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PQ1: Guardian-W (Br), 90 08 12

ANC suspends armed struggle in peace deal

THE African National Congress announced on Monday it was suspending its 30-year armed struggle against apartheid rule with immediate effect as part of a wide-ranging deal with the South African Government.

In return, the government has agreed to the phased release of political prisoners and the granting of indemnity to ANC activists. It will review the state of emergency in Natal province and consider repealing parts of the Internal Security Act which restricts political freedom.

A joint statement released after 15 hours of talks between the ANC and the government of President F. W. De Klerk, said: "In the interest of moving as speedily as possible towards a negotiated peaceful political settlement, and in the context of the agreement reached, the ANC announced that it was suspending all armed actions with immediate effect. As a result of this, no further armed actions and related activities by the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] will take place."

The statement appeared to clear the way for formal negotiations on ending apartheid and granting full political rights to the voteless black majority.

The nine-point agreement was hammered out by five-member delegations led by the ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, and Mr De Klerk at talks in Pretoria.

The release of political prisoners will begin on September 1. An indemnity against prosecution for politically-related offences — initially dealing with "categories" of people and then with individual cases — will begin coming into effect on October 1, and will be completed by the end of the year.

The government will "consider" lifting the state of emergency still in operation in Natal as soon as possible. It will give "immediate consideration" to repealing the Internal Security Act — the central piece of legislation giving the authorities extraordinary powers, including detention without trial.

The joint communiqué described the agreement as "a milestone on the road to true peace and prosperity for our country". It added: "We do not pretend to be the only parties involved in the process of shaping the new South Africa. We know there are other parties com-

mitted to peaceful progress. All of us can henceforth walk that road in consultation and cooperation with each other. We call upon all those who have not yet committed themselves to peaceful negotiations to do so now."

Despite the historic nature of the agreement, it became apparent that there remained differences between the two sides over the bone fides of the government and the police in bringing an end to violence in the country. At a brief press conference given after the meeting, there were icy exchanges on the issue between Mr De Klerk and Mr Mandela.

After Mr De Klerk had insisted that the police dealt "with all problems in an even-handed manner", Mr Mandela retorted that the ANC was "not satisfied" with the President on this issue. He said that they were dissatisfied with the manner in which the state was dealing with the violence, particularly in Natal, where the ANC accuses police of aiding the Inkatha movement in its attacks on ANC supporters.

Mr Mandela said the ANC had accepted assurances from the government that instances of police malpractice would be investigated.

PQ3: Daily Mail (SA), 90 08 06

Namibian paper's offices damaged in grenade attack

By CHARLES LEONARD

THE editor of *The Namibian*, Gwen Lister, yesterday blamed "right-wing elements" for the 2am explosion that severely damaged the newspaper's offices yesterday.

The attack — three phosphorous grenades lobbed into the Windhoek office — came in the wake of a report the paper carried last Monday of an alleged plot to overthrow the Namibian government.

The report said 500 former members of Koevoet and 101 Battalion, together with former Unita fighters from Angola, were believed to have been involved in the coup plot, allegedly financed from sources within the United States.

(cont. p.19)

PQ2: Int.Her.Trib.(US), 90 08 10 (abr)

33 Are Dead in Rioting in South Africa

CAPE TOWN — The South African Army said Thursday that it had sent troops to reinforce police officers battling protesters and rioters in clashes that took 33 lives in Port Elizabeth.

The fighting, the worst reported in months, was centered in areas set aside by apartheid legislation for people of mixed racial descent.

The clashes initially involved attacks on followers of the Reverend Allen Hendrickse, a mixed-race political leader, who has angered adversaries by joining the nation's racially structured Parliament.

Anti-apartheid campaigners said the fighting showed the limited nature of the suspension of armed struggle proclaimed by the African National Congress three days ago. That suspension affects actions by armed guerrillas from the organization's military wing, not street protest or official suppression of it.

