

# FACTS AND REPORTS

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### Goldstone to take war crimes job

David Beresford  
in Johannesburg

THE South African judge who investigated the Third Force allegations, Richard Goldstone, was yesterday approved as prosecutor of the United Nations Yugoslavia war crimes tribunal.

"It will be a tremendous honour," said Mr Goldstone, adding that he expected to assume the post in a few weeks. The vacancy was created earlier this year when the former prosecutor, Ramon Escovar Salom, was appointed Venezuela's interior minister.

### APLA to disband and integrate its troops into the national defence force

SAPA news agency, Johannesburg, in English 1042 gmt 7 Jul 94

Cape Town, 7th July: The Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] will stage its last parade in Johannesburg on 31st July to coincide with the Pan-Africanist Congress's [PAC] transformation into a political party, APLA Commander Brig Mpazamo Yonana said on Thursday [7th July]. Speaking at the PAC's Western Cape offices, he said: "The PAC has now ended the armed phase. It is moving into the political phase."

The PAC had also ceased to be a liberation movement and would turn itself into a political party.

APLA's Western Cape command would hold its last parade in Langa on Saturday, "which means APLA is about to dissolve as the army of the PAC".

The PAC's armed wing would be drafted into the SA National Defence Force by 18th July as part of the military integration process. Up to 7,180 former APLA combatants were to gather at suggested assembly areas at Walmanshal, north of Pretoria, De Brug, near Bloemfontein, and an undisclosed Eastern Cape venue.

### IN THIS ISSUE

- 2 Angola; mediation
- 3-4 analyses
- 5 media
- 6 Mozambique; elections
- 7-8 economy
- 9 Namibia; Lubowski; elections
- 10 gender issues; Air Force
- 11 finance; fishing
- 12 South Africa; public administration
- 13 SANDF; armed forces
- 14 'Bantustans'
- 15 military; foreign affairs
- 16 finance
- 17 economy
- 18 Southern Africa general; Malawi
- 19 Lesotho; Botswana
- 20 Tanzania; Comoros; Swaziland
- 21 Zaire; Zambia
- 22 Zimbabwe; opposition army
- 23 doctor on trial
- 24 regional cooperation; OAU; SADC; ADB; SACU

N3: Internat. Herald Tribune (USA), 94 07 08

## DRUGS: Pretoria's New Problem

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — In the bad old days of international isolation, South Africa was largely free of hard drugs.

With the borders now open and airports bustling, illegal drugs flourish.

"Cocaine and other hard drugs are spreading like wildfire," said Sylvain de Miranda, medical director of Johannesburg's Alcohol and Drug Services. "Arrests are up and confiscations are up, but the street price is down, which means that new supply is definitely getting through."

The increase in drug traffic has caught the eye of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, which is considering setting up an office to help post-apartheid South Africa avoid becoming a hub on the trade route of international drug cartels.

Given South Africa's strategic location between the Far East and South America, it would be a natural transfer point.

Certainly the country holds attractions for bigtime drug shippers: a wealthy population, sophisticated banking, good transportation, illegal firearms, local gangs whose members can serve as runners and

understaffed, underequipped law enforcement.

Jan Smuts International Airport, the busiest in sub-Saharan Africa, serves 48 international carriers, more than double the number of four years ago. The airport drug police, however, have not expanded with the traffic.

The police use outmoded X-ray equipment and until four months ago they owned one cocaine-sniffing dog. But he died, and now they have none.

"Mostly we rely on inspecting luggage by hand and feel," said Lieutenant Colonel Stephanus Smith, who heads the 22-member drug unit at the airport. "We would love to have more modern equipment."

He keeps photographs of the emergency operation that doctors performed here last year on a man who was apprehended at the airport because he was sweating profusely and fit the profile of a drug runner. It turned out he had swallowed 30 condoms full of cocaine and

they had created a blockage in his stomach. "If we hadn't arrested him, he'd be dead now," Colonel Smith said.

Despite occasional successes, Colonel Smith said he does not delude himself. Police made 236 arrests nationwide for cocaine dealing last year, more than double the number in 1992, but officers believe that to be the tip of the iceberg.

