ANGOLA - GENERAL

1992
Crocker takes lid off Africa deals

By a former top US diplomat, Crocker could throw some light on bitter divisions over southern Africa policies inside former President Reagan's government.

Dr Chester Crocker, former United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, will soon publish a book on the negotiations with South Africa, Cuba, Angola and the Soviet Union, which led to Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The agreement also opened the way for the Angolan peace accords which brought the US and South African backed UNITA rebel movement nearer to power than ever before.

Crocker, who now lectures at the prestigious Georgetown University, said the book would disclose that there were people inside the Reagan administration who actively opposed his policies. He stopped short of accusing them of trying to sabotage his peace efforts. They had tried "to do their things", he said.

Crocker instituted the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa which came under severe criticism from anti-apartheid opponents and African countries. Those critics said the policy legitimised the South African government and only encouraged South African aggression in southern Africa.

However, the former diplomat who took almost eight years to negotiate the tripartite peace accords between Angola, Cuba and South Africa, hinted that those who opposed his policies within the Reagan administration did it for other reasons.

It is now believed that certain rightwing elements within the Reagan administration and the intelligence services strongly opposed Crocker's peace efforts in Angola believing there should be no compromise with pro-communist regimes such as the Angolan government.

Speaking about his forthcoming book, Crocker acknowledged that within the Reagan administration there had been opposing views on "how to deal with certain aspects of policy".

Crocker rejected the argument recently put forward by former Mozambican security minister Sergio Vieira, who recently said South Africa had lost the war in Angola because it had lost the will to fight.

Crocker said South Africa had lost exactly the same thing as the Cubans and Angolans.

"What all of them had lost was the sense that it was worth carrying on fighting. The will or determination to fight is something completely different. I don't think the South Africans lost the will to fight.

"In their particular case I think what they lost was the sense that it made sense to carry on fighting like that because the war in Angola and Namibia was not leading anywhere. It made more sense to look in a more open manner to the alternatives," Crocker said. His book is expected to be published by the middle of this year. - Sape-Reuters
Britain confronts Angola on tourist killings

LONDON — Britain is seeking an explanation from Angola for the murder of four of its citizens in an ambush near a camp holding former rebels.

The foreign office said the victims were among a party of seven British tourists attacked near Quilengues in the southern province of Huila on Friday night.

Two men were injured and another escaped unharmed. "We are seeking an explanation of what happened from the Angolan authorities but have not received that yet," a foreign office spokesman said yesterday.

The four victims were named as Mercedes Mackendrick, 25, Andrew Chandler, 27, Paul Couchman, 28, and Jai Pilbeam, 27. British media reports identified the dead woman as a 25-year-old doctor and granddaughter of Lord Cudlipp, former chairman of the Daily Mirror newspapers.

The British vice-consul in Luanda, Alan Marshall, was expected to speak to the survivors yesterday.

An Angolan state radio yesterday quoted a Unita spokesman as saying the murders might have been carried out by common criminals. — Sapa-Reuters.
Slain tourists: Britain to press Angola

LONDON — Britain is to seek an explanation from the Angolan government today about the murder at the weekend of four British tourists who were on safari in the south of the country.

The victims were ambushed on Friday night near a camp holding former UNITA rebels.

The three men and one woman who were killed near Quilengues, in the southern province of Huila, were named yesterday as Mercedes Mackendrick (25), Andrew Chandler (31), Paul Couchman (28) and James Pilbeam (27).

The British vice-consul, Alan Marshall, travelled from Luanda to the scene of the ambush yesterday to talk to the survivors, one of whom was being treated in hospital for gunshot wounds in both legs.

The other two were unhurt.

The Scottish Sunday Mail said Dr Mackendrick was the step-granddaughter of Lord Cudlipp, a former chairman of the Daily Mirror newspaper group, and was on a six-month trip across Africa with her boyfriend, Mr Pilbeam.

The Foreign Office said that Mr Marshall was still trying to establish the identity and motives of the killers.

It said he would remain in the area until he could locate the bodies of the victims.

The Independent News Service.
Unita linked to slaying of UK tourists

By Dale Lautenbach
and Sapa-AP

WINDHOEK — The Angolan government believes there is a strong connection between the murder of four British citizens in the south of the country last week and an incident in which members of Unita wounded a United Nations official at the same place earlier.

However, Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi denied yesterday that his fighters were responsible for the slayings and said it was more likely the killers were soldiers of the Angolan army.

Seven British tourists were attacked near Quilengues in Huila province on Friday.

Resisted

According to unofficial Angolan government sources, there is an "obvious link" to the earlier incident in the vicinity of Quilengues, a town about 150 km north of the provincial capital Lubango.

In that incident, members of the UN Angola Verification Mission (Unavem) travelled to Quilengues with the deputy governor of the province and officials of Fapla, the Angolan army. According to government sources, Unita troops resisted handing over authority of the territory and a Unavem official and a Fapla official were wounded. The deputy governor was assaulted.

The government views the recent ambush as similar resistance to the recognition of government authority, sources said.

They said, however, that it had not yet been established whether Unita personnel were involved in the ambush.

Dr Savimbi told a news conference in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, that the killings more likely were the work of some of 40,000 government soldiers who had deserted confinement areas.

"Though I deplore the killings, I must say this is not the time to enjoy tourism in Angola. We have just finished a war," Dr Savimbi said.

The British Foreign Office has advised against travel outside the Luanda area.

Dr Savimbi said his organisation had yet to investigate the slayings of Dr Mercedes "Merry" Mackendrick (25), her friend Jin Pileman (27), Paul Couchman (28) and Andrew Chandler (31). They were killed when their convoy of three Land Rovers was attacked on Friday night near Quilengues, 275 m from a road leading to a Unita confinement area.

Three of the tourists escaped.

"The details we get from Luanda is that they were robbers. They took all their (victims') clothes, everything. My army is very disciplined; not only I say this but also the United Nations," Dr Savimbi said.

Britain's Foreign Office said it would seek an explanation from the Angolan government about the attack.
UK demands justice on killings

LONDON — Britain has applied extreme pressure on the Angolan government to track down the killers of four British tourists murdered there last week.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said that the British charge de affaires in Luanda held urgent talks with the Angolan foreign ministry yesterday.

The authorities were asked to "investigate, report and bring to justice those who were responsible", said the spokesman.

He said it was too soon to speculate about who was responsible for the killings in southern Angola on Friday. The tourists were travelling 300 metres from an approach road to a camp for former UNITA rebel soldiers when they were ambushed.

SAPA-Reuters reports from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, that Angolan opposition leader Jonas Savimbi said at a media conference there yesterday his former rebels were not responsible for the deaths.

But the UNITA leader also said he did not think it was wise for foreigners to travel in a country which had just ended a civil war. "While I deplore the killing of tourists, it is not the time to generate tourism in Angola," Savimbi said. "We have just finished 16 years of civil war."

Seven Britons were travelling in three Land Rovers when they were attacked near Quiluengue in Angola's southern Huila Province. One of the three survivors was shot in the legs.

Dr Mercedes Mackendrick, 25 and her boyfriend James Pilbeam, 27 were said to be making their way to Cape Town through Zaire and Mozambique.

Dr Caroline McGuinness, a flatmate of Mackendrick said she had received a letter from her friend in which she had described the fighting in Zaire. In it, Mackendrick said other travellers had persuaded them to use the "safer" Angolan route.

The other two murdered Britons were named as Andrew Chamber, 31 and Paul Couchman, 28.

Savimbi suggested former government troops might be to blame. He claimed 40,000 of them had left encampment sites and many had not been paid. — SAPA-Reuters.

Anglicans do not oppose Sunday trading

ANGLICAN authorities say they are not officially opposed to Sunday trading.

This follows a recent decision by UK Anglican Church commissioners to try prevent big stores from trading on the Sabbath.

SAPA reports that commissioners who administer the Church of England's £2.5bn investment portfolio wrote to major supermarket and retail chains, in which the church is a major shareholder, deploiring Sunday trading.

Church of the Province of SA provincial executive officer Father Rowan Smith said his church held no official view on the matter. He said a recent circular among senior Anglican officials found a divided response. Views ranged from the orthodox religious viewpoint towards more "liberal" values.

Smith said there had been consensus among all church officials that family life should be protected and store workers not forced to work seven days a week.

He believed Sunday trading would not erode traditional Christian values as individuals had a choice. Smith said he was opposed to Sunday liquor trade.
Angola battles to unify its longtime warring armies

The end to the civil war has brought peace — and problems — to war-ravaged Angola.

VICKI FINKEL looks at the difficulties in unifying Jonas Savimbi’s guerrilla movement and government forces into a single national army.

AFTER battling half his life for the Angolan government against guerrilla rebels, Alindo Ferreira now finds himself joining forces with his longtime enemies to restore peace to the war-battered country.

“We are all Angolans and now we have to learn to work together,” says Ferreira (33), an army major based in Lubango, capital of the southern Huila Province. Alongside fighters from Jonas Savimbi’s Unita rebel movement, Ferreira now prepares for a joint battle — to unify the two previously warring factions into a single national army.

“The process sounds simple, but it is very complex,” says British Colonel John Longman, one of a team of British, Portuguese and French advisors assisting the formation of the new army. “We are talking about two very different groups, a guerrilla army and a conventional one, and the integration of the two.”

Under the ceasefire signed on May 31 by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Savimbi, both sides and their weapons must be secured in 45 assembly points scattered throughout the country before the actual unification process can commence.

However, the assembly process has dragged behind the schedule of the peace accord which calls for internationally monitored elections to be held in September.

The peace agreement called for all troops to be contained at the points by August 1, but so far only about 65 percent of the total estimated forces have been counted in the assembly points.

While the estimates of troop numbers were probably inflated, it is clear that many soldiers have been discouraged from settling at the assembly points because of acute food shortages.

“Now thousands of idle young men without food remain near arms in the assembly points,” says Ramiro Da Silva, director of the UN’s World Food Programme. “Without guaranteed food they will form banditry groups.”

Citing "critical" food shortages as threatening the peace process, the UN launched a $27.3-million emergency appeal in October, with the demobilising of troops as one of the main targets of the aid.

The US has committed about one-third of this target figure, and has begun to deliver emergency relief supplies in a bid to safeguard the peace.

“We want the peace process to succeed with free and multi-party elections held in the country,” says Philip Davis, an Air Force captain who is one of six American military officers serving as monitors of the peace agreement. Davis is administering the delivery of the relief supplies.

Unlike the years when Washington supplied covert aid and open assistance to Unita, the current American assistance is going to both sides. However, in a continuation of its support for Unita the US Congress has earmarked $30-million to help Unita transform itself from a military movement into a political party vying for votes.

Even when supplies are available they do not always reach the assembly areas, many of which are inaccessible due to war-damaged roads. It is estimated that Angola suffered $30-billion damage to its infrastructure in the years of hostilities.

Insufficient food has sunk morale in many areas, especially among the more numerous government forces, many of which are not coping well with the do-it-yourself conditions at the assembly points. Some government troops are simply sleeping on dump ground without shelter.

In contrast, the Unita fighters, who have survived in the bush for years, have demonstrated more organisation. About 250km east of Lubango, roughly 900 Unita soldiers and their families gather in the Mucuio assembly point. They live in impressively constructed grass-thatched houses and retrieve water from a specially designed reservoir. They have also built schools and health posts for their members.

Of the assembled soldiers, the government and Unita will contribute equally to the new, scaled-down army of 40,000, while the existing national navy and air force will remain at the present level of 10,000. That will leave an estimated 150,000 soldiers who will fall into the rising ranks of the unemployed.

“Many of these soldiers have little education, and now with the absence of the war-time curfew, it is very likely that the level of crime will increase here,” says an Angolan police officer.

While delays have set back the unification timetable, observers generally concur that the long-negotiated peace process is not in serious jeopardy of collapsing. And war-weary Angolans on both sides have no desire to return to the bloody fighting which claimed about half a million lives.

“Our points of view were different. Now they have converged around peace,” says Padrino Pilares, Unita colonel of the southern region, which encompasses four of Angola’s 18 provinces. “No one here is interested in war anymore.”

The real test of trust comes with the as-yet unscheduled final demobilisation, when each side will give up control of weapons in their respective camps.

“Demobilisation and the relinquishing of arms to a national storage centre will only happen when both sides no longer feel they face a security threat,” says Davis. “And politically they have not been ready to make that decision.”
Angola consulate worries residents

23/11/92

Dale Lautenbach
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Angolan government has opened a consulate at Rundu in northern Namibia, but the move has reportedly been greeted by some Angolans in Namibia as a move by the ruling MPLA to secure votes in that country’s elections later this year.

According to Namibian Radio, a second consulate will open in Oshakati soon and the Namibian government will respond by opening similar offices in Lubango in south-west Angola.

Angolan Deputy Minister of External Affairs for the Community Joao Miranda, said the offices would help establish the number of Angolans in Namibia and issue them with identity documents.

He said it was still uncertain whether Angolans living outside the country would be eligible to vote in the country’s first multiparty elections due to be held in September. A multi-party conference in Luanda is studying the electoral law.

However, Namibian Radio reporters in Oshakati said numbers of the Angolan community there had expressed fears that they would be forced to return to Angola to vote. They told a reporter they had been living in Namibia for many years and had participated in Namibian elections.

