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R1: SA Report (SA), 94 08 19 (fragm)

R2: Trow (Neth.), 94 08 29 (transl.)

first 100 days

An opinion poll conducted by Markinor in June and July -- somewhat in advance of the 100 day mark (August 18) -- found most South Africans gave credit to the GNU for uniting the nation and for its efforts to end political violence and improve basic health services. But whites, Indians and coloureds (mixed race) were less positive than blacks about the government's handling of the crime problem.

Most South Africans were reserving judgment on whether the government had delivered on its pre-election promises but Mandela was warmly praised for his handling of sensitive issues.

Metropolitan blacks were particularly positive about the government's achievements in nation building, in ending political violence and improving basic health services. Whites and metropolitan coloureds were less positive about the government's success in nation-building than blacks were, according to the survey.

On the issue of political violence, most metropolitan blacks (68%) thought the government was doing fairly well. Fifty-five percent of whites, coloureds and Indians agreed.

With regard to job creation and reducing unemployment, only 20% of whites and 31% of coloureds and Indians thought the government was doing a good job, compared to 38% of blacks. Fifty percent of metropolitan blacks, however, felt it was too early to say. This figure jumped to 87% of blacks in Port Elizabeth and East London, a phenomenon which Markinor thought "may be a reflection of the uncertainty regarding employment in those areas, especially in the motor industry".

R4: Independent (Br), 94 08 27

Lesotho king 'to abdicate'

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter) — Lesotho's king is ready to abdicate within days and reinstate his deposed father, Moshoeshoe, to settle the crisis he started by sacking the government, sources said yesterday. They said King Letsie III, who angered his Southern African neighbours by firing the democratically elected government on 17 August, would step down before 1 September and the government would return to power. That date is the deadline set by the presidents of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana, meeting in Pretoria on Thursday, for King Letsie to restore democracy.

Large scale arrests in South Africa

Johannesburg (AP) - Spurred on by recriminations about the freedom of action enjoyed by criminals in South Africa, a police force of 18,000 came into action on Friday night in a massive anti-crime sweep. As a result 1742 law breakers were apprehended.

More than 2500 checkpoints were set up on roads all over the country, while 35,000 cars and 3000 homes were searched. The biggest catch was four murder suspects, according to police spokesman Ruben Bloomberg. More than 160 South African policemen have been killed this year. Minister of safety and security Sydney Mufamadi stated that this campaign proved that the Mandela government was serious about fighting crime. Mufamadi warned criminals that there would be no let-up and that police activities would "systematically be intensified". 31 people were arrested on suspicion of murder and others for drug-related crimes, illegal arms possession, rape and assault. Property worth 5 million (Dutch) guilders was impounded.

R3: Namibian (Nam), 94 08 04 (abr)

SA acts on toxic waste

CAPE TOWN: South Africa effectively stopped being a destination for toxic waste imports yesterday when the international Basel Convention came into force, according to Environmental Affairs Minister Dawie de Villiers.

In a statement announcing the application of the Basel Convention in South Africa, De Villiers said: "Stricter control following the prescriptions, requirements and procedures of the Basel Convention are now applicable."

Deputy Director-General of Hazardous Waste Willem Scott said

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Vessels carrying dangerous waste would have to detail their cargo, all ports of entry and their route.

Scott said South Africa would only be able to import dangerous waste for recycling if the reclaimed material had economic value as an essential raw material.

Scott said the Basel Convention had proved to be difficult to enforce internationally, though the compulsory internal audits should in theory reveal unauthorised waste movement. - Sapa

The local regulations would follow international prescriptions.

R5: Namibian (Nam), 94 08 09

Angolan talks snarl on control of Huambo

R6: Radio Report, 94 08 09 (abr)

LUSAKA: A row over control of Unita's central highlands stronghold of Huambo is threatening peace talks between the movement and the Luanda authorities, a senior Angolan minister said yesterday.

"We are in a situation where we are repeating what has happened before ... the talks have come to a crossroads where Unita is not ready to sign a peace accord and blame the government," said deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Georges Chicoti.

Unita demands for the governorship of Huambo were unnecessarily holding up the completion of the Lusaka peace process, which began in November last year, Chicoti said, adding that Unita was "not ready for peace."

Unita has been offered control of three of Angola's 18 provinces, but it is insisting the governorship of Huambo be one of the three.

