

# FACTS AND REPORTS

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CUTTINGS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

VOLUME 24, NO. 0 JULY 29, 1994 ISSN 0046 - 3116

O1: Weekly Mail/Guardian (SA), 94 07 15

## Open the files

Weekly Mail Reporter

**T**HE *Weekly Mail & Guardian* is testing the limits of the new government's policy of transparency by demanding access to police and Military Intelligence files.

This could lead to the first important test of the public's right to state information as guaranteed under the new constitution.

The *WM&G* has asked the ministers of Safety and Security and Defence for copies of their files on:

●The newspaper itself, which was the subject of a great deal of attention from the police and military during the late 1980s.

●Co-editor Anton Harber.

●Murdered Swapo leader Anton Lubowski, whom the previous government claimed was in the pay of Military Intelligence.

●Ministers Sydney Mufamadi and Joe Modise, both the subject of police and military scrutiny before they joined the government.

The newspaper has argued that it has a constitutional right to such information. The Bill of Rights in the new constitution gives one the right to state information insofar as it is necessary for the pursuit or protection of one's rights.

In letters to the two ministers, the newspaper has said the information requested is crucial to a number of individual and group rights: the

right to privacy, the right to dignity, the right to economic activity, as well as the public's right to know and the freedom of the press.

In a carefully worded reply, Mufamadi said he is considering the request for information. "I have directed appropriate inquiries so that I may respond to your request without improperly prejudicing any legitimate state interests or the rights of other members of the public."

In the Lubowski case, Modise has taken refuge behind a *sub judice* rule, arguing that the matter "could ... form part of a civil suit already instituted and/or criminal proceedings presently under consideration by the Namibian authorities". Replying to Modise this week, the newspaper contested any suggestion that this overrode constitutional rights to information.

On the other files requested, Modise said he did not "wish to restrict public access to official information more than is appropriate or necessary. However, information can only be released in accordance with my responsibilities, which, according to international standards, are subject *inter alia* to the interests of the public, the security of the state, and the right of others."

Modise asked for more details of the information requested and the reasons for this.

The *WM&G* has instructed lawyers to take the matter to court if information is not supplied.

## IN THIS ISSUE

- 2 Angola; negotiations
- 3 war reports
- 4 arms trade
- 5 Mozambique; demobilization; electorate
- 6 investment; food shortage
- 7 media; price controls
- 8 Namibia; desert
- 9 social questions
- 10 economy
- 11 South Africa; public administration
- 12 RDP
- 13 PWV water; Shell House shooting
- 14 nuclear spying; Steyn report
- 15 police; UN; cricket
- 16 economy
- 17 economy; military; strikes
- 18 Southern Africa general; Malawi
- 19 Malawi; Lesotho; Swaziland; Tanzania
- 20 Botswana; Indian Ocean
- 21 Zaire; Zambia
- 22 Zimbabwe; IMF; by-elections
- 23 drug dealing
- 24 regional cooperation; World Bank; SADC

O2: Guardian (Br), 94 07 25

## Mobutu cashes in on neighbour's crisis

Our Correspondent

**T**HE flight of more than one million Rwandans to eastern Zaire has become an undreamed of bonanza for the Zairean authorities cashing in on the massive influx of refugees and relief aid.

Rwanda's crisis has given a new lease of political life to President Mobutu Sese Seko, a leader who once told Zaire's civil servants that if they were going to steal from the state they should not steal so much that they grow richer than their superiors, meaning himself.

Until six months ago exasperated Western diplomats hoped the instability and decline within Zaire for which Mr Mobutu is largely responsible would lead to his over-

throw. The recognition that this is unlikely has led to the acceptance of a need to deal with the leader of a country groaning with mineral wealth and bordering nine other states.

Mr Mobutu nevertheless stands accused by the Zairean opposition of complicity in the slaughter in Rwanda.

The Union for Democracy and Social Progress yesterday blamed Mr Mobutu, who allowed arms to be sent to Rwanda's pro-government militias in May, for "the genocide of the Rwandan people by his active support for the hardliners of the intermediate government responsible for the massacres, now taking refuge in Zaire."

Zaire's new prime minister, Kengo Wa Dondo, of Tutsi ancestry, yesterday visited the refugees and was

met with demands that Zaire waive \$2,000 landing fees for aid flights and remove other obstacles to the relief effort.