In addition to its new taste for cocaine and LSD, South Africa has also become a major importer of Mandrax, a highly addictive sedative pill.

The encroachment of the outside world is only part of South Africa's drug problem.

Police say marijuana is the biggest cash crop throughout southern Africa, where soil and climate conditions enable a powerful brand of the weed, called dagga, to grow wild.

"The psychoactive substance is as much as 11 percent in the

dagga grown in this country, as opposed to 2 percent in most other parts of the world," one expert said. "Our problem with dagga is not epidemic, it's endemic."

Africans have been smoking the weed for centuries. It has long held a role in tribal rituals.

Dagga also is a staple in South African workplaces, especially those that employ large numbers of unskilled workers such as farms, mines and factories.

N4: Guardian (Br.), 94 07 08

# Mandela proves effective as peacemaker in Angola

David Beresford  
in Johannesburg

**N**ELSON MANDELA is being cast as an international peacemaker, despite an apparent reluctance on his part to take on the role.

Yesterday saw the first fruits of his efforts to help with the Angolan conflict, when he hosted a meeting with three other heads of state. It ended in an agreement for peace talks between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Asked after the summit whether peace was now possible in Angola, Mr Mandela said: "After today's talks, there is no reason for pessimism."

The Angolan initiative follows unsuccessful attempts by France to involve South Africa in the Rwandan conflict. There are also believed to have been attempts to recruit Mr Mandela as a conciliator further afield, including in the Middle East.

The South African president has apparently made an exception for Angola, because of Pretoria's role in fomenting the conflict and the historical relationship between the African National

Congress and Angola's MPLA regime.

It took just two hours of talks with President Dos Santos, President Mobutu and Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano in Pretoria yesterday to produce agreement on a resumption of the talks between Zaire and Angola which collapsed in 1989.

In a statement at the Union Buildings, the South African foreign minister, Alfred Nzo, said the Angolan and Zairean leaders had agreed to revive meetings of a joint defence and security commission made up of ministers and officials.

"The commission will meet during the course of next week to prepare for a summit of the two heads of state," Mr Nzo said.

The Angolan rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, was not present, but South African officials said arrangements were being made for him to meet Mr Mandela separately.

Mr Mandela said: "Without Savimbi's involvement, peace cannot be considered."

A spokesman for Unita, Isaias Samavuka, expressed enthusiasm for the initiative. Speaking in the Namibian capital Windhoek yesterday, he said: "We really think it is very helpful to have Presi-

dent Mandela with his wisdom to help in the Angolan situation."

Mr Mandela stressed yesterday that his involvement was part of the United Nations mediation effort in the Zambian capital Lusaka headed by Alouine Blondin Beye.

"It must be understood that we are not starting an initiative which is independent. It is part and parcel of the initiative that is going on," he said.

But it appeared that Mr Mandela was drafted in to try to salvage the seven-month UN peace effort, which has appeared on the verge of collapse in the face of an escalation of fighting in Angola.

Detailed proposals for a settlement between the MPLA and Unita are believed to be on the table, providing for a division of government between the two sides. But the deal appears to have broken down partly because of Unita's insistence on keeping control of its base in Huambo.

In the past, Unita's forces have been supplied by a juggling act between South Africa, Zaire and the CIA. The question is what effect a South Africa under Mr Mandela's leadership will have on the equation.

N5: Radio Report, 94 07 06

## Savimbi accepts President Mandela's invitation to go to Pretoria

*Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 2000.gmt 6 Jul 94*

*Text of report*

Jonas Savimbi has accepted an invitation by Nelson Mandela. A source close to the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka told us that the UNITA leader would be going to Pretoria to meet the South African president. Savimbi has already appointed a high-level commission to prepare the meeting. The meeting with Mandela, which will also involve Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, will either take place towards the end of this week or, at the latest, at the beginning of the coming week.

N6: Radio Report, 94 07 06

## UNITA's Valentim says peace talks have reached "final stage"

*ZNBC radio, Lusaka, in English 0500 gmt 4 Jul 94*

*Text of report*

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] spokesman Jorge Valentim has disclosed that discussions between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] have reached the final stage. In an interview with ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] in Lusaka, Dr Valentim said the talks have reached the last phase, adding that the only thing that delayed the talks is the Angolan government's decision to take over UNITA's strongholds. He said UNITA also had the right to govern, adding that it intends to maintain its strongholds. He hoped that Nelson Mandela will play a major role in the discussions as much as Zambia had been.

