

# FACTS AND REPORTS

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E1: Guardian (Br), 94 02 22 (abr)

E2: Business Day (SA), 94 02 26

## South African elections

David Beresford

**S**OUTH AFRICA'S "liberation election" will be one of the most closely watched polls in history.

The ballot is going to be "verified" by tens of thousands of monitors and observers. The independent electoral commission (IEC) is planning to set up 9,000 polling stations staffed by 171,000 personnel, including 10,000 official monitors.

With each of the 19 parties currently participating entitled to three election agents, another half a million people could, in theory, be involved in the exercise. Local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also pushing for observer status for 45,000 representatives.

The UN is sending 1,770 observers, the European Union 320, the Commonwealth 70, the Organisation of African Unity 50, and foreign governments another 600. Figures for international NGOs have not been finalised, but they could send more than 5,000 observers. More than 2,000 foreign journalists are also expected to descend.

Although all the groups are likely to offer their views on the fairness or otherwise of the election, only the 11 South African members of the 16-strong IEC will pass definitive judgment. The commission is headed by Judge Johann Kriegler, and will include the 76-year-old champion of the liberal cause Helen Suzman, and the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane.

The commissioners will have up to 10 days after the election to pronounce on its validity. The election itself will last for three days, special voting taking place on April 26 and normal voting on the next two days. The electorate is estimated at 23 million.

Judge Kriegler is trying to negotiate peaceful access to "no-go" areas, including conservative white farmland and those homelands boycotting the election.

## More policemen to join election beat

Political Staff

**DURBAN** - The SAP will recruit 11 000 extra policemen in the next few weeks to be deployed in the last two months of the election campaign. Together with regular policemen, the recruits - drawn largely from the civilian reserve - will be part of the 60 000 strong team on the election beat on the polling days, said Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze.

Altogether 30 000 vehicles will be in the field. All leave will be cancelled in April.

The SADF will attempt to limit the call-up of members of the white Citizen Force units during March and April. However, if call-ups are necessary they are expected to be mainly for duty on the election days.

Defence Ministry spokesman Col John Rolt said the SADF would play a complementary role to the SAP in policing the unrest-prone townships.

He said details of expected flashpoints were "matters of security", but large concentrations of troops were expected to be deployed in the KwaZulu/Natal region and in the East Rand townships.

Kotze said police, in consultation with an Independent Electoral Commission working group, had identified 10 factors which could undermine a free and fair election.

These were the murder of policemen, the ready availability of weapons, the dangers of criminal elements taking advantage of mass action, intimidation, inflammatory election statements, political intolerance, no-go areas, political extremism, lack of party political control over supporters and negative propaganda against the security forces.

E4A: Fin. Times (Br), 94 02 26

## Mandela to meet Buthelezi

Efforts to avert civil war in South Africa are to reach the highest levels next week when Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, meets Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, head of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, writes Patti Waldmeir in Johannesburg. The surprise meeting, announced last night, is the first between the two men since constitutional negotiations deadlocked and Chief Buthelezi announced his boycott of the April elections. Chief Buthelezi insists that only such a meeting of leaders can resolve the impasse; but past encounters between the two men have yielded little.

E4: Fin. Times (Br), 94 02 28

**South Africa's** parliament meets in Cape Town for the last time before the country's first all-race elections on April 27. It will rubber-stamp the constitutional changes approved in multiparty talks last week.

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E3: Fin. Times (Br), 94 03 01

## Walvis Bay transferred to Namibia

South Africa and Namibia signed a treaty yesterday transferring ownership of the port enclave of Walvis Bay, ending what Namibian President Sam Nujoma called the final chapter of apartheid colonialism, Reuter reports from Walvis Bay, South Africa.

The treaty gives Namibia sovereignty over the enclave, which includes the only deep water harbour on its coast.

The Namibian flag will be raised over the 1,264 sq km Atlantic coast territory in a midnight ceremony. President Nujoma, said the transfer was long overdue.