"Huambo is not relevant to the peace package ... the government is not at war with Unita because of Huambo," Chicoti said.

"The complications Unita is bringing in now over Huambo are aimed at trying to find a way of breaking down the peace process like they have

done before but this time we in the government are not going to make any further concession whatsoever," he went on.

"As far as we are concerned we are ready to sign the peace agreement even tonight because we have already accepted the last package by the (UN) mediation and what we are asking this time is that Unita should act responsibly and abide by the rules of the game," he said.

Apart from the Huambo issue, which is not a specific point on the agenda of the difficult peace talks, the two sides have exhausted the 10 umbrella points of a UN prepared agenda which for over five months stalled on the power sharing issue under national reconciliation.

Other last minute problems raised by Unita are the eventual amnesty for political prisoners, and the public "sensitivity" campaign which is to precede the swearing-in of its members in parliament and government. The two sides also have to discuss restitution of the corpses of three Unita leaders killed during the battle for Luanda in late October 1992. Then the talks have to set a date for the signing of the Lusaka protocol. - Sapa-AFP

Government, UNITA delegates sign procedural accord

(a) SABC Channel Africa radio, Johannesburg, in English 1500 gmt 9 Aug 94

Representatives of the Angolan government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have signed an agreement in Lusaka intended to pave the way for talks on full reconciliation. Details of the 11-point agreement, which deals with negotiation procedures, have not been disclosed to the media.

R7: Radio Report, 94 08 25 (abr)

Valentim says UNITA wants Catholic Church as observer in peace talks

(a) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0600 gmt 25 Aug 94

Text of report by UNITA radio

Dr Jorge Alicerces Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] information secretary, said in the Zambian capital yesterday that UNITA would like to see the Catholic Church become an observer in the Angolan peace process. The UNITA information secretary noted that the Catholic Church had great moral influence in Angola and UNITA would like to see it more involved in the Angolan peace process.

R9: SouthScan (Br), 94 08 19

R8: NEW ERA (Nam), 94 08 04 (abr)

UNITA Politician

Valentim is UNITA's number one negotiator at the Lusaka peace talks and could easily be described as the kingpin around the rebel movement's poker table.

He said the government team is smart, but is quick to add that his side, too, is made up of good negotiators. He and his team represent UNITA rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi.

But the UNITA man, who is also the movement's Secretary for Information had no kind words for the United Nations mediator, Aloi Blondine Beye, whom he said was one bad "referee" who might torpedo the talks.

Valentim charged that Blondine Beye was conservative, unimaginative, unpragmatic and politically inflexible.

"It is the responsibility of the mediator to be imaginative and come up with new ideas when there is a deadlock. He should not be going around meeting presidents in order to ask them to sell his plan to us. I think in this case, his strategy is to isolate UNITA."

Valentim said his movement strongly supported President Frederick Chiluba's plan which sought horse-trading in areas where there was deadlock such as the control of provincial government

a subject close to UNITA's heart

The rebel movement wants control over Huambo, at all costs, and Valentim minces no words when it comes to this issue.

He said control of those provinces in which Unita has a majority following are crucial to its own survival and would, therefore, not be allowed to fall into the hands of the ruling party.

According to Valentim, UNITA has accepted some ministerial posts such as Commerce, health and others and was prepared to live with that.

The hardest nut to crack, though, has been the question of provincial governments. On this, UNITA has refused to budge and demands governorship of Huambo and other provinces like Benguela and Cuando over which it claims to have registered victory during the 1992 elections.

"The government wants to give us areas which are economically and demographically unimportant. This, we can't accept. How can we, as a party, survive in an area where we have no support? he asks.

Valentim who says his movement still insists the 1992 elections were badly organised, advances that what Angola needs is a well defined balanced power structure or a Government of National Unity similar to the one in South Africa.

On the current talks, Valentim said if the maximum were to be reaped from the talks, the process should not be hurried to fit deadlines.

All things aside, the Lusaka peace talks have cemented personal bonds between the two negotiating parties.

Personal animosity between the two delegations is a thing of the past.

The team of negotiators mingle easily, crack jokes when they meet and even key figures move around without many security people trailing behind them.

In the words of Valentim, "reconciliation has been achieved, here, among us. We drink and dine together without a problem. When a government official has a birth day, we all go there and celebrate together."

