

FACTS AND REPORTS

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G1: World Campaign (Norway), 94 03 28
G2: Guardian (Br), 94 03 25 (abr)
G3: Independent (Br), 94 03 29

SECRET DEAL WITH ISRAEL TO MODERNISE SOUTH AFRICAN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

The South African Air Force has made a secret agreement with Israel to upgrade several South African Air Force fighter aircraft in breach of the international arms embargo. Israel Aircraft Industries and Elta Electronics of Israel have made a secret deal to upgrade the Cheetah single-seat model E-fighter aircraft. Most of the work to fit a more powerful engine and a new fire-control radar is due to be carried out at Atlas Aircraft Corporation which is now part of the Danel group in South Africa. The upgrade programme involving 12 Cheetah E aircraft will cost US\$ 1.8 billion and is expected to be completed in 1995.

The Cheetahs are to be fitted with a more powerful Snecma Atar 9K-50 engine and its avionics will be upgraded by installing Elta's new Lavi EL/M-2035 fire-control radar. The Cheetahs are in fact French Mirage fighter aircraft which were renamed after having been modernised by Israel during the 1980's.

South Africa has also been carrying out negotiations with Russia for the Mig RD-33 engines to be fitted to its Mirage fighter aircraft. One Mirage was sent to Moscow to have one of the engines fitted for tests and two RD-33 engines sent to South Africa are apparently fitted to two Mirage F.1CZ aircraft currently based at the Arniston flight test site. The World Campaign has provided information about the secret deal with Israel to the Transitional Executive Council in Pretoria. This breach of the arms embargo has also been reported to the Arms Embargo Committee of the UN Security Council.

Goldstone informers 'hidden' abroad

David Beresford
in Johannesburg

AT LEAST three informants in South Africa's Third Force scandal have been spirited away to Europe as the Goldstone commission assembles what is believed to be an overwhelming case against top police commanders.

One informant in the commission's witness protection programme is Captain Kobus "Chappies" Klopper. The decision to send him abroad was taken after he was summoned to see the police commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, who allegedly attempted to force him to retract his evidence.

Capt Klopper has denied he is the judge's chief informant — code-named "Q" in last week's report on the Third Force. The report contained allegations that police commanders, including three top generals, had attempted to destabilise the country by running hit squads while training and arming Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party.

The minister of justice announced yesterday that the Paris police commissioner, J. Aubry, is to be part of a task force to assess the evidence of the Goldstone commission. The task force will be headed by the Transvaal attorney-general, Dr Jan d'Oliveira, and will include the Johannesburg barrister Arthur Chaskalson, Zimbabwe's assistant commissioner of police, F. B. Mapuranga, and the head of South Africa's commercial branch, Major-General M. J. Nel.

It appears that Judge Richard Goldstone is being inundated with evidence about the destabilisation conspiracy as those involved break cover in the hope of being indemnified for turning state witness. Evidence is said to include documents and a video tape.

A South African financial institution which has been linked with the scandal, the Amalgamated Banks of South Africa (Absa), announced yesterday it had uncovered fresh information. Its chairman, David Brink, disclosed that its head of security, Dougie Crew, had been suspended after internal investigations following references to Absa in last week's Goldstone report.

"Absa is leaving no stone unturned in its internal investigations," Mr Brink said. "We have also been working closely with Mr Justice Goldstone," he

Slaughter in SA streets

JOHN CARLIN in Johannesburg

RAMPAGING Inkatha supporters clashed with ANC security guards yesterday, turning the centre of Johannesburg into a war zone and leaving at least 20 people dead and nearly 300 wounded. In response, the four key players in the political crisis announced they would hold an unprecedented four-way summit tomorrow and Thursday.

President FW de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini are to meet for the first time after a chaotic march through central Johannesburg by Inkatha Zulus degenerated into mayhem.

Some 10,000 heavily armed Inkatha supporters descended on the city to express anger, according to their leaders, at the failure of the ANC and government to allow for a Zulu kingdom in South Africa's new constitution. The city, which in effect shut down, was transformed into a battlefield, with the Inkatha warriors — faced by police, army and ANC security personnel — taking the brunt of the deaths before retreating to the townships in mid-afternoon.

Mr de Klerk, who, like the ANC, blamed Inkatha for the violence, said that the sudden shift in focus of the violence from the black townships of Natal to Johannesburg endangered plans to hold the country's first democratic elections next month.