N8: Radio Report, 94 07 06

## Zambian team arrives in Huambo with message for Savimbi

*(a) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 1200 gmt 6 Jul 94*

*Excerpt from report by UNITA radio*

Zambia's Movement for Multiparty Democracy delegation has already arrived in Huambo with a message from President Frederick Chiluba to Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola...

*(b) Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 6 Jul 94*

*Text of report*

Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has concluded his visit to Angola. The objective of the visit was to contribute towards understanding among the Angolan people. The ruling party in Zambia also sent a delegation to Huambo to bring Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], to his senses. Thus, Savimbi must have already received the message from the Zambian president persuading him to change his stance. There are reports that the UNITA president could leave for South Africa for a meeting with President Nelson Mandela. Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary-general, is also expected to visit South Africa.

N7: Weekly Mail (SA), 94 07 01

# UN could impose new sanctions on Unita

Anthony Goodman

**T**HE United Nations Security Council, in a resolution adopted this week, will threaten to impose further sanctions on the Unita rebels in Angola unless they accept UN-backed proposals for power-sharing by the end of the month — a plan already accepted by the Angolan government.

A draft worked out during private consultations on Wednesday will also extend the mandate of the 80-member UN Angola Verification Mission (Unavem II) until September 30.

The UN secretary-general's special representative for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye of Mali, has been trying for the past seven months to broker an accord between Unita and the Angolan government at talks in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

The government has already accepted proposals for power-sharing and national reconciliation and the main point of contention is Unita's insistence on the governorship of Huambo province, the movement's stronghold.

The Security Council, which imposed an oil and arms embargo on Unita last September to force it to the negotiating table, has several times threatened to add a trade ban and slap travel restrictions on key Unita members.

In the new resolution, the council "declares its determination to impose additional measures against Unita ... if by July 31, 1994, Unita has not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation". The council would then decide precisely what measures to impose.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi said in a letter to the UN mediator on Wednesday that his movement would not make further concessions and the Security Council would have to face the consequences of any further sanctions. "If sanctions will be carried out, we will make our own conclusions and we think that will not be the end of the world," he said.

If there is no agreement by the time Unavem II's new mandate expires at the end of September, the council will review the UN role in Angola, the resolution adds. — *Reuter*

N9: SouthScan (Br), 94 07 01

## Luanda reports it holds Cuito against Unita as fresh regional initiatives sought

The Angolan government said on Wednesday its troops had taken control of the central highland city of Cuito, ending an 18-month siege by Unita rebels.

Angolan state-run radio reported that the government army now controls all the city and the surrounding areas.

It said government forces in Cuito had linked up with soldiers stationed around the village of Cunje, seven km to the north.

Sources recently in Cuito told *SouthScan* that the government had been having some success in the north of the country, which had brought about the intensified Unita push on Cuito and other towns further south.

Now according to reports Unita may have taken soldiers away from Cuito to fight on different fronts, especially further north, and thus weakened its Cuito defences. Sources in Luanda say the redeployment is to N'dalantando, on the road between Malange and Luanda, which may fall to Unita.

The state-run daily newspaper *Jornal de Angola* said government troops were now trying to link Cuito with a third government force around the city's airport.

It said government food supplies, usually dropped from the air and often the spark for renewed fighting when they missed, could now reach their targets more often because of the expanded government perimeter in Cuito.

Unita welcomed the announcement this week that President Nelson Mandela was willing to undertake mediation between the two sides. In a statement from Cape Town he said he would prefer to meet Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in SA, while an emissary could be sent to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, whom he has already met a number of times.

The ostensible outstanding issue now is control of Huambo (*SouthScan* v9/23 p 183). Local diplomats say that a form of words can be found on this issue, helped along by Mandela, to effectively give control of the governorship - together with the mayor and the municipalities - to Unita.

