

FACTS AND REPORTS

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M1: Guardian (Br), 94 06 16 (abr)

Unita fire sets Cuito alight

Victoria Brittain

THE encircled Angolan town of Cuito was in flames yesterday as Unita troops intensified their artillery barrage in an attempt to seize it, and some rebel units penetrated the edge of the town in hand-to-hand fighting.

Cuito, 415 miles south-east of the capital Luanda, is at the centre of a military offensive by the rebels, who are under renewed pressure from the US, the United Nations secretary-general, and the Organisation of African Unity to come to an agreement at talks in the Zambian capital Lusaka.

Unita has been offered 11 ministerial and deputy ministerial posts, 11 governor and deputy governor posts, and a seat on the council of the republic for its leader, Jonas Savimbi. But it is holding out for control of Huambo province.

As fighting worsened, all aid flights were halted yesterday by Unita's refusal to agree flight plans with the UN. The World Food Programme has warned of a serious food shortage affecting nearly 2 million people. Aid officials said that the situation threatened to return to the humanitarian crisis levels of late last year when 1,000 people a day were dying, most out of reach of international aid agencies.

In the most dramatic scenes of the 18-month siege of Cuito, Unita troops were fought off by government soldiers' face-to-face on the town's southern edge, according to an Angolan National Radio correspondent at the scene.

"The city is in flames and Unita has not let up on the shelling," said the correspondent, who has been the main source of information from the town since all aid workers except two from the Red Cross were evacuated two weeks ago.

The correspondent said in yesterday's broadcast that about 50 civilians had been killed by artillery fire since the weekend. Previous reports from aid workers said that dead and wounded lay in the streets and that food had virtually run out.

On six other Angolan fronts there was fierce fighting yesterday. According to a military official, Unita forces have linked with guerrillas of the Cabinda Liberation Front/Armed Forces of Cabinda (FLEC/FAC) and attacked government positions in the northern Cabinda enclave.

M2: Guardian (Br), 94 06 24 (abr)

Pretoria death squad 'killed Swapo leader'

David Beresford
in Johannesburg

ANAMIBIAN court finding yesterday that a Pretoria assassination squad murdered the leading Swapo member Anton Lubowski in 1989 is likely to strengthen the case for a "truth commission" to investigate South African political atrocities.

A supreme court inquest ruled in Windhoek yesterday that Mr Lubowski, a barrister, was murdered by an Irish contract killer working for the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB), an assassination unit run by the South African military. Pretoria previously denied the charge, claiming Mr Lubowski was one of its spies.

Mr Lubowski was gunned down at the gate of his Namibian home on September 12, 1989. He was a member of Swapo's central committee and a near-certainty for cabinet rank in post-independent Namibia.

South African responsibility was immediately assumed. But Pretoria's then minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, told parliament Mr Lubowski had been a spy. He made the "disclosure" as "proof" that South Africans did not carry out the murder, arguing that they would not have killed their own agent.

A South African judge sitting on the Namibian bench yesterday found the murder was carried out by an Irish mercenary,

Donald Acheson, known as "The Cleaner". He dismissed General Malan's claims as untrue.

Judge Harold Levy named as Mr Acheson's accomplices the "managing director" of the CCB, Joe Verster, and other members of the unit — Ferdie Barnard, Chappie Maree, Staal Burger, Wouter Basson, Johan Niemoller, Calla Botha and Slang van Zyl.

Mr Acheson was arrested after the murder, but released because of insufficient evidence. Judge Levy described this as "the height of incompetence" by the prosecuting authorities in the light of available evidence.

At present there is no extradition treaty between Namibia and South Africa. The government of F. W. de Klerk is believed to have negotiated with Windhoek on a treaty. But talks broke down because Pretoria wanted it to apply only to offences committed after Namibian independence, seemingly to protect the Lubowski killers.

The new South African administration is likely to be more sympathetic. But President Mandela faces a dilemma in that men convicted of similar crimes have been pardoned in South Africa as part of the amnesty process accompanying the transition to democracy. A compromise may be an agreement with Namibia not to extradite the men, but to put the assassination under the jurisdiction of the proposed truth commission.

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M3: SouthScan (Br), 94 06 17 (fragm)

Pressure mounts on Mandela to accept security role for SA in region

While strong voices have been raised against military intervention by SA anywhere in the region, Mandela gave an indication of his anxiety when he said that the instability in Lesotho could "snowball beyond Lesotho, where you have lawless individuals trying to subvert and overthrow a democratically elected government".

