dec 77)	3 1/A12
Briefs Mauritius Quits Sartoc	4 1/A13
ANGOLA	
Cuban Plunder Alleged by Dutch Missionary (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 24 Dec 77)	5 1/A14
BOTSWANA	
South African Draft-Dodgers Get Cool Reception (Don Knowler; THE STAR, 15 Dec 77)	6 1/B1
Soweto Refugees Worry Botswana (THE STAR, various dates)	7 1/B2
Students Pose Problem Special Camp Planned, by Don Knowler	
IVORY COAST	
Report on Coffee Production, Processing Plans (AFRIQUE-AGRICULTURE, Dec 77)	10 1/B5
"Leucena Glocka" Threatening Coffee Plantations Processing Plans Reported, Denis Bra Kanon Interview Coffee Production	

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

ANGOLA

CUBAN PLUNDER ALLEGED BY DUTCH MISSIONARY

Salisbury THE RHODESIA HERALD in English 24 Dec 77 p 7

[Text]

Herald Correspondent: MUNICH

A DUTCH missionary has returned from Angola with a horrifying description of a plundered, bankrupt country. Father Gottfried de Kinderen of the Roman Catholic missionary order. Missio, based in Aachen, West Germany, travelled for three weeks through Angola as the guest of the ruling MPLA.

He returned to Aachen bitterly disillusioned about what the MPLA and their Cuban allies had done to Angola. He told the West German news agency, DPA, that the Cubans were systematically plundering the country.

"All usable industrial plant and machinery is being dismantled and shipped to Cuba," he said.

Father Gottfried said he saw 150 empty factories in the Luanda area alone. Not even hospitals were safe from the hands of the Cubans, he said. Operation room equipment and X-ray machinery were particularly sought after.

He found a similar picture in the countryside where all the coffee and sugar crops since independence had been ship-

ped to the Soviet Union and Cuba in payment for weapons and so-called technical assistance, Father Gottfried said.

HORDES

The horrified missionary saw hordes of refugees roaming the country so destitute that many were naked and others were clothed only in old sugar sacks.

In a camp at Valle do Queve he found 10 000 refugees with only 5 000 kg of mealie meal.

The official U.N. estimate of 750 000 refugees in Angola was dismissed by Father Gottfried as far too low.

He attributed the appalling plight of the refugees to the "scorched earth" policy followed by the MPLA and Cuban groups in rebel areas which he estimated still covered two-thirds of Angola.

CSG: 4420

JPRS 70439

9 January 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1860

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
East African Mineral Research Center To Be Set Up (VOICE OF UGANDA, 14 Dec 77)	1 1/A10
Botswana Could Run Rhodesian Railroad (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 20 Dec 77)	3 1/A12
Briefs Mauritius Quits Sartoc	4 1/A13
ANGOLA	
Cuban Plunder Alleged by Dutch Missionary (THE RHODESIA HERALD, 24 Dec 77)	5 1/A14
BOTSWANA	
South African Draft-Dodgers Get Cool Reception (Don Knowler; THE STAR, 15 Dec 77)	6 1/B1
Soweto Refugees Worry Botswana (THE STAR, various dates)	7 1/B2
Students Pose Problem Special Camp Planned, by Don Knowler	
IVORY COAST	
Report on Coffee Production, Processing Plans (AFRIQUE-AGRICULTURE, Dec 77)	10 1/B5
"Leucena Glocka" Threatening Coffee Plantations Processing Plans Reported, Denis Bra Kanon Interview Coffee Production	

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

Literacy Campaign

This work also is being directed for mobilizing the production workers in the other indispensable task of learning to read and write. The classes are given by several production workers, some of whom are outstanding members of the basic structures of the Party.

The production workers' output is channeled to a supply center, created by the National Commission for Heavy Industry, which distributes it. As a consequence all requisitions are sent to this department. The workers are conceded the possibility of acquiring their products through their consumers' cooperative.

ODP Guarantees Security

The security of the enterprise is guaranteed by the workers organized into the ODP [People's Defense Organization], whose numbers have grown considerably in recent months. At this moment there are nearly 90. Of this number, 31 workers are effective fighters, formed into squads on the basis of their length of service. They check the security of enterprise installations every day, while they wait for their remaining colleagues to take the oath to the colors.

On the subject of training cadres, the work carried on is rather limited. There is a need for the workers to energize themselves, in the production unit, to degrees of readiness for the improvement of their technical and professional knowledge. In this way it will be easier for them to improve their technical and professional preparation, to master the machinery and make a better contribution to increasing the production of the enterprise.

12,116
CSO: 4401

the paralysis of some sectors, like fabric and cabinetmaking. In one sector and another the workers are devoting themselves fundamentally to the conservation and repair of the means of production.

Develop Production Over Minimum

This situation causes a lack of control in the financial and economic system of the factory. Still, the workers will have to redouble their efforts and calculate the minimum of material they have on hand at this moment. When the question is put in these terms, it will naturally be resolved by the competent authorities on the national level. On the other hand, the acquisition of raw materials coming from abroad depends, in the last instance, on the work that the production workers accomplish now. Internally, it is important to carry out the energizing of the raw material supply, which is urgent, not only in relation to EDAL but to other enterprises. Providing raw materials to the factories is of prime importance. For that reason, it has to be done without delay.

The production workers in the several units will have to become aware, through working in the party structures, of the necessity of increasing production with a view to establishing a solid exchange policy in the matter of trading articles.

This fact notwithstanding, the EDAL production workers are generally keeping their morale high. They recognize that the problem is national in scope, and caused by the characteristic situation of the moment of struggle which our people are still living through. Their greatest ambition -- they told us -- is to be able to make a greater contribution to national reconstruction, to be able to satisfy the country's needs very rapidly, to establish a genuine interchange with the peasants, supplying them with factory-made products. They recognize the importance of their work and for that reason they show this uneasiness.

"Because of that problem of scarce raw materials" -- a worker told us -- "we are not making our contribution to the welfare of our people, for the good of our country as we would like to be. We know that the peasants need many things which we produce here. They need furniture, for example, they need mattresses, and we have the duty and the right to give them all those things, as they supply us with food. If we don't have enough raw materials, however, we can't make anything. We don't want to cause expenditures for anyone. We do not claim the right to live off the state because of the situation we are going through. The production workers, by their daily labor, by their efforts, have to make the enterprise itself survive."

These words show the combative spirit of the EDAL workers.

Part of the politico-ideological offensive guided by the party structures is the work of explanation being carried on at EDAL. This is in regard to eliminating mistaken statements made by some workers.

stoppages, which were in large part responsible for the decline in production.

Total beer production was 55 percent of 1973 production, and was 19 percent greater than the production for 1976.