It can be expected that elections in Angola will cause a certain amount of political tension in Namibia, especially in the north east around Rundu.

The communities in that area live a fluid existence on both sides of the border.

A rough estimate of the number of Angolans living in Namibia is 30,000 although many of these have been there for a number of years and have established homes and businesses.
South African troops invaded Angola repeatedly between 1977 and 1988 in an effort to crush the Angola-based Swapo. Pretoria also armed and trained Angolan opposition leader Jonas Savimbi's Unita through 15 years of civil war.

Mr Botha met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and senior Angolan officials repeatedly during protracted US-brokered negotiations leading to Namibia's independence in 1990.

Government sources said in Cape Town this week they expected Pretoria and Luanda to end their diplomatic freeze soon and said trade links were on the horizon, including Angolan oil sales to South Africa.

Mr Botha and President FW de Klerk have travelled extensively in Africa since Namibia's independence and the legalisation of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress.

Trade Ministry officials say South African trade with Africa is booming.
The protection process of colonial expansion from 1840s to the settled era of the辽州 missions.
If Sammhi wins, a mess. If SammbL loses, a mess.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL FRAGMENTATION May Well Be the Undoing of the Republic
The week's front-page and inside stories

By Andrew Petrou

Reigning dominates?

Image of a man and woman

Anniversary of the Peace of Berwick

Remember to forget the beer

Image of a flight path

Transmission Mottle

The week's front-page and inside stories

By Andrew Petrou

Reigning dominates?

Image of a man and woman

Anniversary of the Peace of Berwick

Remember to forget the beer

Image of a flight path

Transmission Mottle
Arab states court former Soviet republics

...
Laboratory business takes initiative

The future for a commercial laboratory in Skyrim

Together in Excellence

University of Hare

To apply

The deadline for applications is March 31st. The deadline for applications is March 31st. The deadline for applications is March 31st.

Chairperson, office of the president, APEX

Laurel, M.

LITERATURE ASSISTANT

University of Hare

February 10, 2023

To the editor:

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent decisions made by the administration regarding the future of the university. As a literature assistant, I believe that the proposed changes will have a negative impact on the quality of education and the overall experience for students.

I understand that the administration is facing difficult financial decisions, but I believe that the proposed cuts are not the best solution. The cuts will result in the loss of expertise and resources that are essential to the success of the university.

I urge the administration to consider alternative solutions that will protect the quality of education and the overall experience for students. I believe that a thorough review of the budget and a more targeted approach to cost savings will be more effective in achieving the desired outcomes.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
To apply for the Business Take Initiative (B2I) program, please visit the following website:

www.business-take-initiative.com

For more information, contact:

IDASA
Institute for Development And Strategic Analysis
South Africa

IDASA is an independent, non-profit organization that focuses on providing high-quality research and analysis on African politics, security, and development.

In partnership with the University of Cape Town (UCT) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), IDASA implements the Business Take Initiative (B2I), a program aimed at supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Africa.

The program offers networking opportunities, access to funding, and mentorship to help businesses grow and thrive.

For more information or to apply, visit the website above or contact IDASA directly.

Thank you for your interest in the Business Take Initiative.
After 16 years of war, the road to Luhangos is open, but you need to be a little crazy to

**HELL ROAD DOWN DRIVING**

**Philipp van Meekert**

*From the Weekly Mail, May 30, 1992*
SA and Angola to exchange envoys

LUANDA — Angolan Foreign Minister Loy van Dunem and South African counterpart Pik Botha broke the ice of a 17-year diplomatic freeze yesterday with an agreement to exchange envoys.

The two countries, which have had no road, air or telephone links since Angolan independence from Portugal in 1975, agreed to open "representative offices" with full diplomatic immunity.

Mr van Dunem welcomed the thaw, saying in an interview that his government would not dwell on the history of invasion and covert South African action in Angola.

"We are trying hard to forget the past. Angola and South Africa are the two most important countries in the region. One cannot grow without the other."

Mr Botha, who also met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and opposition leader Jonas Savimbi in Luanda, said he would promote a regional trade and technical alliance to protect southern Africa against the "stronger economies in the northern hemisphere."

"This is an historic moment. After all those years of isolation under apartheid, we have now opened offices in nine of the 10 countries we regard as southern Africa," he said in an interview aboard his government jet.

Mr Botha said negotiations had started with Zambia over an exchange of representatives that would put South Africa in direct contact with all its nearest neighbours.

South Africa had some form of diplomatic representation in Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi and Madagascar.

Mr Botha told Mr van Dunem before the signing that South Africa would build two labour training centres in Angola and would offer medical assistance and technical advice on communications.

He said South Africa would train and equip Angolan troops to clear landmines scattered throughout the country during conflicts involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa and Dr. Savimbi's opposition Unita.

South Africa backed Unita against the Luanda government for 13 years and fought directly against Angolan and Cuban troops helping Sam Nujoma's SWAPO during its battle for independence from Pretoria.

Mr van Dunem said Angola would need South African help to rebuild its shattered economy but would not seek official reparations for the destruction of the war.

"We want South Africa to play an important part in repairing the damage of the war. We cannot survive without an infrastructure," he said.

One official said more than 200 bridges were destroyed during the war years, railway lines were uprooted, roads were bombed and large areas were mined.

Mr Botha said South Africa would consider helping Angola to rebuild roads, railways, bridges and reservoirs damaged by its own troops and by Unita.

He said a reciprocal agreement on landing rights was imminent and urged Angola to join a three-nation pact with Mozambique to protect southern African fishing grounds against foreign exploitation.

"The time has come for southern Africa to stand together, to put people first and not ideologies. I am trying to wake up my African brothers but some of them don't want to wake up," Mr Botha told Angolan reporters. — Sapa-Reuters.
Angola, potentially one of Africa's economic giants, has opened what could be a glittering association with South Africa by agreeing to restore diplomatic relations.

The signing of the agreement in Luanda on Thursday is perhaps the most dramatic manifestation yet seen of South Africa's acceptance by black Africa.

It is remarkable for several other reasons as well.

It comes barely three years after South African and Angolan troops fought each other in one of Africa's bloodiest wars. Memories of the bitter fighting around Cuito Cuanavale, for instance, are still fresh on both sides.

South Africa and Angola will establish diplomatic offices in each other's capitals while the ashes of the war are still hot, so to speak. The two main "domestic" antagonists, the MPLA and Unita, are still moving through an uncertain ceasefire towards an election that is intended to give Angola its first elected government since the Portuguese withdrawal in 1975.

The country is still littered with landmines from the war. the opposing armies are still confined uneasily in assembly points and no start has been made on repairing the damage of the war.

By signing the agreement before the election has been held. Pretoria has, in a sense bypassed its ally in the war. Unita, and done a political deal with its former enemy, the MPLA government.

Unita obviously has no objection, however, for it no longer needs South Africa — unless it wins the election and forms the new government.

JOINING HANDS: Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and Foreign Minister Pik Botha in 1989 at the end of the war. On Thursday, South Africa and Angola agreed to restore diplomatic relations — perhaps the most dramatic manifestation yet seen of South Africa's acceptance by black Africa.
friends
dancing partner

THE CAPITAL, LUANDA: Although Angola's economy is still in ruins, it could begin supplying South Africa immediately with oil — provided it can see its way around the UN oil embargo.

LUANDA HARBOUR: Angola needs investment, technical assistance to revive the economy, and manufactured goods.
Angela gets with new SA to link up off its knees
UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi will see State President FW de Klerk this morning in Cape Town, the State President’s office confirmed yesterday. UNITA officials who were understood to be in town preparing for the visit, which is a sequel to Mr. Pik Botha’s visit to Lhanda last week, were unavailable for comment. 

Sapa
No SA help for Unita campaign

CAPE TOWN—SA would not interfere in the peace process in Angola by funding Unita's September election campaign, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

Speaking briefly at a photo session at Tuyahays after welcoming visiting Unita president Jonas Savimbi, he said, however, SA was involved in negotiations on how we can help the reconstruction in Angola in an affordable way.

De Klerk, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Roelf Meyer, said Savimbi was playing a pivotal role in Angola. — Sapa.
Redefining the battle lines

Winning peace or elections in Angola won't be easy, writes Dale Lautenschlager
Where squatters wear posh suits, Italian shoes

SQUATTERS are notoriously difficult to get rid of anywhere. When they wear Italian shoes and minicab suits and drive big black limousines with diplomatic licence plates, the problem becomes even more complex.

Not that the people in the old South African consulate residence in Luanda are squatters in the strict sense of the word. They are paying rent. The problem is that they are not paying it to the South Africans — who want their building back, anyway.

The fact that the building now houses the Polish embassy in Luanda makes it a more delicate problem for the South African Government than anything it has faced at Zevoncein, Hout Bay or Crossroads.

It is an even more delicate problem for the Angolan government. They are the ones who put the Poles in there and they are the ones who are going to have to get them out.

But the Poles probably don’t see why they should get out. As far as they are concerned, they are legal tenants and perhaps they intend to stick to the letter of their lease.

At the same time, they do have a problem. It was not a problem when Warsaw and Pretoria were still at daggers drawn during the days of the Cold War and total onslaught. But it is one now that they are friendly again and have diplomatic missions in each other’s capitals. The Poles obviously don’t want to offend the South Africans by squatting in their consular residence in Luanda.

For their part, the South Africans don’t want to offend the Poles by having them evicted. Quite apart from the diplomatic niceties, you just can’t call in the bailiffs and have an ambassador thrown out of the street, especially when his residence is also being used as an embassy. Where would he fly his flag, for one thing?

One can really blame the Angolan government for putting the Poles in there in the first place. Or for taking over the building at all after the South African diplomatic post had been expulsed from Luanda. At the time, South African troops had invaded Angola and as far as the new MPLA government was concerned the two countries were at war.

The Poles were not, in fact, the first to move in. When the South Africans moved out of the building in 1975, consul-general Mike Malone locked the door and figuratively threw away the key. Nobody knew whether or when they might be back.

The MPLA government, undoubtedly relishing the irony, wasted no time in changing the lock and installing the people from Pretoria would least like to see in the building: first the ANC and then Swapo. Or maybe it was the other way round. It doesn’t make much difference, the tenants were equally anathema to Pretoria in either sequence.

Just when the Poles moved in, I am not sure. The question is academic since the South Africans couldn’t move back in and they might even have been comforted by the thought that the building was being looked after by those nice Poles and not by some Angolan government department that could not afford to keep it painted. Or by some Swapo guerrillas cooking stiff porridge in the middle of the living room floor.

It was never more than a distant problem until Foreign Minister Pik Botha flew to Luanda this month to sign an agreement for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Angola. Then it became immediate, if not urgent.

Clearly the Poles will have to move. But with leakproof buildings at a premium in Luanda they may have difficulty finding alternative accommodation.

Perhaps they will agree to share. Imagine the Polish ambassador pounding on the bathroom door in the morning because his South African counterpart is taking his time shaving! 
Angolan team to explore SA trade, investment ties

By Gerald L'Ange
Star Africa Service

Only two weeks after signing an agreement to restore diplomatic relations with South Africa, Angola has sent a delegation to explore the possibilities offered by trade and other exchanges with South Africa.

The visit is historic in that it is the first formal visit by an Angolan government delegation since relations were severed in 1975 at the time of the SAPD invasion in support of the UNITA and FNLA movements.

The delegation, headed by the MPLA government's outgoing ambassador, Miguel Neto, nominally represents the MPLA rather than the opposition parties South Africa supported during the civil war.

But the delegation is, out of necessity, looking ahead beyond the election in September that is to put the seal on the ending of the 16-year civil conflict.

It is looking to promote the interests of the country under whichever government is elected to office.

Thus the delegation's main preoccupation is with trade, investment and Angola's development prospects.

The group includes representatives of the ministries of agriculture, fisheries, health, construction and finance.

The speed with which the authorities in Luanda have followed up the restoration of relations is seen to reflect their anxiety to exploit the opportunities it has opened up.

South Africa is expected to play an important role in the post-war reconstruction of Angola, which is likely to offer lucrative opportunities to South African commerce and industry.

Much of the delegation's three-day visit has been taken up with meetings with the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, the South African Chamber of Business and other business organisations in SA.

Besides investigating business and development matters, the delegation sought South African co-operation in lifting the thousands of landmines laid across Angola during the war.
AIDS adds to Angolan dilemma
Angolans look at SA links

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — SA is poised to rapidly expand trade with Angola, and oil could be at the top of its shopping list.

This follows the visit to SA by a 23-strong delegation of government officials, businessmen and military officers led by Angola's roving ambassador in southern Africa, Miguel Neto.

He said meetings had been held with officials of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

Asked about possible oil sales to Pretoria, he said, "We are proceeding with discussions on that... with good results."

However, government sources said discussions were at an early stage and no firm commitments had been made.

They said, however, that SA and Angola — which has, largely through oil sales, maintained a healthy balance of payments, in spite of its protracted war — could soon become twin pillars in the economic recovery of southern Africa.

Neto said the SADF could send officers to southern Angola to help lift landmines that were still claiming victims.

Officials of Sonangol, the Angolan oil company, have also visited Soekor sites and said there were many areas for co-operation between the two.
ISABEL CASSINDO never dreamed she would see any members of her family again. But the unimaginable became reality recently when she was reunited with a cousin who had been separated from her 12 years ago.

