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T1: Weekly Mail/Guardian (SA), 94 09 15 (abr)

Filmmakers reach across the continent

HISTORY will be made at the "Across the Continent" symposium when, for the first time ever, filmmakers from all over Africa get together in South Africa. Hosted by the South African International Film Festival and M-Net, this three-day conference — from October 13 to 15 in Johannesburg — will cover every aspect of filmmaking by means of first-hand information from the directors themselves.

As a forerunner to the symposium, the Film Resource Unit (FRU) will run a producers' workshop on October 2 and a technical workshop on October 7. There will also be a Film and Television Programme Market where products can be bought and sold, and local filmmakers can meet

African filmmakers and make business contacts.

This type of symposium is long overdue. Besides introducing filmmakers to each other after the long alienation of the cultural boycott, the conference is the first step in unifying the local industry through the exchange of information.

The focus will be on both the creative and technical aspects of the industry. African filmmakers now see using South Africa as one of their options: post-production can be done here rather than overseas, our infra-structure can be utilised. Co-productions with the rest of Africa are logical steps in getting our ailing industry off the ground. **William Pretorius**

T2a: Guardian (Br), 94 09 27 (abr)

Calls to fire Buthelezi for TV gun brawl

David Beresford

PRESSURE was mounting on Nelson Mandela last night to fire Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi after the Zulu leader burst into an on-air television studio with bodyguards to attack a political opponent.

There was uproar yesterday about Sunday night's unexpected television drama. A gun was drawn during the fracas, which interrupted a live broadcast in a studio of the state broadcasting corporation, the SABC.

Condemnation of the chief poured in from a wide spectrum of political opinion. ANC MPs circulated a petition calling for a parliamentary investigation.

The victim of the attack, Prince Sifiso Zulu, announced he was taking legal action against the minister. The prince, who suffered a broken wrist in the brawl, appeared on the programme as a spokesman for the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, in the continuing row about Chief Buthelezi's official position in his kingdom.

Chief Buthelezi denied responsibility for the attack, saying Prince Sifiso had drawn a gun and was apparently trying to assassinate him. He said he had gone into the studio by mistake, not realising there was a broadcast in progress, and that he did not know Prince Sifiso.

The chief executive of the SABC, Zwelakhe Sisulu, said he was awaiting a detailed report, but was "quite appalled by his [Chief Buthelezi's] behaviour".

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T3: Fin.Times (Br), 94 09 22

Tribal rival

A long-standing tribal rival to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday declared himself Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's traditional prime minister, a position formerly claimed by the Chief, Mark Suzman writes.

Prince Mcawayenzi Zulu, a member of the royal family

and the former regent of the Zulu kingdom, announced he was assuming the duties of the honorary post with immediate effect. The announcement will deepen the rift between the two most important Zulu politicians in the country. On Tuesday King Goodwill broke relations with the Chief.

T4: Independent (Br), 94 09 15

Government of Lesotho restored

Maseru (Reuter) — Lesotho's King Letsie yesterday restored to power the government of the ousted Prime Minister, Ntsu Mokhehle, whose sacking nearly a month ago plunged the southern African nation into a constitutional crisis. Thousands of people ran into the streets of Maseru and

cheered as state radio broadcast live the signing of a peace agreement by the two leaders. The pact is guaranteed by Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa. It ended a royal coup which sparked protest marches in which five people were killed and strikes which brought the kingdom to a standstill.

illegal migrants

Last year SA expelled 96 600 illegals to 39 countries throughout the world, but mostly to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho, according to Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mozambican border-crossers comprise more than 80% of all illegals deported.

Under the Alien Control Act of 1991 — the only legislation dealing with illegals — employers can be fined up to R20 000 for each illegal employed and made to pay the cost of repatriation, which could be more than R2 000.

Jennifer Alves, a social worker for the Catholic Church in Johannesburg, says not a single refugee has been registered so far in SA though thousands are waiting for permits inside the country.

A major reason for government's hesitancy to start a refugee programme, she says, is a fear that to do so would encourage thousands of Rwandans, Somalis and Sudanese to flock here for better living conditions than they are able to find in the camps elsewhere in Africa. Refugees, just like anyone, can be shrewd and selective.