Raw Material Shortage

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 78 p 6

[Text] EDAL [expansion unknown], an industrial enterprise located in the Cazenga area, is one of the most important manufacturing units in the country in its branch, because of the nature of its activities. It manufactures mattresses, wooden furniture and metal furniture. It employs nearly 300 workers.

The owner's flight at an opportune moment gave the state a motive for taking possession. Thanks to this revolutionary act, the complex today belongs to the people. The product of its activities now really benefits the workers.

EDAL was created in 1958, and it is therefore one of the oldest enterprises of its kind. Due to the nature of the colonial-capitalist policy, the workers do not have a detailed knowledge of former production rates. They estimate, however, that a maximum of 100 mattresses were produced daily. EDAL, which is now controlled by the National Commission for Restructuring Heavy Industry, is run by a responsible official appointed by the Commission, which also supplies him with regular assistance. He also has other enterprises under his responsibility. For this reason, the workers are the ones who organize and guide the factory most of the time and solve some of its problems. For this purpose, they have held meetings where the politically and technically best qualified production workers are elected. This process of worker organization reveals a high level of class consciousness and responsibility among those workers. The EDAL working class is in this way gaining a consciousness of its important role in the new society now being created. With this experience they free their creative faculties.

Raw Material Lacking

At the same time EDAL is passing through a particularly delicate situation. A few workers at times feel depressed. This situation is justified by the impossibility of making a greater contribution to national reconstruction as a consequence of the lack of raw materials. They have revealed that this is one of the factors conditioning production. Not only that, the lack of a circuit for trading raw materials within the industry, between different units, is also prejudicial to evening out production. SIGA [expansion unknown], one of the principal suppliers of materials, recently cut back the supplies of certain products to EDAL severely. The situation is all the more worrisome because the scarcity of material has, in some cases, caused

The principal factors which have influenced the low level of utilization of installed capacity are a deficient supply of fruit (pineapple and orange), an insufficient supply of glass jars (supplied by VIDRUL [expansion unknown]), aggravated by a very slow recycling of the containers, a disorganization on all levels of the production units, and a lack of quality control over the finished product, due to the inexistence of qualified personnel.

With a decrease of 15 percent in the last 2 quarters compared to the first 2, the utilization of installed capacity was 5 percent; 23 percent of 1973 production.

Liqueurs, Other Spirits

The great disorganization of the production units, the insufficient supply of raw and accessory materials, containers in particular, a lack of technologists who could guarantee products of good quality, as well as a lack of leadership cadres, are the principal factors characterizing this sector.

The plan was 34-percent fulfilled and corresponds to 38 percent of 1973 production.

Edible Fats

The existence of old equipment in the factories, more than 17 years old, the delay in importing edible oils and their high price, the lack of cadres on the level of organization and management, indiscipline and the high rate of absenteeism, all were fundamental causes of the low production and productivity in 1977.

Lack of raw materials brought about the total paralysis of oil and soap production units in the Province of Luanda. It was noted in the last 2 quarters that an observable improvement was taking place in production as a result of solving this problem, but the production of oil amounted to 29 percent of 1973 production, and was 15 percent greater than in 1976. Margarine production was 35 percent of 1976 production. Soap production was 48 percent of 1973 production and 83 percent of 1976 production.

Beer Production Up

The difficulties experienced during the year of 1977 were overcome in part during the last two quarters, the principal one being the imbalance between the installed capacities of the different sectors. A lack of planning for accessories and spare parts, poor maintenance of equipment, poorly qualified operation and maintenance cadres are blamed.

The lack of water and electrical energy, the low quality of the bottles supplied by VIDRUT [as published] and the low quality of the caps supplied by CAPSOL [expansion unknown] were additional factors adding to the causes of

production achieved. The lack of transport, the lack of water and the lack of electrical energy and of cadres have caused great oscillations in production.

In the canned meat sector, one of the most worrisome problems is the indefiniteness of the price to be paid for meat, or rather, although there is a price list fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, speculation is practiced by the merchants. In addition to this, the official price is not compatible with the production costs. This factor, allied with the low productivity of the production units, has originated a deficitary financial situation.

In canned fruit and vegetables, juices and concentrates, in addition to the deficient supply of raw materials, referred to above, the inexistence of technicians in firing and operating boilers is also a factor which contributed to the fall in production in 1977. The problem of maintaining equipment is rather acute in this sector, especially in the production units for juices and concentrates, whose equipment is rather sophisticated.

In the hygienized salt sector, only one of the two production units existing in the country is in condition to work efficiently, since the other is paralyzed by the impossibility of repairing it, as the equipment in this sector has deteriorated.

It is to be noted that this production unit, although it keeps up production amounting to 100 percent of installed capacity, will be insufficient for supplying the country with treated salt (hygienized and iodized).

As far as soluble coffee is concerned, in the entire country there is only one production unit which is still functioning under experimental conditions (it was set up in 1973). There have been constant failures of water and electrical energy. The manufacture of soluble coffee assumes a great importance in the context of the national economy, since it is a product that is easily placed in the foreign market and for that reason is a good source of foreign exchange.

The plan for canned meat was 17-percent fulfilled and amounted to 18 percent of 1973 production. In canned fruit, the plan was 64-percent fulfilled, amounting to 71 percent of 1973 production. In hygienized salt the plan was 24-percent fulfilled, representing 23 percent of 1973 production.

Fermented Beverages

There are eight production units of national scope, of which only five are functioning, although badly. CIFAL [expansion unknown], located in Uije, has been paralyzed for nearly two months. SILDA [expansion unknown], located in Mexico, has been paralyzed since 1974 for lack of raw materials (pineapple); CIAGRA [expansion unknown], located in Huambo, was partially destroyed (burned by the puppets).

machines), and the accessory and technical resources would have turned out to be insufficient.

The plan was only 24-percent fulfilled, which represents a production of 58 percent in relation to 1976.

Wheat Flour

The deviations observed here have had their origin in the difficulties encountered in Luanda (Quicolo), in the lack of the necessary accessories for starting up a new line, which began functioning in the second quarter, with frequent stops. Further paralysis caused by the fatigue of the equipment has occurred in Huambo. It is to be noted that the equipment installed for grinding wheat, since it operates in a continuous system, must be periodically submitted to overhaul and general tune-ups. The production units have been working for two years without this maintenance, a work that can be carried out in full when accompanied by technical specialists in mill machinery.

The irregular supply of sacking and of string for sewing the sacks, as well as the excess of bran which accumulated during the year of 1976 (more than 2,000 tons), has affected production. Finally, the irregular supply of wheat at the beginning of the third quarter also contributed to this.

