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R1: Independent (Br), 90 09 03 (abr)

SA government to investigate police violence

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The South African President, F W de Klerk, yesterday announced an investigation into allegations of improper police conduct during recent fighting in the black townships around Johannesburg. The death toll from the violence, which has claimed 530 lives since 12 August, climbed again yesterday when police found the bodies of 21 blacks killed in random attacks in Tembisa and Tokoza townships.

Mr de Klerk's statement came a day after a judicial inquiry sharply criticised police for firing without reason on demonstrators last March, killing five blacks and wounding 156.

Meanwhile, the African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, returned to South Africa yesterday, several hours earlier than expected, after a weeklong tour of Norway, Algiers, Libya and Zambia.

The latest battles between ANC supporters and those of rival Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement marked the return of heavy fighting after a week

of relative peace. Men armed with guns and other weapons drove around the townships late on Saturday night in a van, firing at pedestrians and getting out to attack them, said a police spokesman, Captain Eugene Opperman.

ANC leaders, speaking at a mass funeral yesterday, again accused police of fueling the fighting and siding with Inkatha. About 4,000 people attended the service at a soccer stadium for 19 blacks killed in Kagiso, west of Johannesburg. Alfred Nzo, the ANC's secretary-general, said the victims "died at the hands of the agents of the apartheid regime".

Mr de Klerk and police have repeatedly denied the charges, saying individual policemen may have acted improperly, but the force as a whole has been impartial. However, yesterday Mr de Klerk said he had requested the Law and Order Minister, Adriaan Vlok, to conduct "an urgent and in-depth investigation" into the charges, adding: "Certain allegations which have been made

against the South African police are regarded in an extremely serious light."

Mr de Klerk also announced an inquiry into the system of migrant workers' hostels, where much of the fighting — usually involving young, single male residents — has taken place. He said the government wants to provide housing on a "family basis". But due to a severe housing shortage among blacks, "these hostels cannot simply be closed or demolished without alternative accommodation being available".

Meanwhile, the report released on Saturday said police were unjustified in using live ammunition last March against a largely peaceful crowd in Sebokeng, south of Johannesburg. The report was one of the harshest criticisms of police conduct by an official inquiry.

R3: Guardian (Br), 90 09 01

SA National Party goes multiracial

PRESIDENT F. W. de Klerk yesterday made the historic announcement that the ruling National Party is to open its membership to all races.

The decision was greeted with a standing ovation at the party's Natal provincial congress. It marked the final capitulation on the race question by a government which for 35 years made both marriage and fornication between the races a criminal offence and for 20 years outlawed political organisation on a multiracial basis.

"Better late than never," said the ANC's chief spokesman, Pallo Jordan, in response to the news. "It's a tragic day," said the leader of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, predicting that the National Party would now be swamped by an upsurge of "true nationalism".

Mr de Klerk told an enthusiastic audience of party faithful gathered in Durban for the beginning of the National Party's conference season that racial restrictions on party membership "are in conflict with the party's declared point of view against racial discrimination and constitute an obstacle to forming [political] alliances".

The party's head council, after consultation with the provinces, would be asked "to effect the necessary amendments to the constitution and

standing rules in order to make membership of the National Party accessible to all South Africans".

The "new South Africa demands that those who belong together through inner conviction should come together", he said. "The National Party accepts there will be an inevitable realignment in the party political sphere in the new South Africa which it is building. Furthermore, the National Party believes the basis for future co-operation should be laid now, otherwise valuable opportunities will be lost."

Clearly anticipating criticism of the decision from the extreme right, Mr De Klerk also delivered a strong attack on the Conservative Party, accusing it of advocating violence and undermining the democratic way to peace and reasonable negotiation and consensus. He said the Conservatives were now a radical organisation and there was no difference between them and the ANC.

In the white political context the decision of the National Party to go multiracial is likely to be seen as even more significant than the February 2 unbanning of the ANC and the subsequent release of Nelson Mandela.

It would seem to remove any lingering doubts as to Mr De Klerk's reform credentials: as practical evidence of the abandonment of apartheid it could hardly have been surpassed.

At the same time, however, Mr De Klerk continued to stress the need for what he called "power-sharing without domination" under a new constitution.

And he did so in terms which suggest he has not abandoned the concept — however euphemistically expressed — of racial groupings.

