

# FACTS AND REPORTS

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11: Independent (Br) 94 04 26

## New wave of bombs hits South Africa poll

JOHN LICHFIELD  
and JOHN CARLIN  
in Johannesburg

SOUTH AFRICANS, white and black, closed ranks last night after two more bomb attacks by ultra-right terrorists seeking to disrupt this week's all-race elections.

Ten people died and 41 were injured yesterday morning when a camping trailer packed with explosives detonated beside a taxi rank used by black people in Germiston, near Johannesburg.

And at least two black people were killed and 32 injured in Pretoria last night when three white men hurled a bomb into a crowded bar frequented by blacks.

The attacks followed a car-bomb explosion in the centre of Johannesburg on Sunday, in which nine people died. Police reported 11 other bombings, including two attacks on taxi ranks and several on polling stations, in which no one was hurt.

Politicians and security chiefs said there was no doubt the country faced a concerted and well-organised attempt — almost certainly by the far right — to disrupt the voting over the next three days. A police reward of 1m Rand (£200,000) has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the culprits.

The Commissioner of Police, Johan van der Merwe, said earlier that detectives were close to a "break-through" in their investigations into the bombings. But that was before last night's attack in Pretoria.

Earlier in the day, the ANC reported that passers-by had made a "citizen's arrest" after a man fled from a car packed with explosives in Benoni, near Germiston. The deputy minister of law and order, Gert Myburgh, said a suspect was being questioned, but the police later denied anyone had been arrested.

South Africa is braced for further outrages today, when limited voting begins for elderly and disabled electors.

In the Germiston attack, police said 100kg (220lb) of high explosives had been packed into a trailer towed behind a minibus. The trailer exploded beside a group of people waiting for taxis to Katlehong township. Several people were torn apart.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks, which in South Africa is not unusual. The ANC na-

tional chairman, Thabo Mbeki, claimed yesterday that they had the hallmarks of the "Third Force", elements within the security forces accused of having orchestrated much of the township violence in the past four years.

Politicians of all parties condemned the attacks and vowed to press ahead with South Africa's transition to democracy.

Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, told the last session of the apartheid parliament in Cape Town: "We will not allow ourselves to be scared off. I appeal to all South Africans to take part in the elections with even greater dedication and determination."

General Van der Merwe said the police force remained committed to combating terrorism "tooth and nail and will not fail in its duty to protect the birth of democracy in South Africa".

The ANC President, Nelson Mandela, visiting victims of Sunday's blast, said he had spoken to President F W de Klerk and General Van der Merwe. "I was convinced they want to put an end to the violence... I hope the government acts in a way to remove the impression it is a government of weaklings."

Increased security measures being taken last night include: nationwide cordon and search operations by the police and army; the deployment of 100,000 police around polling booths; and the largest ever peace-time call-up of the South African Defence Force.

14: Guardian (Br) 94 04 25 (fragm)

## DOCUMENTS

the ANC reacted with indignation yesterday to a report that Mr Kriel had been destroying official documents in anticipation of his departure from office after the elections.

The Johannesburg Sunday Times reported that the volume of documents being destroyed was so great that the material had to be sent out to a recycling plant.

"We have no doubt that the documents that are being destroyed contains evidence of how the National Party abused the South African police for their own petty party political aims," said an ANC official.

The minister said the documents were personal.

12: Fin. Times (Br) 94 04 20 (abr)

## Pretoria gets economic lift from Europe

By David Gardner  
in Luxembourg

European Union foreign ministers yesterday agreed in principle to add South Africa to the generalised system of preferences (GSP) under which developing nations are granted virtually tariff-free access to the European market for their manufactured goods.

The move should go ahead soon after South Africa's first universal suffrage elections on April 26-28, when the EU should have finalised its 10-year review of the GSP system, held up until the recent completion of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks.

But ministers resisted a British-led move to get the EU to commit itself now to a fully-fledged trade and co-operation agreement with South Africa as the next stage in closer links. France, Spain, Italy and Belgium prefer a more evolutionary approach, and got reference to yesterday's decision as an "interim" agreement struck out of the Council of Ministers' conclusions.

