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E1: Financial Times (Br), 90 03 03

E2: Fin. Times (Br), 90 02 23

ANC elects Mandela to post of deputy president

THE African National Congress (ANC) yesterday elected Mr Nelson Mandela as deputy president, confirming him as the organisation's most influential leader.

As Mr Mandela assumed his new post, senior ANC officials prepared to meet South African business leaders in Zimbabwe for talks on the economic future of a post-apartheid South Africa, including the controversial issue of nationalisation.

Mr Mandela's election as deputy president, a post left vacant for over a decade, will allow him to lead the organisation without removing from office either the current president, Mr Oliver Tambo, who is recovering from a stroke in a Stockholm clinic, or Mr Alfred Nzo, the acting President.

The ANC faces the prospect of early constitutional talks with Pretoria and Mr Mandela's election should ensure that the organisation has the strong leadership it has lacked since Mr Tambo fell ill. Mr Mandela's statements since leaving prison three weeks ago also indicate that he may play a moderating role within the organisation.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the national executive committee of the ANC, Mr Mandela will resume the place he held on the executive before going to prison in 1962. Two other former prisoners, Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Govan Mbeki, will also rejoin the executive.

The statement, issued at the end of a two-day meeting in Lusaka, the exiled base of the ANC said the headquarters would be moved to Johannesburg "without delay" and other offices opened throughout the country.

Some ANC departments would remain in Lusaka, however, and Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the ANC military wing, was expected to maintain a presence outside South Africa.

The movement also made clear its desire to maintain the momentum towards constitutional talks with the Government, saying it was seeking urgent contact with Pretoria to

fix a date, venue and other arrangements for a proposed meeting to discuss removing obstacles to negotiation.

E3: Independent (Br), 90 03 05 (abr)

Ciskei's dictator is removed in bloodless coup

STRIKING another nail into the coffin of apartheid, army officers seized power in a bloodless coup yesterday in the so-called "independent" homeland of Ciskei, a tyrannical left-over from the days when the South African government sought to partition the country along racial lines.

Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, the coup leader, detained three army commanders and placed all cabinet ministers under house arrest, prompting spontaneous street celebrations in Bisho, the bizarre, pop-art capital city the president-for-life — until yesterday — Lennox Sebe had built himself.

From John Carlin
in Johannesburg

In a statement broadcast on Ciskei radio throughout the day, Brigadier Gqozo said the army had taken over the government in response to repeated demands from the people for them to do so.

Brigadier Gqozo gave a list of crimes committed by the Sebe government, among them corruption, police brutality, detentions without trial, embezzlement and nepotism.

The South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, said yesterday that South Africa had turned down requests from Ciskei cabinet ministers to intervene. Such action was not even being considered, Mr Botha said.

Mandela to lead ANC in de Klerk meeting

MR Nelson Mandela has been chosen to lead a delegation of the African National Congress to meet Mr F. W. de Klerk, the South African President, who yesterday said he welcomed an invitation that the two sides should meet.

The ANC announcement that Mr Mandela will lead the delegation suggests, for the first time, that there is sufficient support in the ANC's national executive committee to give the released leader the top position in the organisation.

Mr de Klerk, in his first official reaction to last week's decision by the ANC's executive to seek its first meeting with a South African President, said it was a "positive step."

It appeared "to be consistent with an attitude to search for solutions through peaceful means," he said.

The ANC proposed that the two sides should meet to discuss removing obstacles to negotiations on a new constitution.

Arrangements for the meeting, for which no date has been set, were receiving "immediate attention." These included clarifying whether any members of the ANC delegation, some of whom have been in exile for more than 30 years, would face criminal charges on re-entering South Africa.

Pretoria has said exiles are free to return but has indicated that those who have committed violent acts as part of the liberation struggle may not be welcome.

Mr de Klerk also stressed his disappointment at the ANC's continued com-

mitment to armed struggle. Senior ANC officials in Lusaka said they would be ready to negotiate a mutual suspension of hostilities with Pretoria as soon as certain conditions had been met.

These conditions, to be discussed at the proposed meeting, include lifting the three-year state of emergency, release of political prisoners who have committed violent crimes, and the repeal of "repressive" legislation, such as the Internal Security Act, which permits extended periods of detention without trial.

At the same time, Pretoria announced that a planned meeting between Mr de Klerk and several leaders of independent African countries, due to have taken place in Zaire tomorrow, had been postponed.

