

FACTS AND REPORTS

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CUTTINGS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

VOLUME 24, NO. C FEBRUARY 4, 1994 ISSN 0046 - 3116

C1: Independent (Br), 94 02 01

Battle to woo SA right intensifies

JOHN CARLIN
in Johannesburg

SOUTH AFRICA'S government and the African National Congress (ANC) battled and failed last night to persuade the right-wing Freedom Alliance (FA), led by Inkatha and the Afrikaner Volksfront, to abandon their threats of war and take part in the April elections.

Government and ANC negotiators had said that if they did not reach agreement by midnight, they never would. But the talks broke up last night with all participants saying they would continue negotiations, although an agreement looks increasingly unlikely at this stage.

The "trilaterals" have been proceeding almost without interruption since the new constitution was drawn up, without the blessing of the FA, last November. The FA wants the constitution changed to make greater provision for regional self-determination, or, they say, they will boycott the elections. The government/ANC axis has agreed in principle to make constitutional amendments but agreement has not been reached on the details.

The talks have been portrayed especially by the FA, as a local version of the Cuban missile crisis: unless one side blinks, destruction is mutually assured. But, aside from the question of scale, the difference is that neither side knows exactly what the other's destructive capacity is.

Every South African political leader of note has in the last year talked about possible civil war. F W de Klerk and Nelson Mandela have done so with trepidation; Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader, with the quivering relish of a man who likes to summon up the memory of his warrior Zulu forebears; General Constand Viljoen, the leader of the Volksfront, with the solemnity of a man who knows about war; and Eugene Terre-Blanche, the Volksfront coalition's favourite orator, with the religious zeal of a medieval crusader.

The threat of war is the only bargaining card the FA has, their combined national support standing at 10 per cent of the population, their international support (barring a late entry by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy) at zero. How great the threat depends almost entirely on the se-

C2: Radio Report, 94 01 25 (abr)

Election to take place over three days with main voting on 28th and 29th April

SAPA news agency, Johannesburg, in English 1437 gmt 25 Jan 94

Pretoria, 25th *January: The Transitional Executive Council on Tuesday [25th January] changed the date for South Africa's first all-race general election from 27th April to 28th and 29th April. Special votes will now be cast on 27th April. It was also decided to declare Friday 29th April a public holiday.

The council decision to alter the date was based on a recommendation from the seven-member management committee which steers the process. Concerns expressed by some council participants that the change could confuse voters were dismissed.

Voters will be able to cast their votes between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. on the polling days.

The ANC's Mac Maharaj, defending the date change, said the management committee believed the change "will not cause a serious disruption". He said the reason for the recommended change was to coincide with the last weekend in April. A countrywide voter education programme would ensure the new dates "will be firmly imprinted on people's minds".

C3: Fin.Times (Br), 94 02 01

Angolan police reform agreed

The Angolan government and Unita rebels yesterday agreed on a reorganisation of the national police force, a breakthrough in finding a settlement to their long war, agencies report from Lusaka.

Composition of the force was a main stumbling block to finding a settlement to end 18 years of civil war. The talks started in Lusaka in November. The two sides had previously agreed on a ceasefire, which has not come into effect.

curity forces. As in Russia during the crises experienced first by Mikhail Gorbachev and then Boris Yeltsin, the army and, to a lesser extent, the police hold the key to South Africa's political destiny.

The army high command have undergone something of a transformation in the last 12 months, having been persuaded, in talks with their counterparts in the ANC, that their jobs and pensions will be assured under a Mandela presidency.

But a report in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, *Rapport*, claimed that up to 60 per cent of the security forces would not take action against the right wing if instructed to do so

by the government. The fear is that while the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Georg Meiring, has gone along with the new constitutional order, he could face a rebellion in the ranks.

The evidence of recent months has been that the police are not providing the Inkatha warriors with the unconditional support they enjoyed during the township conflicts of recent years. Yesterday, for example, an Inkatha loyalist was found guilty in a Durban court of the murder of eight ANC supporters.