Angola discussed

"We have discussed the question of Angola...the meeting was very positive," Mandela said after seeing Mobutu, who appeared to be acting as go-between for Angola's Unita rebels.

At the historic meeting - where he was elected OAU second vice chairman

- Mandela also heard circuitous argument about the massacres in Rwanda (from which the Ugandan president Yoweri Museveni later absented himself),

Nzo offered to the OAU SA expertise in negotiating and constitutional expertise.

According to foreign affairs officials several requests for SA assistance have already been made. Nzo said SA was willing to assist, for instance in Rwanda, Mozambique and Angola.

Nzo would not be drawn on the issue of compensation for Angola - he said it would have to be negotiated and involve the UN.

M4: *Namibian* (Nam), 94 06 07

Angolans suffering more than before

HENNING HINTZE

LUANDA: The overwhelming majority of Angolans are suffering more than ever before under the renewed civil war.

The economic situation is marked by strong inflation. As a result the prices of basic commodities have rocketed.

Most families in Luanda survive by selling small items in the streets such as cigarettes, beer, vegetables or second-hand clothes.

On the black market 1,7 million Kwanza are traded for 10 US dollars.

The joint income, for example, of a secondary school teacher married to a nurse is not sufficient to sustain a family.

A nurse earns 1,8 million Kwanza (about 36 Namibian dollars), a secondary school teacher earns 1,3 million Kwanza (about 27 Nam dollars).

Salaries of secretaries in government ministries are substantially lower - they earn about 400 000 Kwanzas (about 8 Nam dollars).

On the other hand prices are high: a kilo sugar or a kilo of meat cost around 250 000 Kwanza (about 5 Nam dol-

lars), 1 kilo of rice 100 000 Kwanza (2 Nam dollars), a 2 kilo tin of milk powder 850 000 Kwanzas (17 Nam dollars).

Even the state hospitals sometimes find themselves short of food and often short of certain drugs such as antibiotics, while drugs in private pharmacies are often exorbitant.

One civil servant in Luanda explained to *The Namibian* that a doctor had prescribed different drugs for his sick son amounting to 10 million Kwanza (200 Nam dollars) in private pharmacies.

With his salary of 4,9 million Kwanza he was unable to buy the needed medicines. With the support of friends the most he could raise for his sick child was 2 million Kwanza (20 Nam dollars).

A matter of great concern for most Angolans is the high level of corruption in many walks of life.

Many people complain that policemen - whose salaries are about 1 million Kwanza (20 Nam dollars) - often stop cars and demand payments of 2 or 3 million Kwanza in order to let the drivers pass if their papers are not complete or if they find the slightest fault with the car.

M5: *Radio Report*, 94 05 14

At OAU summit Dos Santos says Zaire's help is letting UNITA continue the civil war

Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1600 gmt 14 Jun 94

[Ribeiro] Even so, the Angolan president is willing to enter into a dialogue with Mobutu in an attempt to get an understanding between the two countries.

In his speech, in Portuguese, which did not last more than 15 minutes, Eduardo dos Santos asked for greater OAU participation in the Lusaka negotiations:

[Ribeiro - recording] In a short speech on this second day of the OAU summit in Tunis, the Angolan President told those present that Zaire continued to help UNITA militarily. Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated that his government had proof that Mobutu's regime continued to supply weapons and military back-up to UNITA:

M6: *Citizen* (SA), 94 06 15

Angolan soccer team missing in Portugal

LISBON. — Most of Angola's under-15 national soccer squad have vanished after taking part in an international tournament in Lisbon and Portuguese police are looking for them, officials said yesterday.

Lisbon's TSF radio said the junior players may be trying to avoid conscription into the Angolan Government Army, which has been fighting a civil war against UNITA since in-

dependence from Portugal in 1975.

The Portuguese Football Federation said it only noticed that 15 of the 18 players in the Angolan squad were missing when they failed to attend a prize-giving ceremony on Monday night.

"The police, in collaboration with the immigration service are looking for them," said a spokesman for the Interior Ministry.

An Angolan embassy

spokesman told local television stations that the embassy had no knowledge of their whereabouts, but Portuguese official sources said the boys could be hiding with friends or family.

The Angolan squad, which was travelling on a joint passport, arrived in Portugal last week. It had been due fly back to the Angolan capital Luanda today. — Sapa-Reuters.