An activist with close knowledge of the ANC said that "the suspension of the armed struggle does not impact severely on the level of violence in the townships." He added that township violence was dictated by other dynamics, involving rivalries between nonwhite groups rather than direct protest against apartheid.

In Port Elizabeth, the police said 32 shops, 6 houses, 2 factories, a church, 3 schools and 41 police vehicles had been destroyed by fire as hundreds of protesters and rioters set up blazing barricades, stoned policemen and drew police and army fire.

Witnesses reached by telephone said many of the properties damaged or destroyed were linked to Mr. Hendrickse's Labor Party, accused by its critics of collaborating with apartheid by participating in the three-chamber Parliament.

Mr. Hendrickse said he had sent a message to Nelson Mandela, the

PQ: PQ4: Radio Report (abr)

ANC leader, asking him to intervene. It was not immediately clear what Mr. Mandela's response had been.

A police spokesman said most of those killed died of gunshot wounds, some shot by the security forces and others by shopkeepers firing on looters.

Usually, the South African police bears primary responsibility for combating unrest. But an army spokesman in Pretoria said Thursday that troops were deployed to reinforce police units under attack by protesters.

Among the casualties, South African newspapers reported, was a baby, shot dead in its mother's lap.

The violence was unrelated to the fighting that has taken root, particularly in Natal Province, between rival black organizations, notably the Inkatha movement of Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the ANC and its allies.

In several black townships in the industrial heartland of the Transvaal in recent weeks, however, clashes have erupted between Inkatha and ANC supporters in hostels occupied by migrant workers from tribal homelands.

The latest clashes were in Kagiso Township, west of Johannesburg, where 10 people were reported killed.

The ANC and its allies argue that the aim of the violence in Kagiso and elsewhere is to assert Inkatha's presence outside its traditional tribal base in Natal.

Popo Molefe, a leader of the United Democratic Front that is closely allied to the ANC, said in an interview that Inkatha was supported by "a well-orchestrated strategy of the police to destabilize the ANC, to derail the talks by creating a state of anarchy and to intimidate the community."

Zimbabwe: state of emergency to be lifted after 25 years

Zimbabwean Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi announced on 18th July that the state of emergency, which was first imposed on the country in November 1965 when Ian Smith declared unilateral independence, was to be lifted on 25th July, the South African agency reported from Harare on the 18th, citing the Zimbabwean agency. It stayed in force at independence and has been renewed at six-monthly intervals ever since. Mahachi said that there were no Zimbabwean detainees and there was only one person in detention: a "suspected South African saboteur".

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PQ91: Southscan (Br), 90 08 03

Questions over CIA covert aid on eve of fresh Angola peace talks

WASHINGTON/ It seemed a victory for those opposed to US support of Unita, when Congress put off voting on new funds for the CIA's war effort in Angola until September, a move announced by the chair of the House Intelligence Oversight Committee on Monday.

Anthony C. Beilenson told the *Washington Post* that he and the committee's ranking minority member, Henry Hyde, had decided late last week to delay the vote on the covert aid portion of the CIA's budget while the Bush administration negotiated with the Soviet Union on Afghanistan and other areas where the cold war continues, a correspondent reports.

However, the California Democrat said, the delay "would not prejudice any efforts by people who might want to try to reduce the amounts" of the covert budget.

On July 19, just as the intelligence committee was to consider the appropriation for Unita, Ronald Dellums took the rather unusual step of putting public pressure on the intelligence committee, whose deliberations and decisions are conducted under strictest secrecy.

In an article in the *Washington Post* Dellums, who has taken the lead in the campaign to halt aid to Unita, revealed that the amount of aid for Unita that the committee would be voting on was even higher than has been speculated: the administration was requesting "to increase the estimated \$80 million we already send to Unita by \$10 million to \$15 million."

"Like all of the intelligence committee decisions, this vote will take place in secret with no debate about a policy that has left a nation torn by war," wrote Dellums.