The plan was 44-percent completed and total production amounted to 97 percent of that of 1976.

Soft-Drink Production

In this sector there were determining factors which made it impossible to reach the programmed levels. The factors were specifically the scarcity of containers, irregular supply of secondary raw materials (capsules and caustic soda), occurring most frequently in the first two quarters, a lack of leading personnel and of cadres. The non-fulfillment of the plan was most severe in Luanda, where an incapacity on the part of the unit leadership was observed, as well as a consequent high rate of indiscipline and absenteeism.

In the two largest units in this sector, located in Luanda, there is no control over the cadres, and distribution is handled in an extremely anarchical manner.

Canned Goods

The sub-branch of canned goods, including the production of canned meat, canned fruits and vegetables, soluble coffee, hygienized salt and the roasting of coffee, is made up of 22 production units of national scope, 17 of them being more or less deficient in their operation.

The irregular supply of raw materials -- fruit and meat, supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture -- has been the primary cause of the low levels of

to be the "Year of Agriculture," an attempt will be made to overcome the difficulties that came up all through 1977.

As a joint agreement was reached by MINDEN [expansion unknown] and MINC [expansion unknown] on the marketing of foodstuffs, contracts for buying and selling have been established, all the products manufactured by the Food Industry being delivered to Internal Commerce under those provisions. There was a need to make a few adjustments to the behavior of Internal Commerce activity, specifically concerning the difficulties that have come up at times in surveying the final product.

There have been situations where marketing of the final product has not been done through the normal channels, and where the National Directorate of the Food Industry has taken the proper measures.

Unsatisfactory Production Rates

The production levels planned for the year of 1977 were not achieved. Diverse factors are to be blamed for that, from the lack of transport to the deficient maintenance of equipment, all the way to the low grade of qualification of the operation and maintenance cadres.

The supply difficulties have been innumerable. The almost total failure in production of oleaginous seeds, palm oil, coconut, corn and the unresupplied 1976 consumption, has brought the food branch to the point of almost total dependency on importing raw materials, which have arrived after great delays and only in the second half of the year.

The situation of wage disadjustment, generalized in all production units, which has been dragging for some time now, has created consequent worker discontent, affecting the productive process, giving cause to dismissals and opening more gaps in the existing cadres. The delay in cooperation contracts and contracts with technicians has caused the departure of some and threats by others to walk off their jobs. This is also caused by poorly defined international cooperation and by a lack of responsible officials in the UP who know how to manage.

The poor organization that exists in a large percentage of the production units, due to the inexistence of adequate human resources, has been at the origin of the non-fulfillment of production goals.

Corn Meal

In this sector long paralyses have been recorded due to the lack of nationally produced maize and a delay in imports. The production units in Luanda and South Kwanza have found themselves unable to function since August. Production in the second half of the year has suffered a 60-percent decline in relation to the first half. Possibly, if supplies had reached reasonable levels, breakdowns would have been more frequent (more overloading of

A few measures have been taken, ranging from the implantation of decentralized structures in several branches of the Food Industry under the dependency of the provincial leadership to the substitution of collective leadership of the enterprises for individual leadership, the energetic attack on illiteracy, the professional training on all levels and a study of financial housecleaning of certain deficit-ridden production units.

Difficulties have come up, however, due to a certain lack of technical cadres and insufficient experience on the part of a few cadres chosen for new spheres of action.

Agriculture Base for Industry

The definition of necessities has constituted a constant preoccupation in the cadres, and the search for solutions to overcome those same necessities, by means of resorting to international cooperation, continues. Such cooperation will permit the technical improvement of the still inexpert cadres. In the meantime, and in spite of all the efforts that have been made in the food branch, advice from friendly countries has been scarce.

Only in regard to sugar have we been able to count on the internationalist aid of Cuba, without which it would not have been possible to overcome the innumerable difficulties inherited from the times before 11 November. In the meantime, because we must rely on our own forces, activities have been developed tending toward training workers in the UP [Production Units] using internal resources. In the field of professional formation, basic courses have been held on electricity, on filling for breweries, a course in microbiology, courses in wind analysis and lubricant analysis. The existence of inter-enterprise relations has permitted mutual aid, by means of the lending of technicians who have temporarily lent their collaboration to other Production Units.

The present formulation of economic policy: "Agriculture as the base and industry as the decisive factor," by specifying the relations between agriculture and industry, the Food Industry in particular, establishes a close and systematic liaison between the development of industry and that of agriculture.

Since the involvement of the MP [expansion unknown] in the sector of food from agriculture is over 50 percent, specifically in corn meal, canned meat and canned fruits, vegetable oil, soap and fermented beverages, Agriculture was not able to satisfy our needs to the point of enabling us to achieve the proposed production plan.

Thus there has been a need to resort to imports, with special emphasis on peanuts, palm oil and corn, thus causing not only a drain of foreign exchange but also an irregular provisioning with the consequent paralysis of some production units and excessively high costs. As 1978 has been decreed

Cotton Marketing Improved

During the year of 1977 in the entire Municipality of Icolo e Bengo an average of 30 first-grade cooperatives and four second-grade cooperatives was created. [as published]

Recently peasants from four more villages were mobilized. They will work in peasants' associations in the first-grade cooperatives.

"We have also achieved a utilization for the first-grade cooperatives," our informant advised us, "some of the cotton blocks which formerly belonged to the Institute of Cotton of Angola. And in the marketing phase we got rid of the markets which we used to call 'the cotton market.' The marketing for this year was done by the cooperative itself. The cooperative delivered the total amount of the cotton to the market. It was a great step," he continued, "and we want to see if in the future we shall be able to improve even more the marketing system here in the municipality."

"For that reason, he continued, "we have second-grade cooperatives in Funda, which is no longer in the Municipality of Cacuaco, but we were able to get to that point because there was not yet any agricultural structure in that community. We have one in Mabuia, we have one in 44, one in Ombo, and more recently we were able to form the Kaxicane cooperative. As for the first-grade cooperatives, we have them in almost all the quarters and villages of Icolo e Bengo with the exception of Tonhachire, Caquengue and Barraca, because we do not yet have sufficient means for helping in those areas. In the meantime, however, we are working toward that goal and we are convinced that still this year we shall group the rural workers of those regions into peasants' associations."

As our informant told us later, all the work of raising the peasants' consciousness and of mobilizing them is done by rural energizers. These energizers are trained in Huambo. Their principal task is to explain to the peasants about production cooperatives and what their advantages are. The results, as we had the opportunity to state earlier, are satisfactory. However, they would be even better if there were rural energizers in sufficient numbers to do that important work. "For us to be able to transmit energy to cooperativism here, we have an average of 5 rural energizers, a number which we think is really very small for the task of awakening the awareness of the peasants in that region, who are scattered among 78 inhabited places."