This week, too, a summit was agreed between Dos Santos and Zaire's President Mobutu, who has achieved a diplomatic coup once again by using the Rwanda crisis to persuade the French of his indispensability in the region.

But no date or venue has been given for the summit, which led news bulletins in Luanda.

Zaire is now the main conduit of arms for Unita and, say sources, of diesel fuel, flown direct from the international airport in Kinshasa. Government pressure on the Negage airstrip may be an immediate reason for the rise in Unita's military activity elsewhere.

Other sources say Huambo's main diesel route is from a Zambian refinery in the north west of that country from where it is trucked in.

With SA support largely dried up Mandela thus lacks a direct sanction to back his mediation efforts. It is believed that the main input from the south is food, going through the porous Namibian border to Unitaland.

Meanwhile SA defence minister Joe Modise said this week SA had a contingency plan for military involvement in Angola. Since there is no likelihood of the new unified defence force in SA being ready for the kind of involvement needed, the reference may do little more than remind the warring parties in Angola that a few years down the road SA might be in a different situation, and needing peace to keep its macro economic plans for the region on course.

N10: Afr.Confid.(Br), 94 07 01

## Agreeing only to fight

Angola is in the throes of the most intense fighting of the year, which threatens to make a farce of the seven-month-old peace negotiations in Lusaka: the United Nations Special Representative to Angola, **Alioune Blondin Beye**, has described these as poised for a breakthrough. In frustration **Paul Hare**, President **Bill Clinton**'s special envoy to Angola, has returned to Washington after seven months at the talks. He will continue to mediate, one source tells us, 'by remote control from Washington'.

Beye is increasingly desperate to score some palpable success as international concern about Angola and its protagonists diminishes. His trip to Cape Town to meet President **Nelson Mandela** was not a shot in the dark but the result of several months' three-way dialogue between the African National Congress, Washington and Luanda. **South African** Vice-President **Thabo Mbeki** has considerable expertise on Angola: he has regularly met **Portuguese** and **United States**' officials on the issue, most recently during an investment conference in Atlanta in May.

The difficulty is in finding what Pretoria can contribute beyond Mandela's moral stature. Beye appears to believe Mandela can act as a super-mediator, using his quiet powers of persuasion and his country's own example of power-sharing to push President **José Eduardo dos Santos** and **Jonas Savimbi** towards a joint administration. If he did play such a role, there would be pressure on the ANC government to clamp down harder on arms and mercenaries being supplied from South Africa to both sides in Angola. While retired members of South Africa's special forces units, such as 32 Battalion, are being recycled through private recruitment agencies as mercenaries for the *Movimento Popular para a Libertação de Angola* (MPLA) government, *Africa Confidential* understands the *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA) is still able to recruit South African mercenaries and weapons originating from South Africa through **Zaire**. Indeed, Zaire's continuing material and logistical support for UNITA was the main subject of a private discussion between Mandela and President **Mobutu Sese Seko** at the Organisation of African Unity summit in Tunis.

Given the situation on the ground in Angola, it is sensible for Pretoria not to arouse too many expectations. Tit-for-tat shelling by UNITA gunners and bombing raids by Dos Santos' airforce forced the suspension of the international relief effort for more than a million Angolans who depend on food aid for their survival. On at least two occasions in the past month, UN planes have been hit by UNITA gunfire and bombs dropped by the airforce in the UNITA-controlled Central Highlands city of Huambo have come dangerously close to the offices of international aid groups.

As fighting raged, Huambo emerged as the main stumbling block for the peace negotiations. Government negotiators presented a national reconciliation package which included handing UNITA three governorships (Uige, Lunda Sul and Kuando Kubango), seven deputy governorships (Luanda, Bengo, Kwanza Sul, Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Huila), four ministries (Geology and Mines, Commerce, Health, Hotels and Tourism) and seven deputy ministries (Defence, Interior, Finance, Agriculture, Public Works, Social Reinsertion, Social Communication). The offer was supported in two letters to Dos Santos in April and May from Clinton, sent on Hare's advice. As one Washington source told us: 'Clinton actually read the text of the letters - it wasn't just an autograph machine job'. In fact, US officials were slightly irked that after this 'personal' attention, Dos Santos did not send a reply until 27 May.