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G3a: Election Monitor (Br), 94 03 23

Goldstone Commission report into political violence

The Goldstone Commission of Enquiry: Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation released a report on 18 March on the involvement of senior members of the South African Police in orchestrating political violence.

Specific allegations included in the report are:

- * gun-running to men involved in hit squads, the illegal manufacture of weapons, the issuing of false documents and passports and the orchestration of violence to destabilise the country

- * the provision of arms to members of Inkatha
- * that Inkatha Freedom Party Transvaal leader Themba Khoza was recruited as a police informer, and was supplied with arms for distribution to Inkatha supporters in hostels around Johannesburg.
- * there is "convincing evidence" that "elements in the KwaZulu Police have been and are still involved in hit squad activities in Natal and also in the Transvaal"

- * that there is *prima facie* evidence that policemen and Inkatha members carried out killings on trains (between 1990 and 1992 more than 300 black commuters were killed)

- * that evidence of the operations have been destroyed on the orders of senior police officers

Following the publication of the report, President FW de Klerk suspended three top police officers implicated: SAP deputy commissioner Lt-Gen Basie Smit, counter-intelligence head Maj-Gen Krappies Engelbrecht, and crime combating and investigation services head Lt-Gen Johan le Roux. An international task force is to be asked to investigate the allegations.

64: Guardian (Br), 94 03 19

Unita accepts offer of government jobs

Reuter in Lusaka

ANGOLA'S rebel Unita movement has accepted a government offer of places in a new Luanda administration, an African diplomat monitoring the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka said yesterday.

The political agenda at talks to end Angola's long-running civil war is seen as the last hurdle, with the two sides having already agreed on legal and military issues.

The diplomat said the government had proposed that Unita take the portfolios of health, tourism, commerce and construction materials. It had originally demanded defence, interior and fi-

nance. He said Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola had agreed to the first three offered, but had asked to exchange construction materials for public works.

Peace talks between Unita and the ruling Popular Movement for the Independence of Angola (MPLA) had reached an impasse over Unita demands to head key ministries and certain provincial governorships. Unita had subsequently lowered its demands, the diplomat said.

Diplomatic analysts said the rebels' flexibility indicated their realisation that the international community was giving Angola a last chance to find peace.

The diplomat said that at vice-ministerial level, the MPLA government had offered Unita defence, public works, agriculture, social adaptation, social communication and geology and mines. Unita had accepted these but wanted to add interior and finance. Of the 18 provinces, the government offered Unita the governorship of Cuando Cubango, Uige and Lunda Sul, with Unita asking for the addition of its stronghold, Huambo.

Unita had asked for Cuanza Norte in place of Cuanza Sul, Bie in place of Bengo and for the inclusion of Moxico and Malange.

"What Unita is saying is that they want to be a national party without con-

centrating in one part of the country," the diplomat said.

"Unita has shown flexibility. They feel that accepting the deputy governorship of Luanda is for them a gesture of good will and a signal to everyone that they want real national reconciliation.

"They hope that Huambo can have a vice-governor from the ruling party," he added.

The diplomat said Unita was still examining positions at municipal level, but other sources near the talks said the government had proposed 20 positions for Unita, which wanted 43.

He said Unita had lowered its demands after consultations in Huambo between its leaders and representatives at the Lusaka talks.

65: Radio Report, 94 03 21

UNITA accepts proposals on national reconciliation but adds three conditions

Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 21 Mar 94

The topic under discussion at the peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, is still national reconciliation. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] still insists on its course. Our correspondent Joao Ligio reports:

[Ligio] The discussion of specific principles for national reconciliation entered its fifth week today with the same routine of exploratory contacts and no fruitful results. This morning, the Black Cockerel's [UNITA's] men drafted a new text in which they accept the government's proposal, with the condition that the following is added: three more provinces, three ministries and three districts, all in the central highlands. This proposal was, however, immediately turned down by the mediator without the need to consult the government delegation.

This afternoon, the mediator handed the parties the final version, which includes all principles, even those on which the parties disagree. The parties must present their reactions to this document by tomorrow, since the mediator is adopting a time limit for reflection.