T5: Independent (Br), 94 09 17

Angola rebels face crushing offensive

ANGOLA'S rebuilt armed forces are racing to deliver a body blow to Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement, before a conclusion to 10 months of UN-sponsored peace negotiations in Lusaka forces the government to halt the offensive. The Angolan Armed Forces, the FAA, are capitalising on recent victories by launching assaults on the oil-producing town of Soyo and on Huambo, the headquarters of Unita.

Western sources predict a strike against Huambo in the next 30 days. Unita's radio station warns of an attack on Soyo, formerly the source of one-third of Angola's daily oil production of 500,000 barrels.

Negotiators in Lusaka appeared this week to be reaching an end to peace talks, after Unita dropped its demand to keep the governorship of Huambo as part of a "national reconciliation" package. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's government has offered Unita four ministries, three governorships and the right to name administrators to dozens of towns. Mr Savimbi agreed to hand over Huambo to avoid its capture. His forces suffered defeats recently in the provincial capital of N'Dalatando, the central highlands city of Cuito and

KARL MAIER in Luanda



in the diamond-producing areas around Kafunfo.

The United Nations special envoy to Angola, James Jonah, has urged both sides to refrain from offensives. Negotiators in Lusaka agreed this week on a new UN ceasefire mission, to include several thousand peacekeepers. Bangladesh, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have agreed to contribute troops.

But the FAA chief of staff, General Joao de Matos, 38, is not willing to halt the government offensive, now Huambo is in reach. The army believes Mr Savimbi's new flexibility is a tactic to save his forces from further defeats. Visitors to

Huambo have reported low morale among Unita supporters and say young boys are being dragooned into the rebel army.

Western analysts say the government is preparing to attack Huambo from Benguela in the west, Cuito in the east, and from the north. Aerial bombardment could precede the assault, which may begin with a raid by helicopter-borne commandos. Recently Unita has attacked the central highlands towns of Cubal and Caibambo to stop government troops moving from Benguela to Huambo. Unita seized 70 per cent of Angola after Mr Savimbi scuttled UN-monitored elections in 1992. Huambo fell to Unita in March 1993 after a 55-day siege. But General Matos has built up the army by purchasing new military equipment and training 4,000 elite commandos.

The change of fortunes began in April when the government recaptured N'Dalatando. In July they drove Unita from the diamond areas around Kafunfo. At the same time government forces blasted the rebels out of Cuito.

this week said investigations into the company continue.

Perhaps to counter its image as mercenaries, and certainly to ensure a continued role when peace returns to Angola, Executive Outcomes is expanding its civilian role. There are plans for a hotel resort and a cellular phone network for Luanda is being mooted.

The company's most glaring success to date is the recapture of Cafunfo, centre of the diamond trade

in Lunda Norte, on July 18.

Executive Outcomes Colonel Henrie Blaauw, a former SADF special forces soldier and Military Intelligence operative, was in charge of training for the operation. He said: "When we started training about October last year the tactic of the the Angolan government was to take back strategic areas, the diamond fields and the oil fields. The training was structured to that aim."

A group of about 1 750 recruits from the northern Uige and Zaire provinces are being trained at Longa.

fare agents during the Angolan war.

"Vast and sometimes featureless bush terrain renders it extremely difficult to pinpoint the location of an incident." The hot, humid climate makes such work more difficult, particularly in the protective clothing necessary, and limits "the persistence of delivered chemicals and viability of samples". Most important, the situation would have to stabilise before a "thorough and scientific investigation of the steppage-gait phenomenon" could be attempted.

"The most important path to finding an explanation for these cases will lie in a thorough epidemiological investigation conducted by experts conversant with local and tropical medical conditions," he said

Robyn Green

T7: Weekly Mail/Guardian (SA), 94 09 16 (abr)

Former SADF soldiers

Pretoria based company Executive Outcomes completed its first 12-month contract "training and advising" the Angolan government forces, the Forças Armadas de Angolanas (FAA), two weeks ago.

The contract was worth US\$40-million (about R140-million), half of it paid to the company, the rest administered by it for logistical purposes. A

new 12-month contract has been signed. Salaries range between R10 000 and R40 000 a month.

Earlier this year the department asked Northern Transvaal attorney-general Jan D'Oliveira to consider prosecuting Executive Outcomes under the Defence Act, which bars South Africans from recruiting or acting as mercenaries. D'Oliveira declined to prosecute for lack of evidence. A Foreign Affairs spokesman

suffering from lower limb neurological symptoms, but there had been no time to examine them and record clinical details.