PQ93: Southscan (Br), 90 07 28

Luanda pulls out the diplomatic stops

THE ANGOLAN government pulled out all diplomatic stops in its welcome for the US number two Africa aide Jeffrey Davidow, who visited the capital, Luanda for talks this week.

Davidow met not only President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, but Foreign Minister Van Dunem 'Loy', the deputy foreign minister, and the secretary of state for social affairs.

He also saw EC ambassadors, and is thought likely to have talked to Soviet diplomats in Luanda.

The government aim was to convince him at a critical juncture that the US should cut aid to the Unita rebels. But Davidow, on the eve of his departure on Tuesday, repeated that the US would continue to aid Unita until peace efforts bear fruit.

After holding talks with Dos Santos, Davidow said he would not propose restraint on US support for Unita, according to agency reports.

"The US will continue to supply appropriate assistance to Unita until such time as there is a process of national reconciliation under way," he said.

Davidow, deputy assistant US secretary of state, met Dos Santos during a two-day visit to Angola to test Angola's willingness to set up a multi-party system as part of a peace agreement.

He said his meeting with Dos Santos

The US volte face on Cambodia, together with strong expectations of a deal with the Soviet Union on the war in Afghanistan have suddenly brightened prospects for peace in one of the few outstanding cold war regional conflicts, Angola.

The US last week announced that it was changing its long-held policy of freezing the Vietnamese out of the world community while backing the Khmer Rouge-allied opposition to the Heng Samrin government in Cambodia. While this news was still being digested in Washington, reports emerged there this week of an impending deal on Afghanistan.

At the same time the senate committee overseeing CIA covert spending decided to cut back by a third the \$300m annual aid pumped over to the Afghan mujaheddin.

The smaller Angola war was not discussed, and questions of an increase in the CIA covert allocation there was put off till September.

In the new climate the CIA's covert aid is becoming an increasingly contentious issue between the US congress and the administration, say Washington analysts.

(Since the intelligence committees were established in the House and Senate in 1975, political observers here have noted that the intelligence agencies have become skilled in using this secrecy to intimidate and co-opt their putative overseers.) Dellums called for the CIA's Unita operation to be "debated in the open and submitted to the scrutiny of the American people. I am sure that the public would reject this 'secret' allocation of our tax dollars."

Dellums detailed "the human cost of our policy in Angola" - more than 50,000 children orphaned, a child dying every

Unita corridors demand

Unita has announced it wants five relief corridors to take relief aid to the famine areas of Angola. The organisation's representative in the US suggested last week that the corridors should cover two areas controlled by the rebel forces, two under government control and one to which both lay claim. The Unita-suggested routes would go from Luanda to Malanje province, from Lobito port to Huambo and Bie provinces controlled by the government; from Namibe port to Huila province under Unita control; from Walvis Bay via Namibia to Cunene province controlled by both sides; and from Botswana to Cuando Cubango province in rebel hands.

four minutes, 800,000 at risk of starvation and property damage "estimated at more than \$20 billion."

He also noted that Angola had "affirmed its commitment to a multiparty system" and to hold open elections, as well as agreeing to liberalise its economy - facts overlooked by the US media.

He intimated that the US was encouraging Unita's dilatory attitude toward negotiations.

In a letter to Beilenson, Dellums said that the Black Caucus was opposed to any direct aid to Unita.

"The caucus views military aid to Unita as morally indefensible, disruptive to global efforts to stabilise the region, and inconsistent with attempts to normalise relations," he wrote.

Earlier this month Angola's Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro Van Dunem 'Loy' charged that US military personnel were operating with Unita in Angola (*SouthScan* v5/28 p206).

in efforts to end Angola's civil war, though Zaire is the main conduit for arms support for Unita.

During his three-day visit, Savimbi said the only obstacle holding up a ceasefire was Luanda's recognition of Unita as a political opposition movement.

