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H1: Independent (Br), 94 04 05 (abr) H2: Guardian (Br), 94 04 11 (abr) H3: Fin. Times (Br), 94 04 11 (fragm)

opinion polls say ANC is assured of electoral victory

JOHN CARLIN
in Johannesburg

THE LAST opinion polls South Africans will see before the elections in three weeks' time indicates that the African National Congress is assured of victory but is losing support, while F W de Klerk's National Party is gaining ground from the black and white right wing.

By decree of the Independent Electoral Commission, the body organising and adjudicating on the elections, no more electoral surveys may be published between now and the final day of the three days during which South Africans will be voting, 28 April. The concern is not to influence the result unfairly.

The Johannesburg *Sunday Times* found that ANC support had dropped from 65.9 per cent in November to 56.5 per cent last month. The National Party had grown from 14.5 per cent to 19.9 and the white right, which has splintered in recent weeks, had dropped from 5 per cent to 1 per cent.

In a separate poll conducted by the Durban-based Institute for Multi-Party Democracy under the aegis of the Oxford academic and long-time Inkatha devotee R W Johnson, it emerged that even if the Inkatha leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had decided to join the elections he would have struggled badly against the ANC in his own Zulu heartland of Natal/KwaZulu.

While ANC support remained more or less constant in the province at a shade over 50 per cent, Inkatha's had dropped from 32.7 to 24.8 per cent since November. The National Party, whose provincial support has grown from 9.5 to 19.5 per cent, has been the main beneficiary of Chief Buthelezi's decision not to join the elections. The importance of the poll is that Natal/KwaZulu will have its own federal parliament after the elections.

Despite Chief Buthelezi's — and Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini's — call for "the Zulu nation" not to vote, half of Inkatha supporters said they were determined to do so.

The *Sunday Times*' more comprehensive national poll also put the ANC comfortably ahead of Inkatha in Natal. It also showed that support for Inkatha among whites, which was high in November, has virtually ceased to exist.

De Klerk and ANC aim to split Zulus

Jonathan Steele in Cape Town

IN AN ATTEMPT to forestall the threat of civil war in Natal after this month's elections, South Africa's president, F. W. de Klerk, and the African National Congress have decided to go all out to split the Zulu king from his main political adviser, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In separate appeals to the king to be a peacemaker, Mr De Klerk and Mr Slovo used campaign speeches to argue that he was being offered constitutional powers, his own police force and a guaranteed status greater than anything he had from the region's political ruler, Chief Buthelezi.

The attacks by Mr De Klerk and the ANC leadership suggest that both sides are looking beyond the pre-election killings in KwaZulu to the greater danger of civil war after the poll. The Inkatha leader's powers as chief minister run out after the election and there is mounting concern that he will use force to resist the new legislature.

If the king can be persuaded to accept the new powers, his authority would help to undermine the Inkatha leader.

The sharp criticism of Chief Buthelezi also reflects the bitterness shared by Mr De Klerk and the ANC over the failure of Friday's peace summit in the Kruger National Park. Both sides have virtually abandoned hope of further talks with the chief before the vote or of getting him to lift his boycott.

H3c: Independent (Br), 94 04 12 (abr)

LORD CARRINGTON and Henry Kissinger fly into Johannesburg today

They head a team of international negotiators who will mediate between the ANC and Inkatha on the political conflict

As to the reason why the ANC is shedding some of its vote, it appears to be due to the decision taken collectively by the ANC and the government to introduce a double ballot system for the national and provincial parliaments. Some voters now seem disposed to hedging their bets and splitting their votes on polling day.

S Africa election

By Patti Waldmeir in Soweto

South Africa's Independent Electoral Commission, charged with conducting the poll, made clear at the weekend that elections would go ahead none the less. Mr Roelf Meyer, the government's constitutional development minister believed only 60 per cent of Natal's population could vote freely in the province.

To overcome obstacles to voting, the IEC said it would erect polling stations on the borders of the KwaZulu homeland, where Inkatha's election boycott campaign is strongest. This would permit KwaZulu residents to travel to peaceful areas to vote. However such measures are likely to have little impact, as Inkatha militants will prevent voters from leaving their homes if they believe they are going to vote.

ANC officials say international mediation of the country's constitutional dispute is still due to go ahead this week.

