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W1: International Herald Tribune (US), 94 10 25

U.S. Tries to Bolster Africa Peacekeeping

By Howard W. French

New York Times Service

MZUZU, Malawi — With concern growing over possible violence in neighboring Mozambique, a senior American delegation visited this newly democratic country as part of a five-nation African tour aimed at improving peacekeeping.

Officials said the mission, led by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, was a departure for U.S. diplomacy in Africa, where Washington has decided to increase military cooperation with the growing number of countries that have switched to multiparty democracy after decades of dictatorships.

The effort, which aims at providing training, logistical, financial and intelligence aid to the newly democratic countries, intends to encourage efforts to contain conflicts in neighboring states. Officials say such conflicts threaten peace and economic development throughout the continent.

"There is no shortage of African countries willing to take part in peacekeeping efforts," Mr. Talbott said in an interview. "But they also come forward to us and say, 'We are developing countries, we have the World Bank and IMF looking over our shoulders, and we don't have the capacity to do it by ourselves.'"

Mr. Talbott said that after civil wars in Somalia and Rwanda, where the United Nations sponsored peacekeeping and the United States provided airlift and other logistical support,

Washington was studying the idea of providing C-137 transports to a regional organization of southern African countries to help them respond rapidly to crises.

In addition to talks with political leaders in Zimbabwe and Malawi, Mr. Talbott addressed groups of soldiers and officers, telling them that "as a result of the UN's being overburdened, the international community is in danger of not being able to respond quickly enough to new crises when they occur."

After visiting Malawi, Mr. Talbott's delegation will stop briefly in Zaire before going to Ghana and Ivory Coast.

Ghana, which is head of the West African Economic Community, has played a lead role in mediation efforts in Liberia.

Zimbabwe and Malawi have been among the most active African countries in peacekeeping efforts on the continent, playing significant roles in Somalia and Rwanda.

In addition to Rwanda, and neighboring Burundi, where clashes have sent refugees streaming into Zaire, officials in Zimbabwe and Malawi expressed concern over the long civil wars in Liberia and Angola, and worsening political conditions in Nigeria.

But their deepest immediate concern is over the potential for renewed strife in Mozambique, where national elections will be held on Thursday and Friday. It is hoped that the vote will seal the end of 20 years of civil war.

W3: Independent (Br) 94 11 08 (abr)

Unita rebels overrun

Luanda (AP) — The Angolan government killed hopes for peace yesterday when its troops overran rebel headquarters, plunging the country back into all-out war.

Government troops smashed through Unita defence lines around Huambo, 330 miles south-east of Luanda, killing 500 rebel fighters and taking control of

strategic points, including the airport and military compound.

"Unfortunately, Lusaka [the peace negotiations] has ended," said Adalberto da Costa, Lisbon representative for Unita. Mr da Costa said he had spoken with rebel commanders in Huambo, who said government troops were still at least six miles outside the city.

W2: Independent (Br), 94 11 08

Frelimo is set for clear win

FROM KARL MAIER
in Maputo

The economic heartland of Mozambique voted for the former rebels of Afonso Dhlakama's Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) in last month's general elections but the incumbent, Joaquim Chissano, appeared yesterday to have scored a comfortable win in the presidential elections.

With nearly 77 per cent of the ballots counted, figures released by Mr Chissano's ruling Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) showed that it was heading for defeat in the key central provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete, and the country's two most populous provinces, Nampula and Zambezia. Frelimo won massively in the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane and with sizeable majorities in the far northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

Mr Chissano, who assumed the presidency in October 1986 on the death of Mozambique's first president, Samora Machel, held a 53.8 per cent to 32 per cent lead over his main rival, Mr Dhlakama. But his Frelimo party, which once declared itself as the 'vanguard' party, proved far less popular, winning about 45 per cent of the vote for the 250-seat National Assembly. The Renamo tally was expected to reach 40 per cent.

W4: Mmegi (Bots), 94 10 28 (abr)

Sleeping sickness

AN alarming upsurge in sleeping sickness has been reported in sub-Saharan Africa, where at least 250,000 men, women and children are now carriers of the parasite, while more people become infected every day. "This process can flare up very

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rapidly when there is uncontrolled movement by populations, as in Rwanda and the surrounding countries", declared P. Cattand, who is responsible for sleeping sickness control in the Division of Control of Tropical Diseases of the World Health Organisation.

The ravages caused by sleeping sickness have been observed by mobile health teams in several parts of Zaire, and especially in Bandundu, where they have found an explosive epidemic situation. In this vast area to the east of the capital, Kinshasa, the prevalence of this fatal disease is as high as 70 per cent in certain villages.