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E5: Citizen (SA), 94 02 23 (abr)

## UNITA gives UN plan for settlement

LUSAKA. — Angola's rebel UNITA group yesterday presented its broad outlines for a settlement in its 18-year-old war against the government, demanding significant participation in running the country.

UNITA delivered its 15-point presentation on national reconciliation to UN mediators in Lusaka, where the rebels and the government began talks last November.

Rebel spokesman Jorge Valentim told reporters that at central government level the movement wanted "ministries of sovereignty, ministries in the production sector, secretariat of state and diplomatic representation".

Provincial governors and leaders of local authorities should be appointed by the central and provincial governments respectively.

Government posts to be allocated to UNITA would have to be agreed

and determined during the Lusaka talks, Mr Valentim said.

He said UNITA wanted its high-ranking officials to be given diplomatic passports, special security and "appropriate" accommodation.

The rebel group insisted on participation in the management of strategic economic enterprises, specifically in the oil, electricity and diamond sectors.

"The mass media being an important factor in promoting national reconciliation, freedom of expression shall be granted to journalists ... UNITA should be allowed management participation in organs of the state mass media," Mr Valentim said.

• Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed his country's 1994 economic plan with his Council of Ministers yesterday and warned of austerity ahead.

The plan is to be presented to Parliament on February 28.

E7: Radio Report, 94 02 22

## MPLA spokesman says government will not accept UNITA's latest "absurd" proposals

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
1930 gmt 22 Feb 94

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] says the government delegation will not accept any of the demands made by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in its latest proposals. MPLA Information Secretary Joao Lourenco says the proposals of Savimbi's men are absurd. There will be no power sharing.

[Lourenco - recording] UNITA proposals are completely absurd. It is going too far. As a party which lost the elections and afterwards seriously violated the law by taking up arms and setting the country alight, it cannot make the demands it is making in Lusaka today.

E8: Radio Report, 94 02 23

## Lusaka talks "at a standstill"; Beye introduces "Guiding Document"

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
1930 gmt 23 Feb 94

Discussions on national reconciliation remain at a standstill in Lusaka, Zambia. Every day a new pretext emerges, thus holding back the peace talks. There is one change after another just because the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] makes demands which are difficult to meet. Our correspondent Joao Ligio reports.

To overcome this tense atmosphere, Alioune Blondin Beye had to place the Black Cockerel's [UNITA's] men between a rock and a hard place, exhibiting a new document entitled Guiding Document. In this document,

E6: Independent (Br), 94 02 21

# Tide turns against Savimbi's rebel army

KARL MAIER  
in Luanda

TIME has begun to run out for Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel leader, as the initiative in the civil war, long the preserve of his Unita movement, appears to be slipping into government hands. With government forces on the offensive in the north and maintaining a presence in the central highlands, home of the traditionally pro-Savimbi Ovimbundu people, the rebel army is spread increasingly thinly.

Eighteen months ago the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) rebels routed the demoralised army loyal to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's government after Mr Savimbi had rejected his second-place finish in the September 1992 general elections. As much as 80 per cent of the country fell under rebel control, although the government has maintained control of all but four of the country's 18 provincial capitals and the majority of Angola's 10 million people.

In recent months, however, Unita has found it difficult to defend its territory, a task its largely guerrilla army is ill-equipped to carry out. At the same time, Mr dos Santos's ruling Popular Movement for

the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has embarked on a big arms shopping spree, launched a campaign of forced recruitment and employed retired South African soldiers to train a force of self-sufficient and highly mobile commandos.

The MPLA commandos, who are believed to number at least 2,000, have been trained by foreign military advisers and employees of a South African firm, Executive Outcomes, in aggressive counter-insurgency tactics similar to those employed by the Rhodesians against Zimbabwean guerrillas and the South Africans against Namibian insurgents.

The shifting military fortunes, while not changing the stalemate that defines the civil war, have prompted Mr Savimbi to soften his position at the UN-brokered peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia.