"I could not believe it was him. After all these years I thought he was dead," Cassindo said.

Their joyful reunion was one of many accomplished by Angola's Family Tracing Project, which is striving to locate the families of some of the estimated 50,000 children orphaned and abandoned during the 16-year civil war.

"We feel it is important for children to be in a stable family environment, to re-establish a normal life and alleviate the war trauma affecting many of them in institutions," said Julia Antonio, head of the National Department of Orphaned and Abandoned Children, and co-ordinator of the Family Tracing Project.

Cassindo's cousin, Luiz Alfredo, was fleeing an attack on his village by Unita rebels when he was picked up by government troops 12 years ago.

"At 4 o'clock one morning, Unita encircled our village," recounts Alfredo, now 21. "I hid in the grass for the entire day of the attack and then returned to our house, where I found my mother dead on the floor."

Having already lost his father, Alfredo was transported by a military convoy to an orphanage in the capital, Luanda. He remained there until the ceasefire paved the way for the tracing project to escort him on a search for surviving family members in Huambo.

Many of the youths who live in orphanages dotting the country of 10-million have parents who are still alive. But they have been separated for so long that the missing children's funerals have already been held.

The return of some 500,000 refugees is dramatically increasing the demands on the project.

In a bid to track down families, the project, which links government departments and private organisations, has installed special tracing teams in each of Angola's 18 provinces.

"We photograph and interview all the children at the orphanages to find out as much as possible about their histories," said Alinda Chelombo, a project staff work through village networks, talking to sobus (tribal chiefs), as well as through newspaper, radio and television advertisements. A training video on effective tracing strategies is being made during the programme.

The team's work does not end with the successful location of a child's family. An evaluation of the family's emotional and material conditions is vital to the placement of the child.

"People in the war-ravaged villages suffer from hunger and a lack of health and education services," said Abilio Chivula, a Huambo team participant. "We have to make sure the children do not leave the orphanage to live in even worse conditions."

The project's objective is to provide a complete reintegration package, supplying food and other assistance to complement a family's nurturing capacity.

Many of the children in the institutions have lost all trace of their past identities. A large portion of them were taken to the orphanages as infants after being found strapped to the backs of their mothers lying dead in the bush.

Project organisers are confident that many young children can be placed with substitute families. The older ones are generally more difficult to place, especially the boys, so the project has a different strategy to encourage them to begin independent lives.

Amid the banana trees ascending the hills of Ekhunha village, about 30km outside Huambo city, war orphans aided by the project have begun to construct their own homes.

After six years of living in the Ekhunha orphanage, Antonio Sitila proudly resides in the adobe house built by himself.

"I wanted to start my own life," said Sitila whose one empty trouser leg is a bleak reminder of the war that claimed an estimated 80,000 people.

Angola is the country with the largest number of amputees per capita in the world.

Despite limited funds and inexperienced staff, the ambitious tracing project has reunited about 650 children with their families since its inception last year.

"We are working with many people who have only a primary school education and a week's seminar for training, but the project works because it makes sense to them," said Maggie Brown, of the United Kingdom's Save the Children which has spearheaded the project. "We see this as a positive move towards reconstructing the country by investing in individual lives."
Idasa team set to visit Angola

Staff Reporter

A delegation from the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa is to visit Angola this week as part of Idasa's ongoing Africa Programme, the Institute announced yesterday.

In its first visit to Angola, Idasa will make contact with a range of political players and observers, particularly with regard to the country's planned elections in September.

The delegation hopes to visit one of the camps where former guerillas are gathering for demobilisation. Talks will be held with the Joint Political/Military Commission, which was set up in terms of the peace accord.

Sheilagh Gastrow, co-ordinator of Idasa's Africa Programme, said the aim of the programme was to build links with people and organisations involved in the transition to democracy in Africa.

"We want to observe how other countries have managed the 'post-colonial period,' gain from their experience and learn from their mistakes," she said.

The Idasa delegation will comprise executive director Dr Alex Boraine; Mrs Gastrow; Moira Levy from the media department; Professor Jeremy Grest from the University of Natal; Sydney-Kübler from the ANC; and journalists Chris Guta and Dale Lautenbach.
Ideology gives way to African pragmatism

Graham Licoscot looks at prospects of Angola renewing old links with SA
Angola seeks livestock aid

By George Nicholas
Agricultural Correspondent

Angola is turning to South Africa for guidance and technological assistance to build up its livestock industry, decimated by 16 years of civil war.

A high-powered Angolan agricultural delegation has paid a week's visit to South Africa as guests of Select Genes, a subsidiary of the Taurus Stock Improvement Co-operative, and two animal health companies.

The purpose of the visit was to study livestock production in South Africa and to initiate negotiations for training and technological assistance in Angola.

The delegation was headed by Dr Philippe Vissesse, national director of the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Taurus has agreed to provide intensive training in artificial insemination of cattle, as well as essential equipment and technical back-up. Select Genes will supply semen from top South African sires of indigenous breeds. To date no artificial insemination has been carried out in Angola. The civil war has reduced the cattle population by millions.
Export doors open to Benz

By JOE MDHLELA

POLITICAL changes in South Africa have opened up export markets in Africa previously closed to Mercedes-Benz of South Africa, according to the chief executive of the company, Mr Christo Kopke.

Kopke said the company exported vehicles to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Burundi.

Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were already part of the Southern African customs agreement and were already supplied with vehicles directly from MBSA, he added.

With the establishment of an export department, the company would aggressively pursue opportunities in the African export market.

He said Angola would at this stage be the only neighbouring country not to benefit from the export deal.

He said this was mainly because the MPLA did not represent all the people of that country.

Even if a representative government were to be formed, the fact that Angolans drove on the right side of the road made the prospect of having export trade with it difficult.

He said the export target on commercial vehicles, the market that has potential at the moment, would be around 300 units this year, a total of R60 million.
STAG 15/2/92

Unita denies cache plan

LISBON — Unita, the former Angolan rebel movement, yesterday denied having plans to use secret arms caches if it lost September’s elections. Unita spokesman Tony da Costa Fernandes said the rebels hid weapons during the 16-year civil war which ended with a peace accord last May, just as the ruling MPLA had done. — Sapa-Reuters
Unita disowns 'infiltrator'

LISBON — The Angolan rebel movement Unita has disowned an officer accused of selling explosives on the black market and charged the Luanda government with encouraging arms trafficking and banditry. Unita said in a statement issued yesterday that the man, Captain Abel Cogi, had been infiltrated into Unita by the government. — Sapa-Reuters.
Angola today: poor soil in which to root democracy

A N ANGOLAN teenager, asked what he thinks of elections, is sceptical about these things, he says, and when it gets to his turn, the vote will be a good thing for the country.

After 16 years of civil war and Marxist socialism in a country that has been colonised by Portugal, there are many who feel that elections are the way forward.

But the elections, like most of the country's history, is still in doubt. The elections will be held in September. They have to face it, he says.

It appears, however, that the election will be essentially a contest between the two main parties, the ruling MPLA and the rebel Unita.

The two parties have said that the elections will take place in May, but the exact date is still to be announced. The two parties have also said that the elections will be held in September.

One Western diplomat notes that in the local Angolan language the word for “opposition” is the same as for “enemy”. Again, this is poor soil in which to root democracy.

But the government, like most of the country's history, is still in doubt. The elections will be held in September. They have to face it, he says.

It appears, however, that the election will be essentially a contest between the two main parties, the ruling MPLA and the rebel Unita.

The two parties have said that the elections will take place in May, but the exact date is still to be announced. The two parties have also said that the elections will be held in September.

One Western diplomat notes that in the local Angolan language the word for “opposition” is the same as for “enemy”. Again, this is poor soil in which to root democracy.

But the government, like most of the country's history, is still in doubt. The elections will be held in September. They have to face it, he says.

It appears, however, that the election will be essentially a contest between the two main parties, the ruling MPLA and the rebel Unita.

The two parties have said that the elections will take place in May, but the exact date is still to be announced. The two parties have also said that the elections will be held in September.

One Western diplomat notes that in the local Angolan language the word for “opposition” is the same as for “enemy”. Again, this is poor soil in which to root democracy.

But the government, like most of the country's history, is still in doubt. The elections will be held in September. They have to face it, he says.

It appears, however, that the election will be essentially a contest between the two main parties, the ruling MPLA and the rebel Unita.
Rates anomaly makes Angola a rand paradise

A GOVERNMENT-OWNED travel agency in Angola is offering a one-day excursion to Johannesburg on March 1 for the Formula One race.

Vapt ... Vupt ... says the advertisement in what can only mean Vroom Vroom. The "monumental programme" to see the "sensational contest" of the Formula One racers includes a tour of Johannesburg for the Angolan day trippers and a meal at a tourist complex on the outskirts of the city.

It sounds like any other promotion, but this "tourist package" is a quaint measure of just how much relations between the two countries have changed.

The advert for the trip has appeared in the State newspaper, the Jornal de Angola, and while Angolan government officials and the odd business group have been regular visitors to South Africa for about a year now, this must be one of the first civilian trips.

At $700, the Formula One package is not exactly cheap, but if you had enough rand to buy the ticket — and range are not home currency in Angola now — you would be spending about $100 for the same trip as opposed to R1995 based on the normal $1 to R225 exchange rate.

It is all rather confusing, but an explanation of sorts resides in the fact that the Angolan currency, the kwanza, is virtually worthless and given the increased trade in consumer and other smallish items between Angola and the rand areas of Namibia and South Africa, Angola wants to attract rands.

The relationship of the kwanza to international currencies, as determined by the Angolan Banco Nacional, bears little relation, of course, to normal exchange rates.

A recent devaluation of the kwanza, the third since 1980, has created a three-tier system with the official exchange rate being $1 to 180 kwanza, an intermediary rate being $1 to about 500 kwanza and the rate available to Angolan citizens and visitors being $1 to 1250 kwanza.

If you point out to Angolan officials that the latter rate is effectively a "legalisation of the black or parallel market", they shrug at the terminology but eventually shrug and say: Well, if you want to put it that way, yes.

A powerful black market has operated in Angola for years now and when the official exchange rate was $1 to about 30 kwanza, the black market rate was as high as $1 to about 2500.

Commodities like beer and eggs were virtually currencies in their own right and there were a number of fascinating examples of how, using the black market, you could effectively buy an air ticket for Euope for the equivalent of two crates of beer.

Two subsequent devaluations and a 95 percent round-up of the inflated money supply with the creation of a new kwanza forced the black market rate down to about 650 kwanza.

When the latest devaluation took place a couple of months back, introducing the three-tier system, a rand-kwanza exchange appeared in Luanda hotels giving 540 kwanza for $1. The same hotel offered 1250 kwanza for $1 which, if you do the sums, puts a hypothetical rand-dollar exchange rate at 1.33.

South African Foreign Affairs sources point out that there is not yet any sort of trade or commercial agreement between South Africa and Angola. The two countries have agreed to exchange officials soon at the level of a representative office and given South African business interest in Angola, a trade and commercial agreement must follow.

This agreement would have to be realistic in terms of the international rand-dollar exchange rate, so the anomalous rand bonanza in Angola at the moment cannot last.

All foreign-exchange experts were at a loss to read into the rates the basis on which the Angolan bank is fixing the rand-kwanza. It is obviously an enormously artificial pegging and is best expressed in the reaction of one banker: "They must be really desperate for foreign currency."

But, for a period which could be days or months, it's certainly a whole lot cheaper to pay for your $174 a night bed in rand, which, at Angolan rates, would be R221 as opposed to R495.
SA spent R12-m on peace in Angola

The South African government had contributed more than R12 million to the Angolan peace process, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said.

The money was mostly used for providing food at assembly points for former combatants, as well as providing training for Angolan troops involved in mine-lifting operations.

Replying to a question by Mr Frank de Roux (CP Brakpan), Mr Botha said R12.227 million had been allocated to the Angolan peace process.

South Africa, like many other governments, supported the peace process in Angola.

He also said that R10 million had been used for feeding schemes and a further R2.75 million had been set aside for projects in the TBVC states.

This money came from the sale of strategic oil reserves.

R5 million had been spent on overseas trips and R1.13 million had been spent on bringing foreign guests to South Africa.

The food supplied at troop assembly points in Angola, especially those for Unita, had been aimed at preventing former fighters from going back to the bush and sparking new hostilities.

Money had also been allocated for training Angolan troops on how to detect and lift landmines.

The South African Defence Force had provided the training, but was not involved in mine clearance.

South African money had also been required for a proposed technical training college in Luanda to teach people self-reliance.

The South African government had rejected claims for compensation resulting from the Namibian and Angolan conflicts. — Sapa.
Many diamonds ‘pouring out Angola’

LUANDA: All the whites in this hotel are here for diamonds, says a young Israeli, looking nervously around the restaurant of the establishment where a bed costs $170 (R476) a night.

He is exaggerating, of course, but his assertion is not too far off the mark. Casual conversations in the lifts and the lobby turn regularly to diamonds.

A man from Brussels is into diamonds. So is a South African who barks into his walkie-talkie just like the Unita men who are also resident at Le Presidente Meridien.

“But export is still illegal so how does all this work,” you ask the South African. “Ag, a few people get picked up back in South Africa. For the rest it’s an open door.”

Before the civil war began in 1975 Angola was the fourth largest producer of diamonds in the world with an output of 2.4-million carats in 1974.