W5: Independent (Br), 94 11 02

Luanda claims recapture of oil town

LUANDA — Angolan government forces recaptured an important oil town from Unita rebels in heavy fighting yesterday, less than 24 hours after the two sides initialled the peace accord, *Reuter reports*.

"Heavy fighting is going on in the municipality of Soyo after its reoccupation by the Angolan army," the *Jornal de Angola* said. Government troops

had also been advancing on the Unita stronghold of Huambo.

Fighting took place on several central fronts on Monday as government forces advanced towards Huambo, in the central highlands, where Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has his headquarters.

The government captured Londuimbali, the first town in

Huambo province on the main road east from the Atlantic Ocean port of Benguela and a thrust on a smaller road east from Benguela was only 25 miles from Huambo, but was being held back by Unita minefields.

Soyo, the centre of Angola's onshore oil industry, is 25 miles south of Cabinda, and was responsible for more than

25,000 barrels a day of on-shore oil production before Unita captured it early last year. Sources have said on-shore oil facilities have been heavily damaged.

Diplomats said that despite the peace accord in Lusaka, they anticipated a surge in fighting as the two sides tried to gain territory before any halt in the civil war.

W6: Guardian (Br), 94 11 02

Angolans 'close in on Unita HQ'

Victoria Brittain

THE central highlands city of Huambo, headquarters of the Unita rebel movement, was being retaken by government forces yesterday, according to military sources in the Angolan capital, Luanda.

Huambo, the symbolic centre-piece of the latest phase of the war, was seized after a 55-day siege by Unita in early 1993. It marks a dramatic reversal in the fortunes of Jonas Savimbi's rebels.

The fall of the oil town of Soyo, 25 miles south of the main oil centre of Cabinda, was also confirmed yesterday. It was captured by Unita last year.

Heavy fighting continued in both these key places and on several other fronts yesterday despite the initialling of a peace pact in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, due to be signed on November 15. It is to be followed two days later by a ceasefire supervised by the United Nations.

The Lusaka accord, which was drawn up nearly six months ago but only recently accepted by Unita, provides for the integration of some Unita forces into the national army and the police.

In exchange for the dismantling of Unita as a military force, it gives the rebels four ministries, six vice-ministries, three regional governorships and a large number of minor administrative posts.

However, it does not resolve

the serious problem of Mr Savimbi's future.

Pressure from the United States and the Zambian government, who are hosting the peace talks, to create the post of vice-president for Mr Savimbi has not been accepted by the Angolan government.

The question of Mr Savimbi's security guarantees is to be de-



cided during the next two weeks, before the accord is formally signed.

Any attempt to reintegrate Mr Savimbi into political life with an official post would be extremely problematic. His stay in Luanda during the run-up to the election in 1992 was marred by Unita's military takeover of the section of the city where his house was, and by an attempted coup and assassinations by Unita a month after their election failure.

W7: Radio Report, 94 11 02 (abr)

Armed forces deny attempts to capture UNITA stronghold of Huambo

Radio Mozambique, Maputo, in Portuguese 1400 gmt 2 Nov 94

Angolan government forces were not trying to occupy the city of Huambo, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] main stronghold, said one of the forces' main commanders. Brig Jose Manuel Jota [appropriate sources have given him as spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces general staff] today told 'Jornal de Angola' that the army did not intend to capture the city, but to come as close as possible. The government and UNITA on 31st October signed the first part of their peace agreement, opening the way to an end to hostilities within 17 days.

W8: Radio Report, 94 10 27 (abr)

UNITA radio says Zairean army mobilized, border closed

Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0600 gmt 27 Oct 94

Text of report (AL/2136 A/1 [1])

[Words indistinct] climate of tension in the wake of indiscriminate raids by the communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Workers' Party [MPLA-PT] regime's air force against Kitona base in the Republic of Zaire [words indistinct] the Zairean authorities said it was a provocative operation.

Zaire has already mobilized its army and closed its border [words indistinct] MPLA Defence Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale to explain, but the senior officers in the Zairean army were less than convinced and have again described that operation as premeditated [words indistinct].

W9: Radio Report, 94 11 01 (abr)

Visiting Zairean foreign minister comments on relations with Luanda

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 1 Nov 94

Zairean Foreign Affairs Minister Lunda Bululu is in the Angolan capital on an official visit. Yesterday, he held talks with senior Angolan officials. First, Lunda Bululu met National Assembly Chairman Franca van Dunem, and then he held talks with Venancio de Moura, his Angolan counterpart. Later, he was received by Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco. As he left the meeting, Zairean Foreign Affairs Minister Lunda Bululu described relations between his country and Angola as good:

W10: Radio Report, 94 11 02

UNITA denies government has captured Soyo, says warships shelling town.