Unita strategists are, according to Western military analysts, hoping that the peace agreement being brokered by the special UN envoy, Alioune Blondin Beye, would give them breathing space by bringing in a force of 5,000 to 8,000 UN

peace-keepers to separate the two armies.

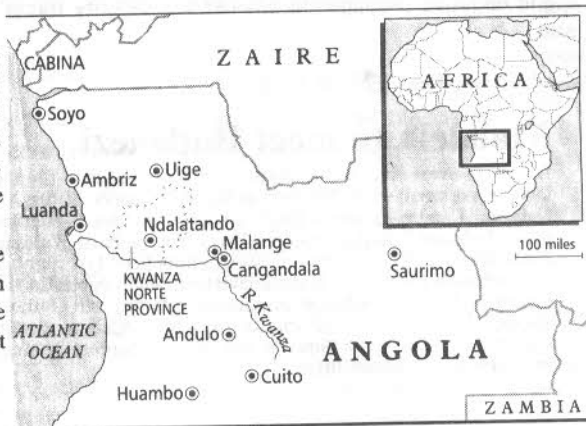
General Joao de Matos, has been systematically building a new army out of the remnants of the government forces that collapsed on the eve of the 1992 elections, when Unita and the MPLA were scheduled to demobilise and integrate their armies.

Most of the government's recent gains are centred in northern Angola. Unita has responded by attacking the government where it is most vulnerable: this month it shelled the besieged central city of Malange and the encircled garrison in the central highlands city of Cuito.

The government forces, known as the FAA, recaptured the port of Ambriz last month and have begun a push towards the strategic northern oil-producing town of Soyo, which Unita captured last year. The rebel-occupied town of Ndalatando, capital of Kwanza Norte province, has also come under increasing pressure.

Last month the FAA regained control over the last of the four crossings over Kwanza river that remained in Unita hands near the town of Cangandala. That should cut a Unita resupply artery linking Huambo, the rebels' effective headquarters, to the provincial capital of Uige in the north, where supplies are flown in from Zaire. Loss of the route would severely disrupt the rebels' already scarce fuel supplies.

The government has moved to increase its air-strike capacity by improving and lengthening the airstrip at the north-eastern city of Saurimo so that it can handle MiG and Sukhoi jets. Using Saurimo means that the jets will be able to attack Unita positions in the rich diamond-producing areas of the far north-east, where the rebels derive most of their income.



E9: West Africa (Br), 94 02 12 (abr)

## Clashes continue

Clashes continued in the city of Kuito last week between the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita). As we went to press more than 5,000 shells were fired by Unita at the martyred city of Kuito. The death toll resulting from Unita's shelling has risen to 175. Hospital sources say about 350 people, mostly children, elderly men and women have been wounded.

the mediators outline all points that the parties must take into consideration. This new form of undertaking, involving signatures, is aimed at preventing the parties from going back on previous protocols, and it is viewed as a compulsory guideline.

E10: Radio Report, 94 02 21 (abr)

### President dos Santos announces economic measures, reviews military situation

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
2010 gmt 21 Feb 94

Dear Prime Minister and distinguished members of the Council of Ministers: Today, we shall analyse the government's social and economic programme that defines economic, social and institutional policies, goals and measures for 1994.

This work has been done by a technical commission made up of more than 10 economists and some jurists. That commission was led by the secretary of state for planning and the deputy finance minister, with the help of the Council of Ministers assistant secretary.

That commission has proposed that prices be readjusted. In other words, there must be changes in the foreign exchange and interest rates. Salaries and prices must be readjusted. That commission has also proposed the scrapping of administrative methods for managing foreign earnings; a reduction in public expenditure and in the General State Budget deficit; an increase in fiscal revenue; a public investment policy; a set of measures to stimulate Angolan private investment and to attract foreign investment; and to define a strategy to reschedule the foreign debt. In short, conditions are sought to stabilize the national currency, increase salaries, make investment viable and recover economic growth.