Six of 18 soldiers examined by Western doctors claimed to have developed their symptoms after battlefield exposure to smoke-releasing munitions.

Davey said he had not seen a woman or child with such disorders. "The Unita soldiers lived in close association with the local population of southern Angola and ... dietary/infective causes would be expected to have a broader effect over age and sex."

Moreover, doctors who had worked

in the affected areas for many years had no prior experience of such syndromes and "were themselves convinced that military toxic exposures" had occurred.

Even the rumour that chemical warfare might be used affected the outcome of battles. "Certain battles were lost when information spread that use of chemicals was imminent," he said. The side believed to be ready to use chemical weapons achieved "significant military advantage. There are few troops who will stand fast ... in the face of battlefield smoke that they suspect will poison them."

There was, he said, "no definite proof yet" on the use of chemical war-

T8: Weekly Mail/Guardian (SA), 94 09 16

Evidence points to chemical weapons

NEUROLOGICAL disorders spotted among Unita soldiers in the late 1980s and described at a conference in Pretoria this week have given rise to suspicions that chemical weapons were used in the Angolan war.

Dr Brian Davey told the first Africa regional seminar of the Chemical Weapons Convention that he had seen several patients after 1986 with an abnormal walk: the "steppage-gait phenomenon ... commonly a spastic scissor-gait".

Davey, who examined six such patients in 1988, said there appeared to be at least 36 "and possibly many more". He had, in one rehabilitation centre, seen a group of 35 patients

T9: Namibian (Nam), 94 09 09

Unita accuses UN

LUSAKA: Unita accused some members of the UN Security Council of backing an Angolan government bid to crush the movement militarily as it prepared for talks with UN special envoy James Jonah in Lusaka yesterday.

Jorge Valentim, spokesman for Unita said some actions by the Security Council were having negative consequences on the negotiations and

speed of the peace talks that began in the Zambian capital last November.

Unita's Radio Vorgan said 48 people were killed when government planes on Wednesday attacked Artur-de-Paiva in the southern Huila province, dropping napalm and fragmentation bombs and destroying 40 houses on Wednesday. The marathon peace talks here are stalled on the issue of power-sharing. - Sapa-AFP

T11: NEW ERA (Nam), 94 09 01 (abr)

Hunger Throttles Besieged Angolans

UNDER THE WING OF a U.N. plane unloading food at this besieged Angolan city, a cluster of spindly children crouch, hungrily licking spilt flour off the tarmac with their tongues.

Some 150,000 civilians are trapped in this northern city, victims of a bitter civil war which has lasted nearly 20 years.

Malange is one of several government-held cities that have been surrounded by UNITA rebels since the movement rejected its defeat in U.N.-supervised elections in late 1992 and went back to war, in violation of a brief ceasefire.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) besiegers periodically deny permission for food aid flights to land, shooting missiles at them.

The latest ban lasted from mid-May to late August, cutting off what is many residents' sole supply of food. The people of Malange are anxious about how long this respite will last.

Jonathan Ameyaw, base manager for the aid agency World Vision which is overseeing food distribution, said he could not begin new hand-outs until enough stocks had arrived.

He said it was hard to explain the delay to impatient residents, whom he feared might riot.

Judith Nyhan, Programme Director for the Irish aid agency, Concern, was in the town in mid-July when U.N. aircraft resumed flights for two days before one was hit by a missile and damaged, stopping the aid operation, again.

According to Concern, during last week, almost 10 people in Malange died of hunger and around triple that number of disease and war injuries, per day.

Nyhan said the death toll could even be higher.

Late last year following a UNITA ban on flights, hundreds of people died of hunger every week in the city. NAMP/Reuter

T12: Radio Report, 94 09 22 (abr)

"Consensus" in Lusaka on replacement of Political and Military Commission

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

Angolan government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators are reported to have reached consensus yesterday concerning the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM. The two teams are to resume their talks this morning to agree on the name of the mechanism and define its scope of action. Alves Antonio, our correspondent in Lusaka, reports:

T13: Radio Report, 94 09 22

UN secretary-general says Lusaka talks must end by 30th September

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

UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus Ghali seems adamant that the Lusaka peace talks must wind up by the end of September. He made public his report yesterday and he recommended that the UN Security Council extend the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2, Unavem-2, until 30th November. He hopes that the Angolan government and UNITA will have signed a peace accord in the Zambian capital by the end of this month. The current Unavem-2 mandate is due to expire on 30th September.