N11: Radio Report, 94 07 04

### UNITA yet to reply to mediators' document

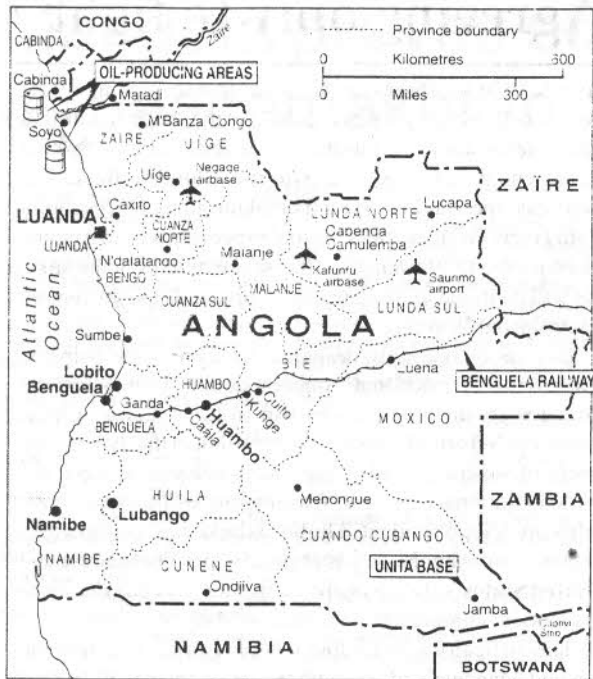
*Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
1200 gmt 4 Jul 94

*Text of report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka*

In Lusaka, Zambia, Alioune Blondin Beye, mediator in the Angolan peace process, and members of the troika of observers this morning held a meeting with the government negotiating team to examine issues connected with the topic under discussion, that is the implementation and modalities of national reconciliation. On this issue UNITA representatives have not yet responded to the mediator's document. Five days have passed since they requested more time to study the document. It is known, however, that UNITA has presented a verbal reaction, which the mediator and the government refused to entertain. They want a written document in which UNITA expresses its position on issues connected with the implementation and modalities of national reconciliation, thus facilitating the jurists' work.

(cont. from p. 3)

N12:Le Nouvel Afr./Asie (Fr),6/1994



UNITA appeared willing to accept the offer in Lusaka but with one amendment - it wanted the governorship of Huambo. João Lourenço, the MPLA's information secretary, described the Huambo issue as 'non-negotiable'. Equally, UNITA sees Huambo as its strategic base, either to entrench

### UNITA will not give up Huambo and the FAA will not ease up while they are winning

its position in the Central Highlands should a peace accord bring UN peacekeepers into Angola or to use as a launching pad for future offensives. Recognising Savimbi's determined stand, US officials tried to search for a compromise position on the issue: perhaps an Ovimbundu figure who is neither MPLA or UNITA-aligned could be offered the governorship: indeed the name of the somewhat mercurial ex-UNITA politician Daniel Chipenda was mentioned, then the possibility of UNITA nominating the Mayor of Huambo, who would be given special administrative powers.

None of this led anywhere and by this time the Portuguese and Russian observers in Lusaka, both of whom take a more robust line with UNITA than Washington, said the discussion was pointless. However, there is little chance UNITA would hand Huambo over at the negotiating table, despite Savimbi's 18 June promises to Blondin Beye that he would do everything possible to reach agreement in Lusaka. This is well understood by General João de Matos, the 38 year-old Chief of Staff of the MPLA's *Forças Armadas Angolanas* (FAA), who is credited with rebuilding the army into an effective fighting force just 18 months after it collapsed in the run-up to the September 1992 elections. De Matos and several of his top commanders regard Lusaka as a waste of time until the FAA can inflict the kind of damage on UNITA necessary to force real concessions.

De Matos will not be displeased by UNITA's stance on Huambo, as it will give his troops more time to press their campaign in the north. Perhaps more than his predecessors, he has succeeded in distancing the army from the MPLA party apparatus. The more military success the FAA have, the more autonomy De Matos appears able to claim. Sentiment about him in the MPLA Central Committee is mixed: some commend his military strength and determination, others fear it.