New ministry for economic planning will be set up

However, the government lacked the necessary mobility to create the conditions needed for moving from emergency to economic reform programmes. This situation allows me to conclude that it is well nigh impossible to manage an economy facing a crisis without the existence of a government organ that will be responsible for devising, coordinating and managing economic programmes. In view of that, I believe there is an urgent need to create an organ, which will be equivalent to a ministry, and which will be responsible for dealing with structural and macroeconomic problems in the medium and long terms.

I think that some preconceived ideas in regard to the former Ministry of Planning and its cadres have now been laid to rest. Studies on economic reform guidelines have always come from that ministry. The coordination of the government's economic sector could be handed over to the current Planning State Secretariat, which might evolve to become the Ministry of Planning and Economic Coordination which, in general terms, would be responsible for drawing up the government's economic programmes, for devising general economic and social development policies and, eventually, to bring order to Angolan territory and to define strategies for negotiation with the principal international financial institutions.

E13: Radio Report, 94 02 14

### Tokyo Sexwale leads ANC delegation, says South Africa will have a role in Angola

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese*  
1930 gmt 14 Feb 94

An African National Congress delegation arrived in Luanda today on an official visit at the invitation of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. The delegation is headed by Tokyo Sexwale, a member of the ANC Executive Committee. Sexwale was welcomed by MPLA Secretary-General Lopo do Nascimento

E11: Marchés Trop.(Fr). 94 02 18

### Vers un accord entre les FLEC du Cabinda ?

Un accord inter-cabindais, fixant les grandes lignes de ce que devrait être le devenir politique et économique de cette enclave riche en pétrole, pourrait être signé dans les prochains jours à Paris par les responsables des sept factions du Front de Libération de l'Enclave du Cabinda, a annoncé le 13 février à l'AFP, M. Gimby Carneiro, dirigeant de l'Union nationale pour la libération du Cabinda (UNLC). Cette information n'a cependant pas été confirmée par ailleurs. Ce document, qui devrait stipuler les "principes de bases" pour des négociations avec le gouvernement angolais, mettrait ainsi fin aux divergences entre les différentes factions du FLEC sur les objectifs finaux de la lutte qu'elles livrent depuis de nombreuses années contre le régime de Luanda.

A l'issue d'un débat qui s'est tenu le 12 février à Cabinda sur le thème : "Cabinda: autonomie ou indépendance", M. Carneiro a indiqué que des pourparlers entre le régime de Luanda et les nationalistes cabindais devaient avoir lieu à Bruxelles. Toutefois, la date de ces pourparlers n'avait pas encore été fixée, a-t-il ajouté. M. Carneiro a estimé que le "manque d'unité au sein du FLEC" était la cause des ajournements successifs de la relance de ces pourparlers dans le passé. M. Carneiro, venu de Libreville où il vit en exil depuis plus de dix ans, a estimé que l'impasse actuelle du conflit cabindais était due à certains responsables du FLEC. Il estime que le gouvernement angolais était "prêt depuis longtemps à ouvrir des négociations", ce qui manquait était "simplement un consensus entre factions du FLEC".

Les sept factions du FLEC sont : le FLEC-FAC (Front pour l'Autonomie de Cabinda), de M. Nzita Tiago, le FLEC-Renovada de M. Jose Tiburcio, le Front Démocratique de Cabinda (FDC), de M. Francisco Lubatu, le Mouvement pour la Résistance et l'Indépendance de Cabinda (MRITC), de M. Joa Massanga, l'Union Nationale pour la Libération du Cabinda (UNLC), de M. Jimbe Carneiro, l'Union Nationale Cabindaise pour la Libération (UNALC), de M. Conde, et la Résistance Populaire Démocratique de Cabinda (RPDC), de M. Menga.

Depuis quelques semaines, Cabinda fait beaucoup parler de lui. Interrogé sur ce point, des observateurs soulignent que le FLEC-FLAC reçoit le soutien de certains en France, ce qui explique, à quelques jours de la visite officielle du président Dos Santos à Paris, qu'ils tentent de mobiliser l'opinion publique.