T14: Radio Report, 94 09 12 (abr)

UN resumes relief flights to Kuito

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 12 Sep 94

Enoque Pedro, the Ministry of Social Reintegration representative in Bie Province, said today that the food situation in the city of Kuito was likely to improve.

The World Food Programme, which had not operated in Kuito for quite some time, today resumed its relief flights to that city. More than 100,000 needy people will receive 10 tonnes of sorghum flour, sugar and cooking oil. Africare is also due to resume its relief operations in Kuito. An Africare official is in Kuito to assess the residents' needs.

T10: SA Report (SA), 94 09 16

Angolan ceasefire expected by Sept 30

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS expect peace to be declared in Angola on September 30 following indications that Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has accepted a plan to share power with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government and to allow a 7,000-strong UN force to police the accord.

UN envoy Alioune Blondin Beye promised "accelerated efforts" to finalise the talks by September 30, the UN deadline. He was speaking in Lusaka, Zambia, where the talks started 10 months ago.

Diplomats say the break came when Savimbi conceded on the key issues of sharing power and of relinquishing his claims to the governorship of the Huambo province which Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) dominates. He would allow the Angolan government to appoint a governor with Unita's approval. Dos Santos is expected to accept this arrangement though he has publicly denounced it as diminishing his government's sovereignty.

Savimbi's role in a power-sharing arrangement has not been spelt out. His followers expect a position befitting his status as one of the nation's top leaders. Dos Santos has refused because Savimbi lost the 1992 election, abrogated the 18-month-old peace pact and rekindled the civil war. These actions have damaged Savimbi's standing with foreign countries involved in the peace process, including the US which supported him when on the eve of independence in 1975 he rebelled against the then Soviet- and Cuban-backed government.

Some 500,000 Angolans have died in the 19-year civil war and another 3-million -- a third of the population -- are threatened by starvation or disease.

Footnote: Landmine technology expert Hekkie van Heerden, a South African who once backed the UNITA rebels, has joined a UN unit which, once a ceasefire has been declared, will start clearing vast tracts of Angola of mines laid during the war. Two years ago the SA government handed over to the Angolan authorities maps of minefields it planted as part of the then National Party regime's support for Unita. Since April this year, 24 demobilised Angolan troops have undergone specialised training in Pretoria.

T15: Radio Report, 94 09 13 (abr)

WFP suspends emergency food aid to Lunda Norte Province

Radio Mozambique, Maputo, in Portuguese 0700 gmt 13 Sep 94

The WFP has decided to stop food and other aid to that part of the country because it has recognized the need to give priority to other, more needy parts of the country, such as Kuito.

Furthermore, the disappearance of food aid given by the WFP has contributed towards a deterioration of relations between local officials of the WFP and of the Lutheran World Federation, the institution that is responsible for distributing aid.

T16: Radio Report, 94 09 18

UNITA denies Savimbi sought support from Libya, China*RDP Antena - 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1100 gmt 18 Sep 94*

According to a Luanda magazine 'Impartial Facts' which is quoted by the magazine 'Informa Africa', UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was in China and Libya recently seeking political and military support. The magazine said that Savimbi had tried to obtain military aircraft with their crews from Libya. UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim has denied everything and added that UNITA has not changed its path.

[Valentim] This report is false. It is what is called manipulation, aimed at disrupting the talks. I deny this report totally. It is not true and should be ignored.

T19: Radio Report, 94 09 19

Angolan prime minister arrives in Maputo*Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1200 gmt 19 Sep 94*

Angola and Mozambique have begun a new impetus for bilateral cooperation. The protagonists of the new impetus are the heads of both governments who will hold direct talks for four days in the city of Maputo. The Angolan prime minister has already arrived in Maputo and has a three-point agenda for this afternoon: talks with his counterpart Mario Machungo, the beginning of talks between the two governments and a meeting with President Joaquim Chissano.

Mario Machungo visited Angola almost one year ago and Marcolino Moco is now returning the visit. He will take this opportunity to brief the Mozambicans on the Angolan peace process. Mario Machungo will also brief his counterpart on the forthcoming multiparty elections.