The government attempted to revive the industry in the late eighties and by 1988, production had reached 1.1-million carats.

De Beers, whose interests in Angola lapsed in the mid-eighties is also back on the scene now with a $100-million (R200-million) deal for marketing and for exploring kimberlite pipes. Details of the project are still being negotiated.

But De Beers representatives are viewing the situation with concern as diamonds apparently pour out of the country unchecked.

Mr Peter Gallegos of De Beers Centenary AG (the offshore arm of the company in Switzerland) and Mr Ken Kempson of their office in Luanda said that since the signing of the peace accords last year, diamonds had been “flooding” out of the country, a “logical” consequence of the new freedom of movement in a peacetime Angola.

“The government recognised the growth in this activity and that it was deriving no benefit, so it thought to legalise possession for locals and set up buying offices where the locals could sell,”

Mr Gallegos said his company has vehemently opposed the move from the outset.

There is also the more cynical interpretation of the government move as a way to win votes in the September elections: If you can’t deliver the goods directly to your electorate, you instead present them with the opportunity to make their own goods and what better way than diamonds.

An Angolan Government source argued that the government’s intention was to “soak up” the many diamonds floating around the country, mainly, he said, because of illegal diamond dealing by "Unita and the South Africans" during the war.
As Americans prepare for polling

ENLA Leader Tries to Condemn
Mr Clean's?

Is Roberta Angola's

Holden Roberto: "I'll take a message of democracy is false."

The Final was one of the "Big Four" of Angolan football. Mr Clean was the coach of Angola's national team at the time of the tournament. The national team was successful at the tournament, reaching the final. The coach was critical of the decisions made by the referee and believed they were biased against his team. He also criticized the organization of the tournament and the conditions in which the matches were played. The coach's beliefs were part of a broader political discourse in Angola at the time, which was dominated by the political conflict between the government and the opposition. The coach's message was interpreted by some as a call for political change and the end of the regime.
Lawlessness in Lusanda — but it works...
Fears that election losers will return to arms

ALTHOUGH the ceasefire in Angola is holding, there are fears that the party that loses the election in September will return to arms. DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Africa News Service assesses the brittle mood as the former combatants compete for votes.

LUANDA. — Several of the smaller opposition parties that have established themselves in Angola's new multiparty environment, are equally critical of the two major parties: the governing MPLA and UNITA, the former rebels. They fear widespread intimidation during the election campaign, particularly on the part of UNITA, and that once the result is known, the loser will not accept defeat gracefully.

The Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), which was also a major party at independence in 1975 but whose fortunes waned thereafter, is concerned about a return to civil war. And Dr Antonio Alberto Neto, president of the Angolan Democratic Party (PDA), says both UNITA and the government's Fapla army are arming. He claims too that there are 8,000 black Cobans at the presidential compound, Fungo de Belas.

These are strong allegations, perhaps containing more party politicking than fact, but there is an unmistakable nervousness in Angolan society now.

A question often asked is: What happened to all the men from the Ministry of State Security, the East German-backed system that was disbanded by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos last year?

An official from the ANC office in Luanda chuckles: "They're all in the agriculture ministry."

Another question is: How does UNITA, a quintessentially military culture, transform itself into a civilian society?

"UNITA is so tainted by war and violence," remarks a diplomat (who is no less critical of government corruption and inefficiency).

Another source of worry is the big increase in crime.

"There's great concern among the former soldiers for their future and some of them turn to banditry," says Fannie Phakola, chief representative of the ANC in Angola. He and other non-Angolans nevertheless remain cautiously optimistic that peace will prevail.

"We see the elections as the final chapter of the war," says a Western diplomat. "If they are flawed or seriously delayed then there could be a return to war but probably not on the same scale as before. That's long past."

Mr Phakola says there are some grounds for fearing UNITA might return to war if it loses, but on a smaller scale than in the past. He notes that the United States and South Africa, having economic interests in Angola, could be expected to support the winning party. Old cold war alliances cannot be counted on by either UNITA or the MPLA.

Almost everyone one talks to advances as the main reason for optimism the fact that Angolans are simply tired of war.

"And that includes the soldiers," says Mr Phakola. "They're not prepared to go back."

The creation of the new national army, a force of 50,000 to be made up in equal parts from the former warring sides, could also be a factor in preventing post-election chaos.

The army is supposed to be fully formed by the time Angolans go to the polls in September. It could, however, face a crisis in attracting quality officers, many of whom have degrees and seek opportunities in civilian life.

By all accounts the formation of the army, even though somewhat delayed, is going well.

Mr Jeffrey Davidow, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, saw a passing-out parade of the first 75 officers recently and was impressed.

"You couldn't tell Falpa from Faia," he said, referring to the MPLA and UNITA armies respectively.

"It's quite impressive," says a Western diplomat in Luanda. "There's no way of knowing who's who and they're reasonably cheerful about it. As far as we're concerned, once they go back together unless ideology is injected into the situation."

Both the MPLA and UNITA profess themselves committed to peace and deny any suggestion that they might return to war.

"Our principal objective is the consolidation of the peace," says MPLA party general secretary Mr Marcelino Moco. "UNITA will not get the assistance it needs to restart the war therefore we are confident that peace is irreversible."

UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi chooses to deliver an equally reassuring message when speaking to the international press: "There should be no reason why we will not go back to war, not on the government side or on our side." However, some of his political campaign speeches have sounded more aggressive recently, with a promise to "avenge our heroes."

The United States observers remain confident of the peace process. Says US Ambassador Millington: "It's remarkable to have held the ceasefire for nine months and it's not a ceasefire where you have the two sides separated.

"UNITA is all over the place, here in Luanda and elsewhere and these aggressions have a chip on their shoulders. But somehow they know where to draw the line."

According to observers who have been present at CCPM meetings, UNITA and MPLA members thrash out enormous differences in a very hostile atmosphere. Yet each time hostilities seem to have reached a point of no return, the Angolans call a halt, take a break and crack jokes with each other like old friends.

"That's the way it works," says one observer. And, with hopes and fears, it's still working.
Angola predicts a bright future for oil

LUANDA - Petroleum Minister, Jose
Lourengo Landota predicts a bright future
for Angola's oil industry as exploration
proceeds and new fields start producing.

Current production was about 380,000
barrels a day (bpd), he said, adding that he
expected production to average between
380,000 and 320,000 bpd this year.

He said output in 1991 had started at
240,000 bpd, increasing over the year to
average about 380,000 bpd.

Landota said new fields, expected to
start producing in offshore blocks Six, Seven
and Eight and the Cabinda Gulf Oil
Company B and C areas in the next three
years, should add at least 50,000 bpd to
overall output.

The minister said Angola's policy was to
increase exploration to determine geological
structures and reserves.

Oil accounted for up to 85% of Angola's
foreign exchange earnings.

Landota said surveys were under way to
find out exactly what the country's reserves
were. Most of the oil is off Angola's northern
coast.

"We may have fresh fields in Block Three,
very, very soon - tests are under way," he
said. There was also interest in onshore
fields, he said.

Surveys were being conducted onshore in
the Cuanza area south of Luanda in Bengo
Province.

Exploration contracts had also been
signed with the US oil company Occidental
for the northern onshore area in the Ca-
binda enclave and with British Petroleum
for the central Cabinda area.

Landota said he expected the exploration
contract for the southern onshore Cabinda
area to go to Petrofina.

 Asked if there was likely to be any oil
policy changes, the minister said the gov-
ernment was happy with the current situ-
aton in its dealings with foreign oil com-
panies. - Sapa-Reuters.
M & K takes in Angola on path through Africa

JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

INDUSTRIAL holdings group Murray & Roberts (M & R) is positioning itself to play a major role in the rebuilding of the economies of southern African countries.

M & R said yesterday it had signed a protocol with the oil-rich province of Cabinda in Angola providing for M & R to assist with infrastructural projects.

The deal was signed in Johannesburg at the weekend by Cabinda governor Augusto Thomas and M & R CEO Dave Brink.

Last month M & R signed a memorandum of understanding with Zambian local government and housing minister Michael Sata.

Sata signed a similar deal with financial services group Investec, which will act as an adviser on the restructuring and unbundling of Zambian government assets.

In Zambia M & R will incorporate a subsidiary to help with the reconstruction of Zambia's infrastructure, expected, according to Sata, to cost more than $5bn.

M & R is also investigating business possibilities in Kenya, which has a free trade zone in Mombasa, and is already involved in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Namibia.

In Cabinda M & R will assist with training in aspects of construction and engineering, supply of prefabricated houses, schools and hotels, and production of concrete bricks and blocks. It will also assist with harbour works and road construction, construction materials, agriculture and mining exploration.

The first prefabricated schools, hospitals and houses will be delivered in the next three months. E (Day) 4-139 7

In a statement Thomas said Cabinda was the richest province in Angola with vast potential for development. "I believe M & R will be able to assist Cabinda in this regard and am looking forward to a close relationship with the group." Brink said while the recent agreements represented an important initiative, they were not expected to have a substantial effect on M & R's bottom line, at least until the projects got off the ground.

He added that the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation spent billions of dollars on project finance in southern Africa and they needed delivery mechanisms. The World Bank alone is estimated to spend $9bn a year financing projects on the subcontinent.

"We see ourselves as efficiently providing those delivery mechanisms. Cabinda and Zambia are obvious targets. Both have the fundamental ability to pay. Cabinda has oil and Zambia has copper and cobalt," Brink said.
M&R takes in Angola on path through Africa

JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

INDUSTRIAL holdings group Murray & Roberts (M & R) is positioning itself to play a major role in the rebuilding of the economies of southern African countries.

M & R said yesterday it had signed a protocol with the oil-rich province of Cabinda in Angola providing for M & R to assist with infrastructural projects.

The deal was signed in Johannesburg at the weekend by Cabinda governor Augusto Thomas and M & R CEO Dave Brink.

Last month M & R signed a memorandum of understanding with Zambian local government and housing minister Michael Sata.

Sata signed a similar deal with financial services group Investec, which will act as an adviser on the restructuring and unbundling of Zambian government assets.

In Zambia M & R will incorporate a subsidiary to help with the reconstruction of Zambia's infrastructure, expected, according to Sata, to cost more than $6.5bn.

M & R is also investigating business possibilities in Kenya, which has a free trade zone in Mombasa, and is already involved in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Namibia.

In Cabinda M & R will assist with training in aspects of construction and engineering, supply of prefabricated houses, schools and hotels, and production of concrete bricks and blocks. It will also assist with harbour works and road construction, construction materials, agriculture and mining exploration.

The first prefabricated schools, hospitals and houses will be delivered in the next three months.

In a statement Thomas said Cabinda was the richest province in Angola with vast potential for development. "I believe M & R will be able to assist Cabinda in this regard and am looking forward to a close relationship with the group."

Brink said while the recent agreements represented an important initiative, they were not expected to have a substantial

Angola

effect on M & R's bottom line, at least until the projects got off the ground.

He added that the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation spent billions of rand on project finance in southern Africa and they needed delivery mechanisms. The World Bank alone is estimated to

spent $3bn a year financing projects on the

subcontinent.

"We see ourselves as efficiently providing those delivery mechanisms. Cabinda and Zambia are obvious targets. Both have the fundamental ability to pay. Cabinda has oil and Zambia has copper and cobalt," Brink said.
Sanctions leave US firms in Angolan cold

WASHINGTON — US businesses are asking President George Bush and Congress to lift US sanctions on Angola, arguing that they are giving SA and other countries an unfair competitive edge in the country.

The plea is opposed by Unita and its US supporters who contend that the sanctions — similar to those Bush has lifted from SA over the past year — are needed to force the MPLA to accept a date for elections.

Ironically, their reasoning is almost identical to the ANC’s own argument for maintaining economic pressures on SA.

General Motors Africa sales director Stefan Koch complained to the House international trade policy subcommittee this week that SA and European trade delegations were “aggressively pursuing investment opportunities”, while US companies were kept at the starting gate.

While GM was not considering direct investment in Angola at this stage, Koch said, the troubled car maker was anxious to export US-made vehicles but could not compete because the US government refused to subsidise exports to Angola.

Franklin Kennedy, president of partly US-owned Equator Bank, said SA, Japanese and Portuguese companies were snapping up opportunities.

He noted that SA banks were already opening lines to the Banco National de Angola and providing export insurance cover, while Pretoria had moved to exchange commercial representatives and reciprocal airline flight arrangements were being planned.

SA firms were “getting a foot in the door” by providing emergency relief and forming joint ventures with Angolan concerns “to take advantage of technical assistance contract and other future commercial opportunities”.

Angola, to which the US has yet to grant diplomatic recognition, is subject to many of the same sanctions the Congress imposed on SA in the ’80s.

US firms operating there are subject to double taxation provisions. Access to Exim financing is effectively barred and, until recently, the US administration was obliged to oppose Angolan requests for IMF and World Bank loans.
Barlows in R70m Angola mine deal

SOUTHERN African Caterpillar dealer Barlows Equipment Co this week concluded a $25-million (about R70-million) agreement to supply mining equipment to Angola.

The machinery will go to State-owned diamond-mining company Endiama (Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola).

It is thought to be the biggest deal yet for equipment exports from SA to Africa.

**Alluvial**

Endiama chairman Noé Balthazar says the company and its mining partners used to buy their requirements from South America, North America and Europe.