E12: Marchés Trop.(Fr), 94 02 11

### La société pétrolière Conoco quitte l'Angola

La société pétrolière américaine Conoco vient de suspendre ses opérations en Angola pour de raisons "d'insuccès commerciaux" après sept ans d'activités, a indiqué le 4 février le quotidien gouvernemental *Jornal de Angola*. Selon la même source, Conoco exploitait, depuis 1986, 10 blocs pétroliers *offshore* sur le bassin du fleuve Kwanza, mais les recherches dans trois blocs présentaient une production de pétrole inférieure au seuil de rentabilité. Les sept puits de forage sur les quatre autres blocs se présentaient "complètement secs", tandis que trois autres ont été également testés sans succès commercial, selon le quotidien. Par ailleurs, les recherches entreprises par cette société américaine au cours de l'année 1992 sur l'étendue de la zone pétrolière allant de Luanda à la source de la rivière Longa, province de Bengo, n'ont abouti qu'au forage de quatre puits secs sans aucune valeur commerciale.

Un porte-parole de la société américaine a confirmé à l'AFP que le directeur de Conoco chargé des opérations en Angola, M. Maurice West, avait quitté le pays pour rentrer aux Etats-Unis. Conoco aurait remis à la société angolaise Sonangol tout le patrimoine immobilier qui appartenait à ses services techniques à Luanda.

[Sexwale - recording, fading into Portuguese translation] We believe a democratic South Africa will play an important role in the region and will go a long way in helping the people of Angola themselves to solve their problems. [End of recording]

E14: Radio Report, 94 02 11 (abr)

### Government accuses South Africa, Zaire and Western nations of supporting UNITA

*Radio Renascença, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1400 gmt 11 Feb 94*

The Angolan government has accused Portugal of supporting UNITA. The Angolan deputy foreign minister has told the UN Human Rights Commission that all the countries which authorized UNITA to set up offices on their soil share in the responsibility for the war that in one year alone has left over 500,000 people dead in Angola.

Berenice Bettencourt reports from Geneva:

[Bettencourt] Jorge Chikoti, Angola's deputy foreign minister, denounced cases of involvement in the Angolan civil war by foreign countries which for reasons pertaining to their interests supported UNITA and were, in his opinion, jointly responsible for over 500,000 deaths, 200,000 amputees and the country's general state of famine and destruction. According to Jorge Chikoti, it is the aforesaid countries, together with UNITA, that are fomenting human rights violations in Angola, as he told the UN Human Rights Commission and me in this interview:

E17: Radio Report, 94 02 18 (abr)

### "Wave of refugees" from Angola said to be fleeing into Zambia

*KNA news agency, Nairobi, in English 1750 gmt 18 Feb 94*

Lusaka, 18th February: More than 300 war-weary Angolans have fled into Zambia in the past few weeks, officials in western Zambia confirmed today, reports PANA. Western Zambia province's permanent secretary, Jairus Kasono, said the refugees, mostly aged between eight and 21, have come with woeful tales about the escalating war between the Angolan government and rebel UNITA. The refugees are fleeing into Zambia in spite of the UN-brokered Angolan peace talks taking place in Lusaka, which have failed to stem the 18 year-old civil war.

The new wave of refugees is due to the recent fierce fighting in southern and central Angola, which has wreaked unprecedented havoc among the civilian population.

The total number of Angolan refugees now in Zambia is about 25,000 refugees, most of them accommodated at the Mahemba refugee settlement camp near the border with Angola. The UNHCR representative in Lusaka, Abou Moussa, has said that more than 200 Angolans crossed the border into Zambia in November, the month the Lusaka peace talks started. The influx has continued with a further 74 in December and at least 100 every month ever since then.

E19: Radio Report, 94 02 16 (abr)

### UNITA reportedly hits World Food Programme aircraft with machine-gun fire

*Televisao Popular de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 1930 gmt 16 Feb 94*

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today fired more than 20 machine-gun rounds at an aircraft of the World Food Programme and hit one of its wings. After carrying out a mission in the province, the Boeing 727 aircraft was shot at as it was returning to Luanda, where it made an emergency landing. We learned on the scene that it would take some time before repair work could be carried out.