The one thing certain is that the government is worried. Yesterday the Minister of Defence, Kobie

Coetsee, said that the intelligence services had told Mr de Klerk last week that the security situation was "extremely volatile". The most likely shape "armed resistance" would take, ANC and government officials say privately, is terrorism. The question, they add, is whether such violence might undermine free and fair elections.

It was precisely because neither Mr Mandela nor Mr de Klerk knows the answer to that question that last night ANC and government negotiators were trying for the umpteenth time to prevail upon the right-wing minority to pursue war by electoral means.

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C4: Jane's Defence Weekly, 94 01 29

Lesotho troops mutiny

Elements of Lesotho's Royal Defence Force, mutinying over a 100 per cent pay demand, are fighting loyal units around the capital city of Maseru.

C5: Independent (Br), 94 01 31 (abr)

Aid puts Angola famine on hold

TENS of thousands of emaciated Angolans shuffle into makeshift feeding centres in Malange city each morning in what ironically, given the people's pitiful physical state, has become a success story.

People in the worst shape are given three meals a day, others in slightly better condition queue for bags of maize. A massive international aid effort spearheaded by the UN World Food Programme has thwarted a famine that was killing more than 100 people a day just a month ago in this besieged central town of 400,000 200 miles east of Luanda.

Aid workers say the daily death toll has fallen dramatically in the past month, although anaemia and kwashiorkor, the protein deficiency disease, are still widespread. Many are worried the international community will soon run out of patience if the three-month-old negotiations between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's government and Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement fail to produce a peace agreement.

Up to 140 tons of food reaches Malange each day, all by air because the shattered town is surrounded by soldiers loyal to Mr Savimbi. The cost of transporting the food from the West appears astronomical at about £28,000 a day, but since nearly everyone in town depends on the handouts, it comes to a bargain price of about 7 pence per head daily.

Fighting around the city is sporadic. Early this month four members of the US congress, which once heartily backed Unita with millions of dollars in arms, were forced to

abort a visit after Unita began shelling the town. Last Sunday, Unita gunners opened up again, wounding dozens of people and killing as she slept an Angolan nurse who worked for Concern. But the increased food supplies have meant that fewer civilians have been dying by stepping on landmines while searching for manioc.

Abuses and robberies by government soldiers continue, according to Angolan civilians and aid workers. On Monday, a group of soldiers carjacked a truck hired by Concern by threatening to shoot the driver unless he handed over the keys. They later returned it. On another recent occasion, a drunk police officer sprayed a feeding centre with AK-47 fire.

The provincial government has had its problems, too. The governor of Malange, Flavio Fernandes, has been accused by a senior local official of selling food aid for profit. Mr Fernandes, who was dogged by allegations of selling donated medicines on the black market when he was Minister of Health, dismissed Conceicao Araujo as the Malange director of the government relief agency, Minars, after she levelled the charges. The confrontation prompted personal intervention by the Prime Minister, Marcelino Moco, to settle the dispute.

Angolan aid workers say food aid that arrives very early in the morning or late at night is routinely looted at the airport. "The level of theft by the soldiers is just terrible. They rob and rob," said Miss Fernandes, the Caritas worker. "The only way to end these abuses is to stop the war."

C6: Citizen (SA), 94 01 25

3 Angolan Ministers 'embezzled funds'

LUANDA. — Three Angolan Government Ministers have embezzled public funds, including US \$10 million (R34 million) intended for the building of four factories on Luanda's outskirts, an independent business magazine charged here.

The weekly, Comercio Actualidade alleged, that the three Ministers had set up a real estate company, IMK, as a front, with an Angolan businessman it named as Mr Antonio Mosquito.

The men accused of embezzlement were Agriculture Minister Mr Isaac dos Anjos, Territorial Administration Minister Mr Paulo Kassoma, and Minister of Assistance

and Social Reintegration Mr Noberto dos Santos.