H3a: Radio Report, 94 04 07 (fragm)

About 3,000 SADF troops to be deployed in Natal/KwaZulu by 8th April
SAPA news agency, Johannesburg, in English 1434 gmt

H3b: Weekly Mail/Guardian (SA), 94 03 31 (abr)

polling security

Paul Stober

Security at the polling stations will be looked after by a National Security Management Centre (NSMC) falling under the IEC. This will co-ordinate a network of Joint Operating Centres (JOCs), responsible for securing the stations and keeping an eye on the security situation. These in turn will be largely staffed by South African Police and South African Defence Force personnel, but will be chaired by civilians appointed by the IEC.

The IEC does not have jurisdiction over the SAP or the SADF, although they will form the backbone of security operations and will have to operate under the banner of the commission at the polling stations. The SADF dodged polling station duty rather than place its soldiers under the command of either the police or the IEC.

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H4: Radio Report, 94 03 28/29

UNITA reports major government offensive in Cuanza Sul Province

Editorial report

UNITA radio (*Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 1900 gmt 28 Mar 94*) reported an offensive by government troops in Cuanza Sul Province. The report said that the troops tried to recapture Quibala District with a large-scale offensive from Conde along three lines - Gabela, Ebo and Waku Kungo - and had suffered heavy defeats "since the beginning of the clashes in Waco Kungo".

The same report said that in Menongue District, government troops supported by fighter planes from Lubango "carried out military actions with the aim of winning Cuchi District on 25th March". The report said that in these military actions UNITA forces had killed 77 government troops and captured large quantities of weapons and ammunition. The report added that government aircraft and helicopters had "indiscriminately bombed the residents of Cuio District" on the evening of 22nd March and that 12 children were amongst those killed.

The following day (*1900 gmt 29 Mar 94*), Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel cited a military source as saying there was gunfire in Malanje on the 29th when government troops reportedly tried to break through defensive UNITA lines and were met by "intense gunfire" from UNITA forces.

Radio Nacional de Angola (*Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 29 Mar 94*) reported on 29th March that UNITA was moving men to Huambo Province from Uige and Moxico Provinces to strengthen forces on the central plateau to "attack the government forces in Ukuma and Tchindjenje and roads linking Ganda and Benguela and Londuimbali and Balombo".

H7: Namibian (Nam), 94 03 23

Angola talks hit radio snag

LUSAKA: The UN mediator in Angolan peace talks flew to the Zimbabwean capital of Harare yesterday for talks with President Robert Mugabe on new difficulties, sources monitoring the negotiations said.

Alioune Blondin Beye, the UN special envoy to Angola, has imposed a news blackout on the four-months of talks aimed at ending the 18 year Angolan civil war, and no details of a meeting with Mugabe, current chairman of the seven-nation southern African Frontline bloc, were available.

But diplomats monitoring the talks in the Zambian capital said fresh difficulties related

to the future of a radio station operated by Unita. The Angolan government has refused to recognize the station.

Meanwhile Zaire's navy will escort all ships from the Atlantic Ocean to Matadi port to protect them from repeated attacks by Unita, Zairean military sources said yesterday.

For months, ships coming into port from the ocean and boats trading between the Angolan

capital, Luanda, and Zairian ports, have come under attack from Unita who operate from the Angolan side of

the Congo River, the sources said on condition of anonymity.

The navy will escort all traffic from the mouth of the Congo River along the 150-kilometer waterway that leads to Matadi port, they said.

Last week, maritime sources said Unita attacked a boat from Luanda between the Zairian ports of Banana and Boma, in the Congo River mouth, and killed about 30 people on board. - Sapa-AP

H5: Radio Report, 94 03 28/29 (abr)

Talks move on to election process after failure to agree on ministerial posts

Editorial report (AL/1957 A/5 [11])

At the peace talks in Lusaka between representatives of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the Angolan government, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye decided on 28th March to move to the last point of the agenda - the conclusion of the electoral process - and "leave behind the controversial point of the division of ministerial portfolios", Radio Nacional de Angola (*Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 29 Mar 94*) reported. The radio added that both sides had to respond to a document presented by mediators with the steps they would like to be taken concerning the second round of presidential elections.

RDP Antena - 1 radio (*Lisbon, in Portuguese 2100 gmt 29 Mar 94*) reported later on the 29th that during talks on the electoral process UNITA had demanded the replacement of the National Election Commission, and that this had been rejected outright by the government.

The UNITA radio Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel (*in Portuguese 1900 gmt 29 Mar 94*) reported that the parties had had to move on to a new topic, due to the "intransigence and arrogance" of the other side, which the radio said had refused to make important concessions after the "rigged" elections.