68: Radio Report, 94 03 22 (abr)

UN mediator to consult African leaders on peace talks

Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 22 Mar 94

Text of report

The delegations from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today reacted to the final document presented by the mediator yesterday. This final document is so far the most complete and it includes pending issues. The government's reply was: No to further concessions. In view of this stance, which did not surprise anyone, mediator Alioune Blondin Beye once again decided to reintroduce his method of consulting African leaders. Thus, he will leave for Zimbabwe between 22nd and 23rd March, after a stopover in the Kingdom of Morocco - access doors for the government and UNITA.

66: Radio Report, 94 03 22

UNITA reportedly planning "large-scale" attack on Kuito

Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 22 Mar 94

The political and military situation in the town of Kuito is once again shaky. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels continue to move men and assorted war materiel from Huambo Province and Andulo District to Kuito. The rebels intend to launch a large-scale attack on the town of Kuito. Recently, Hercules C-130 aircraft landed in Andulo to unload military materiel and men. UNITA has also carried out countless provocations by intimidating, plundering and assaulting civilians.

67: Radio Report, 94 03 22

UNITA said to have launched "major offensive"

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 22 Mar 94

The Lusaka peace talks may now be deadlocked, but war inside Angola has long been the order of the day. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has launched a major offensive throughout Angolan territory, but its operations are focusing in particular on the provinces of Benguela, Bengo and Huila. In Lunda Sul Province, the people experienced difficult times yet again when an undetermined number of UNITA soldiers attacked the area of Luau...

69: Radio Report, 94 03 16 (abr)

Portuguese radio reports on speech by UNITA leader Savimbi, government reaction

(a) Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1500 gmt 16 Mar 94

Summary: Portuguese radio reports on a long address given by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, on UNITA's Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel radio, say that he asked Angolans to have faith in the Lusaka talks, criticized Portugal and South Africa - the former for deepening divisions between Angolans and the latter for sending mercenaries to Angola to fight alongside government troops in an attempt to eliminate UNITA by force; that he praised the UN secretary-general's special representative in Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, whose presence in Huambo (Savimbi said in a recorded excerpt) had created "an atmosphere of greater trust"

G10: SouthScan (Br), 94 03 04 (abr)

'New realism' seen in government plan for restructuring economy

LUANDA/ The government's 'Economic and Social Programme for 1994' is still awaiting the approval of the national assembly. But in the interim, the more optimistic economic pundits here are speaking appreciatively of a 'new realism' in policy-making circles, noting with relish that the programme does not bear the imprint of finance minister Emmanuel Carneiro.

The finished document reportedly came out of long inter-ministerial consultations, with the ministry of planning far more prominent than finance.

The independent weekly, *Comercio Actualidade*, which is getting increasingly adventurous in its commentaries on corruption scandals, claims Carneiro's power will be diluted by the creation of a special ministry of economic coordination, under the direction of current secretary of state for planning, Jose Pedro de Morais.

Carneiro's removal is seen by many as essential if the government wants to regain credibility, particularly in World Bank, International Monetary Fund circles. He has been consistently identified with economic mismanagement and back-sliding.

For the third time in as many weeks, the New Kwanza has been devalued, another move in what is likely to be a long and messy campaign aimed at bringing the official exchange rate closer to the street rate.

The most recent devaluation drew fierce criticism from the *Associação dos Industriais Angolanos (AIA)* which has emerged as a significant pressure group in recent months.

At the same time Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has been seeking support from the French - with the IMF in particular - in backing a rescheduling of the debt in the Club of Paris. The IMF is owed \$170m by Angola. It is reportedly due to send a delegation to Luanda in May. The World Bank has meanwhile called for urgent measures to prevent a further deterioration of the economy.

According to government figures, gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 23 percent in 1993, the worst figure since independence in 1975.

Agriculture, industry and fishing have all been hit by the war. Angola's balance of payments closed in 1993 with a deficit of \$1.5 billion, the country's external debt was put at \$10 billion, although observers believe it could be twice as high.

The government now says it intends to achieve a GDP growth rate of 2.5 percent, introduce strict controls on budget spending, honour debt repayments, kick-start the privatisation of state-owned firms, and guarantee national defence and social security expenditure.

The 1994 economic plan also calls for the eradication of social injustice, re-vamping infrastructure and social amenities in the war-torn countryside and the introduction of financial accountability with the creation of an audit office.

Other highlights of the programme are an increase in the overall rate of investment by 17 percent, a boost in exports by 2.9 percent, a reduction of imports by 18.1 percent, a 250 percent cut in inflation and a 21 percent fall in unemployment.