Pressure from the ANC and the Organisation of African Unity were clearly a factor in forcing the postponement of the meeting, which was to have been hosted by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Pretoria had welcomed the meeting as an opportunity to improve relations with black Africa. However, it soon became clear that the leaders who would attend had little if any influence in African affairs, aside from the host himself. Those expected to attend included the leaders of Rwanda, Burundi, Chad and the Central African Republic.

The postponement is an embarrassment for Pretoria, which said the decision to put the meeting off had been at President Mobutu's request.

E4: Daily News (Tanz), 90 02 23 (abr)

Lekhanya grabs King's powers

Maseru, Thursday.
LESOTHO's military ruler Major-General Justin Lekhanya has stripped King Moshoeshoe II of all but ceremonial power after the monarch refused to endorse the sacking of four members of the ruling junta.

On Monday, Lekhanya dismissed and arrested the four members of the Military Council on suspicion of plotting against the Government. They include

Colonels Sekhobe Letsie and Thaabe Letsie, both cousins of the King, who had demanded unfettered powers for the monarchy.

Opposition groups see Lekhanya's action as a calculated step to usurp royal authority and concentrate more power in his hands so he can thwart any real moves towards a civilian government.

Today Lekhanya appointed army commander Brigadier Benedict Makalang Lerotholi, Colonel Jacob Mahlabe Jane and Lieutenant-Colonel Mqlise Mokete to fill three vacancies on the council. Moshoeshoe has rejected these appointments as well.

In a last-ditch effort to exert his influence, Moshoeshoe issued a statement appealing to his subjects to ignore what was happening in the army and to remain calm.

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E60: Southscan (Br), 90 02 23

Tree deal

The Angolan government has signed deals granting a British firm two million cubic metres of eucalyptus wood for cellulose production, the Portuguese news agency *Lusa* said last week.

Woods International Co will invest about \$5m in the project which will employ 600 Angolans and 80 foreigners.

The first shipments of wood are due in late March.

E65: Fin.Times (Br), 90 02 21

Cuban troops to leave Angola

CUBA and Angola said yesterday they would resume from next Sunday the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which had been suspended since January 25, *Reuter* reports from Havana.

The Cuban news agency *Prensa Latina* said the decision was made at a meeting of Cuban and Angolan officials in Luanda. Cuba and Angola suspended the withdrawal following an attack by US-backed Angolan rebels in which four Cuban soldiers were killed. The rebel *Unita* movement said the incident was a mistake and said it would try to prevent it from happening again.

Cuba's military withdrawal from Angola is stipulated in US-brokered peace accords signed with Angola and South Africa in December 1988. The accords also opened the way for independence for Namibia.

More than 31,000 of the 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola have already been brought home. The pullout is due to be completed by mid-1991.

E69: Southscan (Br), 90 02 16

(abr)

'Risks mounting for Angolan government forces'

The Angolan offensive against Mavinga was unexpected because it took place so near the rainy season, according to Angolan military sources quoted in *Portugal*.

This fact also held dangers for the government forces because of their strained logistics, they told the news agency *Lusa* last week.

A French journalist who was taken by *Unita* to Mavinga late last week said all that remained of the town was a small collection of bombed-out buildings. He said neither side had control of the airstrip.

E61: Radio Report

Angola: official spokesman denies recapture of Mavinga by UNITA, rebel communique (ME/0695 ii) *Radiodifusao Portuguesa* (Lisbon) reported on 22nd February that an Angolan government spokesman had that day categorically denied reports that UNITA had "recaptured" Mavinga in south-eastern Angola. The official said that FAPLA controlled "the whole area of Mavinga" and were currently engaged in operations "many kilometres" south of the town. The same radio reported on 21st February that according to a communique issued by UNITA in Washington that day, fighting around Mavinga between UNITA and MPLA forces had "intensified". "The MPLA, surrounded by UNITA, is making a desperate attempt to withdraw its forces", the radio said citing the communique. [4]

E63: F&R Staff

based on Dutch newspaper reports

of 90 03 02 and 90 03 03

BELGIAN POLICE INVESTIGATE HEYNDRICKX

Belgian police have launched an investigation into the dealings of Mr Aubin Heyndrickx, professor of toxicology at the University of Ghent. Heyndrickx' laboratory and office have been sealed and the police are searching the files.

This move is the latest step in a controversy around Mr Heyndrickx, who has a reputation of sometimes putting pr before science. His superior in the faculty has repeatedly and publicly distanced himself from Mr Heyndrickx' dealings.

The police investigation follows a report by the Belgian magazine *Knack* questioning the financial side of Heyndrickx' activities.