Radio Nacional de Angola (*1900 gmt 28 Mar 94*) cited Deputy Foreign Minister Joao Miranda as saying that the talks may have collapsed due to "UNITA's behaviour, which hinges solely on its greed for ministerial portfolios".

H6: Radio Report, 94 04 03

New government proposals expected at Lusaka peace talks

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 3 Apr 94

The mediators at the peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, are expected to present a new document to bring the government and UNITA closer together. Council of Ministers Secretary Carlos Feijo is in the Zambian capital, as President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's envoy, carrying new proposals from the Angolan government. In Lusaka, the president's envoy has already met mediator Alioune Blondin Beye and the government team. Observers say the new proposals could signify the government's flexibility in the face of UNITA's demands. Nothing is known yet, however, about the contents of this new government proposal. UN Secretary-General Butrus Ghali will meet his special representative in Geneva on 7th April, and the meeting is expected to centre on the new document with which the mediators hope to bring the government and UNITA closer together.

H8: Radio Report, 94 04 04

UNITA cuts power supply to Luanda, capital suffering from water shortage

RTP Internacional, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1800 gmt 4 Apr 94

Luanda is in darkness and is without water. UNITA has sabotaged the power lines supplying the city, where electricity is now being generated privately. To get water supplies, the people have to walk 20 kilometres.

H9: Radio Report, 94 03 29 (abr)

UNITA reportedly executes South African security firm employee

SAPA news agency, Johannesburg, in English 2106 gmt 29 Mar 94

Pretoria, 29th March: The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement executed an Executive Outcome employee who had been captured while providing training and security in Angola, the company said in a statement on Tuesday [29th March]. The company gave the man's name as Steyn Marais.

H12: Radio Report, 94 03 27

DPRK vice-minister for foreign affairs is in Luanda for five-day visit

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 27 Mar 94

Pak Myong-ku, DPRK vice-minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Luanda yesterday on a five-day visit to this country. Angop [the Angolan news agency] reports that the principal aim of Pak Myong-ku's visit is to strengthen long-standing bilateral relations. The DPRK deputy foreign affairs minister is in this country at the invitation of the Angolan authorities.

H14: SouthScan (Br), 94 03 25

Allegations made again of SA military aid flights to Unita through Zaire

Hercules C-130 military transport aircraft flying from Zaire and South Africa have been landing regularly in Andulo in Bie province, according to a Unita defector.

He said that once unloaded, the war materiel and fuel were taken to Caluapanda and to Huambo province. A light aircraft was permanently based in Andulo to carry Jonas Savimbi.

He also said Unita was transferring civilians and troops from Jamba to Andulo, presumably to shift its central base to Bie province.

Meanwhile it has been reported that aircraft impounded in Namibia were carrying lethal equipment for Unita. Two aircraft were impounded on March 6 and 19.

An Angolan embassy official in Namibia, said Unita used a Russian aircraft manned by Russian or South African crews for its logistical supplies.

H16: Namibian (Nam), 94 03 23

Airline in debt

LUANDA: Angolan national airline TAAG has been suspended by the International Air Transport Association because of a debt problem, the airline announced in Luanda yesterday.

It said the accumulated debts related to group company Angola Air Charter, of which TAAG is a shareholder. The airline said that the decision had led it to suspend ticket issue and sale for all destinations that it does not serve itself. - Sapa-AFP

H10: Radio Report,

94 03 27 (abr)

UNITA accuses Nujoma of helping Dos Santos, warns of consequences for Namibia

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

H11: Radio Report,

94 04 05 (abr)

Former 32 Battalion leader urges inquiry into presence of South African forces

SABC Radio South Africa, Johannesburg, in English 1100 gmt 5 Apr 94

The former commanding officer of the now disbanded 32 Battalion, Col Jan Breytenbach, has called on the South African government to investigate allegations of South African mercenaries fighting in Angola. Col Breytenbach said that between 300 and 400 former members of units such as Koevoet [Crowbar - former police anti-insurgency unit in Namibia], 32 Battalion, the paratroops and reconnaissance regiments were in northern Angola at this moment fighting on the side of the Angolan government. Col Breytenbach said a South African-based company run by former members of 32 Battalion and the Civil Cooperation Bureau had recruited the troops ostensibly to guard oil installations in Angola, but that they had ended up fighting the war.