And as if to confirm this, while this reporter was conducting the interview, two government negotiators entered the Pamodzi hotel and warmly greeted Valentim with handshakes, prompting an AFP reporter present, Regina Dere, to remark: "This can't be for real."

Negotiators try to sidestep Huambo control issue

Angolan negotiators have sidestepped the deadlocked issue of who will govern the Unita rebel stronghold of Huambo to keep talks going. Negotiators for the government and Unita rebels, meeting since November in Lusaka, have now moved on to discussion of the UN's mandate and role of observers if or when a new peace accord is signed.

They are also reported to have arranged guarantees for Unita officials' safety when and if they return to Luanda.

There are hopes that the planned meeting between South African President Nelson Mandela and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi will speed up the peace process, though no time or date has yet been given, though was signalled before the regional summit in Pretoria on the Angola issue.

Negotiators and mediator Alioune Blondin Beye agreed to postpone discussion of posts to be held by Unita under a power-sharing agreement, especially the governorship of Huambo province. The government is sticking to its original offer that Unita govern Uige, Lunda Sul and Cuando Cubango provinces. Unita wants to swap Lunda Sul for Huambo.

The two sides have agreed on various legal and military issues as well as Unita's participation at various levels of administration, participation in parliament, security of its leaders and a second round of presidential elections.

Meanwhile in an indication that the security situation has improved in a key region, the government has announced that diamond production in Lunda Norte had increased.

R10: Namibian (Nam), 94 08 11

Tough action on 'mercenaries'

"THE strongest disciplinary action will be taken against any South Africans who, for gain, have decided to contribute to the massacres of innocent civilians," pledged South Africa's President Nelson Mandela yesterday. He was referring to the troublesome issue of South Africa's former soldiers who are reported to be joining in the Angolan civil war.

President Sam Nujoma said Namibians are forbidden to go to Angola to join either side in the renewed fighting: "Our aim is to bring together both sides". The two leaders speaking at a joint press conference yesterday morning, shortly before President Mandela left for South Africa after his State visit, agreed it was wrong for their citizens to get involved in the "internal affairs" of neighbouring countries.

They also both called on Unita leader Jonas Savimbi "to co-operate fully with these efforts aimed at finalising the negotiations".

This referred to President Mandela's bids to help talks in Lusaka on the Angolan peace process and his success in bringing together the presidents of Angola, Dos Santos, and of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, on the latter's continued support to Unita.

President Mandela confirmed Savimbi has accepted his invitation for talks in Pretoria and said the delay "is a question of logistics".

The SA Government is investigating whether legal charges can be brought against a Pretoria-based agency, Executive Outcomes. This has been recruiting Namibians and South Africans, apparently under a N\$510 million contract to work as guards and trainers for the Angolan army. Angola's Foreign Minister Venancio da Silva Moura, speaking in Windhoek two weeks ago, denied the company had any contract. In a radio interview on the NRC, President Mandela said he was not aware of specific details on Executive Outcomes.

On the mercenary question he said yesterday: "We are investigating this matter and we have discussed certain aspects of it with President Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi".

Mandela also denied his Angolan peace efforts were in competition with other steps or a new initiative. He said he was acting only on request of the United Nations special representative, and other regional leaders such as President Nujoma and Frontline States chair President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe had long experience and would continue to lead the way.

R12: Marchés Trop.(Fr), 94 08 19(abr)

ANGOLA : appui à la réhabilitation

La Commission européenne a décidé fin juillet l'octroi d'une aide de 16 millions d'écus pour une action de réhabilitation en Angola. Sa mise en œuvre sera confiée à des ONG.

L'objectif global du projet est d'améliorer les conditions de vie des populations tant en milieu urbain que rural. Cela passera par la remise en état des principales infrastructures de base du pays (santé, hygiène) et la fourniture des équipements et la formation nécessaires à cette fin. Le financement communautaire servira aussi au rétablissement des réseaux commerciaux, l'amélioration de l'approvisionnement en eau, la mise à disposition de semences et produits agricoles et aussi à des opérations de déminage;

R15: Radio Report, 94 08 04 (abr)

Government officials continue diplomatic offensive

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

Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura is in Zimbabwe. Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty is in Zambia. Another deputy foreign minister, Joao Miranda, has concluded his tour of Europe. All these visits are within the framework of a diplomatic offensive launched by the government.

Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has been going from country to country distributing President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's messages to his respective counterparts. The two deputy foreign ministers are doing exactly the same thing. Jorge Chikoty left Luanda this morning for Zambia and Botswana. Deputy Foreign Minister Joao Miranda returns to Luanda today after carrying out an identical mission in Portugal and Spain.

In the messages, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has been briefing his counterparts and some heads of government on the present situation in Angola, as well as clarifying some issues not pleasing to the Angolan government. These issues are connected with the recent report presented by the UN secretary-general to the UN Security Council

R13: Namibian (Nam),

94 08 10 (abr)

Nampol

THE Namibian Police yesterday flatly denied that any of its members were involved with two workers of the humanitarian agency Cap Anamur who were arrested by the Angolan government for alleged arms smuggling.

Nampol spokesperson Edwin Kanguatjivi said there was nothing to suggest that Nampol members were connected with the activities of the two workers, a German and a Dutch national, arrested by Angolan police on Wednesday at Santa Clara.

According to the Angolan representative in the north, Eustaquio Januario Quibato, the two workers had allegedly tried to smuggle explosives into Namibia.

Quibato charged that the two men were working with Namibian policemen in an alleged smuggling operation. Kanguatjivi said the men had been refused entry to Namibia and sent back to Angola when they had attempted to cross the Namibian border.

R11: South.Afr.Econ.(Zim), July 1994

IMF loan in the offering

Luanda - An International Monetary Fund (IMF) team was in Angola recently for discussions on the country's war-shattered economy. Angola wants the IMF to renegotiate some US\$10 billion of its foreign debt.

Independent economists say the talks between the IMF and the Angolan government were extremely difficult and doubted that the funds would come through. The IMF wanted evidence that the government has the will to implement economic reforms to liberalise the economy.

A centrepiece of the economic reforms is re-adjusting the exchange rate policy. At the end of April, the national currency, the Kwanza, was effectively devalued from 35,000 per US\$1 to 70,000. Earlier, the Angolan government had been deprived of African Development Bank (ADB) credits estimated at US\$400 million after Angola failed to meet the terms of compromise agreements with the bank for repayment of a US\$29m debt.

R14: Radio Report, 94 08 18

Foreign Ministry spokesman welcomes US decision to renew embargo against UNITA

(b) Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1200 gmt 18 Aug 94

The United States considers Jonas Savimbi's organization as, we quote, an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, unquote. Thus, President Bill Clinton who said this, has written to Congress, announcing the decision to renew the arms and oil embargo against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The embargo was imposed by the international community on 26th September 1993. Bill Clinton said the suspension of these sanctions would have a prejudicial effect on the Angolan peace process. The ideal thing is to maintain the embargo. The UN Security Council also thinks in the same way and goes further. It will be recalled that during his last statement on Angola, the chairman of the UN Security Council had a message for UNITA: if before the end of this month, it does not accept the proposal from the mediators and observers on national reconciliation, the second package of sanctions will be imposed against it.

R16: Radio Report, 94 08 22 (abr)

UNITA commentary condemns USA for siding with "dictatorial regime"

Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0600 gmt 22 Aug 94

R17: Namibian (Nam), 94 08 11

Savimbi ready for Mandela

LUANDA: Angolan Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is ready to visit South Africa for talks with President Nelson Mandela, who has joined mediation efforts in Angola's civil war, Savimbi's Unita radio said yesterday.

Radio Vorgan, monitored here, said a delegation from Unita is preparing to go to South Africa to take a message to Mandela.

R18: Radio Report, 94 08 16 (abr)

Radio reports UNITA concentration in Moxico, government successes in Cabinda

*Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese
1900 gmt 16 Aug 94*

Text of report

The military situation in the country remains tense. In Moxico Province, for example, troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are regrouping themselves to attack Camanongue District.

According to a source close to the Camanongue District government, Jonas Savimbi's organization first began by kidnapping civilians on the outskirts of Camanongue town, taking them to the bush where they are forced to train and carry war materiel to areas where UNITA soldiers are concentrating themselves for an eventual attack on the district. The source added that these UNITA preparations were currently under way in Luache, to the east of Camanongue District. Civilians who were able to flee from the area had also revealed the forced labour they were subjected to by UNITA. They had said they had to carry UNITA war materiel on their heads from certain areas to Luache.