Behind their lukewarm enthusiasm is reluctance to treat South Africa as a developing country, although its relatively high average earnings mask huge income gaps within its population. Nevertheless, all 12 EU states agreed to treat South Africa as a special case.

The EU runs a substantial trade deficit with South Africa, from which it largely imports minerals and precious metals, most of which already enter duty-free. In 1992, the Union had an Ecu3.7bn (£2.84bn) deficit on imports from South Africa worth Ecu9.1bn, over two-thirds of which were raw materials. For the first nine months of last year imports were Ecu6.7bn, against exports to South Africa of Ecu4.1bn, for a deficit of Ecu2.6bn.

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13: Weekly Mail/Guardian (SA) 94 04 15 (Abr)

## BUDGET

●The European Union Election Unit in South Africa has a budget of R27-million. This is in addition to the R20-million it granted to the Independent Forum for Electoral Education, in July 1993, and a further R10-million towards the State Election Fund for South African political parties.

●The United Nations mission will be spending R129-million to cover the costs of its observers but will not be funding any projects.

●The Commonwealth, which will also only be observing, has budgeted R2,65-million for its mission.

●The Organisation of African Unity, which already has a presence in the country, is finalising the size of its mission and its budget this week.

15: Citizen (SA), 94 04 08

## Angola and US sign investment accord

LUANDA. — Angola and the United States have signed an accord to encourage investment and rebuild the former Marxist country's war-ravaged economy, official sources said yesterday.

State daily *Jornal de Angola* said investment would be directed through the US overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) which would offer insurance and other assistance to companies wishing to invest.

A US diplomat said the move meant the United States recognised Angola as a manageable risk despite its ongoing war with UNITA rebels.

It is the first agreement between the two countries since the US Embassy was opened in Luanda in June 1993.

Relations between Angola and the United States have improved since the late 1980s when then President Ronald Reagan supplied arms to UNITA.

The government's 1994 economic and social programme, approved by Parliament three weeks ago, sets objectives which aim to shed many of the last vestiges of centralised state planning and move to a market economy.

The programme, described by economists in

Luanda as a first step towards possible implementation of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) structural adjustment programme, aims to reduce inflation and the external debt and move to free market exchange rates.

Annual inflation, measured in January, was around 1 700 percent.

Angola's government is being squeezed by about 9,5 billion of external debt, falling world prices for oil — the mainstay of the economy, accounting for some 97 percent of export revenues — and continued civil war. — Sapa-Reuter.

16: Citizen (Br), 94 04 07 (abr)

## Angola mines plundered

Gunshots echo across the countryside night and day in Angola's diamond region as illegal miners, police and soldiers alike dig for the riches of the war-plagued country.

The Lucapa Mining Company (SML) churns out thousands of gem diamonds every week from its large industrial mines but within their concession area freelance diggers known as *garimpeiros* swarm across the hillsides in search of the tiny stones.

"They dig holes everywhere," a foreign worker in this north-eastern Angola diamond town said. "The police dig. The soldiers dig. They dig inside the SML concession area. They don't have so many fights with mine security because a lot of them are at it, too."

He said civilian helicopters landed in the bush regularly filled with people from Zaire, Lebanon and South Africa seeking to buy the glimmering gems.

SML's director in Lucapa, Kiame Matadidi, said the area was dangerous

and the company had lost a lot of equipment to armed men.

Lucapa is one of the few diamond towns held by Angolan Government forces. Beyond 30 km from town, UNITA rebels and bandits make it dangerous to travel.

Army convoys travelling south to the provincial capital of Saurimo are regularly attacked with rockets and machine-guns.

Mine security, with four foreign employees and around 200 Angolans, has recently prevented attacks on the major sites.

Angola's main diamond-mining area, centred on the town of Cafunfo in the Cuango valley 300 km west of Lucapa, fell into the hands of UNITA after civil war resumed in late 1992.

UNITA has been using the diamonds to fund its war against the formerly Marxist MPLA which it has been fighting for nearly 18 years.