Similar charges were laid against the three during a session of the central committee of the ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which on December 21 suspended a corruption debate.

The magazine targeted the Agriculture Minister in particular, saying Mr Dos Anjos had received a substantial "commission" for the import of US \$42 million (R143 million) worth of American tractors by Mr Mosquito.

Mr Dos Anjos had explained financial losses relating to this transaction by saying the tractors were distributed to farm-

ers during the electoral campaign which saw the MPLA beat the rebel UNITA at UN-supervised polls in September 1992.

After losing the general election, Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) plunged the south-west African country back into a bloody civil war.

In Parliament meanwhile, MPLA deputy and former party ideology chief Mr Roberto de Almeida has called on the government to investigate the importing of 300 Mercedes Benz vehicles by "certain government members." — Sapa-AP.

C7: SouthScan (Br), 94 01 14

Coffee becomes second source of finance for rebels

The coffee crop of the small farmers of Uige province is now being almost all smuggled out to Zaire by Unita rebels, Angolan officials have told *SouthScan*.

On an almost daily basis trucks with Zairian plates cross the border in order to transport arabica and robusta beans to Kinshasa or the port of Matadi, they say. However, the price the rebels are getting is likely to be much lower than that received by the government when the district was still under its control until November 1992.

Coffee trees' yield is lower as they age, and large estates are now abandoned. Assistance from agronomists has also fallen away because of the security situation. In addition coffee prices fell on the London commodities markets this week in a nervous reaction to the 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc.

Unita is not the only smuggling culprit; the national army (FAA) soldiers also sell the crop to Zairian traders, say local journalists.

In 1973 Angola was the world's fourth largest supplier of coffee, producing 280,000 tonnes a year. By 1990 this had dropped to 4-5,000 t. According to official figures Angola exported 50,000 bags of coffee from October 1992 to August 1993, compared with 79,000 bags the previous year. But analysts say it is likely to be using existing stocks for these exports.

Unita's main source of finance continues to be diamonds. Small Zairian aircraft are landing daily on airstrips well inside Uige province, such as Damua and Sanza Pombo, where they collect alluvial diamonds harvested along the Cuango river and its tributaries. The current rush towards the Zaire border city of Tembo in the Bandundu administrative region has been attributed to increased smuggling of Angolan diamonds rather than to increased local resources.

In addition, according to the news agency Angop, further to the east near Lucapa Zairian troops are crossing the border to reap diamonds plundered by Unita. Angolan officials are linking the drop in the diamond parastatal Endiamo's output and the spectacular 60% rise in Zaire's diamond exports during the first 10 months of 1993, up \$276m on the previous year.

FAA sources say that since October last year Zaire reconnaissance aircraft have been over-flying positions they still hold in Lunda Norte and that C-130 Hercules planes coming from Zaire continue to supply Unita as far as Andulo, near Huambo or Jamba in the Cuando Cubango province.

C10: Radio Report, 94 01 15 (abr)

C8: Namibian (Nam), 94 01 13 (abr)

MPLA accused of incompetence

LUANDA: Angola's parliamentary opposition expressed concern yesterday at the "incompetence" of the government amid reports of new fighting in the Unita-besieged central highlands town of Kuito.

The criticisms in parliament, dominated by the ruling MPLA, focussed on the economic and social policy of Prime Minister Marcelino Moco's government in a discussion of its 1993 record.

Several MPs described some, unnamed government members as "incapable," and complained that it was "not normal" that millions of Angolans faced starvation while top officials had organised sophisticated networks to embezzle funds.

But a mooted protest declaration against the government's "incompetence" was not passed.

C9: Guardian (Br), 94 01 20

Angola 'attack'

Angolan rebels said yesterday that government forces were preparing for a new offensive against their capital Huambo, in the central highlands, while continuing peace talks. — Reuter.