Clear signs of panic were emerging from UNITA as the FAA pressed towards three strategic northern military targets:

the coastal oil-producing town of Soyo, the former Portuguese airbase at Negage and the rich diamond areas around Kafunfu, which are the main source of income to bolster the rebel arsenal. It appears the FAA managed to take both Negage and Kafunfu in the week ending 25 June although UNITA was engaged in a fierce counter-action.

The stationing of up to 150 foreign mercenaries and four jet bombers, three MiGs and a Sukhoi, in the north-eastern town of Saurimo has given UNITA food for thought. Although the rebels killed at least five of the mercenaries and captured another five, the helicopter-borne mercenary strike force and the bombers have left UNITA's grip on the diamond areas more vulnerable than at any time since the resumption of war after the September 1992 elections. UNITA has reported bombing attacks on its ground forces in Capenda Camulemba, about 60 miles east of Kafunfu.

Revenues from the Kafunfu area, by some estimates worth US\$200 mn. a year, are critical to financing UNITA's war effort and bringing in supplies from transport planes which take off from Njili International Airport in Kinshasa. For the last month, Dos Santos' office has been trying to arrange a summit with Mobutu in an attempt to get him to shut down the Zaire border: while Mobutu welcomes the chance of international exposure, he would gain little from helping Luanda. Zaire is benefiting immensely from the substantial sums being earned from the transshipment across its territory of diamonds from north-eastern Angola looted by UNITA. Any effort to impose sanctions on Zaire for its supplies to UNITA would be vigorously opposed by France, which has done so much to rehabilitate Mobutu through its 'Operation Turquoise' in Rwanda.

Ironically, some of UNITA's food and fuel supplies come directly from Luanda, where small freighters stock up before heading north to the Zaire river and selling them to the rebels at the port of Matadi. The refurbishing of Saurimo airport (AC Vol 35 No 4) to accommodate the jet bombers also could stymie UNITA efforts to attack the besieged Moxico Province capital of Luena. Their gunners would be within easy range of jets from Saurimo.

Frustration inside UNITA has been building since government troops, backed by an estimated 100 foreign mercenaries, recaptured the Kwanza Norte provincial capital, N'dalatando, in late April. That has opened a path for the FAA to move towards Negage, the airbase outside the northern town of Uíge. Notwithstanding extensive coverage of their activities in South African newspapers, the mercenaries are less important to the FAA than the change in military strategy. Long and often immobile armoured columns have been abandoned for more flexible, dispersed units: special units are sent on ahead to 'soften up' areas and improve intelligence gathering, before conscript battalions arrive with back-up logistics.

Also, the MPLA has been on a huge arms buying spree: Angola was sub-Saharan Africa's biggest arms buyer in 1993 and will be again this year, with purchases since January estimated at close to US\$1,000 mn. Part of this is being financed by cash, such as recent arms shipments from Spain, while substantial consignments from Ukraine, Bulgaria and Uzbekistan appear to be financed by short-term loans based on future oil production. Military analysts question the value of much equipment being bought, such as the latest consignment of Russian T-72 tanks. In fact, probably the best chance this year for a ceasefire deal was in March, when UNITA looked ready to settle. But neither the MPLA's arms procurers in mid-spree nor the FAA, which were making real headway, were interested in slackening off.

### QUE VEUT SAVIMBI ?

Chaque fois que les négociations pour la paix en Angola progressent, les confrontations armées sur le terrain s'intensifient, comme le rappelait un membre de la délégation angolaise à Tunis. Ainsi, au moment même où l'Unita annonçait, il y a quelques semaines, qu'un accord était imminent, les forces rebelles organisaient la plus grande offensive depuis des mois contre la ville de Cuito, assiégée depuis près d'un an. Sans succès.

Il reste à savoir si, pour l'Unita, il s'agissait d'une ultime tentative visant à rééquilibrer le rapport de force après la perte de la ville de Ndalatando (Kwanza Norte), passée sous le contrôle gouvernemental ou, tout simplement, la poursuite de son plan d'occupation militaire du pays. Quant aux négociations qui se déroulent à Lusaka, le gouvernement a rendu public le détail des postes qu'il se prépare à céder à l'Unita dans un "souci de réconciliation nationale".