"The requirement of no domination means that power has to be shared in such a way that a majority will neither have absolute power nor be able to abuse its power to the detriment of minorities or for their suppression," he said.

"Among all population groups there is a growing realisation that this policy offers the only workable framework for a stable new South Africa."

R2: Guardian (Br), 90 08 29

South Africa arrests top union leader

SOUTH Africa's most powerful trade union leader, Jay Naidoo, was arrested yesterday together with two of his senior aides after a bizarre incident in which a police agent was manhandled in front of press cameras.

During an extraordinary press conference the captured agent conducted a conversation with the police on a two-way radio which he had been secretly carrying.

The incident took place at the Johannesburg headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) — of which Mr Naidoo is general secretary — after the agent had been caught keeping the building under surveillance. Police said last night the agent was a plain-clothes police officer, although earlier the man himself had claimed he was a recently recruited informer.

The man, identified by police as Constable Joseph Monkge Maleka, told Cosatu that he was looking for Geraldine Jocelyn, a member of the South African Communist Party and the ANC, whose photograph he was carrying.

Cosatu officials, indignant that they were being spied upon in the age of South African détente, called a press conference to present their captured agent and denounce the police.

"Constable" Maleka proved publicity shy, however, and — whimpering and hiding his face — was roughed up as officials attempted to make him show himself to the cameras.

At one point he was persuaded to radio his police controller on his walkie-talkie.

"Where are you?" demanded a voice with an Afrikaans accent. "Inside National Accep-

tance House [Cosatu offices]," replied Mr Maleka.

"What are you doing there?" asked the voice. "Talking to Cosatu," said Mr Maleka.

"Who are they... What's going on?" the voice demanded. There was silence.

Mr Maleka told journalists that he was recruited at the weekend at a discotheque in the township of Sebokeng, near Vereeniging. He said a police sergeant had offered him about £100 to report on the movements of Ms Jocelyn. He said he had to radio his controller whenever he spotted her.

After the press conference, during which Mr Maleka was allegedly hit over the head with a knobkerrie (club) to the protests of newsmen, police raided the union offices with a search warrant and released him. Mr Naidoo was arrested together with the federation's assistant general secretary, Sydney Mufamadi, and another official, Baba Schalk. The three were taken away in handcuffs. Last night union lawyers were organising an urgent bail application on their behalf.

The incident was matched yesterday by another bizarre development, this time on the extreme right. It came in the form of an appeal for mercy to the South African government from Piet Rudolph, the "White Pimpernel" and hero of right-wing extremists, who is being hunted by police in connection with incidents which include a big arms robbery and a bomb attack on a museum.

Mr Rudolph, who has a £10,000 reward on his head, said in an Afrikaans morning newspaper: "We ask for and expect, in the same way as the ANC, an amnesty so we can leave our hiding places to negotiate about our future and to bring an end to this ridiculous mess."

R3a: Marchés Trop. (Fr),

90 07 27

● FAMINE: urgence. — Le Mozambique a besoin de 3 500 tonnes de denrées alimentaires pour venir en aide aux cent mille personnes qui risquent de mourir de faim dans la province de Nampula, au nord du pays, a annoncé, le 17 juillet, l'agence portugaise Lusa.

La situation serait "particulièrement critique" dans les régions de Momba et Moma, où se sont réfugiées plus de soixante mille personnes venues de la province voisine du Zambèze, déplacées par la guerre civile.

Selon des chiffres officiels, plus de cinq mille personnes sont mortes de faim, en 1989, dans la province de Nampula.

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R110, Fin. Times (Br), 90 08 28 (abr)

Fresh effort to end Angola war

By Patrick Blum in Lisbon

EFFORTS to end Angola's 15-year civil war resumed yesterday, as representatives from the Angolan Government and the Unita rebels met near Lisbon for a third round of direct discussions.

Diplomats were guarded as to the chances of progress, as long as the two sides remain as far apart over the key issues of a ceasefire and of formal recognition by Luanda of Unita as a political movement.

The Unita guerrilla movement led by Mr Jonas Savimbi says that it is ready to sign a ceasefire, but its officials have repeatedly stressed that progress will depend on the movement's formal recognition.

Luanda wants a ceasefire first, to be followed by further negotiations to set out the principles of a final political settlement which would include explicit recognition of Unita.