Foreign nationals deported

According to a communique released by the National Directorate of Immigration and Customs, three Portuguese citizens are among a total of 85 foreign nationals deported from Angola within the past few days. According to the communique, these deportations are due to acts detrimental to the country's economy, namely engaging in paid activities without permission, keeping large amounts of national currency outside the banking system, drug trafficking and the possession of large numbers of firearms.

C11: Radio Report, 94 01 26

President dos Santos expresses optimism about finding a political solution

A total of 21 days have passed since the Lusaka peace talks resumed and some observers have already expressed scepticism about their outcome but, in an interview he granted to Angop [Angolan Press Agency] in Luanda, President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos has expressed optimism about a negotiated settlement to the conflict. He made it clear, however, that it might be some time before an agreement was signed. The Angolan head of state noted that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had no option. He also said that there could be no military solution to Angola's postelectoral crisis.

[Dos Santos - recording] Basically, the government and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, did not prescribe, nor are they prescribing now, a military solution to the Angolan conflict. We are determined to find a political solution to the problem and for that reason we have on several occasions expressed willingness to hold talks, discuss matters and try to find a peaceful solution in a spirit of national unity and reconciliation. UNITA, however, decided to follow the path of war and it took up arms in an attempt to take over. Obviously, that left us no alternative, we had to respond and we have neutralized that attempt to take over by force. Now, we are convinced that UNITA will negotiate peace...

C15: Radio Report, 94 01 26 (abr)

UNITA radio reports "some progress" made at Lusaka peace talks

Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel

Some progress has been made at the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka, the Zambian capital. According to international news agencies, the document presented by the mediators on 20th January enjoyed at least 70% agreement from the parties involved.

The sources also revealed that discussions on the national police could be concluded in the next 48 hours. If this happens, then the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party will begin to discuss the second point on the agenda, dealing with political issues, in this second round of peace talks. The next point to be discussed could then be national reconciliation, followed by the future role of the UN Angola Verification Mission.

C15: Radio Report, 94 01 20

Cuban foreign minister denies Cuba is willing to send troops to Angola again

Windhoek, 20th January: Today, Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina denied media reports that his country would send troops to Angola if it detected foreign intervention there. In exclusive statements to Prensa Latina, Robaina described these reports as clumsy, ill-intentioned manoeuvres. Cuba fully respected the negotiations that were under way between the Angolan government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Lusaka, Zambia, in search of a peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict, Robaina emphasized. The Cuban delegation was very much aware of the absurd nature of this manoeuvre. The issue was discussed from the beginning, and our position of nonintervention was clearly established. Our stance, however, was being distorted precisely at the place where the talks were being held.

C12: Namibian (Nam), 94 01 11

Angolan talks for Sao Tome

SAO TOME: Talks between the Angolan government and rebel movement UNITA on military aspects of a planned peace accord will start in the island state of Sao Tome and Principe on Wednesday, a Sao Tome foreign ministry official said.

The Sao Tome talks, to complement negotiations in the Zambian capital Lusaka on an overall peace accord, were due originally to have started on Monday.

The official said Alioune Blondin Beye, the U.N. Special Representative in Angola, who is chairing the Lusaka negotiations, would open the talks between government and UNITA military commanders in Sao Tome.

The government delegation would

be headed by the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, General Joao de Matos, and the UNITA team by General Paulo Lukamba Gato, a member of the rebel movement's military high command, he added.

The two sides would discuss the application of a ceasefire on the ground, the formation of a new defence force for Angola incorporating both government and rebel fighters and assistance for demobilised fighters, the official said.

The government and UNITA reached agreement in principle on a ceasefire and integration of their armed forces in Lusaka in December, but hostilities continue while the two sides negotiate terms of an overall political settlement.

C13: Namibian (Nam), 94 01 10 (abr)

SA right-wing is backing Unita

Right-wing extremists in South Africa are backing Unita with war material and mercenaries, according to the new Angolan Ambassador to Namibia, Dr Garcia Bires.