"This was not always satisfactory because of long lines of communication." Political change has made SA a suitable partner.

The order is for the total equipment requirements of the Luanda project — a major alluvial diamond venture. It is operated by Brazilian multinational Odebrecht in the Cuanza River basin in North Lunda province on the Zaire border.

The mine is expected to recover 3.5-million carats of gems worth about S1.5-billion in seven years. Part of the scheme is to provide 1.750 jobs and to improve health and education services in the area.

It is planned to establish a self-supporting community with its own water distribution and sewage disposal systems. An agricultural project will produce food and provide jobs. Electric power will come from Caterpillar diesel generators supplied by Barlows.

Initially the project will be supplied entirely by air.

A former military base is being converted for use as the mine’s headquarters.

Mining in the area ceased eight years ago in the civil war.

**Cranes**

"For the first time we are establishing a partnership with an outside supplier for an extended period. It will allow the country to increase diamond production while training Angolan professionals in several fields," he says.

The project is the largest of proposed trade deals between Angola and Brazil.

Barlows Equipment Co and Barlows Engine Co will supply more than 60 Cat earthmoving machines and generator sets. New subsidiary Barlows Trading & Finance (BT&F) will supply concentrators, cranes, transformers, substations, light-}

By CURT VON KEYSERLINGK

ing towers, compressors and pump sets.

Technical back-up, on site and from SA, is part of the deal. Barlows will have technicians on site for the duration of the mining contract, with additional expertise available from the company’s Southern African operations.

It has helped geologists in determining which deposits to mine first, provided preliminary production costing schedules and made equipment recommendations.

The vice-president of Odebrecht Mining Services Inc, Dölmar Siqueira, says his company has been involved in Angola since 1984, including the Capanda hydro-electric power plant — one of southern Africa’s largest construction projects.

Barlows Equipment Co is associated with Caterpillar dealerships in Botswana, Bulgaria, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Clive Parker, chairman of Barlow Rand Industries, says: "This is a major opportunity for our group which can lead to even greater involvement."
Opportunity knocks for SA in Angola

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Business Editor

THE infrastructure in Luanda is deteriorating fast and there are tremendous opportunities for SA firms to take part in projects funded by the World Bank and African Development Bank, says Paul Runge, manager of the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safro) for Africa.

Runge, who has just returned from Luanda, said SA was being "openly courted" to provide desperately needed expertise and give training in basic skills.

He was in Angola for a meeting at which Luanda Chamber of Commerce signed a formal agreement with Safro covering the exchange of delegations, documents and "all aspects of business and trade relations, with particular emphasis on training and export management in Angola."

But, Runge pointed out, a major conference organised by Safro on trade and investment in Southern Africa, planned for the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg this month, has had to be postponed until April 28 and 29 when the outcome of the referendum is known.

Stressing that Safro was not a political organisation, Runge said it was a simple fact that if the result of the referendum was "No", key speakers from America, Europe, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Kenya, Botswana, the Ivory Coast and Angola would not come to the conference and it would have to be cancelled.

He pointed out that a "No" vote would make it embarrassing for the World Bank and African Development Bank to fund projects carried out by SA firms.

"They justify themselves now, when they are criticised for dealings with us, by saying that we are changing..."

Discussing the situation in Luanda now, Runge said: "It is worsening, with the basic infrastructure breaking down.

"There are huge squatter camps. Desperate people are pouring in from the devastated countryside and there is no work for them.

"But the crime rate is not as high as one would think and people are friendly."

"SA Airways is flying people into Luanda, but there is no accommodation available and prices are through the roof. A steak costs $50."

"It is a tragic situation, but it means work for us to build things up again. They are desperate for SA to play a leading part."

"Everything is waiting for the elections in September. But the World Bank has already got cracking on preparations for rehabilitation."

Runge said the agricultural sector was among those which would have to be rehabilitated. SA could rebuild Angola's vanished dairy industry if the finance was available.

Angola's state-owned diamond company Endiama has awarded a $23m contract to Barlows Equipment Co, a division of the Barlows Rand, for the supply of mining equipment.

Reuter said the deal represented the biggest by South Africa for equipment exports into Africa.
A case for peaceful change

A STABLE political culture is likely to take some time to develop in Angola's newly-opened society, but there is no shortage of the entrepreneurial spirit. DALE LAUTENBACH, of the Argus Africa News Service, reports from Luanda.

SIX MONTHS ago at the tip of the peninsula across the bay from the city there was a military base where surly soldiers barred your way.

Now there is a mirrored disco ball above the open-air dance floor at Point Final and a cluster of tables serving very acceptable food and a range of beers from Namibia, South Africa and just about everywhere in the EEC.

The food outlets that have sprung up around Angola's capital are called "lunchettes" but they do a pretty good job after dark, too.

The lowliest of them serve their fare from shipping containers while on the peninsula—which is really an island—there is a string of classier joints like Point Final do a pretty good plate at less than R5 counting your beer.

Luanda has changed remarkably since peace came to the country in May last year. It is not an ordered change from the top, not a change that has improved living conditions or removed seeping sewers and broken water-pipes.

It has nothing to do with good governance and everything to do with the spirit of people, from the worst opportunists to the best survivors.

And survive is what Angolans have learnt to do. Just as an aggressive parallel market saw people through the worst years of a worthless currency and a shortage of all consumer products in a badly-run centralised economy, this entrepreneurial spirit is now translating into a myriad initiatives like the lunchettes and a few shops that are looking more like real shops nowadays.

There is also quite a bit of construction and renovation happening in Luanda as mainly Portuguese companies get a foot back in the door of this potentially richest of African countries.

They are not the only ones with an eye on Angola: the capital is alive with visitors looking for openings in the newly-liberalised market. A Western diplomat dismisses most as small timers, "carpet-baggers". The general wisdom is that the big and serious investors will probably wait until after the multiparty elections due in September before committing themselves.

There has also been a noticeable increase in the flow of consumer products to the capital. Business people from Namibia and South Africa have been quick to spot a hungry market, be they one-off operators with a single truckload of soft drinks for sale or the bigger consumer manufacturers doing deals with an Angolan government desperate to sweeten the lot of its potential electorate.

This is nowhere more visible than in the enormous influx of beer into the capital.

"In the past six months the atmosphere has changed enormously," said a representative of a Canadian non-governmental organisation. "The emergence of a civic society here is very exciting."

Historically, the Angolan government were suspicious of international non-governmental organisations (commonly known internationally as NGOs). Only in the past five years have they really been able to establish a working presence in the country. Now, with a new law on freedom of association permitting the emergence of civic groups, Angolan NGOs are springing up, organising themselves into a federation and beginning to outnumber the internationals.

At community level, people are finding expression through their churches, parent-teacher associations and a group similar to the YMCA.

Many of the problems that are finding expression now are the lack of basic needs like water, sanitation and education, particularly in the many shanty-towns or squatter communities.

"This understanding of civic freedom has not been articulated in the political context yet," said the Canadian NGO worker. "It's surprising that the political parties have not exploited it. They haven't realised what a tremendous force there is in the community."

The Angolan Woman's Association, once a wing of the MPLA, seems to be breaking their party links, too, and seek a federation with the Unita women's movement. Other local NGOs have sprung up around issues like AIDS, orphans, rural development and hunger — but not yet human rights.

"The civic energy is there," said the Canadian. "I am amazed by the optimism of the people. During the worst parts of the war, even they were flashes of hope, and there is a willingness to put everything into make it work now."
Angola looks to mining

LUANDA — Angola is seeking foreign investment to develop its mining industry, which officials say has a huge untapped potential.

With an end to three decades of anti-colonial and civil war, Angolan geologists are setting out to determine just how much mineral wealth lies beneath the soil.

“We know the reserves are there, we just don’t know how much, and that is going to be our first task. Everyone is confident there are huge reserves to be found,” said the Angolan Secretary of State for Geology and Mining, Jose Dias.

Little exploration and surveying was done under Portuguese colonial rule up to 1974, while 16 years of post-independence civil war prevented any further geological work.

But with the signing of a peace accord between the government and rebels in May last year, geologists are fanning out to search for minerals and quantify reserves.

Angola’s main mineral exports at the moment consist of diamonds — under threat from smuggling and illegal mining — and “ornamental stone” such as marble and black granite.

Dias said the government was placing priority on minerals that could generate hard currency in the short-term. These were diamonds, ornamental rocks, gold, quartz, phosphates, kaolin, and metals such as copper, zinc, iron and manganese.

The country also had mineral and medicinal waters, he added.

“However, some of these resources have had no evaluation made. And we also have other minerals like rare earths and energy-producing minerals,” Dias said.

He said there had been considerable foreign interest, particularly from the SA mining giants and other international mining companies.

At independence from Portugal, the mining industry was “completely paralysed” through the withdrawal of technical experts and lack of training for Angolans, he said.

Marxism

Mining was placed under a directorate of the industry ministry, but it had become obvious that those who took over lacked suitability, Dias said.

In March last year, as the government ditched Marxism and central control for a market economy, a secretariat of geology and mines was formed to exploit some of the country’s richest resources.

It now co-ordinates all mining activity in the country and draws up general mining policy.

“Our first concern was to draw up a mining law as the basic instrument to govern development of the mining industry.

“The law covers three basic areas: prospecting and research, exploration and exploitation, and taxation,” Dias said.

He said private, mixed or state companies could work alongside each other, with state enterprises no longer taking precedence.

“We arrived at the conclusion that state enterprises were fully concerned with administration — and were had administrators,” he added.

On taxation, Dias said a company which was awarded a fixed-period concession would pay a one-off tax covering the surface area.

“The rate works as a ratio of the given area and also a function of the amount of interest produced by a specific mineral.

“In the event of the concession being renewed or extended, the tax would be payable again.”

Dias said the government would levy a royalty tax, varying between zero and 6% of production, while the finance ministry would levy a company tax on profits.

He said there was already a law governing the remittance of profits overseas, so no problems were foreseen in that area.

A number of companies had exploration contracts drawn up, which were awaiting approval by the council of ministers. — Reuters.
Zimbabwe signs deal with Angola

HARARE — The Zimbabwe-Angola joint commission has signed a memorandum of association between the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) and the Central Bank of Angola and an agricultural protocol.

RBZ assistant general manager (exchange controls), Paul Sigauke said the issue of credit terms which hindered trade had been resolved.

Credit terms for consumer goods would now range from 90 to 180 days whilst terms for capital goods would range from one to seven years.

He said the inter-bank agreement would be finalised within the next 60 days. — Sapa.
Angola plans radical measures

LUANDA — The Angolan government plans new economic measures this year, including a 67% currency devaluation despite the approach of the country's first multiparty elections, Planning Minister Emanuel Carneiro said.

"Our government cannot be accused of electicism over the economy," the minister said recently.

"We are going to be taking new measures this year that would make any government blush in the run-up to an election — but our responsibility to the Angolan people means they have to be applied," he said.

Carneiro outlined the next stage — expected imminently — in a series of currency devaluations begun in 1991 which will leave Angola with two working rates against the US dollar.

These are an official exchange rate of 590 kwacha to the dollar compared to a current rate of 188, and a floating parallel rate for personal transactions close to the black market rate of around 1 500 kwacha to the dollar.

Carneiro said the MPLA would win the elections set for September and that "we have to implement what may be unpopular measures regardless of the election campaign".

The MPLA and the main opposition Unita signed a peace accord last May ending 16 years of civil war and opening the way for elections this year.

Carneiro's view that the MPLA must push ahead with unpopular reforms is not echoed by senior echelons in the party apparatus. Their opposition, however, has been defused temporarily by the recent reshuffle of the government's economic team.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos accepted the resignations of Finance Minister Aquinaldo Jaime and Central Bank governor Fernando Teteze, leaving Carneiro in control with the president's blessing to push ahead with reform.

"The results so far have fallen within our expectations, with some problems caused by our failure to obtain short-term credits allied to a hard currency cashflow crisis.

Arrears

"At the same time, we have been forced once again to print money to cover salary arrears — particularly for the military — and to rely on our own national resources to pro-pay imports," Carneiro said.

Economists in Luanda said although Angola's balance of trade showed a $2bn surplus due to its oil income, the balance of payments was in deficit because of huge outlays on transport and post-war construction.

Carneiro said current foreign debt amounted to nearly $9bn, of which $4bn was in short-term credits.

"The government has been trying to meet payments on short-term debt, but not at entirely satisfactory levels, while much of the medium and long-term debt is guaranteed by oil production and will be met," he said.

The $9bn was the equivalent of Angola's GDP for 1991, of which $3.9bn was earned from oil.

The international community is reluctant to issue new credits in the pre-election period, both because of a possible change in government and the belief that corruption has increased to the point where some diplomats speak of Angola "going the way of Zaire".

The short-term solution of printing money has led to soaring inflation — figures for Luanda produced last week showed an annualised inflation rate for February of 13.7% and 24.1% for January.

"This shows that once again the currency has lost its value, hence the need for further measures to counteract the situation," Carneiro said.

Economists noted a debt rescheduling, "which could be a substantial help to our balance of payments, will only occur after we have reached agreement with the IMF".

"The foreign exchange situation is critical, so we must reach rapid agreement, but I can say that negotiations are under way and our relations, particularly with the World Bank, are excellent," Carneiro said.

But he added that economic reform also had to "take into account the national realities" and could not just be put mechanically into place.