In Cabinda, the situation is different, however. Government forces are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. In continuation of their clean-up operations, the FAA forces killed seven UNITA bandits and recovered a quantity of war materiel at Micumas on 10th August. On 13th August FAA forces killed six enemy soldiers at Longozimuno [phonetic]. During their flight in disarray, the enemy troops left behind two AKM weapons and a quantity of war materiel. The Department for Information and Public Relations from the Cabinda Military Front revealed this in a press communique yesterday. The department said the government army had been broadening the security cordon around Buco Zau and would continue to defend the people and guarantee their tranquility, as well as firmly fighting all those who tried through arms to cause grief and suffering among the people.

R22: Radio Report, 94 08 17

Government forces reportedly repulse UNITA attacks in Caimbambo

*Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese
1200 gmt 17 Aug 94*

Angola's unjust war continues. Troops of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attacked a government convoy carrying food between Catenga and Caimbambo on 14th August. The UNITA rebels fled in disarray, leaving 15 men confirmed killed and assorted materiel on the ground. Simultaneously, they fired shots randomly to scare the people and take over their possessions, principally cattle.

Radio Angola's Caimbambo correspondent reports the government troops have extended their operational cordon, despite repeated UNITA attempts to attack the district capital. That source also reports that men led by UNITA Lt-Col Dadiva are keeping hundreds of abducted people in captivity in Portelas Farm, where they are also holding some 500 head of cattle. Those people were abducted during UNITA's latest attack on Caimbambo District in the second half of July.

R19: Guardian (Br), 94 08 26

'Angola's army killed hundreds'

AN organisation close to Unita, the Angolan rebel movement, claimed yesterday government forces killed more than 700 civilians in a recent attack on a village in the oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

In Lisbon, the Luso-Angolan Commission for the Liberation of Political Prisoners in Luanda alleged the massacre took place when government forces attacked the village of Katabuanga in north-east Cabinda at the weekend.

"Although there were only civilians in the village, the MPLA [government] troops began to bombard the entire perimeter of the residential area with artillery before advancing under a curtain of small arms fire," the statement said.

"The military forces of the MPLA then began shooting and clubbing to death with rifle butts all the civilians." — Reuter.

R20: Namibian (Nam), 94 08 08 (abr)

UN attacks Unita siege

LUANDA: A stubborn chokehold by Unita troops on the besieged city of Malanje could starve hundreds of civilians to death within days, a top UN official said on Friday.

"By Monday (today), people will again be dying in the streets," said Manuel Aranda da Silva, UN Humanitarian Aid Director in Angola.

Unita troops surrounding the northeastern Angolan city have refused to allow aid flights to enter for more than three weeks, driving famine back up to the worst level it reached a year ago, when 250 people were dying a day, da Silva said.

Unita, which controls more than half the southern African nation and is laying siege to three other cities beside Malanje, has withdrawn security guarantees for aid flights and has fired on those trying to force their way in.

In an unusually direct condemnation that underscored the urgency of the situation, da Silva laid the blame for the famine squarely on Unita.

R21: Radio Report, 94 08 18 (abr)

UNITA reportedly admits it has lost control of diamond-rich Cafunfo area

*Radio Mozambique, Maputo, in Portuguese 1730 gmt
18 Aug 94*

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has recognized officially that it has lost control of the strategic diamond-rich area of Cafunfo. It was from this area that UNITA mined the diamonds that helped it wage war on the Angolan government. The Cuango Valley, which contributes some 90 per cent of all national diamond production, is in the Cafunfo area.

R23: Radio Report, 94 08 13

FAA recapture position near Kuito, repulse UNITA attack on Quilengues District

(a) Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 13 Aug 94

Text of report

The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] this week reoccupied a position 23 km from the city of Kuito, the capital of Bie Province. This was revealed by Bie Provincial Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos, who reiterated that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] would not recapture the city of Kuito again.

(b) Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 13 Aug 94

[Unidentified correspondent] Quilengues District experienced fierce clashes for three days. The Black Cockerel's men were determined to recapture the district. Government forces repulsed the attack and Jonas Savimbi's forces left behind about 80 dead and a large quantity of war materiel. Another 70 rebels were killed in clashes with the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] soldiers in different corners of the southern region during the first week of this month. FAA forces also captured a large quantity of war materiel.

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