M7: *ANGOLA-INFO* (Fr), 05 1994

ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX ENTRE L'ANGOLA ET LES ETATS-UNIS

La vente annuelle des Etats Unis d'Amérique à l'Angola, en biens et services est évaluée à 200 millions de dollars, a indiqué le président de la Chambre du Commerce Angola- USA, M. Nathan Holt, dans une interview accordée à la revue portugaise "NEGOCIOS", lors de son séjour en Angola. Il a ajouté que les Etats-Unis d'Amérique explorent annuellement en territoire angolais des produits pétroliers estimés à deux milliards de dollars. Créée en 1990, la Chambre de Commerce Angola - USA est appelée à promouvoir les échanges commerciaux entre les deux Etats et aussi d'accroître les investissements américains en Angola dans le domaine du pétrole et d'assurer une large diffusion des informations sur les potentialités économiques et les organismes angolais auprès des opérateurs économiques américains. Elle regroupe actuellement 70 actionnaires parmi lesquels les géants pétroliers comme TEXACO, ESSO, et CHEVRON.

CAFE : 495 TONNES DE CAFE EXPORTEES EN 1993

Pour cette année, ajoute le document, l'Angola ne pourra vendre que mille tonnes jusqu'au mois de décembre, justifiant cette baisse de production par le manque d'accompagnement technique et d'encouragement des investissements, aggravé par l'état de guerre que connaît le pays, et l'impossibilité de commercialisation du produit. Une situation qui pourrait s'améliorer après le rétablissement de la paix. Par ailleurs, on souligne que de grandes plantations de café sont actuellement privatisées.

M10: *ANGOLA-INFO* (Fr), 05 1994 (abr)

ANGOLA - BRESIL : NEGOCIATIONS SUR LE REECHELONNEMENT DE LA DETTE ANGOLAISE ENVERS LE BRESIL

L'Angola et le Brésil ont entamé des négociations sur le rééchelonnement de la dette angolaise envers le Brésil, dont la valeur n'a pas été spécifiée. Les discussions dirigées du côté angolais par le ministre des finances, et pour le Brésil par son ambassadeur au Portugal, M. Aparecido de Oliveira, portent également sur la renégociation d'un protocole bilatéral d'entente conclu en 1990.

M8: *Radio Report*, 94 05 19 (abr)

Fifty thousand Angolan refugees in Zambia call for rapid end to peace talks

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 19 Jun 94

There are about 50,000 Angolan refugees in the Republic of Zambia. They want to return home as soon as peace is achieved in Angola. Some refugees have been here for more than 30 years.

M9: *Anti-Apartheid News* (Br), 06 1994 (abr)

Campaign calls for action against Unita

Now that Unita has had six months' grace to negotiate with the Angolan government and has failed to agree to or comply with previous UN demands, the AEC believes there can be no more excuses for delaying decisive international action. Now is the time for:

- full enforcement of the arms and fuel embargoes against Unita, including surveillance of the Zaire border
- the long-postponed implementation of the 'second package' of UN sanctions, banning Unita's trade in stolen diamonds, closing down their world network of offices and 'representatives', freezing their finances and communications.

AEC asks supporters to:

- write to MPs and Baroness Chalker demanding action
- write to the media, to stop Angola being a 'forgotten war'
- raise the issue with MEPs and candidates during and after the European elections.

Further activity is planned in the House of Commons and through direct lobbying of the British government and the UN.

M11: Citizen (SA), 94 06 21 (abr)

Angola peace talks face final hurdle: Deaths soar

For days, UNITA artillery has been pounding the town of Ndalatando in Cuanza-Norte province, which was retaken by the army some weeks ago, and the rebels have stepped up an offensive against Malanje in the north, the radio said.

Government forces meanwhile attacked UNITA positions at Selles, Waku-Kungo and Konda, in Cuanza-Sul province, the rebel Radio Vorgan reported yesterday.

The fierce battles have for almost a month prevented the supply of food to Malanje and Uige in the north, Kuito and Huambo in the central highlands, which is Angola's second city and UNITA's stronghold.

Weekly airlifts of 15 000 tons of food to these towns had previously been the biggest such operation ever undertaken by the WFP.

M12: Independent (Br), 94 06 11

Children bombed

An Angolan air force plane killed 89 schoolchildren by "mistake" in a bombing raid against Unita guerrillas in Waku-Kongo, in the central Cuanza-Sul province, **AFP reports**. The chief of general staff, General Joao de Matos, said the armed forces "deeply regretted the incident", which occurred in thick fog on Tuesday.