— Sapa-Reuters
What is happening in Angola?

Angola's ruling party, the MPLA, has been in power for over 40 years. Recent elections have been contested, with opposition groups claiming fraud and calling for a new vote. The economy is依赖 on oil exports, and the country is in need of diversification to reduce its reliance on oil income.
A moral force or a monster?
United Nations to expand peace mission in Angola

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council yesterday unanimously approved expansion of an existing UN peace-keeping operation in Angola to enable it to monitor elections in September.

The UN Angola Verification Mission II, at present consisting of 440 military and police observers, plus support staff, was set up to monitor peace accords signed last May by Angola's government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ( UNITA ).

The electoral assistance, which Angola requested, will require about 100 foreigners. — Sapa-Routelex.
Soweto's premier daily photographic report from the region facing threat.

Twelve senior defectors from the Angolan opposition movement Unita and a new scrutiny of human rights abuses in the organisation could threaten the all-powerful ruler, Jonas Savimbi. DAVID LAUTENBACH of Sowetanafrica News Service reports.

It is not the first time Unita has been accused of human rights abuses, the handling of witches among its members, and the first time the names of Miguel Chongunja and Mwila Wilson dos Santos, formerly Unita representatives in the United States and Portugal respectively, have been mentioned as victims.

Brigadier顺 from the UN security council when in 1989 he publicly questioned the whereabouts and safety of Chongunja and Don Santos following their recent trial that had begun emerging the previous year that the two Unita leaders had been killed in a UN camp.

"If Chongunja and Don Santos are not found soon, I will be the last to believe that they are still alive," Savimbi reportedly said in a recent interview with the AFP. "If they are not found soon, I will be the last to believe that they are still alive.

Savimbi's disappearances are not the first to raise suspicions of Unita's treatment of civilians. In 1991, Unita leadership was reportedly put on trial for war crimes.

Savimbi has already expressed his concern to the international community and security are not the only political issues.

Collins MR 

Just this month, I was about to meet with the president-elect of the opposition movement, Savimbi, in Geneva to discuss the political situation in Angola.

The opposition movement has been campaigning for a democratic election in Angola, and Savimbi has been a key figure in the movement. However, the Angolan government has rejected these demands, leading to tensions between the two sides.

The situation in Angola is complex, and there are many factors at play. Savimbi has been critical of the government's human rights record and has called for the release of political prisoners.

The Angolan government has accused Savimbi of fomenting unrest and has threatened to take military action if the opposition does not comply with their demands.

In response, Savimbi has called for talks with the government to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict. However, the government has not shown any interest in engaging in dialogue.

The situation in Angola is a cause for concern, and it is crucial that all sides work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The international community must also play a role in supporting these efforts.

The ultimate goal must be a democratic and peaceful Angola, where all citizens can live in safety and security.
Angolans hope talks in SA will spur investment

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Military and humanitarian aid for Angola dominated talks between President de Klerk and a top-level mission from Luanda yesterday, but Angolan sources hoped the meeting would go further in encouraging South African investment.

Money and skills remain Angola’s most critical requirements. Most essential services are run-down.

The South African Government has already made it clear it does not have spare cash to help on the scale Angola needs, but investment from South African business remains a largely untapped resource.

Sources in the delegation hoped the meeting with President de Klerk would send a positive signal to South Africa’s business community.

Yesterday’s meeting at Tuynhuys followed a meeting on Tuesday between the leader of the delegation, Angolan Defence Minister Colonel-General Pedro Maria Tonha, and SA Minister of Defence Roelf Meyer.

This meeting focused largely on a South African programme in Angola to train soldiers to lift landmines left over from the war. Large areas have been rendered uninhabitable by the landmines.

An inventory of humanitarian aid from South Africa was also discussed.

Mr Meyer said yesterday: “We have already started the training in Angola on how to lift these mines.”

President de Klerk said: “All the announced programmes are being implemented. Details are being negotiated.”

Mr de Klerk’s talks with General Tonha come just days before the reopening of a South African office in Luanda.

A member of the Angolan delegation, Manuel Augusto, has been designated as Luanda’s representative in South Africa.

The Angolan army and Unita are to begin a two-month demobilisation on March 31, part of the preparation for multiparty elections scheduled for September.
Angola urges stronger ties with SA

CAPE TOWN — Regional co-operation between SA and Angola was in the interests of the whole southern African region, Angolan deputy foreign minister João Bernardo de Miranda, said yesterday.

“Given our recent past, this visit is regarded by us as a top symbol of our new relationship with SA,” he said before having brief talks with his SA counterpart Renier Schoeman.

“In the wake of the transformations taking place in both countries, may we project our region world-wide. This is the best weapon for what would be in the best interests of the region.”

Schoeman said this was the third time this year ministers of the two countries had met, which pointed to the increased importance attached to SA’s relations with Angola.

“We have always acknowledged the importance of Angola. SA stands ready to do whatever we can to help the country exploit its full potential. It is a high priority for us, particularly in view of the financial advantages.” — Sapa.
Death threats won’t stop Unita’s peace bid

JOHANNESBURG. — Unita says it is still committed to peace and democracy in Angola, despite reports of a plot to kill the group’s leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

In a statement distributed here yesterday, unconfirmed Portuguese press reports about an Angolan plan to murder Dr Savimbi were linked to the deflections of two top Unita officials.

“These reports cast new light on the defection of two senior Unita officials last month,” said the statement, which was signed by Unita’s Washington representative Mr Jardo Muekalia.

Diplomats said the departures of Mr Miguel N’zau Puna and Mr Tony da Costa Fernandes, respectively Unita’s former head of security and former head of foreign affairs, have deeply embarrassed the group, which hopes to win Angola’s first multi-party elections in September.

Unita has accused Mr Fernandes of blackmail and Mr Puna of causing the deaths of two other Unita leaders who have disappeared.

Angola-SA links ‘beneficial’
REGIONAL co-operation between South Africa and Angola was in the interests of the whole Southern African region, the Angolan Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joao Bernardo de Miranda, said yesterday.

“Given our recent past, this visit is regarded by us as a top symbol of our new relationship with South Africa,” he said before having brief talks with his SA counterpart, Mr Renier Schoeman. — Sapa
WASHINGTON -- The United States yesterday called on Unita to explain the disappearance — and reported deaths — of two of its senior officials.

The call came after the Washington Post newspaper reported that Unita leader Jonas Savimbi had confirmed reports that serious human rights abuses had taken place within his movement.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said the administration was unable to confirm independently that the two prominent Unita officials were killed but noted "recent reports about the deaths of these individuals appear increasingly credible".

The two men are Tito Chinguji and Wilson dos Santos. — Sapa-Reuter.
Fear in a handful of dust

War in Angola and Mozambique, political changes in Malawi and Zambia—and drought all round.

ANDY MELDRUM reviews 1992 in southern Africa

Angola’s elusive quest for peace and Mozambique’s determination not to repeat the same mistakes marked 1992 as a transitional year for southern Africa. While the entire region coped with the drought, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe continued their journeys towards more democratic systems.

Throughout most of the year it appeared that Angola was far ahead of Mozambique in the race for peace. Angola achieved a ceasefire and peace process leading to elections before Mozambique’s interminable negotiations in Rome had even produced a cessation of violence.

But by the time the results of Angola’s elections were announced in early October, the whole settlement quickly unraveled as Jonas Savimbi’s Unita rejected the outcome and fighting erupted throughout the country.

As 1992 came to a close, Unita had taken control of the provincial capitals of southern and central Angola, where its ethnic support is based, and had also taken key positions in northern Angola. Despite Unita’s return to the government of two northern cities and Savimbi’s conciliatory statements, it appears highly probable that Unita will attempt to seize control of the entire country before January 20, when Bill Clinton becomes US president.

The Bush administration has withheld its recognition of the newly elected Angolan government, making it easier for Savimbi to exert control.

At the same time, there are gathering rumours that the MPLA, under pressure from military hardliners, is preparing for a massive new year offensive to drive Unita back to its traditional strongholds.

The sinister hand of South Africa’s Department of Military Intelligence (MI) cannot be ruled out as a factor in Angola. Known MI agents were with Savimbi throughout his election campaign and afterwards. The frontline states have accused South African planes of repeatedly violating their airspace, charging that South Africa’s C-130s are flying heavy artillery and tanks to Unita-held areas. That equipment could well be used in an assault on Luanda.

The violence, chaos and despair in Angola at the end of 1992 contrasts sharply with the guarded optimism prevailing in Mozambique. Although its ceasefire only took effect in November, Mozambique rapidly learned the mistakes made in Angola and appears to be sprinting towards a lasting settlement.

Both the Frelimo government and the Renamo rebels have stated their commitment to the peace process and open elections. Even more decisively in favor of peace has been the United Nation’s decision to send 7,500 personnel to Mozambique — it sent 800 people to Angola.

The UN special envoy to Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, has taken a high profile and is determined to see the UN force push Mozambique towards a genuine settlement. Admitting the UN made mistakes in Angola, Ajello insists the international force in Mozambique will not permit the election campaign to begin until all military forces are disarmed and dispersed from their camps.

Clearly, Mozambique’s peace timetable, which calls for elections in October 1993, is unrealistic as it is already behind schedule in several key regards. In Angola, such lapses from the timetable were glossed over by the UN monitors, but in Mozambique Ajello has stipulated that a lengthier time frame must be set, giving the country at least 18 months to prepare for elections.

Political developments were not as decisive in the rest of the region, although drought continued to bring misery to millions and sap economic development. Millions of tons of food were imported to avert famine.

Malawi experienced tumult as activists pressed for an end to the one-party stranglehold in which President Hastings Banda has held the country. Although Banda’s regime is still firmly in control, former leaders like Chakufwa Chihana, now jailed, challenge the system, and it will be hard to turn back the clock.

In Zambia, the new government of President Frederick Chiluba struggled to run the bankrupt country more justly and efficiently than its predecessor, Kenneth Kaunda. As cholera broke out again in Zambia, the jury is still out on whether Chiluba’s government can achieve real improvements in the living standards of Zambians.

Zimbabwe’s political situation remained largely static, with President Robert Mugabe’s government widely unpopular in the cities, but with no effective opposition to pose a challenge to it.
Light at end of a long tunnel

There are hopeful signs of economic recovery in Angola, writes Colin Leemhuis.

OPINION
US demands that Savimbi answer murder allegations

WASHINGTON – Secretary of State James Baker has written to Unita leader Jonas Savimbi demanding a full accounting for the disappearance of the movement's former Washington representative Tito Chingunji, and other alleged human rights violations.

Baker warns that, left unresolved, the questions could inhibit the Angolan peace process and hopes for UN-supervised elections in September.

Baker also makes it clear he is not satisfied with Unita's claim that two high-level defectors, former secretary-general N'Zau Pana and former foreign minister Tony Fernandes, were responsible for the abuses.

In an unusual turnaround, it is the administration—long a loyal backer of the Angolan rebel movement—that has taken the lead in voicing concern about Unita's human rights record, rather than congressional Democrats.

State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler has described as "increasingly credible" reports that Chingunji and another senior Unita official, Wilson dos Santos, were murdered.

US aid is continuing to flow to Unita, but officials insist the aid is available to all other Angolan parties and is solely designed to help the movement implement last May's peace accord and prepare for elections. Hitherto, the administration has avoided lending credence to widespread reports of Unita atrocities—including the murder of dissidents and "witch" burnings—fearing that to do so might lead the MPLA to conclude it still had some alternatives to accepting a negotiated settlement and elections.

The administration continues to apply a variety of sanctions to the MPLA government, including restrictions on aid and denial of access to Export-Import Bank and Overseas Private Investment Corporation finance— at Unita's request.

(31/3/92)
Killed: Henschman
Savimbi: Fans

'22" swollen Tuesday.

WASHINGTON - 217/22/97

The former leader of the Angolan independence movement and national hero, Armando Agostino Neto, was killed in an ambush by the MPLA forces on 21 July 1978. He was 56 years old and had been in exile in Cuba since 1973.

The circumstances surrounding his death were shrouded in mystery, with some reports suggesting that he was killed by a MPLA sniper, while others claimed that he was killed by a mine.

Despite the ambiguity surrounding his death, Neto's legacy as a symbol of resistance and national pride has endured. His death marked a turning point in the struggle for Angolan independence, as his assassination fueled anti-MPLA sentiment among the Angolan people.

In the years following his death, the MPLA regime faced increasing resistance from various factions, including the Saveiro Movement, which Neto had founded in the 1960s. The movement, led by his brother, Eduardo, fought for a united front against the MPLA and ultimately contributed to the downfall of the regime in 1980.

Today, Armando Agostino Neto is remembered as a hero of the Angolan people, and his legacy continues to inspire those fighting for freedom and justice in Angola and beyond.
US demands Unita answers charges of murder, rights abuse

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James Baker has written to Angolan Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to seek an explanation of charges of murder and human rights abuses in Unita.

State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler did not disclose the contents of the letter but said “the issue of alleged Unita human rights abuses has been a part of our ongoing dialogue with Unita.

“We have called upon Unita to address these allegations, including the welfare and whereabouts of two former Unita officials,” she added.

The men are reported to have been killed.