An Angolan Government announcement last month that it would "evolve towards a multi-party system" - one of Unita's main demands - had raised hopes of progress in the current round of talks.

But repeated postponements of the meeting amid accusations of inflexibility from each side, and the last-minute downgrading of Unita's delegation to the talks, have cast a cloud over the possible outcome of this week's meeting.

R112: Radio Report

UNITA to present five-point agenda at next round of talks in Lisbon The UNITA delegation which is due to arrive in Lisbon next weekend for more talks with the Angolan government will bring with it a five-point agenda: recognition of UNITA, a multi-party system, a firm date for free and fair elections, a single national army and a cease-fire, Radiodifusao Portuguesa (Lisbon) reported on 21st August. The points are "to be discussed in the order they are presented at the negotiating table and if agreement cannot be reached on any one of them, discussion of the remaining points will stop", the radio added.

R113: Radio Report

Angola: rebels reportedly kill 12 soldiers and one civilian in Cabinda (Text) Lisbon, 19th August: Twelve civilians and a soldier were killed on 16th August in an ambush laid for a column of cars by Angolan rebels in the Cabinda enclave, the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, revealed today. According to the agency's correspondent, quoting a provincial military source, the rebels were allegedly members of the UNIFLEC movement, apparently created by elements of UNITA and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC). According to the same sources, the attack, which was launched by 50 rebels from Zaire, took place between Buco-Zau and Belize, 25 km from the Angola-Zaire border. Government forces repelled the attack killing four rebels, the agency added. (AFP in French 1850 gmt 19 Aug 90)

R113: Radio Report

Angola: UNITA reportedly shells Uige, destroys two pylons (Text) Uige, 18th August: UNITA early this morning shelled the town of Uige in northern Angola and at the same time destroyed two pylons in [word indistinct], Bengo Province, about 40 km from Luanda. In the Uige attack, two people were killed and four wounded. A number of buildings were destroyed following the attack. The people killed include a woman nine months pregnant, and among those wounded were another pregnant woman, a 60-year-old woman and two children aged seven and nine. The attack was directed mainly against the provincial hospital which had three of its units destroyed. This is the third time in six months that UNITA has shelled Uige town. Meanwhile in Bengo Province, apart from destroying two power pylons, UNITA wounded five civilians [words indistinct]. In response, the Angolan armed forces captured one UNITA element. (Angop in Portuguese 2000 gmt 18 Aug 90)

R111: Southscan (Br), 90 08 10

Angola set to gain from Gulf crisis - not only economically

LONDON/ Angola's peace talks have been postponed, but are still likely to take place soon - though in a changed international climate.

The Unita rebel organisation said the talks, scheduled for this week (SouthScan v5/30 p222) were postponed at the government's request. However, observers reckon Luanda will go into the discussion with new confidence, as a result of the Gulf crisis and its knock-on effects.

Angola's hard-pressed economy is expected to receive an immediate boost from rising oil prices. In addition the US - Angola's chief oil customer and Unita's chief backer - will be seeking to procure increased oil imports, though there are doubts whether Angola can turn on more barrels per day or will want to move unilaterally.

State oil company Sonangol officials told SouthScan there was no intention at this stage to increase production.

Angola exports 80-90% of its oil to the US. It produces at present 450,000b/d of high quality light crude, though increased output from its wells offshore and in the Cabinda enclave has not been discussed for a year, Angolan oil officials said.

In Washington an official told SouthScan that the State Department had not yet been approached by the administration on the issue of increased oil production from Angola.

However, Venezuela, producing 1.2m b/d, has already announced a new oil strategy for the changed orientation of international mar-

kets, while not breaking OPEC unity on output.

Analysts are expecting that more exploration money will also now flow to Africa, where at the moment only Nigeria has immediate spare capacity.

In Angola the main companies working in partnership with Sonangol in the Angolan fields are Chevron, Elf, Petrobras, Agip and Texaco.

Texaco last month announced it has made a fresh discovery in Block 2 off Angola's north-west coast 200 miles north of Luanda. In the last two years the company has made altogether four discoveries in this block.

Unita is in a small measure able to influence the flow of oil - government officials said last month that Unita had sabotaged 14 pipelines in the north at an installation operated by Petrofina. The oil loss was 30,000 barrels.