The area produced up to \$200 million (R680 million) worth of diamonds last year, industry sources say.

17: SouthScan (Br), 94 04 15

## Angolan, Zairean troops skirmish over diamonds

BRUSSELS/ Zaire's Kinshasa newspaper *Le Palmars* has reported clashes between Zairian and Angolan troops in northern Angola's Lunda Sul province with two Zairian soldiers killed in the incident and several wounded.

The report said soldiers of both sides shot at each other in a quarrel about diamonds. It is an open secret that both Unita and Fapla troops smuggle diamonds out of Angola to Zaire, which last year increased its gems exports.

The diamonds trade is not the only source of tension between Kinshasa and Luanda. Last month, the Zairian gov-

ernment protested officially after a Zairian opposition member, Jacques Matanda Mamboyo of the Convention of Nationalist Reformers (CNR), called from Luanda for Zairians to embark on an armed struggle against the Mobutu regime.

Matanda claimed that the fighters of his movement were based in Uganda, in Tanzania, in Zambia and in Angola.

For its part, the Angolan government has repeatedly accused the Zairian authorities of allowing deliveries of arms and food to Unita to transit via the port of Matadi. [Own correspondent]

18: Radio Report, 94 04 13 (abr)

## Lusaka talks expected to resume decisively on 13th April after Beye's visits

*Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 13 Apr 94*

*Excerpt from report*

The Lusaka peace talks could resume today, after a break of slightly more than one week caused by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye's trip to Geneva to hold talks with UN Secretary-General Butrus Ghali. In fact, some people believe that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will adopt a more flexible position to facilitate the proceedings.

19: Radio Report, 94 04 14 (abr)

## Government and UNITA agree on principles to complete the electoral process

*(a) ZNBC radio, Lusaka, in English 1800 gmt 20 Apr 94*

The Angolan government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels have agreed to four principles for the completion of the electoral process to govern the second round of general elections in the troubled-torn nation. Special

representative of the United Nations at the peace talks, Blondin Beye, announced in Lusaka today that the general principles will ensure that future elections are free and fair to promote democracy. He said the United Nations will [words indistinct] when the conditions are met to hold the second round of elections.

The leader of the Angolan government delegation, Faustino Muteka, and UNITA Secretary-General Manuvakola, confirmed at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre that their respective sides have agreed to the four general principles.

110: Marchés Trop.(Fr), 94 04 08 (abr)

## Unification des taux de change

L'unification des taux de change en Angola devait s'effectuer le 1er avril: ceci implique concrètement ramener le taux de change officiel (\$1 = 35 000 nouveaux kwanzas -NKZ) avec celui du marché libre (\$1 = 130 000). Ce taux de change unique devrait être déterminé quotidiennement par un ajustement des taux du marché entre la banque centrale et les banques commerciales, un procédé que les experts nomment "fixing". Ceci devrait mettre un terme aux taux multiples qui existent depuis plus de trois ans maintenant, a souligné le *Jornal de Angola*. Rappelons (voir nos précédentes chroniques) que le taux officiel du kwanza a été dévalué à quatre reprises au cours des deux derniers mois, cotant à l'origine 6 500 kwanzas au dollar.

111: Radio Report, 94 04 20 (abr)

## Dos Santos goes to Brazil; possible meeting in USA with Savimbi; official denial

*(a) RTP Internacional, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1811 gmt 20 Apr 94*

113: Radio Report 94 04 10 (abr)

**UNITA threatens to attack interests of oil companies which finance government***Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 1200 gmt 10 Apr 94***FAA commander says UNITA trying to recover lost territory in Huila Province***Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 12 Apr 94 1930 gmt 12 Apr 94*

[Furtado - recording] UNITA continues to increase its operations, particularly in the northern region of Huila and in the eastern strip. Its main operations are along the Caluquembe-Chivulu-Cacula axis. It is also moving its men in the northeastern region of Quilengues. However, we still believe that UNITA's main aim is to recover positions lost a few months ago, namely, Quilengues. Its forces are still moving towards the outskirts of Quilengues and the Chivulu [phonetic] area, because this is the area which at present endangers UNITA's position in the Caluquembe and Caconda areas.