Cette proposition, en principe acceptée par l'Unita — si l'on en croit son porte parole, Jorge Valentim —, consiste en trois postes ministériels (Géologie, Mines et Commerce, Santé, Tourisme et Industrie hôtelière) ; sept de vice-ministres (Défense, Intérieur, Finances, Agriculture, Travaux publics, Réintégration sociale et Information) ; six d'ambassadeurs (dont celui auprès de l'Unesco) ; trois de gouverneurs provinciaux (Uíge, Lunda Sul et Cuando Kubango) ; sept de vice-gouverneurs provinciaux (dont celui des provinces de Luanda et Huambo) ; cinquante d'administrateurs municipaux ; trente-cinq de vice-administrateurs municipaux et soixante-quinze d'administrateurs communaux (près de la moitié des communes existantes).

"Il n'est pas question, toutefois, précisait à Tunis le ministre des Relations extérieures, Venancio de Moura, que l'on répète les erreurs commises dans le passé." L'Unita ne fera partie du gouvernement, a-t-il affir-

(cont. on p.5)

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None of this means UNITA is a spent force. More likely, it means UNITA is gradually reverting to its roots as a well-organised rural-based guerrilla force. Yet life will get harder as shortages of fuel, lubricants and spare parts worsen. But UNITA seems to have no shortage of ammunition, to judge by the way it uses its heavy artillery. In retaliation against recent FAA advances, UNITA gunners began shelling a particularly soft target, the besieged government-held town of Malange, every time that UN aid planes bringing food to the town's 250,000 people attempted to touch down. Several promises by senior UNITA officials, including Chief of Staff Gen. **Arlindo Pena 'Ben Ben'**, to the UN aid coordinator in Angola, **Mozambican** ex-minister **Manuel Aranda da Silva**, that the flights could resume were ignored by the rebel gunners.

On 26 May, UNITA resumed its siege of Kuito, Central Highlands, pouring hundreds of mortar rounds into the town, killing and wounding several hundred civilians. That prompted the government airforce to renew air-strikes, including the use of incendiary and phosphorous bombs, on UNITA headquarters in Huambo and the neighbouring town of Caala. The government launched one air-strike just 20 minutes after a World Food Programme plane had landed in Huambo with government security guarantees.

On 15 June, UNITA forces barred some 50 foreign aid workers from leaving Huambo, in what appeared to be a return to the hostage taking strategy they had used to great effect in the 1980s. At one point, Aranda da Silva, who had flown to Huambo with eight aid workers, was forced to return to Luanda alone.

UNITA's behaviour, reminiscent of its attempt to take hostages at the US Embassy during the three-day battle for the capital in November 1992, drew protests from the USA, Britain and Portugal. In the end, aid workers who wanted to leave were allowed to do so and Blondin Beye flew to Huambo to solicit the requisite UNITA promise to make the peace negotiations a success. It is difficult to see the basis of such an agreement, however. UNITA will not voluntarily give up Huambo, the rebels' capital in an effectively partitioned Angola, and the FAA show no signs of wanting to halt its offensives in the north just as they are showing signs of progress. ●

N15: SouthScan (Br), 94 07 01

### Search fails to turn up former Civil Guard chief

BRUSSELS/ Officers of Spain's counter-intelligence service, the CESID, have visited Luanda to check allegations by the Unita rebels that the former chief of Spain's Civil Guard, currently sought by Interpol, is in the Angolan capital. A few months ago, Luis Roldan was forced to resign after he was convicted of charges of corruption and embezzlement.

Unita has accused President Dos Santos of hosting Roldan and claims that in the past, both men were involved in arms trafficking. The allegations provoked an angry denial from the Angolan embassy in Madrid.

The reason behind Unita's hostility towards Roldan has much to do with the training still provided by the Spanish Civil Guard to the Luanda government's "Ninja's" or anti-riot troops.