T20: Radio Report, 94 09 15 (abr)

UNITA denies responsibility for abduction of priests, nuns or aid workers*Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 0600 gmt 15 Sep 94**Text of report by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, radio (AL/2090 A/6 [13])*

The patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] did not abduct any priest, nun or any worker of the nongovernmental Africare humanitarian aid organization in the area of Porto Amboim, Cuanza Sul Province, on 26th August. The FALA General Staff launched an inquiry into that matter involving the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, forces deployed in that area immediately after that news was broadcast by Radio Angola, which is owned by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Labour Party, MPLA-PT.

T23: Marchés Trop. (Fr), 94 09 15 (abr)

● Une rencontre au sommet entre les présidents zairois Mobutu Sese Seko et angolais José Eduardo Dos Santos devrait avoir lieu prochainement, a rapporté le 12 septembre l'agence officielle d'information Azap, citant l'ambassadeur d'Angola au Zaïre, M. Filipe Felisberto Monimambu. La rencontre, dont la date et le lieu n'ont pas été indiqués, s'inscrit dans le prolongement des contacts pris précédemment par les deux chefs d'Etat "en vue de concrétiser la volonté commune des deux pays d'oeuvrier à l'avènement de la paix en Angola".

T17: Namibian (Nam), 94 08 31

Fear of Unita drives more Angolans across the border**● TYAPPA NAMUTEWA**

ANGOLANS citizens are still fleeing into Namibia because of Unita activities in southern Angola, saying they fear for their lives.

The office of the Oshana Governor confirmed to The Namibian that more than 60 people had arrived at Eenhana over the past two weeks.

Most are from Omulunga waShikongo, about 15kms north of the Namibian border, and surrounding areas in southern Angola.

The Angolans claim that the Unita soldiers were making their lives difficult and say they had decided to cross into Namibia until the situation normalised.

According to information, the Angolans are refusing to be registered as "refugees". They say they did not want to be put in refugee camps as "we can

go back to our country any time if the situation normalises".

In effect this means that they cannot be treated as refugees as it is allegedly difficult to approach international organisations for assistance as these people are not registered as refugees.

However the Namibian Government is providing them with food.

Residents at Eenhana and surrounding areas are also helping the Angolans with food and shelter.

Some are being housed by their relatives in Namibia. According to claims by residents, Unita soldiers have harassed them on and off over the past three years.

Unita is also accused of murdering the former headman of Omulunga, who was killed three years ago, as he was allegedly a supporter of the ruling MPLA.

T19: SAPEM (Zim), August 1994 (abr)

IS FRANCE SUPPLYING ARMS TO UNITA?

Expectations that Mandela, as the leader of the region's superpower would be able to throw his weight and help solve the Angolan conflict are beginning to wane, possibly a blessing in disguise for Luanda, which privately had expressed concerns over the multiplicity of initiatives on Angola, outside the coordination of President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Ad-hoc Committee on Southern Africa.

President José Eduardo dos Santos recently sent his foreign minister to meet Mugabe in Harare, to reiterate that, as far as the Angolan government was concerned, all initiatives on Angola should be taken in consultation with Mugabe.

Another area of major concern continues to be Unita's supply routes for arms. According to the Angolan authorities, arms

have continued to flow into Unita camps presumably via Zaire.

It is suspected that one last shipment of arms for Unita could have been diverted from Rwanda by the French, following the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana on April 6. When the political situation in that country changed, Angola — via Zaire — could have been the nearest destination.

Western diplomats in Luanda have confirmed the receipt of French weapons by Unita, supposedly through airlifts on average numbering four a night, with the knowledge of the French government.

If the allegations are true, France is violating the UN arms embargo, and could be booked by the Security Council, ironically an organisation in which it is one of the five permanent members. □

T21: Namibian (Nam), 94 09 06

Angolan pilots strike

LUANDA: Pilots of Angolan airline TAAG called a strike yesterday, starting today, to push for payment of a monthly bonus of 800 to 1 200 dollars.

The pilots say the company stopped

paying the bonus several months ago, and that their moves to get it back have produced results.

In another development, health sector workers said they also planned to strike this week, to demand higher salaries and better working conditions.

T22: Southern African Economist (Zim), September 1994

Family life lessons

Luanda - The Angolan government has added population and family life as a subject to the elementary school education curriculum. Director of the national education, research and development institute, Costa Rosa, said the introduction of the subject in schools follows

experiments conducted in 10 schools for the last three years. It is sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Mr Rosa said more contents such as environmental protection, population growth and natural conditions and local customs would be added to the new subject.