Actions like this will now be frowned on by Washington - where Congress still has to vote through an increase to Unita's covert aid budget.

Prior to the Gulf crisis the US had recognised that it has become increasingly dependent on imported oil - because of lower prices since 1985 and more stringent local environment controls.

Oil imports were last month described in Congress as "the single largest uncontrollable component" of the US trade deficit.

On one estimate US oil imports are rising from 38 % of total domestic consumption in 1988 to 61% in the year 2010.

Imports from OPEC's (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Arab members are running at 14.1% of total demand, the highest level since 1980. (Net

imports from OPEC in the first quarter of this year were 26.9% of total consumption, according to the US Energy Information Administration.)

In an indication of the potential for increased commercial warmth between the US and Luanda once a peace agreement is signed, former US Africa envoy Chester Crocker was this week visiting Luanda as a consultant for Bechtel Corporation - the transnational which has been a home to US diplomats - such as former secretary of state George Schulz. A meeting with President Dos Santos was scheduled for Friday.

* The reason for the postponement of the peace talks and the main point of contention was Luanda's refusal to recognise Unita as a legitimate political opposition movement until it renounced violence, sources in Lisbon quoted by agencies said.

It was possible the talks, already delayed several times, would be re-scheduled for the second half of August if the impasse could be broken.

In an interview with journalists in Luanda, Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem 'Loy' said this week that a central element of the upcoming peace talks would be the recognition of Unita as a political party. But Unita would have to drop its armed wing.

He also again refused a role as mediator for Zaire's President Mobutu - which Unita continues to push for.

He suggested that Unita members might take part in a committee to decide on the details of the multi-party set-up which the government has now accepted in principle.

R114: de Volkskrant (Neth), 90 09 03 (abr. & transl.)

Angola plans to use the extra oil revenues it receives because of the Gulf crisis to pay off part of its 10bn US dollar foreign debt.

R115: Southscan (Br), 90 08 10

Famine returns in south Angola after brief respite

Famine is returning to parts of southern Angola after a brief respite during June and July when a small harvest provided a few weeks' food.

But while people are going hungry, warehouses are also reported to be filling up with food due to distribution problems in the war-torn southern provinces.

Most of the food aid into the area is coming through the sea ports, including Namibe, and much is gathering at depots in major towns in the region awaiting distribution, writes a correspondent.

Several food convoys have taken a road route from Zimbabwe through Namibia since independence in March, but this is now reported blocked when a bridge at Xangongo finally collapsed at the end of July.

It had been extensively damaged during years of occupation by South African troops who completely destroyed many towns.

According to latest reports, CARE-Australia is tackling urgent repairs on the bridge, which may be passable by early September.

A new convoy, set to contain 1,000 tonnes of sorghum and millet seeds as well as 400 tonnes of relief food including maize, beans and vegetable oil is getting ready to make the journey when the route is opened again. It is backed by Christian Aid and European agencies.

Some 800 people have died because of hunger in Huila since summer 1989.

In the border Cunene province many cattle died and thousands of drought refugees fled into Namibia earlier this year.

There has now been a small harvest, but only enough for a few weeks' food.

Nutrition surveys in the Jamba region of Huila province show that both children and adults are now badly undernourished.

Earlier this year there was only a limited response to a United Nations emergency appeal for Angola.

Now all the food that was pledged seems to be arriving at once.

According to the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation in the Netherlands there will be very severe food shortages in a few months' time if more convoys are not arranged, as no harvest can be expected until summer 1991.

R120: Independent (Br), 90 08 14

Angola attack

Lisbon (Reuter) — Angola's Unita rebels said they had attacked a military convoy in Malange province, killing 53 troops and capturing four others and a wide variety of arms.

R122: Marchés Trop.(Fr), 90 07 13

● **BANQUES : nouvelles ouvertures.** — Le gouverneur de la Banque nationale d'Angola, M. Pedro da Cunha Neto, a annoncé, le 2 juillet à Luanda, que plusieurs banques commerciales seraient créées dans le pays d'ici la fin de l'année.

M. Cunha Neto a précisé que la création de ces nouvelles banques aurait lieu dans le cadre d'un « remaniement du système bancaire » visant à changer les marchés monétaire, financier et des changes du pays.