However the Spanish counter-intelligence officers sent to Angola failed to find Roldan. A favourite game in Madrid these days is to guess where, instead, he may be hiding. The press has so far mooted 31 other countries, ranging from Brazil and China to the French West Indies. [Own correspondent]

N13: Radio Report, 94 07 03

### Government to resume relief flights

Radio Mozambique, Maputo, in Portuguese 0600 gmt  
3 Jul 94

#### Text of report

The Angolan government has decided to resume the relief flights that were suspended a month ago because of renewed fighting. Speaking to 'Jornal de Angola', Albino Malungo, minister of assistance and social reintegration, said his government would be responsible for all risks involved in the operation.

Thousands of people have been seriously affected by famine in various Angolan towns, notably Kuito, Malanje and N'dalatando.

N14: Radio Report, 94 06 08

### UNITA wants a role in running of state radio and television

RDP Antena - 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1100 gmt  
28 Jun 94

#### Text of report (AL/2034 A/5 [13])

In Lusaka the mediators of the Angolan peace process met this morning and drew up a proposal of models for the national reconciliation package. The proposal has already been sent to the negotiators. Maria Fernanda reports.

[Fernanda] The document comprises 10 points. A UNITA source has told RDP1 [this radio station] that they are to propose alterations to the models put forward. One of the points which has already been set aside is the status of the UNITA leader. Jonas Savimbi's status is not an issue. It will not feature on the models.

Other problems are broached, such as who will govern the areas controlled by UNITA. The group [UNITA] wants it to be a neutral institution made up of UNITA and government representatives and supervised by the UN, UNITA's spokesman Jorge Valentim told RDP1 a few moments ago.

Another point relates to the media. Valentim said that Vorgan [the UNITA radio Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] will follow an open system but UNITA also wants to participate in the administration of Angolan radio and television.

Six UNITA members will take up the government posts they were given but they demand security conditions. The first formal meeting is to take place tomorrow in Lusaka.

N16: Namibian (Nam), 94 06 16/17 (fragm)

### Luanda fines BBC man

**LUANDA: An Angolan court yesterday fined a BBC reporter charged with unauthorised activities in trying to interview detainees and freed him after ordering him also to pay costs.**

Chris Simpson, a British national, was told to pay a fine of 15 million new Kwanzas (some 200 dollars).

He was arrested Sunday after entering a prison inside a police station to interview three South Africans jailed there on drug offences.

Simpson was accused of trying to conduct the interview without proper authorisation.

Unofficial sources said Simpson had been granted authorisation to enter the jail with an Angolan friend to visit one of the prisoners, but this was not confirmed

by police.

According to British embassy spokesman Matthew Lownes, Simpson said he had accompanied a chance acquaintance from a soccer game who talked the two past prison guards and into the restricted cell block.

When the South Africans realized they were being recorded, they called prison guards, who arrested Simpson, police said.

(cont. from p.4)

mé, que lorsque un cessez-le-feu sera signé et son application soumise à la supervision internationale, et notamment à l'envoi d'un contingent de Casques bleus, et lorsque ses troupes seront désarmées et réintégrées à l'armée nationale, comme convenu dans les accords de paix signés au Portugal en 1991.

Mais la vraie question que tout le monde se pose est de savoir si Savimbi veut vraiment la constitution d'un gouvernement de réconciliation nationale et quel sera son propre rôle dans un tel contexte. Cette question avait déjà fait capoter, entre autres, les accords de Gbadolite, au Zaïre, conclus en 1989 sous les auspices de Mobutu et en présence de vingt-deux chefs d'Etat africains.

La priorité, pour l'instant, étant de mettre fin aux combats qui ont abouti à l'isolement de centaines de milliers d'Angolais qui risquent de mourir de faim et de maladie, le président angolais a accepté la médiation du président mozambicain, Joaquim Chissano, soutenu par l'Américain George Moose, dans le but de s'entretenir à Tunis avec le chef de l'Etat zairois.

Bien sûr, le président Mobutu devait promettre des mesures contre les activités de l'Unita dans son pays et sa coopération pour faire aboutir les négociations de Lusaka. Mais chacun sait, en Angola, que seules des pressions très énergiques, venant notamment des Etats-Unis, peuvent amener Mobutu à tenir un tel engagement. □

The unidentified South Africans were arrested recently for allegedly smuggling cocaine into Luanda, capital of the southern African nation.