Mr Wa Dondo's appointment last month was a key element in the central African political jigsaw pieced together by French diplomats since Rwanda's genocide erupted on April 6.

Two weeks after the death of Rwanda's President Juvenal Habyarimana in a mysterious plane crash President Mobutu sent Mr Wa Dondo to Paris to seek French approval for his appointment to the premiership. The issue of a French intervention in Rwanda was also discussed.

For more than two years previously the French government's relations with the corrupt Mobutu regime had deteriorated. Joint demands by the European Union and

the United States that Mr Mobutu accept multi-party democracy and take steps to halt a catastrophic economic decline went unheeded.

The Zairean state had effectively been dismembered, with areas like the Rwandan refugees' haven at Goma run largely by local administrators and soldiers demanding "taxes" from shops and businesses, now supplemented by income from refugees and foreign aid.

France's intervention in Rwanda would have been impossible without President Mobutu's approval. In return, the Zairean leader's reputation as Africa's most unabashed "kleptocrat" whose fortune is estimated somewhere between \$50 million and \$5 billion, has not been allowed to hamper his rehabilitation.

03: Southscan (Br) 94 07 15

## Limited gains from SA summit

Last week's summit of regional leaders with SA President Nelson Mandela as mediator achieved only limited success. The joint defence and security commission, made up of the foreign and defence ministers of Angola and Zaire, which had been meeting earlier, was revived, and was set to meet this week to arrange for a bilateral summit. A Zambian compromise on the Huambo governorship has been dismissed by Luanda. Angolan government radio reported that the summit discussed South African troops, as well as Zambians monitoring the 1,700km Angola-Zaire border as part of a UN force, but this was immediately described as "not true" by an Angolan official.

Though few were holding out much hope, if and when there is a breakthrough the UN will quickly have to supply a substantial peacekeeping force, and in its present financial state will have to depend heavily on SA troops. This, according to the Angolan report, was discussed with UN representative Alioune Blondin Beye, and well as with Zambia's President Frederick Chiluba. Meanwhile Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, who reportedly refuses to leave Angola for security reasons, has accepted Mandela's offer for a meeting in South Africa "in principle," the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

06: Radio Report 94 07 14

## WFP resumes aid flights to Malanje and Huambo

*Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
0600 gmt 14 Jul 94

The World Food Programme, WFP, has resumed humanitarian aid flights to certain parts of the country where there is still relative security. Malanje and Huambo were the beneficiaries yesterday, but Kuito will have to wait until security allows humanitarian aid flights. The WFP has, meanwhile, disclosed that it has enough supplies of food aid for the next five months...

08: Radio Report 94 07 16

## Military indignant at WFP's suspension of relief operations in Cubal

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
1840 gmt 16 Jul 94

The World Food Programme [WFP] has suspended the vehicle convoy which was due to carry food and other goods to the needy residents of Cubal. The apparent allegation of lack of security has been denied by the Central Front Military Command.

The relief convoys loaded with foodstuffs were due to leave for Cubal District yesterday to distribute food to the needy, but the WFP suspended the operation and has not advanced details. A reliable source from the Central Front Military Command says that yet another suspension of the convoy to the interior of the province is affecting the residents who lack basic commodities for their subsistence. The Central Front Military Command has expressed indignation at what happened, since it had assured security on the road linking the district. This is the second time the WFP has done this after the government created all security conditions for the departure of the convoy. The first time it happened in Bocoio District under similar circumstances.

04: Radio Report 94 07 15

## Mediator presents new document; talks to resume on 18th July

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

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has already concluded the new document which reflects the point of view of the mediator on the implementation of the modalities for national reconciliation. The aforementioned document, which will serve as a base for the negotiations, was delivered this afternoon to the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators who are now studying it. Meanwhile, Alioune Blondin Beye told the representatives of both teams that the debate on this issue would only resume on 18th July. It is expected that there will be heated debates if you take into account the issues, some of which are sensitive and complex. On the government side there is still a sense of responsibility and a willingness to find solutions for the problems at hand. In turn, the UNITA representatives also say that they are willing to do their utmost to find a solution to the problems at hand, because the war which has reached its peak no longer makes sense. UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, however, does not seem very receptive. Reliable sources quote Savimbi as having said that without UNITA control of Huambo, nothing will be done.