H13: Afr.Business (Br), April 1994

Angola food aid

Angola is to receive a further £5m (\$7.5m) of food aid from the UK, British Minister for Overseas Development Baroness Chalker announced on 8 March, in response to an international appeal for more aid by the United Nations.

Britain is to provide immediately 10,000 tonnes of maize costing £3m, as well as 1,000t of vegetable oil costing £1m. The items are to be channelled through the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

The remaining £1m is to be used to provide an estimated total of 4,000t of cereals later in the year. The contribution brings the UK's bilateral food aid to Angola since June 1993 to 20,200t.

H15: Namibian (Nam), 94 03 25 (abr)

Angolan security gets the blame for Antonov grounding

Angolan security officials were accused yesterday of orchestrating the grounding of the controversial Antonov-26 on Namibian soil for the past eighteen days.

At a press conference Russel Bartlett and Oleg Pantiuhua, who organised plane's planned flight into Angola at the beginning of March, said they had been told the plane was grounded by the Angolan honorary consul in Rundu.

Ever since their arrival in Rundu on March 6 have they never been given official notice from the Namibian authorities that the plane is grounded. Neither have they been charged with any offence as yet.

Bartlett and Pantiuhua maintain that the plane was legitimately headed for Luanda with a cargo of medical supplies and valid documentation. The Police have consistently questioned the documentation and have suggested that the medical supplies were originally stolen in South Africa. The Angolan Embassy believes the plane was flying to supply Unita.

He said Rundu airport is being used to refuel aircraft flying from South Africa to areas controlled by Unita. Usually, the aircraft declare a fictitious flight plan, stating a return itinerary from South Africa to Luanda via Rundu. This is designed to deceive the Namibian authorities.

Sebastiao Dombassi said aircraft flying from South Africa to supply Unita areas left from Lanseria airport. The resupply flights used to be carried out by Namibian or South African aircraft. Recently they opted to use Russian aircraft. In some instances, the aircraft are crewed by Russians. The Antonov-26 that was impounded on March 6 was crewed by Russians. The entire crew of the Antonov-32 impounded on March 19 was South African.

The Russians, according to an earlier report, had said they were ferrying medical aid for civilians in Angola.

H17: Radio Report, 94 04 02 (abr)

New political party established: Angolan Democratic Confederation

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

The Angolan opposition will soon have a new party. It is the CDA, the Angolan Democratic Confederation. The party, which is still making arrangements for registration with the Supreme Tribunal, has said the MPLA and UNITA cannot be the only political parties in the country. Gaspar Neto, chairman of the CDA's constituent commission, felt indignant when he said:

[Neto - recording] The Angolan problem will not be resolved by only those two political forces.

H18: SouthScan (Br), 94 03 25

Church in Luanda takes issue with Cabindans

BRUSSELS/ In an interview with the Brussels daily *La Libre Belgique*, published this week the cardinal of Luanda, Mgr Do Nascimento criticised the French secret service DGSE, French oil interests, the Belgian government and Zaire for allegedly supporting the Cabindan secessionists.

However, the cardinal failed to provide any evidence for the accusation, merely pointing to some French diplomats formerly working with the military attache at the French embassy in Luanda, who were now working with NGOs in Angola.

He did not specify whether or not the NGOs in question were operating in Cabinda.

Sources close to the cardinal say he singled out Belgium for blame because Brussels recently permitted a demonstration of pro-Bakongo independence campaigners to take place.

Cabindans interviewed by the Belgian paper say the cardinal has fallen victim to MPLA propaganda.

The Cabinda issue appears now to have become a focus of conflict within

the Catholic church in Angola. The Archbishop of Lubango, Franklin da Costa and four other bishops out of Angola's total of 16 support independence for Cabinda, drawing a comparison with East Timor's occupation by Indonesia.

Meanwhile the chairman of the FNLA, Holden Roberto, has reacted angrily to the cardinal's statement in an interview with the BBC French Service, complaining that the cardinal had failed to speak out in the past when massacres were committed, a reference to the killing in the Angolan capital Luanda in January '93 of some 2,000 people of his bakongo ethnic group.

Roberto, however, described both the Movement for the Self determination of the Kongo (Mako) and the various Cabindan secessionist organisations as unrealistic, warning that their campaigns could end in bloodshed, "as in Katanga". Roberto said Unita and the MPLA both lacked national spirit and called for a national meeting of all parties, under UN auspices. [Own correspondent]

H21: SA Report (Canada), March 1994 (fragm)

Who's Backing Savimbi?