E67: Market South East (Br), 90 02 13

Support for urban rehabilitation in Angola

The World Bank and the Swedish and Norwegian development agencies, Sida and Norad, have agreed to co-operate on an urban rehabilitation project for Benguela and Lobito.

It will include water supplies, sanitation, rubbish collection and treatment, road maintenance and protection of the environment.

International tenders will be issued within the framework of the Lobito Corridor programme by the Angolan government for the project. The \$575m programme includes 62 projects.

And in another development, the French *Caisse Central de Coopération Economique* (CCCE), is to grant Angola a FF66m loan to finance the first phase of the renewal of fresh water supplies in Luanda, under an agreement signed on 17 January by Amilcar da Silva, Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Angola, and Loic Carsin, CCCE director in Angola.

E70: Marchés Trop.(Fr), 90 02 16

Aide alimentaire aux victimes de la sécheresse

Les victimes de la sécheresse dans le Sud angolais vont recevoir dans les prochains mois environ 55.000 tonnes d'aliments estimées à 14,5 millions de dollars, a indiqué, le 1er février, un responsable régional de la commission gouvernementale d'appui aux sinistrés.

Les produits alimentaires ont été offerts par le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM), par la Communauté économique européenne (CEE), par le Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale, ainsi que par l'Action agraire ouest-allemande et par le gouvernement indien.

La sécheresse qui sévit dans le Sud de l'Angola et qui s'est intensifiée au cours des dernières années a causé la mort, cette année, de plus de 300 personnes. Les provinces de Namibe et Huila, de Benguela, et de Cunene sont les plus atteintes par ce fléau.

E62: Radio Report

Angolan minister says his government does not want military solution to conflict (ME/0691 ii - (Text) Angola does not want to resolve the internal conflict militarily, Angolan Transport Minister Carlos Fernandes said in Cape Verde. In a statement to Cape Verdean television, Fernandez said that the Luanda government wants to find a political platform for peace in Angola and described the capture of Mavinga as merely being a response to UNITA's general offensive. (*Radiodifusao Portuguesa, Lisbon 0100 gmt 19 Feb 90*)

E64: Radio Report

Angola: chemical warfare team confirms use of chemical weapons against UNITA A team of West European chemical warfare experts has accused the Angolan government of using chemical weapons against UNITA, Radio South Africa (Johannesburg) reported on 21st February. The team, led by Belgian professor Aubin Heyndrickx, visited the scene of alleged attacks, collected samples and examined victims, the radio said, adding that in a statement datelined Jamba, the professor said that his studies had shown that "chemical bombs had gassed the population in certain parts recently and for many years". On the 22nd, the UNITA agency KUP reported a statement released in Jamba that day condemning the Angolan government's "increased" use of chemical weapons and blaming this on the MPLA's defeat at Mavinga

E66: Southscan (Br), 90 02 23

More refugees cross Namibia border

An increasing flow of refugees from the fighting in south eastern Angola was expected in northern Namibia this week, according to agency reports on February 19.

A group of Angolans who crossed the

border into Oshakati told Namibian authorities that the heavy fighting between government forces and *Unita* rebels would lead to more people fleeing within the next few days.

E68: Radio Report (abr)

Angola: Savimbi urges USSR to accept call for peace (Excerpt) UNITA has urged the Soviet Union to accept the call for peace, national reconciliation and democracy in Angola because Russia cannot win the war. Speaking in an interview with KUP 18th February, the UNITA leader said Russia should realise that more military aid to the MPLA regime will only provoke more United States support for UNITA.

Dr Savimbi also strongly criticised African countries encouraging the MPLA military offensive as having committed a serious crime because it is Angolans who are dying and not their own nationals. He said that in spite of this development, UNITA will not be crushed and urged the involved African countries to join the trend of dialogue and encourage the MPLA regime to accept peace, dialogue and national reconciliation leading to democracy, pointing out fighting will not solve the Angolan problem.

Referring to the Cuban involvement in the current Soviet-led MPLA offensive against UNITA, Dr Savimbi said the movement has no tangible evidence to prove this [as received]. The UNITA leader has meanwhile reiterated UNITA's position not to attack the withdrawing Cuban troops with the aim of removing all Cuba's excuses for not complying with the agreements while South Africa has successfully fulfilled its part. (*KUP in English 1900 gmt 19 Feb 90*)

E71: Radio Report (abr)

Angola confirms S African Foreign Minister to visit An Angolan official source has confirmed that Pik Botha is to pay a visit to Angola "soon" to discuss "the situation in southern Africa and peace in Angola", the Angolan agency reported on 22nd February.