SABC Channel Africa radio, Johannesburg, in English 1500 gmt 2 Nov 94

Latest reports quote UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] as saying that it had killed 300 government troops in recent heavy fighting in the southern province of Huila. The movement is also quoted as denying that government forces had seized the northwestern oil town of Soyo. It said that Soyo was still in its hands but that government warships were lying offshore and shelling the town.

W11: Independent (Br), 94 11 02 (abr)

Peace deal gives Angola a second chance

BY KARL MAIER

A halt to the Angolan civil war was in sight yesterday when negotiators from the government and Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement initialled a new UN-sponsored peace deal that would give the country a second chance through a ceasefire scheduled for 17 November.

Scepticism remained among Angola's 10 million people, however, on whether the new deal would hold up any better than one signed three years ago in Portugal, the former colonial power which granted independence in 1975 after a bitter liberation war.

The peace accord of May 1991 was scuppered when Mr Savimbi rejected the defeat of his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) in the first-ever gen-

eral elections, in September 1992, and plunged the country back into a civil war even was more ferocious than the previous 16 years of fighting.

Since then, an estimated 500,000 people have died, and cities such as Cuito and Huambo in the central highlands have been reduced to rubble by rebel mortars and government airstrikes. In the north, Malange has been surrounded and cut off, leaving thousands of civilians to starve to death. Late last year, 200 people a day were dying there.

The capital, Luanda, has been hit by inflation, violent crime, and a huge influx of war refugees, especially orphaned children. The value of the national currency, the kwanza, has fallen from 2,000 to the dollar in October 1992, to 300,000 two years later.

Before a ceasefire can take

effect, representatives from the two warring factions must meet in Lusaka to work out details on confinement of their troops in assembly areas, the creation of a new army, and the troop strength of UN blue helmets - expected to be about 6,000 - to keep the peace. After that, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mr Savimbi are due to fly to Lusaka to sign the accord.

The peace deal, after nearly a year of negotiations in Lusaka, is in effect a power-sharing agreement with the government, dominated by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), but with Unita holding four ministries (Mines, Commerce, Health, and Tourism), seven deputy ministries, three governorships (Uige, Lunda Sul and Kuando Kubango), several ambassadorships and adminis-

trative control over several dozen municipalities and communes.

The warring armies approached yesterday's agreement facing a battlefield situation, which has swung dramatically in the government's favour over the past two years. Initially, MPLA government forces drove Unita from the main cities while the rebels occupied up to 80 per cent of the countryside. Since then, however, 38-year-old General Joao de Matos, the chief of staff, has rebuilt the government's Angolan armed forces (FAA) with massive arms purchases and with 800 foreign troops, mainly South Africans mercenaries.

Beginning in April this year, the FAA has driven Unita out of the provincial capital of N'Dalatando and some of the diamond-producing areas near

the town of Kafunfu. In June, armed civilians, government troops and police dislodged Unita from the besieged city of Cuito.

By September, government forces began preparing to retake Huambo, where Unita had set up its headquarters. With its military position weakened, Unita agreed, despite strong opposition from its army commanders, to drop its long-standing demand for the governorship of Huambo province. In return, the UN together with the three countries observing the Lusaka peace talks: the United States, Russia and Portugal, put heavy pressure on the MPLA government not to strike at Huambo.

Thus the stage was set for a peace deal in Lusaka under the mediation of UN Special Representative, Alioune Blondin Beye. There is strong opposition to a deal now, however, among the ranks of senior FAA officers who mistrust Unita's intentions and want Mr Savimbi's movement on its knees. Senior Unita commanders have argued that they should fight to regain lost ground before a ceasefire.

W12: SouthScan (Br), 94 10 21

UN force likely to rely on regional and SA peacekeepers

The UN said last week it would deploy between 6,000 and 7,000 troops in Angola after the signing of a peace accord.

Kofi Annan, UN under-secretary for peace operations, told *Diario de Noticias* in Lisbon that the troops would be sent three months after the belligerents reach agreement.

He said the UN will have the capacity to prevent fresh outbreaks of violence in Angola because it will have more peacekeepers on the ground and because it will have the help "of international pressure which will have a strong impact."

He expressed the hope that Portugal would send troops to its former colony, especially specialised logistical units, annan referred to the "excellent experience" with a Portuguese battalion in charge of communications in the UN peacekeeping force in Mozambique. He said their involvement helped to overcome difficulties, especially logistical and linguistic ones, which UN peacekeepers from other countries had had in Mozambique.