R116: Radio Report

Angola: disastrous effects of drought in Huila province (Text) Quoting drought emergency committee co-ordinator Joao Baptista Cussuma, ANGOP reports that malnutrition caused by food shortages had killed some 1,000 people in Huila Province up to this March. Joao Cussuma, who is also Huila Province deputy commissar for social and economic affairs, said that the last four years of drought in southern Angola have seriously affected hygiene and health care in the region. The drought's impact was such that livestock producers became peasants, peasants became servants and prostitution was now reaching frightening proportions. (Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 20 Aug 90)

R117: Radio Report

Angolan State Security Minister says government wants socialism (Text) State Security Minister Col Kundi Paiama has reiterated the Angolan government's desire to continue along the path of socialism to develop the People's Republic of Angola. At a meeting with MPLA-Workers' Party members in Lobito city, Col Kundi Paiama said changes in Eastern Europe did not mean the demise of socialism, adding events there would in no way affect our country's socialist option. State Security Minister Kundi Paiama said the socialist system had recognisable economic weaknesses, but they could be overcome if the workers fully committed themselves to their tasks.

The party and government official noted that, in Angola's case in particular, it was necessary to train cadres and place them in accordance with their lines of specialisation. Col Paiama said priority must be given to the economic sector, adding that only then could we verify and discuss the effects of much vaunted economic prosperity.

Commenting on certain Western circles' designs to convince the international community that the socialist system is weak, Col Kundi Paiama said that was yet another ploy to denigrate those who support socialism.

Finally, State Security Minister Col Kundi Paiama condemned the increased number of US troops at Kamina base, in the neighbouring Republic of Zaire, and encouraged our youths to join the ranks of the Angolan Army to deal with such hideous manoeuvres on the part of imperialism. (Radio Nacional de Angola, Luanda, in Portuguese 0600 gmt 10 Aug 90)

R121: Southscan (Br), 90 07 27 (abr)

Angola denies corruption in diamond and oil concerns

Angola this week accused the rebel Unita movement of spreading false propaganda about high level corruption in the country's state-owned diamond and oil companies in order to undermine their reputation abroad.

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said Unita had given false information to Portuguese media alleging officials of

the Endiama diamond company and Sonangol oil company had embezzled hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Two of the (Portuguese) media have not hidden the fact that all their information was passed onto them by the magazine 'Terra Angolana', Unita's new medium in Portugal," he added.

R123: Marchés Trop.(Fr), 90 07 27 (abr)

Chute spectaculaire de la production de café

La production de café en Angola a connu une chute spectaculaire, passant d'environ 200 000 tonnes avant l'indépendance du pays en 1975, à 6 840 tonnes seulement pour la campagne qui s'est achevée en 1989, a-t-on appris le 17 juillet, dans les milieux du café à Luanda.

La situation de guerre qui prévaut en Angola depuis 15 ans constitue la raison principale de cette baisse de production, selon les mêmes sources, qui rappellent qu'en 1973, l'Angola assurait 20 % des besoins mondiaux de café robusta.

R118: Southscan (Br), 90 07 27

Angolan oil find

Angola's oil output is likely to be boosted by a new discovery off Zaire province in the north.

The find represents 6,000 barrels per day of crude oil, according to recent Angolan reports.

The area of the new field is jointly explored by the US Texaco company with 20%, the state company Sonangol with 25%, and Total Angola and the Brazilian Baspetro International company each taking 27.5%.

R119: Guardian (Br), 90 08 27

Angolan liberation fighter dies

AP in Lisbon

MARIO Pinto de Andrade, the first president of the Liberation Movement for the Liberation of Angola, died in London yesterday as delegates from the Angolan government and opposition rebels arrived in Lisbon for talks to end the 15-year civil war. He was 62 and had been ill for some time.

Mr Pinto de Andrade became president of the MPLA in 1960, when the Marxist group was poised to launch its guerrilla war against Portuguese rule.

He split with the MPLA in 1974, months before the movement came to power after Angola's independence. Since 1975, he lived mainly in Guinea-Bissau, where he worked for the newly independent government. Both the MPLA government and the Unita rebels tried unsuccessfully to win his support in the civil war that followed independence.

Recently he tried with other MPLA veterans to mediate in the conflict. His brother, Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, leads an independent human rights group in Angola.