117: Radio Report 94 04 16/17 (abr)

**Fighting continues in Kuito; other military reports***Editorial report (AL/1973 A/7 [19])*

At least 27 people had been killed and 43 wounded in renewed UNITA shelling of Kuito up to 16th April, Radio Nacional de Angola (*Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt*) reported on the 17th. According to the UNITA radio, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel (*in Portuguese 1900 gmt 16 Apr 94*), Angolan government troops in Kuito had shelled UNITA positions in the city on 16th April, while in Cuanza Norte Province, government air force planes had carried out further air raids on N'Dalatando and nearby areas.

Radio Renascenca (*Lisbon, in Portuguese 2000 gmt*) on 16th April said that UNITA had been reinforcing its forces in Soyo, Zaire Province: "According to a military source in Cabinda, 3,000 UNITA special commandos and some Zairean army regulars have arrived at the oil town of Soyo with the aim of reinforcing the UNITA forces which have been under attack from the government air force since the beginning of March. The reinforcements came from the Ruanda [phonetic] base in Zaire and are quite expressive of UNITA's fear of an attack from the government army."

120: Radio Report 94 04 20 (abr)

**Cuanza Sul governor says province is in a state of war***Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 20 Apr 94*

Recently the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attacked Ebo, Cuanza Sul Province, and intensified its operations all over the province. In view of this, Governor Ramos da Cruz has urged the Cuanza Sul residents to be vigilant. Waku Kungo is 180 km north of Huambo and the residents of this town are facing difficult conditions. One cannot go far from the district capital. UNITA has been accused of moving men and equipment to the outskirts of Waku Kungo. It is difficult to go to the farms and the town has been destroyed...

114: Radio Report 94 04 22 (abr)

**Police reportedly fired on vehicle carrying opposition party leader in Luanda***SABC Channel Africa radio, Johannesburg, in English 1100 gmt 22 Apr 94*

The Angolan opposition PDP-ANA [Democratic Party for the Progress - Angolan National Alliance] party says its leader, Mr Mfulumpinga Landu Victor, has escaped an assassination attempt by government security forces in Luanda. PDP-ANA says about 20 policemen in a Landrover had fired on a vehicle transporting Mr Victor in the Angolan capital. The party said at least 40 bullets had struck the car, shattering all the windows. It said that international communities [as heard] should be aware that the government of Angola was slowly destroying all opposition in the country.

Mr Victor had earlier called on the government to allow an international commission of inquiry to investigate the mass involvement of police in the massacre of 4,000 members of the Bakongo tribe in Luanda's [word indistinct] last year.

118: Radio Report 94 04 12 (abr)

**South African government condemns its nationals' involvement in fighting***SABC Radio South Africa, Johannesburg, in English 1505 gmt 12 Apr 94**Text of report from the "Newswrap" programme*

The government has strongly condemned the involvement of South Africans in the Angolan civil war. Foreign Minister Pik Botha told Lillian Straubach that the situation could endanger the country's international relations.

119: Radio Report 94 04 06 (abr)

**Angola seeks Indian assistance for reconstruction***(a) All-India Doordarshan television, New Delhi, in English 1630 gmt 6 Apr 94*

India and Angola have stressed the need to further strengthen bilateral relations. The official talks between the two countries' delegations were held today [6th April]. The Indian delegation was led by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Salman Khurshid, and the Angolan delegation by the minister for external relations, Mr Venancio da Moura...

121: Namibian (Nam) 94 04 07

# Unita boasts of killing fifty mercenaries

**LUANDA: Angola's Unita movement says up to 50 South African mercenaries, fighting on the side of the Angolan Government, have been killed in the Angolan civil war.**

A spokesman for a Pretoria-based security firm, Executive Outcomes, confirmed that an employee had been killed in an Unita attack. He said the man, who he would not name, was killed when a training camp was attacked. He is apparently the second former SA special forces soldier to have been killed in Angola in the past two weeks.

The spokesman said another four employees had gone missing during the attack.