05: Southscan (Br) 94 07 08

## UN denies aid programme biased to Luanda

The UN in Angola this week rejected accusations by Unita that its aid programme was biased in favour of the Angolan government. Unita's military chief General Arlindo Pena 'Ben Ben' accused the World Food Programme on Tuesday of resuming aid flights to government-held towns in the interior but not to the Unita stronghold city of Huambo and complained that it was using food as a political weapon. But Philippe Borel, director of the WFP in Angola, said the WFP was not flying to Huambo because Unita had refused to approve a flight plan for flights to other areas of the country. Aid flights were suspended in early June when Unita withdrew safe passage guarantees amid increased intensity in the fighting. Borel said Unita seemed to want aid to go solely to Huambo but that he wanted a bargain allowing the WFP to go to other places as well. He said the proposed flight plan was in Unita's hands. Borel confirmed that the WFP had resumed aid flights to government-controlled cities Saurimo, Dondo, Luena and Menongue. The WFP was moving some 300 tonnes of aid supplies in 14 flights daily, compared to an average 23 to 24 flights a day in early May. Borel said 2.2 million people in the country of 10m were in need of primary food aid and the WFP's priority was to resume flights to the government-held cities of Cuito and Malange and to the corridor from Lobito on the coast to Huambo. But the WFP needed Unita clearance to fly to Cuito because the rebels were still surrounding the airport.

09: Radio Report 94 07 18

## Minister calls for strengthening of cooperation with Zaire

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
1930 gmt 18 Jul 94

Johnny Eduardo Pinnock, Angola's secretary of state for cooperation, says the 1991 bilateral accords with Zaire are still valid, adding that time has come to launch new cooperation projects. As an example, he said Angola could import electricity from Zaire's Dinga dam.

[Pinnock - recording] We signed an accord in August 1991, but in September unrest broke out in Kinshasa. So the accords are still valid. What we have to do now is to revive them. As we see it, we could

exclude from the accords issues like illegal dealings in diamonds, medicines and other products. We are willing to deal with Zaire on any other issues, namely electricity supplies from Dinga and supply of Angolan oil to Zaire.

[Reporter] What about the Dinga dam? Is the relevant accord going to be implemented?

[Pinnock] That is contemplated in the accord. Dinga electricity is supposed to serve the northern region, from Cabinda to Luanda.

010: Radio Report 94 07 20

**Defence ministers prepare summit***Zaire TV, Kinshasa, in French 1230 gmt 20 Jul 94*

The two-day preparatory meeting in Cabinda, at the initiative of the Angolan government, ended with the publication of a final communique. After an exhaustive and fruitful analysis of the current state of our bilateral relations, the ministerial meeting agreed on the recommendations to be submitted to the two heads of state for examination and adoption. The communique added that the meeting had been held in a spirit of frankness, brotherhood and mutual understanding. The members of the Zairean delegation expressed gratitude to the Angolan government, and especially to the governor of Cabinda, for the warm welcome accorded them during their stay in Angola.

013: Independent (Br) 94 07 25

# Mandela last hope for dogs of war in Angola

KARL MAIER  
in Johannesburg

THE FOUR South African mercenaries whom Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement has threatened to execute are among at least 500 soldiers of fortune employed to bolster the Angolan government army.

Unita says the mercenaries were flying in a Pilatus 7 plane which they shot down in Lunda Norte, the northeastern province where five days before government forces, backed by up to 100 mercenaries, had driven Unita troops from the diamond producing areas of Cafunfo and Catoca.

Ironically the fate of the four men, who like the majority of the other mercenaries once fought for the security forces of South Africa's white minority government, could depend on the diplomatic skills of the man once considered Pretoria's number one enemy: Nelson Mandela.

Earlier this month Mr Mandela began a mediation effort to end Angola's 19-year-old civil war by hosting a meeting in Pretoria of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko — Mr Savimbi's main backer — and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, who originally proposed Mr Mandela's involvement. He was expected to meet with Mr Savimbi later this week.

"We would like to stop this execution in the context of the intervention of the President [Mandela] was requested to make in the Angolan issue," Deputy President Thabo Mbeki told reporters at the weekend. "But we would not want to deal with this in

a piecemeal way. The problem is greater than four mercenaries. The estimations are that there are something in the order of 500 of these mercenaries in Angola. Those people ought not to be there."