The Washington Post said yesterday that Mr Baker had warned that failure to address charges of abuses could derail Angola’s ceasefire and UN-supervised elections scheduled for September. — Sapa-Reuter.
Amicability now — but once they slugged it out

GENERAL Kat Liebenberg and General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale first crossed each others' paths in Angola and they did so in anger — not personal anger but the detached yet deadly anger of war.

When they met again last week it was in Cape Town and in a spirit of utmost amicability, over grilled sole or something similar and, no doubt, a bottle of good Cape wine.

As soldiers, the generals fought each other in war with dedication but probably never with personal animosity. The fighting was ferocious, though, for nothing less than the future of southern Africa — indeed, of all of Africa in some ways — seemed to be at stake when the SADF was locked in battle with Angolan and Cuban forces armed with modern Soviet weapons in the Angolan bush in 1977 and 1988.

With hindsight, it now seems that much of the fighting may have been unnecessary since the will to sustain the conflict was already waning in Moscow, without whose supplies the Cubans and the MPLA could not have carried on fighting the SADF. At the time, however, glasnost had not gone far enough for Pretoria to gamble on it curbing the Cubans.

As chief of the South African Army, General Liebenberg had a key role in directing the South African troops who fought at Lomba River, Cuito Cuanavale, and other places that were then household names in South Africa.

General Liebenberg, studying befagged maps at the battlefront in Angola and in Pretoria (where sometimes, no doubt, he had President Botha breathing down his neck), was engrossed in trying to outfox General Pedale.

And General Pedale, as chief of the MPLA government's forces, was no doubt studying befagged maps in Luanda (with Soviet and Cuban officers breathing down his neck) and thinking of ways to outwit General Liebenberg — and, of course, his own opposite number, General Jannie Geldenhuys, then SADF chief.

That was less than five years ago, yet it seems like a decade at least, so far and so fast have events moved since then. South Africa and Cuba have withdrawn their troops from Angola, Namibia is independent, and the MPLA and Unita have signed a ceasefire and agreed to an election. Reform is far advanced in South Africa.

Pretoria and Luanda are about to restore diplomatic relations and to begin trade. The SADF may even help train the new combined Angolan army.

In this situation it seems quite natural that General Pedale, while in South Africa with an Angolan government delegation, should sit down to lunch in Cape Town with General Liebenberg.

Both are hard men who give the impression of looking at life unsmilingly through their thick spectacles. Yet there must have been some twinkles behind the lenses during that lunch.

What one would have given to be a fly on the wall there! Not having that facility, one can only speculate that the conversation might have gone something like this:

Pedale: Your planes certainly gave us a pasting at the Lomba River. We would have smashed right through Unita had it not been for them.

Liebenberg: Yes, I know, that's why we were forced to send the planes in. But I have to admit that your aircraft and your ground-based missiles were making life very difficult for us by the time we stopped at Cuito Cuanavale. We could have taken Cuito, you know, but it would have served no purpose so we just tried to make it unusable to you fellows.

Pedale: Yes, we knew you could have taken Cuito. But we knew you were unlikely to try because it would have been crazy. Firstly, it would have been very costly and then you would have had to defend the place — and your supply lines — against our growing command of the skies. But we had to pretend that we had defeated you at Cuito for the sake of our politicians. You know how politicians are.

Liebenberg: Do I ever!
Johannesburg. — A Codesa working group has agreed that the State President should not be allowed to unilaterally declare a state of emergency during the transitional period.

Delegates said there was general agreement yesterday that an interim authority would have to agree to a state of emergency before it could be implemented by the State President. A delegate said the near consensus was a shift away from the ANC's previous demand. — Sapa.
'Harassment' of Ciskei king — appeal to Pretoria

EAST LONDON. — The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) has asked the South African government to intervene in the alleged harassment of the Ciskei king by the Ciskei government.

Contralesa's Eastern Cape chairman, Chief Mwole Nonkonyana, said the organisation had sent a memorandum to President De Klerk and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, seeking an urgent meeting to discuss the matter.

Chief Nonkonyana said a similar memorandum had been sent to the chairpersons of Codesa's management committee and the subcommittee on traditional leaders.

This comes after the Ciskei Council of State last week wrote to the king, Chief Maxhoba Sandile, threatening to "cut his salary of R800 a month" for not performing all his duties.

Chief Nonkonyana said Contralesa wrote to Codesa because they regarded the Ciskei's threat as "an affront of superlative degree."

"Having witnessed numerous previous provocative actions against King Sandile, as his subjects we fear for the worst," he said. — Eca.

"Having witnessed numerous previous provocative actions against King Sandile, as his subjects we fear for the worst," he added. — Eca.
NEWS IN BRIEF

UNITA to hand over man

UNITA said it would hand over to the government a man accused of killing British tourists in the southern part of the country.

Four young British tourists were shot dead near a UNITA camp at Quilengues in the Huila province in January. Another Briton was wounded and two escaped unhurt.
Visiting rights

BISHO. — The International Committee of the Red Cross has been granted rights to visit police stations throughout the Ciskei. — Sapa.
Cold War Leaves Better Harvest

In Angola, Killing Helps

April 3 to April 9, 1992

The Guardian Weekly
The history of the shoe is the story of human progress. The earliest known shoes, discovered in Asia, date back to the Neolithic period. These primitive shoes were made from animal skins and were used for protection against the elements and for warmth.

The shoe industry has come a long way since then. As technology advanced, new materials and designs were developed. Leather shoes, for example, became more popular as the availability of high-quality leather increased. The shoe industry also began to focus on comfort, with the development of materials like rubber and foam to provide cushioning.

In the 20th century, the shoe industry underwent a revolution with the introduction of mass production. This allowed for the mass production of shoes at a lower cost, making them more accessible to the average consumer. This also led to an increase in the variety of shoe designs available, with shoes made for a wide range of activities and styles.

Today, the shoe industry continues to evolve, with new materials and technologies being developed to create shoes that are not only comfortable and stylish, but also environmentally friendly. With the rise of e-commerce, the shoe industry has also become more global, with shoes being sold and made all over the world.
Angolan officials 'are smuggling diamonds'

SENIOR MPLA officials — including Angolan president Eduardo Dos Santos — have been smuggling diamonds worth more than $1bn, the London-based SouthScan publication reported this week.

The smuggled diamonds are allegedly worth several times the official receipts from diamonds traded through Angolan parastatal Endiama. Leading cabinet ministers, a provincial governor and other leading officials are said to be involved.

De Beers spokesman Richard Lamont said yesterday it had tried to warn Dos Santos in London last year of the danger of smuggling if a law allowing ordinary Angolans to trade in diamonds was passed. The law was passed in December.

Lamont said De Beers' Central Selling Organisation (CSO) signed a contract with Endiama last April to buy all Angola's Cuanango basin diamond production. The secretary of state for mines and geology as well as planning minister Emmanuel Carneiro are aware of the operation — but are apparently powerless to prevent it. A presidential adviser allegedly heads a group of traffickers who aid arms-for-diamonds deal with Israel.

SouthScan said European diplomats in Luanda had told their governments to stop all but essential humanitarian aid until after the September elections.

Three secret diamond buying houses are said to be operating in Luanda. The uncut stones, some of up to 120 carats, are carried out by VIPs in bulk aboard Hercules aircraft that belong to Endiama.
Savimbi returns from bush to face row

LUANDA — Unit leader Jonas Savimbi returned to Luanda yesterday to face a controversy about human rights abuses in his movement.

Back from six weeks at his bush headquarters in Jamba, Dr Savimbi told supporters at the airport he accepted responsibility for Unita's mistakes, but insisted the movement was not in disarray.

"In any organisation it is the leader who has to bear the ultimate responsibility for any errors that are made and while I remain leader of Unita I take responsibility," he said.

Dr Savimbi did not respond in detail to allegations by top-level defectors that he had ordered the executions of former leaders of Unita.

He said the ruling MPLA had consistently abused human rights during 16 years of one-party rule in Luanda and had no right to judge Unita.

Explaining his stay in Jamba, he said, "If I went to Jamba it was to reflect and not because Unita is in crisis."

He said he would remain in Luanda permanently to prepare for the country's first multiparty election — Sapa-Reuters.
SAA back in Luanda

A South African Airways airliner landed in Luanda, Angola, yesterday for the first time in 17 years.

Animosities of the past were clearly forgotten as Angolan government and aviation officials warmly welcomed those aboard the "Olifante" 737.

Among those on SA 054 were Renier Schoeman, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, controversial MP Koes van der Merwe, SAA executives, businessmen and members of the media.

Joao Bernardo Miranda, Angola's Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, said it was an important day for both countries and proof that South Africa was on the right track. — Pretoria Correspondent.
Angola faces uphill task

LUANDA - With only six months to go before Angola's first democratic elections, the country's political leaders are facing an uphill task selling democracy in a country ravaged by 30 years of civil war.

Ten months after the Marxist government and Dr. Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita movement declared a ceasefire after 16 years of conflict, Luanda, once the "pearl of the Atlantic", is run down and filthy. Children play soccer amidst heaps of garbage and the country's economy is dominated by black marketers.

"Everyone is a black marketeer, we want to be people (with) integrity once again," Savimbi, leader of the Movement for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), told a political rally here on Sunday.

But Savimbi was speaking in a city designed by former colonial masters Portugal to house some 300,000 people, rather than the present three to four million.

"Everything in Luanda is like it was when the Portuguese left (in 1975)," Unita official Mr. Joao Rebelo said on Monday.

Luanda's wide streets are filled with the stench of garbage, which is piled up on virtually every street corner.

"The people here have lost their human side," Rebelo said.

But Savimbi believes that Luanda has "to be attractive again... it has to be the pearl of the Atlantic that it used to be," he told around 10,000 supporters at Luanda's airport on Sunday.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced the country's first democratic elections on April 3, saying Angolans will go to the polls on September 29 and 30.

Already more than two dozen political parties have sprung up, some with no more than a name and a leader, a government official said.

Both the main players, Savimbi's Unita and Dos Santos' MPLA government, are faced with major problems.

Unita's credibility has taken a knock this year over alleged human rights abuses -- the executions of two Unita leaders in May and in February two of the movement's top generals defected to a separatist movement in Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave.

The executions of Mr. Tito Chilunguji and Mr. Wilson Santos, former Unita representatives to Washington and Lisbon, earned Savimbi the chagrin of the United States, Unita's main sponsor.

On Sunday, Savimbi said four Unita members were in custody in his southeastern headquarters Jamba for the execution of the two men.

He blamed the executions on Unita's former No. 3 man, Mr. Miguel Nzaui Pana, who defected to a separatist movement in Cabinda in February.

Savimbi conceded that Unita had had severe problems in reverting from a guerrilla movement to a legitimate political party, saying "the war is one thing, after the war is another".

Unlike Unita, Dos Santos' government has not yet begun its election campaign while posters bearing Savimbi's image are scattered across the streets of Luanda exhorting potential voters to vote for Unita "for peace and democracy".

Observers believe the MPLA government's main problem is to keep its armed forces appeased. In February, government troops went on the rampage in Lubango, the capital of Angola's Cunene province, because they had not been paid for several months.

The troops sacked the house of the army commander and raged the army pay office, aid and relief workers told AFP.

Last week, UN-supervised demobilisation of Unita and government forces began, but both sides are still flouting weapons and gunfire can be heard in most Angolan cities at night. - Sapa-AFP

"Everyone is a black marketeer, we want to be people (with) integrity once again."

--- JONAS SAVIMBI
Diamond smuggling

IN THE article “Angolan officials are smuggling diamonds” (Business Day, April 3), it may have been possible to draw the conclusion that allegations about the involvement of an Angolan presidential adviser, and the inability of the Angolan government to prevent this operation, were made by De Beers. All these allegations were made by the publication Southscan.
Soldiers of fortune cash in on peace

Former Soviet troops are wheeling and dealing in Luena, Angola, reports MARIUS BOSCH.

In the capital of Angola's central Moçico province, the last major battlefield of the civil war, the main profiteers from peace are Red Army veterans running the black market. Former "rebel" leader Jonas Savimbi flew into Luena at the weekend and told several thousand supporters that his Unita movement launched its first attack on Portuguese colonists in this town.

Three blocks away from the Savimbi rally, brand-new bicycles ferried to Luena on an Aeroflot cargo aircraft were on sale for about R200 (R560) apiece. An old Red Army truck could be had for the same price. Ex-Soviet soldiers who backed the government in Luanda against Unita have cornered the black market, local residents say.

Weekly Aeroflot flights from Luanda bring in truckloads of goods for sale at rickety steel tables in the open-air market. Hawkers also offer spaghetti made in South Africa, Portuguese wine and Angolan cloth.

Victor Borges, a Portuguese settler who has lived in Luena for 36 years, said he buys all the alcohol he sells in his shop from "the Soviets." They run the whisky trade and a crate of South African beer is worth about R36 (R101).

Using Aeroflot planes, the Red Army veterans can undercut local competition. Black marketeering in provincial towns is said to be easier than in Luanda, where the risks of being caught are greater.

The troops stayed on when hostilities ended in May, after a 45-day siege of Luena by Savimbi's forces. The US-backed Unita that month signed a peace accord with the government and the United Nations is due to supervise elections in September.

Mr Borges has lived through 30 years of conflict in Angola, first the war against the Portuguese and then 16 years of fighting between Unita and the governing People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, backed by Cuba and Moscow.