M13: Radio Report, 94 06 14

Luanda radio says about 500 civilians have been killed in Kuito since 26th May

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 14 Jun 94

Text of report from Kuito by correspondent Abel Abrao

The situation in the city of Kuito is worrying since the Black Cockerel troops, who have failed to take over the city, are now bent on reducing the city to dust through intense artillery bombardments of Kuito and its surrounding districts during the last 72 hours. Meanwhile, the number of victims of the shootings and bombardments is still rising and it is estimated that more than 500 civilians have died and 800 others have been wounded since 26th May. There is an increased number of people facing malnutrition due to food shortages.

M15: Radio Report, 94 06 13

Education Ministry communique reportedly says hundreds killed in addition to 89 children in Waku Kungo

Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 2100 gmt 13 Jun 94

Text of report by Portuguese radio (AL/2019 A/5 [13])

The Angolan government declared today that there would be two days of national mourning in memory of those killed in Waku Kungo, in Cuanza Sul Province.

A communique issued by the Education Ministry registers a contradiction: the government had said that due to a technical error made by the air force, 89 children had been killed - the communique from the Education Ministry, issued today, has other figures:

[Paulo Juliao, identified below - recording] There were 89 children and hundreds of people killed in the government bombing of Waku Kungo, this is how the Education Ministry communique describes the incident, in a message of condolences to the bereaved families. The communique contradicts a previous one which spoke only of the death of 89 children as a result of the destruction of a school.

The opposition has started to demand more accountability from the armed forces' general staff, including the CGS, Gen Joao de Matos. It asks for his dismissal and subsequent trial for the crime committed.

M18: Radio Report, 94 06 15 (abr)

Radio reports on clashes in Kuito, Malanje and Moxico

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 15 Jun 94

M19: Radio Report, 94 06 21 (abr)

Luanda radio: fighting continues in Kuito, N'dalatando and Malanje

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1200 gmt 21 Jun 94

M20: Radio Report, 94 06 15 (abr)

UNITA doctor says government is using chemical weapons

Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0600 gmt 15 Jun 94

M14: Radio Report, 94 06 20 (abr)

UNITA radio says 50 civilians in Capenda-Camulemba killed by napalm

Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 1200 gmt 20 Jun 94

Text of report by UNITA, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, radio

A MiG Sukhoi, flying from the Saurimo air force base, today attacked the capital of Capenda-Camulemba, dropping napalm bombs that killed 50 people, including elderly men and women and innocent children. An undisclosed number of people were wounded.

M16: Radio Report, 94 06 07 (abr)

Armed forces spokesman confirms bombing of Huambo, denies napalm used

(a) RDP Antena - 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 2000 gmt 7 Jun 94

Text of report

The spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces, Brig Jota, told us that the Angolan Air Force did not drop napalm bombs on Huambo. He confirmed the bombing of Huambo and justified it as an act of retaliation against UNITA.

M17: Radio Report, 94 06 17 (abr)

UNITA reportedly to allow French and British nationals to leave Huambo

Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1800 gmt 17 Jun 94

Text of report

UNITA will allow the release of all foreign nationals, particularly those of French and British nationality, held as hostages since Wednesday [15th June] in Huambo. UNITA insists their exit from Huambo has to be well organized. UNITA Spokesman Jorge Valentim made the announcement when reacting today to disagreements between his organization and the UN relating to the situation of 56 foreign nationals who have been held in Huambo under unexplained circumstances. Huambo has been under UNITA control since March last year.

M21: SouthScan (Br), 94 06 17

Control of Huambo province main dividing issue as fighting intensifies

While fighting has reached a new level of intensity the Angolan government and the Unita rebels appears to have reached agreement in peace talks in Lusaka on all scores, except control of Huambo province.

Unita said this week it accepted the governments offer of participation, except, said information secretary Jorge Valentim, "We are only adding [the governorship of] one more province, namely the province of Huambo". Huambo is the Unita capital.

The government said its offer was "final and non-negotiable".

It was agreed that Unita will occupy the 70 seats it has in parliament, according to a government statement.

Unita has accepted four ministerial posts, seven deputy minister's posts, six ambassadorial posts, 30 district administrator posts, 35 deputy district administrator posts, and 75 communal administrator posts.

Three provincial governorships were proposed and accepted, excluding Huambo.

In district and communal administration, the government left blank 10 district administrator posts which Unita said it would fill.

The government also left blank 10 deputy district administrator posts and

30 communal administrator posts which Unita said it would fill.