Horticultural Production

"Here in Icolo e Bengo," Teixeira Pinto told us later, "the key product that we grow is cotton. Afterwards come corn, massambala [translation unknown] and sweet potatoes. This year, however, we are devoting a great deal of effort, too, to horticultural crops. The peasants are quite interested in horticultural products like tomatoes, onions, kale and cabbage. And we are

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reactionary instincts, have declared that if the rains have been late it is because the "Divine Holy Father" is unhappy with the Angolan Revolution and its leaders. Other declarations, as strange as that one, consider that as long as "the MPLA is in power" there will be no rain. And thus we have, in the "opinion" of the same people, nature rebelling against the popular democratic regime which was implanted in Angola after 11 November.

What is the goal of those people? Who are they? Why do they act that way?

Wherever the Revolution has triumphed and the peoples have conquered their freedom, reaction invents schemes to knock it down. By acting thus, those forces, which have been defeated by the Revolution, are launching campaigns to discredit the people's vanguard in a vain attempt to cut the connection between them and oblige the people to renounce their just conquests. Thus it is comprehensible that internal reaction insists on spreading the belief that the rain -- a natural phenomenon -- is not an accident but a consequence of political and ideological regimes.

When the popular masses -- and chiefly the peasants -- understand how absurd these declarations by the reactionary forces are -- they will not fail to trust in the justice of their Revolution, which was begun for the purpose of implanting a fair social regime in Angola.

Cooperatives Formed

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] The struggle for an increase in the level of production of the collectively organized rural workers through the introduction of new working relations, constitutes today one of the fundamental principles of the new activity in the Municipality of Icolo e Bengo. This is because this new type of productive organization, perfectly consolidated, is playing an important role in the political training of the peasants, creating a spirit of unity and discipline among them, which is indispensable for tightening their alliance with the factory-worker class.

The Municipality of Icolo e Bengo is an essentially agricultural one. Cotton is the most cultivated crop in that area, although there is maize as well as other crops. This year other initiatives will be undertaken in the horticultural field.

"The experiment has been started and we are confident that the results will be positive." This is the statement of Teixeira Pinto, the officer responsible for agriculture in the cooperative sector in Icolo e Bengo. He conceded an interview to our newspaper during which time he spoke of a few of the projects that are being carried out in that community.

In his trip to that locality, where an election attracting thousands of peasants was held, Comrade Graciano Mande was accompanied by officials of the Municipal Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the state.

Immediately afterwards they visited the villages of Missassa-Kaiengue, Manje, Lossengue Gandavira and Chivela, as the people of those localities had reaffirmed their unconditional support for the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Agostinho Neto, promising also to increase production during this year of Agriculture.

Rains Not Dependent on Divine Intervention

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 78 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] This season is known especially for its raininess. The rains fall abundantly and bring with them the hope of a good year for agriculture. The peasants direct their attention to the land and start to calculate the amount of the harvest. If the rain has come it verifies that the harvest will be good. If it has not come the prospects are depressing.

Every year this cycle is repeated. The peasants depend a great deal on the caprices of nature, and they can regulate natural phenomena only to a certain extent. In our country no one has yet had the power to dominate the rains and regulate the amount of precipitation. Science has now found an answer for many phenomena and in industrially developed countries there exist processes for advancing or delaying the arrival of the rains, for capturing, for increasing and for reducing the amount of precipitation. In any event the traditional dependence of man still exists. However, even if it does not rain it is possible to avoid a drought. It is enough to construct a good irrigation network and change the courses of the rivers. For that reason, in spite of everything, man is capable of controlling nature.

In our country the rains have been late but they have come. In the provinces of the central high plateau it has already rained, and in the agricultural regions of the south the rivers are carrying water dropped from the atmosphere. In the meantime, at other points there is a natural apprehension due to the reduced amounts of precipitation recorded. To a certain degree such a situation can compromise the local agricultural production in this year designated as the Year of Agriculture.

This phenomenon is common to broad areas of the African continent, where this year it has rained less than was hoped for. It is strange that among us there are a few people who have begun to speculate about that, making absolutely incorrect and absurd statements. Naturally there are people who continue to bet on the failure of the Angolan Revolution and any pretext that can be used, in vain, to demonstrate that, is "good." Only in that way can it be understood that certain persons, acting in bad faith and possessing

ANGOLA

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Students Working in Agriculture

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] Huambo. Since the beginning of this week the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] of this province has been active every day in promoting production campaigns in the countryside. The students who are on vacation are engaging in revolutionary tasks in this way.

These campaigns which have been carried out on several state plantations, which are for that reason the property of our people, have principally consisted in the harvesting of beans, cabbage, lettuce and other agricultural products.

The young people are organized into brigades for the purpose of achieving a greater coordination in the work to be done, and for achieving constant discipline. There is a responsible officer at the head of each brigade.

For the same purpose, all young people who have still not been placed in such cadres must go to the Provincial Office of the JMPLA-Party Youth (which is in the Provisional Political Commission Building), in order to actively collaborate in these campaigns, which will be continued until the beginning of the next academic year.

The young people of the Province of Huambo will contribute in this way to increasing production, an indispensable condition for constructing socialism. They will also fulfill the word of order given by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, which was proclaimed by Comrade President Agostinho Neto: "1978 -- Year of Agriculture."

Kakoma Communal Commissariat

For the purpose of presenting the respective communal commissariat, Comrade Graciano Mande, the municipal commissioner of Kuma, traveled to Kakoma Commune.

hasten the resolution of the problem of supplies of equipment and parts, it is equally urgent to study methods which could eliminate the lack of discipline in a sector as important as this one. For otherwise, what good will it do to import more equipment, if once here, they are given such treatment?

These are the reasons why bread is still reaching the consumer on an irregular basis in Luanda, and why, generally speaking, it is of poor quality.

5157
CSO: 4401

plan was subjected, it was decided temporarily to suspend such purchases, although the purchase of four "tunnel ovens" (each can produce 40,000 loaves per day), 20 kneading machines, rollers, dividers and 15 automatic bread counters and accessories for the equipment in place was authorized. This proposal, amended to exclude the purchase of the automatic line, was approved by the government. A team of technicians was authorized in June to travel abroad to determine the type of equipment to be purchased. On 1 September, the third Vice Prime Minister gave the Ministry of Foreign Affairs final authorization for the processing of the BRI's [expansion unknown].

These were not delivered until the end of November, in some cases, and early December in others. This delay cost our country about 200,000 kwanzas in foreign exchange, because in the meantime equipment prices increased.