BY VICTORIA BRITAIN

Victoria Brittain of the Guardian is SAR's Angola correspondent.

"Uige, Cuito and Cuando Cubango are all getting massive UN food supplies, though the government is not fighting there and you could say Unita should be left to organize their civilian needs as they do their arms supplies," said one aid official. Under the same constraint, there has been remarkably little discussion of the UN aid operation to Cuito that began in October after a nine-month siege by Unita that reduced the town to conditions described as medieval by the first aid officials allowed in. They found, too, that, as the Angolan government had been reporting for weeks, between a third and half of the 100,000 population had died of hunger or shelling as Unita ruthlessly tightened the screws on a town that was the key to their strategy of seizing control of the central provinces of Huambo, Bie and Benguela.

Unita offered a cease fire around Cuito and aid flights were allowed in under a deal which gave Unita 50% of the UN aid. The food for the government side was for the 50,000 or so people trapped in the town. Unita has brought civilians from many kilometres away to collect supplies from their store under the eyes of television cameras and some UN supervision, but there can be little doubt that Unita's besieging

army is the major beneficiary of the deal. Supplies of fuel for Unita have also been brought in on the UN planes.

In addition, in flat contradiction of the guarantees of the sovereignty of the government given by Unita in the Bicesse agreement and backed by the UN, Unita also was given an effective veto of who could go in or out of the town, only reachable through a Unita checkpoint between the airport and the town. Some international aid agency personnel have been refused entry by Unita. No Angolans were allowed either in or out by Unita, so a thousand seriously wounded people who the UN initially said it would evacuate were never flown out, and, as one experienced aid worker said, "they almost certainly all died."

The UN is, according to Manuel Aranda da Silva, head of the UN humanitarian operation in Angola, trying very hard to mobilize NGOs to go to Cuito. For the UN, the NGOs are the only monitoring vehicle they have and the only executing bodies to fill the vacuum of administration in most of the country. For the Angolan government, unable to operate in 80% of its own territory, there is no choice but to accept the life-saving work done by the agencies.

But there is a political price to be paid and it is growing steeper by the week: Unita's increasing viability as an alternative administration.

H19: Radio Report, 94 03 28

Luanda restricts movement of people in diamond-producing areas of Lunda Norte

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 28 Mar 94

Lunda Norte Province is again to enjoy the special status it enjoyed in colonial days. From now on, there will be restrictions on the entry and departure of people. The movement of people and goods will continue throughout the province, except in areas where diamonds are mined and processed. This has been announced by National Assembly Deputy Maria Jose Gama, of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, who recently headed a National Assembly team to Lunda Norte Province to assess the problem and learn on the ground of the difficulties currently faced by the people...

H20: Radio Report, 94 03 28 (abr)

FLEC-FAC leader says no order has been given for a cease-fire in Cabinda

Radio France Internationale, Paris, in French 0630 gmt 28 Mar 94

There is confusion in Cabinda as to whether a cease-fire is in force. A spokesman for the FLEC-FAC [Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front - Armed Forces of Cabinda] said yesterday that its fighters had silenced their guns across the territory, obeying an order from their leader, N'Zita Henrique Tiago. When he spoke to Mr Tiago, however, he denied that he had ordered a cease-fire:

[Tiago - recording, in French] I did not give the order for a cease-fire in Cabinda. I am waiting for a written confirmation from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. When I met him here [in Paris] on 25th February, he told me that he would order a cease-fire, and I told him that he should confirm his order in writing. Only then will I give the order to the high command of the Armed Forces of Cabinda - the FAC - to declare a cease-fire.

H22: Radio Report, 94 03 28 (abr)

Military situation in Cabinda said to be stable

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 28 Mar 94

Text of report

The political and military situation on the Cabinda Enclave front is described as calm and stable, despite sporadic operations by Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, FLEC, and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, forces in the enclave's northern and southeastern areas. General Jose Pedro, commander for the Cabinda Military Zone, has said that the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, are in control and only act in response to enemy operations.

[Pedro - recording] From a military point of view, we can describe the situation in the province as stable, this despite the fact that some small UNITA groups have been seen moving about on the eastern side of the province. Those groups have been using Zairean territory as a springboard for operations in Cabinda. [End of recording]

Speaking to the Televisao Popular de Angola [Luanda] yesterday, Gen Jose Pedro confirmed that the Chibuande border area has lately been attacked by UNITA forces coming in from Zairean territory. He warned that, should this situation continue, the FAA forces would take whatever measures were needed to counter it.