Last week Savimbi met in Morocco with Jose Manuel Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, to prepare for the third round of peace talks.

Savimbi also met King Hassan, who has been giving Unita military aid for several years in cooperation with Western powers.

It is known that Saudi Arabia has helped fund facilities there since the early '80s, when King Fahd began aiding the US Reagan administration with funds for various anti-communist movements.

Savimbi said he was optimistic because the MPLA "has agreed to meet us, even though at a low level."

There were "still hot spots, the most important being mutual recognition, a multi-party system and a ceasefire, which remain to be settled", he told agencies.

Earlier he said that "the MPLA will have to accept the proposals which Unita made to Durao Barroso in Rabat," without elaborating.

Durao Barroso said he hoped that a message from Savimbi to the Angolan government might aid the negotiating process.

Savimbi said he had discussed with Durao Barroso making a visit soon to Portugal and the idea was well received.

PQ94: Radio Report

PQ97: Marchés Trop. (Fr), 90 07 13

UNITA leader says 8th August talks postponed at government's request (ME/0834 ii) The UNITA agency reported Jonas Savimbi as saying on 4th August that the third round of direct talks with the government, scheduled for 8th August in Portugal, had been postponed at the government's request. [9]

PQ95: Southscan (Br), 90 08 03

Angola peace talks next week

The next round of talks between the Angolan government and the rebel organisation Unita will start around August 8, according to Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura.

He was speaking in Lisbon on Wednesday after meeting Portuguese officials involved in the talks.

He said his main purpose was to deliver a message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos to Cavaco Silva but did not elaborate on its contents.

Unita has demanded, among other points, a multi-party system and De Moura said a possible step towards that goal would be to revise the constitution to guarantee political pluralism.

But he said Unita would have to renounce violence. "There are no precedents in the world in which an armed organisation has been

recognised as a legal party in the political scene," he said. Meanwhile Portugal's prime minister, Cavaco Silva, cautioned against expecting too much from the next round of talks.

"There are still great difficulties and I do not venture to say that they will be completely overcome in the next meeting," he said.

Last week the leader of the talks on the Angolan government side, Franca Ndalú, also chief of staff of the armed forces, Fapla, and deputy defence minister, stressed the key nature of the ceasefire. It would create the psychological and material conditions for a real and lasting peace. "It is only possible to negotiate under peaceful conditions," Ndalú said.

"It is difficult for the Angolan government to recognise Unita as long as it is a guerrilla movement, because it is against the constitution," he added, and stressed the need for a rapid revision of the constitution.

En marche vers le multipartisme

La volonté du Mouvement populaire de libération de l'Angola (MPLA-parti du Travail) d'œuvrer désormais dans le sens de l'instauration d'un nouveau système politique multipartite constitue un tournant capital dans la vie politique du pays. Une étape importante semble en effet avoir été franchie pour la première fois, par l'annonce officielle, à l'issue de la 25^{ème} session du Comité central du MPLA (voir MTM 2330, p. 2006), d'une révision de la Constitution, qui devra ensuite être approuvée par le peuple lors d'un « référendum populaire ».

Le président angolais, M. José Eduardo dos Santos, avait affirmé que s'agissant de la démocratisation de la société, de l'Etat et du Parti, « le peuple est souverain ». Il avait par ailleurs laissé percevoir le thème majeur des débats de ce Comité en affirmant : « nous acceptons le principe d'élections générales pour que le peuple prenne position soit pour le système de Parti unique, soit pour un système à plusieurs partis ». En prévision des changements à venir, le président dos Santos avait d'autre part souhaité « un élargissement de la base sociale du Parti », afin que sa « tendance populaire » soit maintenue.