For this reason, the equipment which should have arrived in October according to the initial plan estimates, has still not reached Luanda, and in view of the urgency of the situation, the National Planning Commission has authorized the shipment of a part of the equipment by plane, in which connection additional reports will be needed. But if, as Carlos Ferreira said, "there is a delay in the implementation of these reports only a third as long as the delay for the others, we will be faced with a rather discouraging situation."

However, it is not the bureaucracy alone which is hindering the resolution of such serious problems. Lack of discipline in the bakeries has reached alarming proportions. We ourselves found the examples described below during a visit to 4 of the 17 bakeries in Luanda.

The Independent Bakery

We began by what might be considered the "model" for worker participation in the productive process -- the Independent Bakery, which employs 36 bakers. Its administration is the responsibility of a work group of the Luanda Provincial Bread Baking Enterprise, but the local management of the unit is done by the workers themselves.

The bakery was abandoned by its owner, and was out of operation for some months. Following a complete reorganization, it has a new oven and reopened about 15 days ago.

Oliveira Alberto is one of the workers in charge and he was the best student in the bread baking course offered some time ago in Luanda. He was directing the operations of the bakery when we were there.

How Did This Situation Develop?

Our next stop was the Santa Isabel Bakery, another state unit. The lack of discipline prevailing there is visible in almost everything. The man in charge of the unit was not there, the shift foreman was not there, the

ANGOLA

BREAD SHORTAGE CAUSED BY WORKERS' LACK OF DISCIPLINE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Feb 78 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] Luanda is still not being supplied regularly with bread. The lines outside the stores, the concern of the workers to manage the daily purchase of this most urgently needed item show that something is going badly. And so it is. Two million loaves of bread per day are needed to supply Luanda. The current production is about 700,000. To what is this situation due? This is what we sought to learn in the work we did, visiting bakeries in the capital city and talking with those in charge of this sector.

"The reasons for the irregular supply of bread are varied. Currently the principal reason is the poor condition of the equipment, the ovens, kneading machines and other means of production. All of the equipment in the bakeries in the city of Luanda is in terrible condition, but for an exception here and there," stated Carlos Ferreira, provincial representative of the Ministry of Industry and Power. He added: "Another important factor is the serious failure to observe discipline rampant in the production units. There is a lack of dedication on the part of the workers and, in some cases, passive resistance. This has hindered the normal functioning of the bakeries."

The present situation, naturally, is a result of the transitional period we experienced during the winning of independence and the second national liberation war which "upset the whole system for the production and marketing of bread. Sales outlets were destroyed and the majority are in a disastrous condition. The operation of the bakeries where shifts were concerned was turned entirely upside down and the supply of raw materials got out of control."

Reorganization Planned

In order to deal with this situation, a plan was drafted in May of last year designed to reorganize the sector entirely. It called for the achievement of a daily output of four million loaves of bread, to which end it would be necessary to purchase an entirely automated production line, as well as other means of production and accessories. During a review to which this

It should moreover be stressed that difficulties such as those mentioned exist on all levels, having a greater effect on the population in the interior, on the rural population. It is necessary that proper priority be given to this sector, for it was this peasant mass which was most neglected during the colonial era.

On the other hand, greater security for the health centers is also needed, since they are frequently attacked and robbed by individuals in the service of domestic reactionary forces, seeking to hinder our revolutionary process. It is urgent that the entire population, all of the citizenry of Angola, develop the necessary vigilance in practice in defense of their assets. It is necessary to combat the saboteurs.

5157
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

PLANS CALL FOR OPENING MORE HEALTH CENTERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Feb 78 p 1

[Text] "The opening of more health centers to meet the urgent needs of the people comes within the plans of the Ministry of Health for this year," Pedro Saldanha de Magalhaes, Luanda Province representative of the health authorities told us.

The centers to be established will be located in various municipalities in the province, and while the plan is not yet being implemented, due to the lack of technical cadres, work will begin with the municipality of Kissama.

In the city of Luanda itself, only one more center will be established, due to the fact that there are already 30. The new center will be established in the Palanca Quarter. It will have, in addition to the health center, a department of athletics and one to teach reading and writing.

On the other hand, the expansion of all the health centers existing in the city is planned, and the Kassequel Quarter will be the first to benefit from this step.

When we asked about the supply of medications for the medical centers, we were told that this has been insured on a regular and equal basis, although "not in great quantities. But there has been sufficient for the centers to function," we were told.

With regard to the need for transportation facilities, we were told of a lack which cannot be filled rapidly. This is a national problem of a complexity known to all of us.

In conclusion, Pedro Saldanha de Magalhaes told us that telephones will be installed in all of the health centers, in order partially to resolve the problem encountered with transporting patients, since by this means, calling an ambulance in case of need will be made easy.

These are the immediate prospects for the work of the Ministry of Health, where the health centers are concerned. On this subject, we published two reports a few days ago, noting various aspects of their operations.

Chapter III

Article 11. Regulations governing this decree will be issued by the Minister of Justice within 60 days of the date of its publication.

Article 12. Until regulations to govern this decree are issued, the various departments under the ministry will continue to be regulated by the legislation applicable to them, in all matters where such legislation is not in contradiction of the provisions of this document.

Seen and approved by the Council of Ministers for publication.

The President of the Republic

Antonio Agostinho Neto"

5157
CSO: 4401

3. The minister can establish by decree which other ministry workers will serve on this council.

Section IV -- National Court Administration

Article 9. This national administration is a body for study, coordination and technical-administrative support, and its basic duties are:

- a. To superintend, from the administrative point of view, the organization and operation of the court structures and to carry out studies pertaining to the problems of their practical administration;
- b. To carry out the planned supervision of the departments and activities under its jurisdiction, on a scientific basis;

Gradually to introduce the scientific organization of labor and management, to provide qualified cadres for the departments under ministry jurisdiction, and to create conditions for the better use of the knowledge and experience of the workers;

- c. To insure the protection, care and preservation of state property for which the ministry is responsible;
- d. To supply the competent bodies with the statistical, accounting, financial and other information needed, of suitable quality and within the period established, and to see that the bodies under its jurisdiction do the same;
- e. To draft the budget proposal, including those for the other bodies under the jurisdiction of the ministry, and once approved, to provide supervision of budget implementation;
- f. To participate in accordance with the established planning method and insofar as it is required in the process of drafting the national plan.

Article 10. The following bodies will operate under the jurisdiction of the National Court Administration:

- a. National Administration and Finance Department;
- b. National Personnel Department;
- c. National Criminal and Police Identification and Registry Department;
- d. National Registry and Notary Public Department;
- e. Information and Documentation Center.