Bires told The Namibian in an interview that there was solid evidence of South African support which reaches Unita through Zaire.

Bires also denied that the Angolan government was recruiting former members of the SADF to help its army. He said the Angolan government had agreed to abide by the Bicesse accords of 1991 which ruled out foreign involvement in the Angolan armed forces.

Backing up his claims that South African extremists are aiding Unita, Bires said that there was clear evidence that a large amount of military hardware had been moved from Unita strongholds in south-east Angola to areas near the Zairean border. Bires said that much of this equipment had been moved by aircraft coming from South Africa.

C18: Guardian (Br), 94 01 21

Angola offer

The Cuban foreign minister, Roberto Robaina, said on a visit to Zambia that Cuban forces would re-intervene in Angola if foreign troops were supporting Unita rebels, the Times of Zambia reported yesterday. — AP.

C14: Citizen (SA), 94 01 17 (abr)

UNITA in press-gang move: Claim

LUANDA. — An Angolan diplomat was quoted yesterday as saying UNITA rebels were forcibly recruiting young men from a refugee camp in Zambia.

Francisco Pedro, Angolan consul in the Zambian town of Lwezi, told the newspaper Jornal de Angola that UNITA had captured men in Malheba refugee camp a few km from the Angolan border.

The Botswana, Zimbabwian and Zambian governments have all confirmed numerous airspace violations, Bires said.

The Namibian reported a year ago that Namibian Defence Force spotters had observed up to fifty unauthorised flights in one month during 1992 heading into Angola. Many of these sightings were of large C-130 and C-160 cargo planes.

Bires also said that white mercenaries, believed to be from South Africa, were fighting with Unita as well as Zairean soldiers of fortune. He cited local Angolan reports of whites and French and Lingala-speakers with Unita troops in north-eastern Angola as evidence of mercenary involvement.

C17: Mmegi (Bots), 94 01 14

Unita butcherings

LUANDA: Angola's rebel Unita movement has bayoneted 170 civilians to death in the northern district of Calulo over the past two weeks, according to a government spokesman. He said those killed were accused of being traitors and supporters of government forces.

C19: SouthScan (Br), 94 01 21

Economic package aims at fixing currency rate

Prime minister Marcelino Moco has issued a new government economic programme, in a bid to alleviate the deteriorating situation in Angola's main centres.

The most important element is a bid to re-establish a single fixed exchange rate for the New Kwanza against the dollar. It is at present exchanged for varying rates in banks, by the National Bank, and on the parallel, street markets.

The initiative comes as talks continued in Lusaka on Unita's future role in government and on the role of the police.

In frustration at the apparent stalemate there the extra-parliamentary opposition was this week seeking to broker a peace deal.

The three party opposition group is presenting a "programme of national reconciliation" to the talks, which were this week still occupied with the future of the country's police force.

The three small parties are the Na-

tional Union for the Light of Democracy and Development, the Social Democratic Party, and the African Party for National Consciousness.

Despite claims by Unita that a peace deal is near, the rebel movement this week accused the government of preparing for a new offensive against its headquarters in Huambo, in the central highlands, while continuing the talks in Lusaka.

Unita's military high command said that two military columns had left the coastal cities of Lobito and Benguela this month to reinforce government frontline positions in the central highlands.

Unita said the government was also moving reinforcements into the diamond-mining area of Lunda North in the north-east.

The Unita statement said the troop movements undermined the three-month old peace talks in Lusaka and showed the government was following "the logic of war."

C22: Namibian (Nam), 94 01 11

US support for Angolan peace

LUSAKA: Unita said yesterday that the United States is ready to help demobilise troops from Angola's warring sides after a ceasefire has been enforced, said the movement's spokesman Jorge Valentim.

Unita, whose representatives met a US congress delegation at the Zimbabwean border town of Victoria falls on Sunday, said the discussion was "fruitful" and that their former civil war backers pledged full support for peace talks which continued here yesterday.