They were all part of a team which was sent to

115: Namibian (Nsm) 94 03 28

## Unita upset over mercenaries

LUANDA: South African mercenaries fighting with Angolan government forces threaten Angolan peace talks currently being held in Lusaka, a statement by Unita said on Friday.

Mercenaries from South Africa were arriving in diamond-rich Lunda Norte to back up government forces fighting for the control of Unita-held diamond fields, the statement read on Unita's Vorgan radio station said.

Unita demanded that South Africa "repatriate" all mercenaries fighting with government troops.

Unita said earlier this week a senior South African army officer and a sergeant had been killed in fighting in the Lunda Norte mining town of Cafunfu which Unita claims to control.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi had said in mid-March his movement would expel all South African mercenaries from Lunda Norte. Sapa-AFP

Angola to help train government forces, he confirmed.

The former commanding officer of the now disbanded 32 Battalion, Col Jan Breytenbach, earlier on Tuesday called on the South African Government to investigate claims of South African mercenaries fighting in Angola.

Col Breytenbach told SABC radio news that between 300 and 400 former members of units like Koevoet, 32 Battalion, the parabats and reconnaissance regiments were in northern Angola.

He said they were engaged in operations with the Angolan MPLA Government and were involved in a campaign to finally crush the Unita resistance movement. - Sapa

122: Citizen (SA) 94 04 20 (abr)

## Peace comes to once embattled Huambo

UNITA estimates at least 10 000 of the city's 400 000 residents were killed during the street-to-street gun battles and government air raids that rocked Huambo.

### Airlift

Eight planeloads of food fly to Huambo every day in an airlift begun in January by the Red Cross after Dr Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos agreed to allow aid into enemy territory.

"A huge humanitarian disaster was averted, but disaster always can strike again if the aid is cut," said Philippe Lazzarini, in charge of Red Cross operations in the 75 percent of Angola controlled by UNITA.

Mr Wang said 60 to 70 percent of the corn crop, a staple that is cooked into a thick porridge, was lost.

Nevertheless, Huambo municipal market on a recent visit boasted goat meat, live chicken,

beans, sweet potatoes, guavas, avocado pears, roasted peanuts and even popcorn.

Country people are not so fortunate.

"There's no medicine for the kids," said Victorina Nanjinji of Kunhinga, 160 km north-east of Huambo. She pointed to children with infected eyes buzzing with flies, with hacking coughs and torn T-shirts giving little protection against a biting dawn cold.

The United Nations estimates that 3 million Angolans — a third of the nation — are endangered by a famine that could become as devastating as Somalia's.

But the UNITA brass, like the government officials they often call corrupt, lacks little. Despite a fuel embargo imposed by the United Nations in September, chartered aircraft fly nightly from Kinshasa, Zaire, to dirt strips in rebel territory with fuel and other goods.

## UNITA cuts water, electricity supply to Luanda

LISBON. — Luanda was without electricity and low on drinking water yesterday after UNITA troops knocked out high power lines to the capital of the war-torn southern African nation.

The attack on the lines between the capital and a major power station in Cambambe to the south-east came as peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, appeared stalled and the UN Security Council prepared to mull further sanctions against UNITA.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa cited Angolan military officials as saying the rebels had closed in on areas south-

east of Luanda over the weekend, sabotaging the lines and occupying the towns Zenza de Itombe and Maria Terese between Luanda and Cambambe.

The rebels last carried out a major sabotage attack against the capital in January, 1993, just before both sides abandoned the last round of peace talks and mobilised for all-out war.

The ensuing lack of clean water in the capital prompted the country's worst cholera epidemic in 20 years.

According to Lusa, government troops counter-attacked immediately after the UNITA assault, moving to secure the area around Cambambe.

126: Radio Report 94 04 06 (abr)

## Fourteen political parties form opposition front; issue statement of aims

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 6 Apr 94*

A total of 14 political parties, four of which are represented in parliament, have formed a front against the government. The parties met from 24th to 31st March 1994 to discuss peace and national reconciliation.