- a. To pursue the improvement of juridical work in the sphere of the national economy and to continue the improvement of the legal system;
- b. To participate in advising the council of the revolution and the council of ministers on the drafting of laws, decrees and other normative provisions;
- c. To participate, with the office of the rector of the university, in the drafting of the curricular plans for legal courses.

Internal Statutes of the Ministry of Justice

Article 7. It is further the duty of the juridical office to direct and coordinate the work pertaining to international exchanges, to which end it is authorized:

- a. To maintain and develop relations with comparable bodies and institutions of an international nature in the fields of law and justice, in accordance with the guidelines set forth above;
- b. To promote the choice of international documentation allowing a comparative study of the various legal systems;
- c. To draft and supply to the ministry departments documents and studies in the field of comparative international law and the administration of justice;
- d. To participate in preparatory work pertaining to agreements, treaties and conventions and, when it falls within the jurisdiction of the ministry, to recommend their higher approval, provided they are deemed timely and desirable;
- e. To draft study proposals for lectures, seminars, congresses and other meetings of an international nature.

Section III -- Advisory Council

Article 8. 1. This council is a consultative body which will study and draft recommendations pertaining to the activities of the ministry and scientific and technological developments related to these activities.

2. In addition to the minister, who will preside, the following are members of this council by virtue of the posts they hold:

- a. The President of the Family Court;
- b. The President of the Administrative Court;
- c. The Prosecutor General of the Republic;
- d. The Director of the National Court Administration.

k. To carry out the planned direction of the activities which are its responsibility, on a scientific labor and administrative basis, and to create conditions for the better utilization and testing of the knowledge of the workers;

l. To raise the level of productivity for the departments, in accordance with scientific and technical progress, by means of the better use of labor, material and financial resources.

Chapter II -- Structure

Article 2. The Ministry of Justice will have the structure set forth in these statutes and will include the following bodies:

- a. The Office of the Minister;
- b. The Juridical Office;
- c. The Advisory Council;
- d. The National Court Administration;
- e. The Office of the Prosecutor of the Republic;
- f. The Family Court;
- g. The Administrative Court;
- h. The Provincial Offices of the Ministry.

Article 3. The courts and the office of the prosecutor of the republic will be the subject of a special document to be promulgated within a maximum of six months from the publication of these internal statutes.

Article 4. The general court fund is eliminated, and its personnel and budgetary allocations are assigned to the administration and finance department of the National Court Administration.

Section I -- The Office of the Minister

Article 5. The Office of the Minister will be regulated by Decree No 61/76 dated 19 July.

Section II -- The Juridical Office

Article 6. This office is the body through which the ministry provides legal aid to the government and the central state administrative bodies, and the necessary coordination with the legal offices of those bodies will be established, and to this end, in addition to the functions set forth in Paragraphs a and d of Article 1 of this decree, this office has the following functions:

ANGOLA

DETAILS ON STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Feb 78 pp 1, 6

[Text] The internal statutes of the Ministry of Justice have just been approved on the basis of a decree approved by the presidency of the republic.

The document reads as follows:

"In the Angolan revolutionary society, the law must be a tool of national unity and consolidation of the people's regime.

On the basis of this principle, the special function of insuring justice with the participation of the people and in their service falls to the Ministry of Justice.

Like the other responsible bodies, the Ministry of Justice must study measures designed to gradually eliminate crime and to do away with the social evils inherent in the colonial era.

On the other hand, it must further reorganize the court and prosecution structure on a national level, as well as participating in the organization of the military court, as well as supervising the legal system on the level of the activity of the bodies with investigative powers.

Another important task is the resolution of socio-family problems related to children and young people, through the juvenile court, as well as the solutions to be adopted when it comes to the implementation of security measures and preparing prisoners for parole, through the court for the execution sentences.

Finally, the simplification of legislation and publicizing it among the masses, through explanatory campaigns should be a major concern of the Ministry of Justice, since this is the way to insure that it will be the people who see to the implementation of the law.

This being the case and taking these considerations into account, under the provisions of Article 42 of the constitutional law and in accordance with the authority invested in me by Paragraph e of Article 32 of that law, the government decrees and I promulgate the following:

independence, the Portuguese troops were defending a country which they regarded as their own. On the other hand, what are the Cubans? Mercenaries! They are there to receive orders. It is even disgraceful that an army which knows how to fight and which was really revolutionary should agree to be the worst that one could be: a mercenary. Hence, no comparison is possible. And we shall inevitably have to conquer them. They have no morals, nothing....

[Question] Even they seem to feel disillusioned and deceived....

[Answer] Of course, and this is increasingly evident at the top. Even in Luanda, they are beginning to fight with one another. Some weeks ago, they fought in front of the Hotel Tropico, and there were 13 fatalities and 20 or so wounded. This attests to their desperate situation. With all this, how can we have any doubt of our victory?

Discussing an Escape

It is time to talk a little about the past: about how Chipenda escaped from Portugal on one occasion.

It is natural for me to discuss that period with emotion, because I came to Portugal when I was very young. I was educated here, and married here; and my first child was born here, 2 days before I had to flee! But I have friends in Portugal, from north to south (not to mention from Minho to Timor); and, although I knew that, as an Angolan, I was dutybound to fight colonialism, I never thought of the Portuguese people as an enemy. I have always believed that the Angolan people and the Portuguese people should progress together. It was, understandably, with great sadness that I left my Coimbra Academic Association, and departed from Portugal. As for the escape itself, it was actually simple. I left Coimbra and, on the same day, arrived at Algarve with my wife, my newborn son, my nephews, the Araujos: in short, we were all on the journey. Later, in Algarve, everything was arranged and I got hold of a small boat operated by a friend whom I can now name, because no one will arrest him for it any longer: Nuno, a former associate at the Academy. And so we went to Morocco, with the aid of a great many people, of course, some who are now important figures in Neto's regime, and others, such as Gica, whom the MPLA killed. But, finally, we arrived. The problem then was that we had to disembark from a barge, because the boat could not come alongside the shore; and none of us even knew how to row. We ran adrift there. Later, a Moroccan trawler showed up, and the matter was resolved. There was only one unfortunate thing about all this: Some other associates were considering escaping in the same way, and had everything ready. But Manuel Alegre, who was in Algiers, he and a few other individuals decided to announce immediately over the radio how we had escaped, and spoiled everything, as usual.

2909
CSO: 4401

On 16 February 1978, our member Augusto Cambambe, who had been imprisoned since 28 August of last year in the DISA [Department of Information and Security of Angola] jail in Benguela (the former district jail), died, the victim of torture and abuse.