Many of the mercenaries previously served with 32 Battalion, a notorious unit of Angolans, South African officers and foreign non-commissioned officers, who routinely fought on behalf of Mr Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita).

As the South African Defence Force began to withdraw from Angola in 1988 and its covert operations units were disbanded, unemployment forced the soldiers to look elsewhere. Salaries of between £1,300 and £6,300 a month have attracted them back to Angola, this time on the side of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). At least four of South Africa's best helicopter pilots, and up to ten Israelis, are currently flying in Angola.

The main South African company recruiting former South African and Namibian soldiers for work in Angola is Executive Outcomes, a Pretoria-based security firm. Executive Outcomes has confirmed that it employed two of the four men captured by Unita, including Daniel Scheurkogel, a former staff sergeant in the South African Defence Force.

Executive Outcomes officials have repeatedly maintained that their employees were not directly involved in fighting but were in Angola to train the government army, a claim dismissed by Western military analysts in Luanda and Angolan officials. One senior Angolan official said up to 100 mercenaries fought alongside elite Angolan commandos in the April capture of the provincial capital of Ndalatando.

At least 11 South African mercenaries have either died or disappeared in Angola in the past 18 months. The first known casualty among them was Phillip Smith, a Briton resident in South Africa, who was killed early last year when Unita captured the north-western oil-producing town of Soyo.

011: Radio Report 94 07 17

**Captured UNITA official reportedly confirms Zairean involvement***Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1200 gmt 17 Jul 94*

The Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, have captured a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] counterintelligence officer who has confirmed Zaire's involvement in the Angolan war on the side of the movement led by Jonas Savimbi.

012: Radio Report 94 07 19

**UNITA accuses government of using nonconventional weapons: government reacts***(b) RDP Antena - 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1400 gmt 19 Jul 94**Excerpt from report*

... [UNITA Brussels representative Alcides Sacala] The bombs which are being used in this offensive manoeuvre have a completely unusual capacity of destruction in that, within a radius of two kilometres from the point of impact, the destruction is 100 per cent. The MPLA has been using this bomb systematically during this latest offensive manoeuvre and these weapons, these bombs, were recently acquired from Russia.

014: Independent (Br) 94 07 22 (abr)

**Diamond fields are not forever**

DIAMONDS, it seems, are not for ever. Just ask Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) rebel movement. His treasury, swelled by an estimated \$200m (£130m) annually by diamond revenues, took a beating last weekend when government troops, aided by up to 100 foreign mercenaries and Russian-built jets and helicopters, captured the rich diamond-producing areas of Cafunfo and Catoca.

This victory could be the most significant development in the Angolan civil war, in which hundreds of thousands have been killed and maimed since Mr Savimbi rejected the results of the September 1992 elections and again took up arms against President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government.

The capture of Cafunfo and Catoca should be a boon to the eight-month-old peace talks under way in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. Despite optimistic predictions by the UN Special Representative to Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, that peace was just around the corner, the Angolan armed forces chief of staff, General Joao de Matos, has made it clear that until his army recaptured the Unita diamond mines, as well as the north-western oil-producing town of Soyo, there

would be no peace accord. Last weekend's victory leaves Soyo, and the Angolan army is closing in on that.

While the Unita rebels are by no means about to collapse, — savings from the diamond trade will last for quite some time — the medium-term military outlook appears bleak. Earlier this month, government forces pushed Unita out of the besieged central highlands city of Cuito. Particularly irked by the loss of Cafunfo and Catoca will be Zaire's president, Mobutu Sese Seko. In return for a cut of the Unita diamond trade, President Mobutu has allowed Unita to use his airports to fly food, fuel and arms into Angola, making a mockery of the UN Security Council's mild sanctions package against Unita. All this at a time when South Africa's President Nelson Mandela has stepped into the diplomatic fray with a clear remit to convince Mr dos Santos that the hardliners in his ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola should cede the governorship of Huambo to Unita and convince Mr Savimbi to agree to return to Luanda, the capital, and take up a constructive role.

A long shot, perhaps, but glimmers of hope are all that are left for Angola.

015: Radio Report 94 07 12

**Brazilian destroyer docks in Luanda***Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese  
0600 gmt 12 Jul 94*

The Brazilian navy could play a relevant role in the training of Angolan officers and sailors. This was disclosed yesterday by Commander Saraiva Ribeiro of the Brazilian task force, which has been in the country since 11th July. Saraiva, commander of the first of two destroyer squadrons, says his visit to Angola is to strengthen friendly links between the two navies.