Many of the goals appear to local analysts unattainable, but the plan is being viewed as a basic structural adjustment document, without that name, and is premised on peace coming.

G13: SouthScan (Br), 94 03 04 (abr)

Aid agencies return to Unita's Huambo headquarters

Relief agencies have resumed work in Huambo, the battered stronghold of Unita rebels in Angola's central highlands, after leaving because of heavy fighting late last year.

At least one cargo plane was this week landing at Huambo airport each day from Luanda or the port of Benguela, as part of a humanitarian flight programme negotiated between the agencies and the Angolan government.

UN World Food Programme (WFP) officials say that food aid supplies, currently of the order of 300 tonnes a week, will be doubled this week. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), represented by 25 expatriates, has organised a vaccination and health programme for Huambo's estimated population of some 300,000 people.

The WFP, ICRC and charities such as Caritas Internationalis, the Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF; Doctors without borders) have all returned to Huambo after pulling out last year.

G17: NEW ERA (Nam), 94 03 14 (abr)

Angola: Americans Live In Splendour

THEY CALL it "Little America", a haven for oil workers on Angola's steamy coast where they can play golf, tuck into a steak or order apple pie.

Outside the Malongo oil base of Chevron's Gulf Oil Company, some 30 km north of Cabinda city, there are rebels and poverty. Inside it is a slice of Americana in Africa.

Many of the enclave's 170,000 people look to Zaire and Congo for their kin and culture. "They want separation," said Lino Wilson, the central government's information representative in Cabinda.

The enclave is fertile ground for dissent. Despite riches flowing from under the sea, most of Cabinda's people live in poverty.

G11: Radio Report, 94 03 10

Government welcomes condemnation of UNITA by UN Human Rights Commission

Radio Renascença, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1500 gmt 10 Mar 94

The UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva has condemned UNITA. A resolution was approved which blames UNITA totally for the situation in Angola... The Angolan government has welcomed this resolution. The Angolan representative, Ambassador Eduardo Parreira, has expressed his satisfaction and said that perhaps it was time to stir the conscience of the less aware.

G12: Radio Report, 94 03 21

Government devalues new kwanza

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 21 Mar 94

The national currency, the new kwanza, has once again been devalued. Beginning tomorrow, one US dollar will fetch 35,000 new kwanzas. This devaluation, the fourth this year, is within the framework of the government's economic and social programme which aims at gradually adjusting the official foreign exchange rate.

G14: Radio Report, 94 03 18

Government approves 100% salary increase for civil servants

SABC Channel Africa radio, Johannesburg, in English 1100 gmt 18 Mar 94

G15: Guardian (Br), 94 03 14

Angola reshuffle

The Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, fired two cabinet ministers and an army general yesterday, two days after his finance minister resigned, a government statement said. — Reuter.

G18: Afr.Confid.(Br), 94 03 18 (abr)

ANGOLA:DIAMOND DRIVEN

An agreement in principle between Luanda and the United Nations to jointly finance a new UN operation sets a precedent for peacekeeping operations. The agreement provides for Angola to contribute a percentage of its diamond sales revenue (the exact figure has not been finalised) to co-finance the UN operation, known as Unavem III (United Nations Angola Verification Mission III). *Africa Confidential* understands President José Eduardo dos Santos was personally involved in the negotiations.

The UN's financial situation is growing increasingly desperate: its 17 peace-keeping operations worldwide cost some US\$3,600 million last year and Western treasuries are chary of increasing their contributions. From Luanda's viewpoint, a co-financing agreement based on diamond earnings would give the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola* government more leverage and would also guarantee that the rebel *União Nacional para Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA) withdraws from Lunda Sol and Lunda Norte provinces, whose diamond producing areas have played a key role in financing UNITA's war effort.

G16: Le Monde (Fr), 94 03 18 (abr)

Accord de principe sur le renforcement de la mission de l'ONU

Dans une résolution adoptée à l'unanimité, mercredi 16 mars, le Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU a donné son accord de principe à un renforcement de la Mission des Nations unies en Angola (UNAVEM II), dans la perspective d'un accord de paix; 350 observateurs militaires, 126 observateurs de police et 14 agents sanitaires militaires s'ajouteraient aux 76 fonctionnaires que compte actuellement l'UNAVEM II, dont le mandat a été renouvelé jusqu'au 31 mai.