But if such a UN force is cobbled together, it is likely to have a large regional component, mainly using SA troops, backed by the neighbouring countries with some defence capability - Zimbabwe and Botswana.

SA is now *de facto* head of regional security in the recently re-named and re-formed frontline states grouping. While it has carefully sought not to become militarily involved in other regional disputes - such as in Lesotho and Rwanda - it can scarcely do other now than bite the bullet and seek to guarantee the new peace in Angola. Much of the African National Congress-led government's vision of a peaceful and economically interdependent region depends on Angola ending its civil war.

On the other hand memories are fresh in Luanda of the time when the Pretoria government was destabilising the country in company with Unita, and suspicions of continued freelance support for the rebels remains, and this in the eyes of the MPLA may weigh against the use of SA troops.

Yet the key, in UN eyes, to the political future in Angola lies in the example of the successful government of national unity in SA.

W14: South.Afr.Econ.(Zim) October 1994

Africa's richest country

Washington - The director of the Angola study group and Nigeria working group at the centre for Strategic Studies in Washington DC, Shawn H McCormick, has written a book on Angola in which he outlines the state of the country's war-ravaged economy and suggests routes towards economic resuscitation.

The book - *The Angolan Economy - Prospects for Growth in a Postwar Environment* - looks at the Angolan crisis in its historical context from the days of Portuguese colonial rule and plundering, to the present warring condition and further on through the crystal ball to peace, economic recovery and a fruitful future.

An excerpt reads: "... Of the five African territories controlled by Portugal during the colonial era, Angola had the greatest potential. Its natural resources - including diamonds, coffee, other agricultural products, iron ore and significant reserves of oil - far surpassed those of Portugal itself... But this economic potential, which could have made Angola one of the richest countries in Africa, continues to be unrealised because of more than three decades of war..."

W13: Radio Report, 94 11 02

Government negotiator discusses implementation of peace accord

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese
1900 gmt 2 Nov 94

The government delegation and the troika of observers to the peace talks in Lusaka arrived in Luanda a few moments ago...

After landing at 4th February International Airport, Gen Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the government negotiating team, spoke to the press:

[Carneiro - recording] We still have many things to do. We have to hold a military meeting and we still need to resolve issues of security, not only for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] officials, but particularly for the UNITA leader.

[Q] What about the cease-fire issue?

[A] Well, the cease-fire will only come into force 48 hours after the formal signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

[Q] Will that be on 15th November?

[A] Well, what has been agreed is that we should formally sign the accord 15 days after initialling it. We think that is what will happen. Everything will depend on the military meeting.

[Q] The latest statements by UNITA officials will not jeopardize the formal signing of the accord on D-day?

[A] No, I do not know. I personally do not know about those statements. We agreed on the rules of the game and we have to implement them.

[Q] Has UNITA been demanding the withdrawal of government forces from Huambo and Soyo in order to continue in Lusaka?

[A] No, the talks ended on 1st November. They did not present this problem at the negotiating table. We are still at war. The war will effectively end when the Lusaka Protocol is formally signed.

W15: *Marchés Trop.*(Fr), 94 10 28

Nouvelle loi sur les investissements étrangers

Dans le cadre du Programme économique et social mis en place par le gouvernement angolais, l'Assemblée nationale a approuvé les lois relatives aux investissements étrangers à la privatisation et à la délimitation entre secteurs public et privé, rapporte le bulletin d'informations économiques et commerciales de septembre 1994 édité par l'Ambassade de France en Angola.

S'agissant de la loi sur les investissements étrangers, celle-ci s'efforce de clarifier les compétences respectives du ministère des Finances, du ministère de la Planification et de la coordination économique et de la Banque nationale d'Angola dans la procédure d'instruction des dossiers d'investissements. Ainsi les investissements inférieurs à \$ 250 000 sont du ressort exclusif du secteur bancaire, ceux compris entre \$ 250 000 et 1,5 million sont approuvés par le cabinet des Investissements étrangers du ministère des Finances. Ceux compris entre \$ 1,5 million et 5 millions incombent au ministère de la Planification et de la coordination économique, les investissements de \$ 5 à 15 millions sont approuvés par le Premier ministre et ceux de \$ 15 à 50 millions par le conseil des ministres.

En ce qui concerne la loi sur la délimitation des secteurs public et privé, le législateur a établi pour ce qui a trait au secteur public une distinction entre les activités relevant du ressort absolu de l'Etat (propriété et gestion), du ressort relatif de l'Etat (contrôle de la propriété et de la gestion) et du ressort partiel de l'Etat (contrôle possible sur la propriété avec possibilité de concession de l'exploitation au secteur privé).