"The influence the United States has on both sides in the war is big and they can use it positively to help end the fighting... We discussed the possibility of how the US can help in the demobilisation process of both sides' troops," Valentim added.

Of fighting last week that prevented

the US team from visiting the besieged northern Angolan town of Malanje, Valentim was brief: "That was not the main subject of our discussions... We were meeting to brief them on the Lusaka peace process and the progress we have made so far."

The US Congress team, led chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee Harry Johnstone, had talks with Angolan government officials and relief workers last week, during the first such visit since Washington established ties with the formerly Marxist authorities in Luanda in May.

Military chiefs from the warring sides are expected to meet in the island state of Sao Tome and Principe today to discuss further the ceasefire question, a meeting Unita has described as "irrelevant." - Sapa-AFP

C24: Citizen (SA), 94 01 26

Angola oil figure lower

LUANDA. — Angola's state oil company Sonangol said average production of its main export, oil, was 501 754 barrels per day (BPD) last year.

This was lower than the figure given last week by Oil Minister Albina Assis of 510 000 BPD.

The Sonangol figures, obtained by Reuters, said total oil production in the

third quarter of 1993 was 506 438 BPD and in the fourth quarter 511 186. No comparative figures were given for 1992.

Sonangol forecast production in the first quarter of 1994 at 506 454, in line with output in December 1993.

The company said 33 wells were drilled in 1993 and 62 more were due to

be drilled in 1994. No estimate was given for Angola's estimated oil reserves.

Output for 1993 was initially forecast at about 550 000 BPD, but production was hampered by civil war, which resumed in late 1992.

The main offshore oil fields in north-western Cabinda.

C20: Citizen (SA), 94 01 26

Angola privatises ceramics sector

LUANDA. — The Angolan Government has announced it will privatise the ceramics sector and said foreign investors may be asked to join potential purchasers.

Public Works Minister Brito Junior told state-run media at the weekend that all ceramics companies would be privatised shortly.

"If any of them need foreign investment, then it will be seen," he said after a tour of various ceramics factories.

He gave no details on a timetable or value of the firms.

The formerly Marxist government had announced a sweeping privatisation programme as part of moves to liberalise the state-run economy, but so far few firms in any sector have been sold off.

C21: Radio Report, 94 01 19

Statistics on prisoners in Benguela Province in 1993

Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1100 gmt 19 Jan 94

Text of report from the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel" programme

A total of 572 prisoners were released in 1993 in Benguela Province, according to a document from the Ministry of the Interior sent to the Angolan Press Agency yesterday. The document says that 41 prisoners escaped from hospitals, jails and while being transported by escorts. Of those, 19 were recaptured and two were convicted. The document states that 981 prisoners entered the province's penitentiaries in 1993, of whom only 162 had been convicted.

C23: Radio Report, 94 01 26

Parliament approves resolution condemning January 1993 incidents in Luanda

The deputies to the National Assembly met yesterday to approve the resolution on the findings of the inquiry into the incidents in Luanda on 22nd January of last year. That resolution, which includes a six-point preamble, was approved with amendments, with 91 votes in favour, one against and no abstentions. The following are excerpts from the aforesaid resolution, as approved:

[Unidentified official - recording] We must energetically condemn the abominable crimes that were committed against peaceful citizens and their families on that occasion. We must demand the implementation of severe measures against those criminals, who thought nothing of committing the most horrible crimes for the sake of carrying out armed robberies and other forms of theft. We must express solidarity with all those who were affected by those incidents and ask the National Assembly's Commission for Human Rights and for Citizens' Petitions, Complaints and Suggestions to follow up, report on and act to prevent all problems which may endanger our national unity. [End of recording]

With the approval of that resolution, the Angolan parliament has put an end to discussions on the incidents in Luanda on 22nd January of last year, thereby completing the agenda of the proceedings of the third legislature.