Meanwhile Unita has been battling hard to take the besieged town of Cuito in Bie province, with hand to hand fighting reported this week amid artillery barrages from Unita guns.

Rebel artillery battered Malanje, 215 miles southeast of Luanda, and battles flared around rebel territory in diamond-rich Lunda-Sul province, along coastal Benguela, southern Cunene, and central Huambo provinces.

There has also been increased fighting in Cabinda. According to the government military commander there Unita has been carrying out operations in the district of Viede near Zaire with the cooperation of the Flec-FAC guerrillas.

The government has deployed its top commando unit to reinforce Cabinda, according to reports.

Speaking this week at the OAU summit in Tunis, President dos Santos complained that the Mobutu government in neighbouring Zaire continued to "facilitate and promote the delivery of military and logistical support" to Unita and said he had proof. He said he would be willing to enter into a dialogue with Mobutu on the issue.

M24: Business Day (SA), 94 06 15

UN negotiates to resume Angolan aid flights

LUANDA — Angolan troops and Unita rebels fought around the besieged Angolan town of Cuito yesterday as UN negotiators flew to the rebel stronghold of Huambo to negotiate a resumption of aid flights.

UN Co-ordinating Unit for Humanitarian Assistance director Manuel Aranda da Silva flew to Huambo yesterday to try to

get aid flights restarted.

All such flights in Angola, except to areas under no military threat from the rebels, were suspended on Monday after Unita withdrew clearance for them. The results of Da Silva's negotiations were not known. Peace talks are under way in Lusaka, Zambia. — Sapa-Reuter.

M26: Radio Report, 94 06 07 (abr)

Bishop of Uige rejects allegations that food deliveries were stolen by UNITA

Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1800 gmt 7 Jun 94

M27: Radio Report, 94 06 15 (abr)

BBC correspondent released as he awaits trial on 15th June

Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1200 gmt 15 Jun 94

In Angola a BBC journalist is to go on trial this afternoon. Christopher Simpson is being accused of interviewing three South African drug traffickers detained in Luanda without government authorization. Chris Simpson, who was arrested, is now waiting for his trial in freedom. In a letter to the Angolan president, the organization Reporters Sans Frontieres has protested against Simpson's arrest and has asked Eduardo dos Santos to use his influence to ensure that Angola respects the freedom of the press.

M22: Radio Report, 94 06 21

Lusaka talks: government and UNITA fail to agree on housing

Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 21 Jun 94

Text of report by Manuel da Conceicao in Lusaka

All day today the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] discussed the accommodation of UNITA and its senior officials. The UNITA negotiating team had been in Huambo last week, where it consulted its leadership. However, it has brought nothing new to Lusaka, since it is still demanding 1,100 houses. UNITA wants houses in good condition and does not want to repair them. The government has already told UNITA that it will provide houses only for UNITA's senior officials. It is said that UNITA needs only 300 houses, including houses for senior officials, who number less than 100. The government already has a well-defined position: either UNITA accepts what is offered to it within the government's capabilities, or nothing will be achieved. Today's talks were lengthy and the negotiating teams did not reach any agreement. Tomorrow, the negotiating teams will continue discussing this issue of housing, in the presence of the mediators and observers.

M23: Radio Report, 94 06 14 (abr)

WFP has suspended aid deliveries because of UNITA threats: Portuguese radio report

RDP Antena - 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 2200 gmt 14 Jun 94

In Angola, all the humanitarian aid deliveries have been suspended. The war is intensifying, Kuito is still in flames and UNITA is accusing the government air force of dropping napalm bombs on Huambo. But even so, there is still hope an agreement may be reached in Lusaka before the end of the month.

M25: Radio Report, 94 06 18 (abr)

Minister meets aid representatives; calls on UNITA to allow distribution of aid

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 18 Jun 94

Albino Malungo, Angolan assistance and social reintegration minister, has appealed to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to permit the World Food Programme to ferry food aid to all places where there are acute food shortages. The minister was addressing journalists at the end of a meeting with representatives of the European Community donor countries and UN agencies, during which this situation created by UNITA in its insistence to continue the war in the country was discussed.

M28: Radio Report, 94 06 19 (abr)

UNITA military head warns against using aid flights to transport MPLA material

Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0600 gmt 19 Jun 94

Commander Ben-Ben, CGS of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, over the weekend said his staff [preceding word in English] would not permit humanitarian flights to be used to transport bullet-proof vests or written propaganda material of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Workers' Party as happened in Bie.