E15: Radio Report, 94 02 09 (abr)

### Both government and UNITA welcome US message calling for an end to the war

*RDP Antena - 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 2300 gmt 9 Feb 94*

#### Text of report

The United States has sent an ultimatum [as heard] to the two warring parties in the Angolan conflict, and both UNITA and the MPLA have already responded with a Yes Sir to Uncle Sam. The Black Cockerel [UNITA] has actually congratulated the USA through the voice of [its spokesman] Jorge Valentim who said that the important thing was to bring the war to an end:

[Valentim - recording] We in UNITA have always wanted the USA to take this attitude. We congratulate the White House, the US administration. It is high time the war was made to stop at once. We congratulate President Clinton.

[Unidentified journalist] The Luanda government also agrees with Clinton, but wants more international pressure on UNITA, as [Luanda presidential spokesman] Aldemiro da Conceicao has told us:

[Da Conceicao - recording] The Presidency of the Republic of Angola has welcomed with satisfaction the view expressed by the USA on the question of the renewed growth of the war in Angola. However, we take the view that greater pressure should be exerted on UNITA to lead it to show real willingness to bring this conflict to an end.

E18: Radio Report, 94 02 09 (abr)

### UNITA radio says Angolan defence minister is recruiting for FAPLA in Namibia

*Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese 1200 gmt 9 Feb 94*

#### Text of report by UNITA radio

There is clear evidence that the Luanda regime is seriously committed to a military solution for the Angolan conflict. Defence Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale is visiting the neighbouring Republic of Namibia where, according to reliable sources, he is mounting a serious campaign to forcibly recruit youths aged between 12 and 15 and men aged over 45. The source said that Pedale and his followers were mounting a true kwata-kwata [capture] campaign, worse than during the period of slavery, particularly in Rundu and other areas neighbouring Cunene Province.

E20: Le Monde (Fr), 94 02 15

ANGOLA : visite du président Dos Santos en France. - Le ministre français de la coopération, Michel Roussin, a annoncé, samedi 12 février à Luanda, la visite du président angolais Jose-Eduardo Dos Santos en France, les 24 et 25 février. A l'issue d'un séjour de dix heures à Luanda, M. Roussin a affirmé que la visite de M. Dos Santos se déroulera « dans un contexte un peu délicat » en raison « de la dégradation du climat dans lequel se déroulent les pourparlers de paix inter-angolais ». D'autre part, un porte-parole du Front de libération de l'enclave du Cabinda (FLEC) a annoncé, dimanche, qu'un accord interne au Cabinda pourrait être signé dans les prochains jours à Paris par les responsables des sept factions du FLEC. - (AFP.)

E21: NEW ERA (Nam), 94 02 17

### US warning on Angola

WASHINGTON: The State Department has warned Americans against travelling to Angola because of the continuing civil war.

"Travel within Angola is extremely unsafe because of the presence of armed troops, roadside bandits and unexploded land mines," said the travel warning issued Tuesday. The warning also prohibits US government personnel from travelling by road outside the capital Luanda.

## Angola devalues kwanza by 30pc

LISBON. — Angola slashed the value of its currency on Monday in a bid to win foreign credit and quell growing anger and desperation among poverty-stricken citizens of the southern African nation.

The government devalued the new kwanza by almost 30 percent, from 12 640 NK to the US dollar to 17 836 NK, the Finance Ministry announced.

Further devaluations will follow until the state exchange rate matches the black market rate, now at 120 000 NK to the dollar.

The devaluations are part of an economic reform package that includes price reforms and salary increases aimed at offsetting Angola's runaway inflation, now at 1 200 percent.

The plan won cheers from The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"We pushed Angola for years to legitimise its finances," said an international financial advisor by telephone from the Angolan capital. "No one will lend them a centavo until they do."

The radical reform comes as the government struggles to both finance a costly civil war against UNITA rebels and placate civilians forced by the fighting into the refugee-swollen capital. — Sapa-AP.