En ouvrant les travaux, le président avait prévenu les membres de la réunion en affirmant que le MPLA devait se préparer à « conquérir sa place par son mérite propre » dans la société, et à éviter « les batailles politiques ». La longueur des travaux, qui avaient débuté le 26 juin dernier pour ne s'achever que le 3 juillet, alors qu'ils ne devaient durer initialement que trois jours, tendrait à prouver qu'un consensus a été difficile à obtenir entre les 75 membres du Comité central et qu'une majorité en faveur de réformes politiques ne s'est dégagée que tardivement.

Malgré la voie amorcée par le Comité central, le troisième Congrès du MPLA n'en sera pas pour autant avancé et il se tiendra comme prévu en décembre prochain, alors que d'aucuns avaient affirmé qu'il pourrait avoir lieu dès le mois de septembre. Mais le Comité central a déjà demandé que soit « réajusté » et « démocratisé » en décembre l'appareil central et local du MPLA, et que soient revues ses méthodes d'orientation et de contrôle du gouvernement, compte-tenu de la séparation des fonctions du Parti et de celles de l'Etat.

En outre, plusieurs commissions ont été créées pour permettre à tous les membres de participer de façon « plus active » à l'élaboration des décisions. Ont ainsi été formées des commissions sur « la vie politique interne des cadres », sur les questions « sociales et religieuses », sur « le système politique, le droit et la politique interne », sur les « questions économiques, sociales et de politique agricole », et enfin sur les « questions de défense, de sécurité et d'ordre interne ».

PQ98: Radio Report

UNITA reportedly welcomes Angolan government multi-party intentions

(ME/0835 ii) Capital Radio (Umtata) reported on 8th August that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi had given a "cautious" welcome to the Angolan government announcement of intentions of moving towards a multi-party system. It also reported that the talks scheduled to start in Portugal this week had been delayed because of the Luanda government's insistence that UNITA must renounce violence before it can be recognised as a political party. [4]

by the rebels in northern Angola.

"Unita has transferred most of its forces to the north. The target is obviously to take over the capital, Luanda, or at the very least to make life very difficult for the people so that they would want to rise up against the government," he said.

Van Dunem said these tactics were approved by US military advisers.

Meanwhile the Angolan military has re-

ported a flare-up in fighting.

Government troops killed five rebels in an attack on Sunday in northern Uige province, near the border with Zaire.

The army statement on Monday said landmines planted by the rebels had wounded 19 people and destroyed eight vehicles since Saturday night in the southern provinces of Kwanza Sul, Kuanda-Kubango and Benguela.

Official confidence, private doubts on Angolan ceasefire

Angola is expressing official confidence that a ceasefire to end 15 years of civil war will be agreed with Unita rebels at forthcoming peace talks in Portugal.

However, private doubts are being expressed by other Angolan sources.

The two sides are still far apart on several issues, including a timetable for general elections and a shift towards political pluralism, according to sources cited by agencies.

But they did not rule out that an agreement in principle leading to a ceasefire which could be reached at the following meeting.

"We don't think the few differences that still exist will prevent the signing of a

ceasefire," Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro Van Dunem 'Loy' told a news conference in Harare last Friday.

At the same time Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has been visiting long-time ally Morocco for pre-talks discussions.

He arrived in Rabat on Sunday and is believed to have held talks with a top Portuguese official and King Hassan, according to the Portuguese news agency Lusa.

Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Jose Manuel Durao Barroso flew to Morocco on Tuesday to meet Savimbi.

Durao Barroso hosted two rounds of exploratory contacts in Portugal since April between Unita and the

Angolan government. The third meeting is expected some time this month.

Unita has doubled the size of its delegation to these, according to the official Angolan news agency.

The new Unita delegation will be headed by its information secretary.

Last Friday Loy said: "We don't think the few differences that still exist will prevent the signing of a ceasefire."

Loy, en route home from the Organisation of African Unity summit in Ethiopia, said that despite heavy fighting in northern Angola "all indications are that the conditions for a ceasefire are there."

Loy said the army had repelled an attack