● **PETROLE.- Accord d'exploitation avec Elf et trois compagnies étrangères.** - La société angolaise Sonangol et un consortium étranger mené par Elf (avec Esso, Fina et Norsk) ont signé un accord pour exploiter et partager la production d'un puits situé au large des côtes angolaises, a indiqué le 20 octobre à Luanda un communiqué de Sonangol. Selon le communiqué cité par l'agence portugaise Lusa, les travaux d'exploitation du puits, nommé "Bloc 17", à une profondeur de 1.000 mètres, devraient commencer ce mois-ci. Le "bloc 17" se situe dans la région de Soyo, dans la province angolaise de Zaïre (nord-ouest). Le communiqué, qui n'indique pas le montant de l'investissement, ajoute qu'Elf aura une participation de 50%, Esso 20%, Fina 15% et Norsk 15%.

W18: *Marchés Trop.*(Fr), 94 10 14

Texaco veut investir à Soyo, toujours sous le contrôle de l'Unita

La société américaine Texaco va investir en Angola \$ 600 millions au cours des cinq prochaines années pour augmenter sa production de pétrole de 50%, a indiqué le 6 octobre à Luanda un responsable de la pétrolière américaine cité par l'agence portugaise Lusa. Texaco installée à Soyo, dans la province de Zaïre au Nord de Luanda, a commencé ses premières opérations en Angola en 1969 et a fait la première découverte de pétrole en 1975 dans le camp d'Essungo. Première compagnie américaine à négocier un contrat de partage de production avec la société étatisée angolaise Sonangol, Texaco exploite le Bloc II à Soyo, d'où sort, en moyenne, 60 000 barils par jour et où elle a déjà investi depuis \$1,3 milliard.

M. Patrick Lunch, président de la compagnie pour l'Amérique latine et pour l'Afrique, se trouve en Angola pour participer aux commémorations du 25ème anniversaire de l'arrivée de Texaco en Angola, a été reçu par le président Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Mais, le 7 octobre, l'Unita, qui contrôle depuis un an Soyo, a affirmé que le gouvernement de Luanda ne pourrait exploiter le pétrole de Soyo pour financer la guerre qu'elle mène contre les rebelles. "Aucune goutte de pétrole ne sortira de la ville de Soyo pour financer la guerre menée par le MPLA", a-t-il affirmé.

W16: *Radio Report*, 94 10 24

Portuguese radio says Luanda "in darkness" as UNITA has cut main power line

Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 2100 gmt 24 Oct 94

Luanda is once again in darkness. The electricity pylons which link the Cambambe power station to Luanda have been destroyed again. This attack has been blamed on UNITA guerrillas and is said to occur as a response to the government's military pressure in Huambo province. Paulo Juliao reports from Luanda.

[Juliao] The Angolan capital is once again in darkness as a result of the destruction of the electricity pylons of the Cambambe-Luanda [power] line. It is not known how many pylons were destroyed this time. It is believed that this is UNITA's reaction to the government's military pressure on the city of Huambo, UNITA's headquarters. Luanda is being supplied by a group of generators whose capacity is not sufficient to cover the whole city.

W17: *Radio Report*, 94 10 24

Ambassador and four other Angolan diplomats expelled from Czech Republic

Czech Radio-Radiozurnal, Prague, in Czech 1100 gmt 24 Oct 94

Text of report by Czech radio (AL/2134 A/5 [9])

The Foreign Ministry of the Czech Republic expelled the ambassador of the Republic of Angola to the Czech Republic, Mr Manuel Quarta Punza today. He was told that he had to leave the country within three days. Another four Angolan diplomats are to leave the Czech Republic together with him.

The reason for this step is the fact that the mission of the Czech Republic in the Angolan capital of Luanda was prevented from functioning during the last few weeks.

Despite the negative events of the last few days, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is interested in preserving good relations with the Republic of Angola.

W19: *Radio Report*, 94 10 30

Government forces recapture "important" UNITA military base in Cabinda

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1200 gmt 30 Oct 94

On 28th October, the Angolan Armed Forces retook the Chimbuande settlement, 85 km from the city of Cabinda. The settlement had been in the hands of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels for 17 days. The UNITA forces were backed by Zairean commandos. Col Manuel Paiva, spokesman for the Cabinda Military Front, told journalists that the retaking of the settlement came in the wake of a fierce 48-hour battle during which the enemy suffered 25 killed. An arms depot was destroyed. Col Paiva says UNITA regarded Chimbuande as a strategic area where it had an important military base that backed operations for the destabilization of Cabinda Province.