The opposition says the present government is illegal, and so are the Angolan Armed Forces and the police. They have also accused the government of monopolizing the news media. In view of that, the opposition parties have called for the reinstatement of a legal order, giving political parties the right of access to the news media as from this month.

The new political grouping is known as the Democratic Civilian Opposition political parties and its members include the CNDA, the National Liberation Front of Angola, the Front for Democracy, the Umbia-PCN [first element phonetic and expansion untraced; second element National Conscience Party], the National Convention Party, the Angolan Liberal Party, [the Angolan] Liberal Democratic Party, the Democratic Party for the Progress of the Angolan National Alliance, the Social Renewal Party, the Angolan Solidarity and Consciousness Party, the Angolan Social Democratic Party, the National Union for Democracy, and the Angola National Ecological Party.

128: Radio Report 94 04 07 (abr)

## MPLA information secretary says statement by opposition parties is "absurd"

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 7 Apr 94*

## Prisoners dying in main jail says newspaper editor

Up to four prisoners are dying each day in war-torn Angola's main Viana prison, mostly of diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition, according to Manuel Dionisio, editor-in-chief of the state-owned newspaper *Jornal De Angola*.

The unusual criticism came at a three day human rights meeting in Zimbabwe's capital Harare, when he said the prisoners received inadequate supplies of medicine, food and clean water. A recent human rights report on Angola by a US congressional subcommittee claimed prisoners were held incommunicado for months with a daily ration of two spoons of rice and a half litre of dirty water.

Dionisio confirmed that the prisoners do not have any judiciary assistance and prisoners can be detained for more than a year without trial. He said the prisons were overcrowded, with cells meant for 10 holding more than 30 prisoners.

Some prisons have had to depend on international aid bodies for food and other supplies because they lacked adequate funds from the government.

The US congressional report claimed that government personnel were torturing detainees in Luanda's Laboratorio prison using electric shocks.

Last year the Angolan government allowed members of the congressional sub-committee and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) access to all prisons except the Laboratorio in Luanda.

The US report found that "during 1993, the interior ministry systematically, arbitrarily and secretly detained individuals for all categories of crime, without trial, for indeterminate periods."

127: Radio Report 94 04 12 (abr)

## Red Cross to visit prisoners in government and UNITA jails

*in Portuguese 1730 gmt Radio Mozambique, Maputo,*

The International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, will implement a wide-ranging programme of visits to all Angolan prisons.

Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika - The Holland Committee on Southern Africa has been publishing Facts and Reports since 1970. The HCSA is active for a democratic, non-racial Southern Africa through publications, fundraising, personnel assistance, actions, conferences, campaigns and lobbying.

125: Citizen (SA) 94 04 20 (abr)

## Angolan refugees despair

Boa Esperanca means "Good Hope" in Portuguese. But the refugees in the Angolan camp of the same name have little hope their lot will improve or they will be able to return soon to their landmine-littered villages.

"We hate the sun, it is our biggest problem here," said refugee Buse Gomes.

"The dust and the wind, we hate them too. The only good time is when we can get a bucket of water and some soap and have a wash," said Gomes, one of more than a million Angolans the United Nations says are refugees in their own country.

People huddled on the barren hillside above Boa Esperanca camp sit listlessly in the blistering sun waiting to be fed. Children with red-brown hair, a result of malnutrition-related illnesses, make little attempt at play.

Everything is covered in fine brown dust, blown by the remorseless wind.

The camp, 50 km north-east of the capital

Luanda, is home to about 45 000 people waiting for a chance to go home. Many have been waiting a long time.

"We are waiting for peace," said Gomes. "All we can do is wait."

But months of peace talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA rebels in the Zambian capital Lusaka mean little to the refugees of Boa Esperanca in Bengo province.

Refugees said they wanted to work and plant their own crops but life in their desolate camp, the baking sun and lack of running water made this impossible.

"I just stay inside the tent all day," said refugee Mimosa Sebastiao. "We spend all day asleep here. I am too tired to do anything."

Government forces in the province have been slowly pushing back UNITA since the middle of last year but many of Bengo's inhabitants who fled from frontlines are reluctant to return to their homes.