[Saraiva - recording] I am the commander of the Brazilian task force. Our visit to Angola has to do with the strengthening of friendly links between the Brazilian and Angolan governments, and basically between the Brazilian and Angolan navies. We docked this morning and intend to remain here until 15th July when we leave for Cote d'Ivoire. As I see it, Brazil can make a large contribution to the Angolan navy, not only in the training of personnel as you have mentioned, but also in other sectors such as engineering, weaponry, telecommunications and hydrographic mapping. [End of recording]

Before leaving for Cote d'Ivoire, the crews from destroyer Espirito do Santo and tanker Mar Azul will visit museums and other places of interest in Luanda.

018: Radio Report 94 07 10

**UNITA radio: BP pays for South African pilots in government air force***Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0600 gmt 10 Jul 94*

Reports from reliable sources in an African capital say the Luanda government now has South African pilots in its air force.

Those sources say the mercenaries in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Workers' Party [MPLA-PT] air force have had more than 10,000 hours of flying, which is to say that they are very experienced. Those sources have also disclosed that they were contracted by British Petroleum [BP], a British firm interested in exploiting Angolan oil and in (?buying) combat aircraft for the communist MPLA-PT regime led by Eduardo dos Santos.

BP has already brought in seven South African pilots to fight in Angola. What is more, it is responsible for the MPLA-PT regime's importation of PC-9 aircraft. Other BP-contracted mercenaries are assembled at Cabo Ledo, near Luanda. Most of them are military instructors.

Military sources have told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel that the involvement of South African Air Force members could jeopardize South African President Nelson Mandela's efforts for a negotiated settlement to the Angolan civil war. Those sources have also noted that the South African leadership cannot allow its country to become a centre for acquiring the services of mercenaries to destabilize Angola - unless South Africa now wants to take over the role of Cuba and of the Cuban-Russian expeditionary forces, whose invasion of our country lasted 16 years.

016: Radio Report 94 07 13

**Deputy foreign minister reacts to allegations of French arms reaching UNITA***Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese  
0600 gmt 13 Jul 94**Text of report; intercepted in progress (AL/2046 A/4 [10])*

- by Portugal's Lusa news agency, which quoted the president of the Zairean party, the Union for Democracy [and Social Progress], [words indistinct] diverting weapons intended for Rwanda to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Those accusations are extremely serious. The situation is so delicate that bilateral contacts at state level are advisable. Such a reading of the situation is supported by the absence of any official response from Angola, France, or Zaire. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Chikoti has said the government must get in touch with the French authorities.

017: Radio Report 94 07 08 (abr)

**UNITA says it has proof that Portugal sold weapons to Angola; Portuguese denial***RDP Antena - 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1600 gmt  
8 Jul 94*

The weekly 'Independente' today published an article claiming there was a secret agreement between the Portuguese and the Angolan governments concerning the sale of weapons to Jose Eduardo dos Santos's government. In Lisbon, Portuguese Foreign Minister Durao Barroso has already told us that the whole thing is a lie and that the weekly has no proof.

019: Radio Report 94 07 12

**Zairean opposition leader says UNITA receiving arms from France via Zaire***Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese  
0600 gmt 12 Jul 94*

Francois Takese [phonetic], president of Zaire's Union for Democracy and Social Progress, UDPS, says the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is receiving weapons from France through the Zairean town of Goma. Speaking to the Portuguese news agency Lusa and Portugal's radio and television service, (Takese) said Mobutu was a liar, a man with no scruples who disregarded his own word.

[Takese - recording, in French fading into Portuguese translation] Mobutu's problem with Angola is that Zaire plays the role of France's gendarme in Central Africa. Mobutu is going to deceive Mandela. He is a liar. He will not say anything that is worthwhile. He supports [UNITA leader Jonas] Savimbi one hundred per cent. Weapons go through Zaire to Angola. Right now weapons sent from France allegedly to Rwanda have already gone to Angola to support the rebel Savimbi's UNITA.

[Reporter] Do you know of any such instances?

[Takese] Yes. There was the instance when combat vehicles were disembarked in Goma and sent to Kisangani. Yet there is no war in Kisangani. Where are those weapons going?