He was arrested on charges of belonging to our movement, and the house in which he resided was plundered, with a radio set, a record-player and records, and a sewing machine stolen. Taken to a DISA selection center, a dwelling near the hospital and the sea, he was brutally beaten and interrogated. Transferred to the DISA jail on 9 September, he was put in cell No 2, along with [number illegible] other prisoners. It should be noted that this cell had 10 bunks, and the grilled window was walled up with mud.

After several interrogations and torture applied by the agents Guilherme and "Campones," he was moved to cell No 14, a dungeon measuring 1.4 by 2.5 meters, provided with only a cement reclining place and a hole in the floor. He remained in isolation for days on end, until the sinister Paixao, the local DISA official, decided that he could have recreation. He remained in that cell from 23 October to 13 December.

When the Cuban adviser was moved and replaced by the sadistic Marco Perez, he was tortured again, and his hands were crushed. In view of his condition, he was transferred to the cave under cells Nos 9, 10 and 11, a subterranean area 1.5 meters high, where he died.

This was another nefarious crime committed by Moscow's lackeys, similar to those perpetrated in the north. Never have Angolans been so oppressed and persecuted as they are now; and there must be a forceful expression of international public opinion regarding these crimes.

Will Portugal, which also has a high-level commission for the defense of human rights now, have nothing to say about cases such as this?

The Religious Situation

Chipenda likewise provided me with a memorandum describing what is occurring and being plotted with regard to the religious situation.

1. As in other African countries at the time of their independence, the Vatican proceeded to replace the upper echelons of the Catholic hierarchy, naming African clerics to the various bishoprics, thereby attempting to Africanize the Church, so as to facilitate relations with the new regime and to lessen the damage resulting from the most favored religion's loss of status.
2. Actually, in Angola the Catholic hierarchy, with but few exceptions, always supported the central government, unlike what occurred in other nations, as a means of maintaining the privileged position that it held as compared with other religions which enjoyed a great following among the population.

a period of 20 years, the ships of each country are entitled to fish in the territorial waters of the other. Since Angola does not have a fishing fleet with a capacity for long-distance fishing, the agreement is clearly unilateral. However, the Soviets, owing to the techniques that they use, for they even operate double trawlers, have no intention of implementing the agreement for so long a period of time; because, before it expires, they will already have exhausted the possibilities for coastal trawling. Some of the fish are unloaded at FRIFAR [Farta Cold Storage ?] in Baia Farta, which has a small freezing capacity. These fish, usually the species least caught, are put into crates labeling them as being of Cuban origin, and are distributed by the Ministry of Home Trade. To estimate the amount of profit that is accrued, one need only say that every crate of fish costs 300 kwanzas, and is sold to the public for 700. The nepotism and corruption have reached such heights that the Ministry of Fisheries' representative in Benguela Rito Areias, an individual who was used to working only once a year during the festivals for Our Lady of Grace, is a rich man now....

The Cuban Presence in Africa

Now that he has launched into the conversation, Chipenda no longer needs questions to continue. It is he who next brings up the issue of the Cuban expansion in Africa:

The Soviet imperialists, wishing to recover the influence that they lost in Somalia as a result of the courageous attitude assumed by Siad Barre, have been moving their troops to Ethiopia, where they have now assumed the leadership of the war.

Luanda has again become a staging area for the Cuban mercenaries engaged in another war of aggression against the African nations. Neto, whose continuance in power is due to the "internationalist solidarity" of the 20,000 members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces' expeditionary corps, has attempted to repay the favors that he has received.

For this purpose, to supplement the airlift established by the Soviets, the Boeing jets of the TAAG [Angolan Air Transport ?] have carried contingents of Cuban mercenaries on the Luanda-Sal-Havana-Luanda route who, once they arrive at the Belas airport, transfer to Antonov AN-12 planes which take them to Ethiopia.

The airlift has carried large volumes of material and personnel, thus preventing any gaps in the expeditionary corps detailed to Angola.

"Human Rights" in Angola

The discussion then turns to the inhumanity of the Neto regime and the way in which police repression is used in an attempt to support an increasingly unpopular regime. Mention is made of Gentil Viana and many others who are rotting in Neto's jails. Chipenda says that he will give me just one very well founded example:

When the volumes in excess of those in 1977 required for 1978 are compared with the decline in production with respect to that of 1973, we may anticipate that, if all goes well and the statistical data are altered more skillfully, it is possible that, in 1983, the claim will be made that the level which was sought had been attained. But the fact is that there are shortages of everything, and the people cannot eat statistics.

How can they justify the shortages of the most basic items, such as buttons, thread, needles and fabric? Does the collaborationist clique want the people to go around naked?

They talk about many goals for 1978, but the only planning is in the area of confiscations and expropriations; because that is the only way of finding places for all those being protected, in the most scandalous nepotism that has ever existed in Angola.

With the recent ban on private enterprise in the wholesale trade and the resultant nationalization of the few firms that were still in operation, which were turned into state enterprises, one of the few economic structures still working was destroyed. The creation of state enterprises for wholesale and retail trade has afforded greater opportunities for the placement of those being protected, with a resultant increase in corruption.

An agrarian reform is being planned which will turn over all the land to the state, and the latter will assign its use to veritable sovkhoses, the agricultural cooperatives. When this agrarian reform, during the first phase of which 154 farms belonging to individuals who had left Angola were expropriated, has been completed, it is estimated that nearly 20,000 Portuguese will have been affected. So, there will be another exodus of technicians who are essential for the reconstruction of Angola. Special note should be taken of this, because the policy was dictated not only by economic considerations, but also by those of a military nature. Actually, now that over 2 years have elapsed since Portugal's presence in Angola ceased, the Portuguese who remained, except for those affiliated with Marxism, enjoy great support on the part of the local populace, and are regarded as dangerous inasmuch as they could help the latter to mobilize on behalf of the nationalists, particularly if the latter intensify the war against the occupying forces and collaborators, and extend their activities to the areas in which they are operating.

To eliminate possible competition with the state trading systems, an order was issued to disband the local labor consumer cooperatives, which had been set up under pressure from the MPLA, first in the nonproductive areas, and, during the second phase, in the productive areas. Thus, it has become impossible to escape state control, and only those who are under protection can reap the benefits of the system.

One of the greatest scandals in the economic area is the fishing agreement that was signed with the USSR. According to the terms of the agreement, for

admits that there is; but, in fact, very little is known. What has been happening lately in Angola, outside of Luanda?

[Answer] They say very little about Angola outside of Luanda, because it does not concern them; because Angola outside of Luanda is virtually beyond their control. But, frankly, I did not come here to make propaganda about our activities. We are, in fact, on our usual battleground; we have occupied some areas and we are continuing our effort. But I consider it more important for me to discuss the reasons why things are not going well in Agostinho Neto's Angola. I have some information here that I shall read to you:

For a variety of reasons, the Angolan economy is completely bankrupt; and the people are surviving only as a result of vast imports of foodstuffs and essential products. The causes of this include the departure of technicians, the havoc and plunder resulting from the civil war and those occupying the country, and the poor management on the part of the Russian, Cuban, Bulgarian and East German advisers.

The Luanda collaborators are trying to establish a planned economy, in accordance with rigid Stalinist criteria based on Stakhanovite and sovkhoz [state farm] models for commerce, industry and agriculture. Neto has pompously declared that his main objective was to have production reach the 1973 level; but the facts do not correspond to the manipulated statistics.

Let us observe the decline in production during 1977 as compared with 1973:

Wheat flour: 274 percent; corn meal: 543 percent; pasta: 150 percent; crackers: 240 percent; yeast: 49 percent; cooking oil: 381 percent; margarine: 555 percent; beer: 188 percent; soft drinks: 150 percent; canned meat: 664 percent; canned fruit: 58 percent; concentrates and liquid extracts: 173 percent; purified salt: 442 percent; pulverized and ground coffee: 144 percent; vinegar: 477 percent; fermented beverages: 352 percent; liquors and spirits: 355 percent; and sugar: 151 percent.

A flagrant example, due to poor management, is sugar. During the 1976-77 season, thanks to the intervention of Cuban work brigades, nearly 43,000 tons were harvested. For the 1977-78 season, an 18 percent increase over the previous season was planned, that is, 50,740 tons; although they cited 54,000 tons as the production volume, which is equivalent to a 25.58 percent rise. However, as of early February, 40,500 tons had been harvested, which makes it possible to predict a final production of 51,840 tons. Through this example one can note the care that was taken to manipulate the statistics. When this season is compared with 1973-74, during which nearly 130,000 tons were harvested, one observes that the former production is 40 percent of the latter.

The announcement that 1978 would be the "year of agriculture," for which it would be necessary to increase imports of fertilizers and agricultural equipment, was accompanied by the statement that this was an extremely dry year, by way of explaining the failure that is anticipated.

Chipenda, aware of what was being planned for his country, then decided to join the FMLA, with the intention of continuing the struggle for his nation's real independence. The civil war ensued, accompanied by the well-known invasion of Angola by Cuban troops. But, as we know, the battle is continuing. Hence, it is understandable that, upon learning about Daniel Chipenda's sudden visit to Portugal, we held the conversation with him that is reported herewith:

[Question] Chipenda, what is behind this unexpected visit of yours to Lisbon?

[Answer] I believe it is for our movement. Lisbon is an essential place in our activity. Therefore, my visit here has been mainly to make an analysis of the situation, because I think that any action which is carried out in Angola will have to start here, in Portugal. It is not that we are counting on the Portuguese for this. The ones who will change the entire situation in Angola are we Angolans; but we count on and need Portugal's cooperation, and that is a certainty. In any event, we have obviously not come to engage in any agitation; but we did, indeed, come to probe, organize and make a few observations of how things are progressing....

[Question] In any case, in view of the official position of the Portuguese Government, your status must be almost clandestine, isn't that so?

[Answer] I believe that, at the present time, the Portuguese Government is a democratic government like those of other European countries. And I don't think that there are actually any restrictions on political leaders who are opposed to totalitarian regimes. What is important is the fact that the Portuguese Government has established the statute on political refugees; because I do not accept the term "returnees." If they choose a country as their own and later, owing to various circumstances, have to flee from it, that is no reason to call them "returnees," but rather refugees. This is why the FNLA would like the Portuguese Government to really look into a statute on refugees, and then look into the statute on political refugees. Because we should not forget that I and many others like me cannot enter Angola. And, if we want to go to Portugal, how shall we go there? As "returnees?" We really need a statute on political refugees, which is actually what we are. But I think that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is really going to look into this process, and it is only logical that something will result....

[Question] Is there a possibility that, if things should change in Angola, many "returnees" will end up "returning" to Angola, and will once again be "returnees" there?

[Answer] No, no; anyone who returns to his country is not a "returnee." And when they return, they will not be such. They are people who can return to their country and return with a complete right to do so....

Economic Situation

[Question] But after all, what is going on in Angola? The Luanda government denies that there is any resistance and later, when it chooses to do so, it

JPRS 70902

5 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1907

CONTENTS	PAGE	
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS		
CEAO Holds Colloquium in Niamey on Solar Energy (LE SAHEL, 9 Mar 78)	1	1/A12
Briefs		
Border Closing Delays Goods	3	1/A14
ANGOLA		
Daniel Chipenda Discusses Angolan Situation From Lisbon (Daniel Chipenda Interview; O DIA, 15 Mar 78)	4	1/B1
Details on Structure of Ministry of Justice (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Feb 78)	12	1/B9
Police Corps To Work in Rectification Campaign (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Feb 78)	18	1/C1
Plans Call for Opening More Health Centers (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Feb 78)	21	1/C4
Bread Shortage Caused by Workers' Lack of Discipline (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Feb 78)	23	1/C6
Sugar Quotas Not Met in Benguela (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Feb 78)	27	1/C10
Agricultural Problems, Activities Reported (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17, 18 Feb 78)	31	1/C14
Students Working in Agriculture		
Rains Not Dependent on Divine Intervention, Editorial		
Cooperatives Formed		
Food Industry in 1977		
Raw Material Shortage		

- a -

[III - NE & A - 120]

JPRS 70902

5 April 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

No. 1907

CONTENTS	PAGE	
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS		
CEAO Holds Colloquium in Niamey on Solar Energy (LE SAHEL, 9 Mar 78)	1	1/A12
Briefs		
Border Closing Delays Goods	3	1/A14
ANGOLA		
Daniel Chipenda Discusses Angolan Situation From Lisbon (Daniel Chipenda Interview; O DIA, 15 Mar 78)	4	1/B1
Details on Structure of Ministry of Justice (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Feb 78)	12	1/B9
Police Corps To Work in Rectification Campaign (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Feb 78)	18	1/C1
Plans Call for Opening More Health Centers (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Feb 78)	21	1/C4
Bread Shortage Caused by Workers' Lack of Discipline (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Feb 78)	23	1/C6
Sugar Quotas Not Met in Benguela (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 Feb 78)	27	1/C10
Agricultural Problems, Activities Reported (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17, 18 Feb 78)	31	1/C14
Students Working in Agriculture		
Rains Not Dependent on Divine Intervention, Editorial		
Cooperatives Formed		
Food Industry in 1977		
Raw Material Shortage		

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[III - NE & A - 120]