"I've never been afraid," Mr Borges said. But bullet-ridden walls bear mute testimony to the Angolan war which devastated the economy.

Fuel tanks from a Soviet-made MiG fighter are used to store water. Western relief and aid workers have to pay about R40 (R115) for delivery of about 4 000 litres of water to their homes, Len Weston, a US medical aid co-ordinator said.

"Crime is rampant here, anything you don't nail down is stolen," he said, adding that shots could be heard every night. Much of the gunfire came from government soldiers.

"The worst job here is to be a general in Fapla (the government army)," Mr Weston added.
Fapla troops have not been paid in months and in February scores of them went on the rampage, sacking the army pay office and the house of their commander in search of their money. -- Sapa-AFP.
Savimbi asked to explain murder of Unita men

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. Herman Cohen, has flown to Luanda for a meeting with Unita's leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, amid growing outrage in the United States over reports that top Unita officials were murdered on Dr. Savimbi's orders.

According to well-placed administration sources, the once close and amicable relationship that existed between Washington and Unita is in the balance and Secretary of State James Baker is said to have insisted on a full explanation from Dr. Savimbi.

He is known to have written a letter to Dr. Savimbi three weeks ago seeking details of the alleged execution-style shooting of Unita's popular former representative in Washington, Mr. Tito Chingunji, and the organisation's former representative in Portugal, Mr. Wilson dos Santos.

His letter followed more than six months of what was described as frustrating and fruitless diplomatic efforts by the US to get to the bottom of reports that Mr. Chingunji and Mr. Dos Santos were murdered on Dr. Savimbi's orders, and that Mr. Chingunji's father, his two small children and his brother were also killed.

Although Mr. Cohen was scheduled to fly to Angola as part of a visit to several Southern African countries, including South Africa, his meeting with Dr. Savimbi has assumed major importance and could lead to a drastic revision of US relations with Unita.

Last week the Washington Post quoted Dr. Savimbi as having confirmed the shootings of Mr. Chingunji and Mr. Dos Santos, and as having also conceded that Mr. Chingunji's father, brother and children were murdered. But he denied personal involvement and blamed others in the Unita leadership.
US awaits Savimbi reply on killings

By Hugh Roberton
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is waiting for a forthright and detailed account of the killing of two prominent Unita officials, allegedly on the orders of the organisation's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

US officials have disclosed that they have been pressing Unita for an explanation for at least six months to no avail, and that Secretary of State James Baker eventually wrote a personal letter to Dr Savimbi last month urging him to respond.

Dr Savimbi's once glowing reputation in the US has taken a battering following allegations of his personal involvement in the killings. The allegations were made by two former Unita leaders, Miguel N'Zau Puma and Tony da Costa Fernandez, who defected from the organisation last year claiming to be in fear of their lives.

They claimed that Unita's popular former Washington representative, Tito Chingunji, who was responsible for much of Dr Savimbi's support in the US, and the former representative in Portugal, Wilson dos Santos, had been executed on Dr Savimbi's orders after having been ordered to return to Jamba, Unita's bush capital in southern Angola.

The two defectors also alleged that Mr Chingunji's father, his two children and a brother were murdered by Unita following years of rivalry between the Savimbi and Chingunji clans within the organisation.

Although the US officially cut off military assistance to Unita when the current peace agreement was signed with the MPLA, substantial US funds still are being sent to the movement. These funds might now be in jeopardy.

The Washington Post reported this week that Dr Savimbi had confirmed the deaths of Mr Chingunji and Mr Dos Santos, as well as the deaths of Mr Chingunji's father and two children, but had denied personal involvement.

In a report by its southern Africa correspondent, David Sawa, the newspaper quotes Dr Savimbi as having told reporters that Mr Chingunji and Mr Dos Santos were shot at Jamba last November, and not in August as was claimed by the defectors.

But US officials say they have been pursuing reports of the executions for at least six months and that they suspected the two Unita ambassadors had been killed well before November.

Dr Savimbi is quoted by the Washington Post as having denied any personal involvement in the killings. He is reported to have assigned Unita's vice-president, Jeremiah Chituenda, to head a commission of inquiry into the deaths.
Sidestepping the Sajumi scandal

Jong Eun Kim has asserted that his unit's movement

Nothing significant has been reported concerning the Orsonian scandal.

We're still waiting for news on the status of the asbestos case.
Savimbi takes the heat for murders

Dr Jonas Savimbi has asserted that his UNITA movement is not at the point of collapse but that the heat on him to account for murders in his organisation is not off. DALE LAUTENBACH of the Sowetan Africa News Service reviews the story so far.

US wants Savimbi to account for deaths in Unita

From page 14

commented: In a piece contri-
buted by Donita and Doreen by the
influence of British and UN for-
the killings should be
noted.

The flirtations of his gue-
Zillas movement, said the
New York Times, was based on the "people's war" in which absolute discipline and en-
quadrant obedience was expected.

"To foster loyalty, UNITA has created a cult of personality around Savimbi that approaches what the Chinese revolutionaries did on Mao Tse-Tung.

Defections

Savimbi has said that the defections and the admi-
mission of murders have no way undermined his orga-
nisation or threatened to collapse it. Perhaps this is true in Angola where, as the BBC correspondent in London said, there is a hard core of unbreakable sup-
port for Savimbi by those who regard him as a genuine
leader. But among the most ac-
politcal international
right-abusers is growing. Leading trade unionist and opposition activist Dr Chabolwa Chilubu was ar-
rested on his return last week and there are fears for his life. But still South Africa has not challenged the Malawi administration that was one of its few African friends during the "total onslaught" years.

Pressure from the US on

Savimbi is continuing in the
form of a visit to London by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr Herman Cohen. He was expected in the Malawian capital on Monday on a mission to stress the US demand for an explanation following Savimbi's adm-
ission that two senator candidates of his organisation had been killed by UNITA's hand.

Slayings

Savimbi said that, as head of UNITA, he accepted "moral responsibility" for the slayings but sought to distance himself, saying no leader could know every-
thing that went on in his movement. He said to M. Chisoposo and Mr Willy

du Santos, former UNITA representatives in Wash-
ington and Lisbon respectively, had been murdered in UNITA's bid to head-off at 
Jamba in November last year.

And he blamed General Miguel N'Kita Pena who, as a head-of-state intelligence, defected from UNITA at the end of January and with follow defection and UNITA

Afrense

Hard evidence, acquisi-
tions and responsibility have been hard to achieve since the murders hit the headlines in the first week of March following the defections.

But in response to the announcement of Cohen's visit to London and the US investigating full investigation take place, Surinco was probably out of the running. But among the most unex-
ploited international

Elections

He felt in an investigation now would distract Angolans from the main objective of elections.

Clearly this position re-
vails little group of basic democratic principles: Vote for me now and we'll address the bourgeoisie li-
Stance of human rights later, is essentially Savimbi's message:

For the rest there has
"Savimbi's picture hangs everywhere. Songs extol his leadership and wisdom. If such a climate it seems inconceivable to many that executions would take place without his knowledge or consent."

The writer points out that, while Savimbi says the Chingundji and Dos Santos killings happened in Jamba in November, while Savimbi was in Luanda, the defectors say they took place in August when Savimbi was indeed at his bush headquarters.

Either way, it must be significant that the killings took place well after the May 31 peace accord with the Angolan government and cannot in any way be explained away as actions in the interest of war time security.

It is also significant that the dead men represented Unita in its two most sensitive capitals, Washington and Lisbon. By all accounts they were well liked and supporters who were beyond the reach of Savimbi's Maoist doctrine and upon whom Savimbi has always relied, the concern must run deep.

Even South Africa — while its silence on the human rights question is worrying if not revealing — has been working hard and quite successfully at its relationship with the Angolan government and is unlikely to come to Savimbi's support right now.

Quite

So far the Angolan government has been quiet on the threatening Unita debate but it must be aware that its work in the past few weeks at establishing the election date, processing the election laws in the People's Assembly and generally getting on with the business of peace, places it in favourable contrast to what Unita has achieved during the same time.
Angolan aid tied to rights

LUANDA — US Africa expert Herman Cohen has tied economic aid for Angola to respect for human rights and democracy.

Cohen, assistant secretary of state for Africa, told a news conference on Tuesday at the end of a two-day visit to Angola that Washington would urge other foreign governments to help ensure the success of the country's transition to multiparty democracy.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has called the country's first democratic elections for the end of September after signing a peace accord last year that ended 18 years of civil war.

"It is important to look beyond the elections," Cohen said after talks with dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

"Speaking for the US, if human rights are not respected and if democracy is not allowed to flourish, there will be no co-operation in terms of assistance and investment," Cohen said.

He said the US had confidence in the peace process under way in Angola, but that it was moving too slowly and that any delay in the September elections would be unacceptable.

"There is much to do and little time," he said. — Sapa-Reuter-AFP.

He is also scheduled for talks with the ambassadors of European Union states in Luanda.
Call for new start in class

By THEMBA KHUMALO

BLACK pupils will return to school with a sense of purpose when they reopen for the second term on Tuesday.

They go back to class amid renewed calls by community organisations to gear themselves for effective learning.

This hope was also expressed this week by Oupa Mpetha, information officer for the South African Democratic Teachers Union.

At least half of the schools in Soweto alone have been thrown into turmoil this year and there has been hardly any effective learning since January.

Mpetha attributed the school upheavals to the shortage of textbooks and teachers and harassment of Sadtu members by principals.

There were other problems which created instability in schools, he said.

Teachers were scrutinised by inspectors who expected them to dress formally. They were often away on week-long courses and pupils were left without a teacher, he added.

Overcrowding at schools was also common, with an average of 1500 pupils in each institution. Pupils tended to be unruly when they did not have teacher supervision.

They normally came to school at 8 am and left two hours later.

At Orlando West School in Orlando East pupils went on a month-long class boycott before the schools were closed early this month to protest against the shortage of teachers. The DET treated the matter so lightly that the boycott went unnoticed, Mpetha said.

"How are the pupils expected to learn in classrooms that don't have furniture and books? Who protest against these shortcomings they are dismissed as anarchists who are not interested in education," DET officials launching an anti-Sadtu campaign to discredit active members of the union, Mpetha said.

Headmasters who belonged to the union were often excluded from DET meetings with principals.

"The authorities' obstinacy has forced us to take to the streets in order to get their attention. It's only then that they take us seriously," he said.

DET spokesman Corrie Retief of Sadtu said he found Mpetha's allegations strange in view of the fact that the department had started a grievance procedure through which teachers' problems would be handled.

A staff commissioner had been appointed by the department's director-general to probe grievances independently and objectively.

Mpetha said despite all the hurdles, Sadtu committed itself to a recent two-day Soweto regional meeting to "rekindle and resuscitate the culture of learning and teaching at our schools".

As an alternative to the current DET system, Sadtu had established subject committees and standard committees which would involve pupils in motivation programmes.

This method would also encourage parent involvement, said Mpetha.

He said delegates at the teachers' meeting called on the DET to recognise the "visible amount of work done so far by the Soweto Schools Sports Congress".
 Wooing the voters with pants  

LISBON — Ex-jungle fighter Jonas Savimbi believes trousers could be the key to success in Angola’s first ever free elections.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa reported on Sunday that Dr Savimbi had launched the campaign slogan “New trousers in September” for his former rebel movement Units at a rally in the northern city of Uige.

Rejecting a possible coalition with the ruling MPLA party after the September presidential and parliamentary polls, he said: “It’s no longer necessary to mend our trousers, we have got to get new ones.

“We need a new government, change, we don’t want patched hand-me-downs ... new trousers in September.” — Sapa-Reuter.
Angola's chalk battle begins

Angola faces a massive education crisis. Forty-five percent of the country's total population, or 2.7 million people, are between the ages of five and fourteen. A massive 1,435,000 children have not been accommodated in schools.

Until the signing of a peace accord between the ruling MPLA and Unita on May 31, 1991, the most serious war-related factors affecting education included an impaired supply distribution network, overburdened facilities in safe areas, the drafting of teachers to the army and the closure of schools as a result of attacks.

The most serious state management problems are now insufficient state investment in facilities, teacher training and supplies, parental illiteracy and inadequate incentives for teachers. Education receives less than 10 percent of the national budget.

When the Portuguese ended colonial rule in 1975, very little educational infrastructure was in place.

"In the 1960s I went to a rural (primary) school," says Lemos Mukwa, a truck driver. "Our teacher was the only teacher in the whole village. We studied under trees."

Lemos began fourth grade in 1971 when he was 14 years old. He didn't finish because he was an older student and the head of the colonial Administrative Post said he would have to pay tax. "It was impossible for me to pay and so I had to abandon my studies. It was not until 1976 that I finished fourth grade."

The lack of schools plus the difficulty of getting into the few existing schools account for the fact 85 percent of the population were illiterate when Angola became independent. Women made up the largest proportion of this group.

Since 1976, another 240,000 Angolans have become literate. About half the population is still illiterate.

Another colonial legacy was intimidation against the population, including students. Ana Ferreira van-Dunem, from Luanda, passed an aptitude exam at Maria Pia hospital in Luanda in 1958 and then studied nursing.

"I worked at the maternity and at Americo Boavida hospital. But there were problems of PIDE (Portuguese secret police). They intimidated students. Many students went to prison. In 1964, I left my nursing studies. I wanted to finish, but I didn't. I tried to get work, but this was hard due to Portuguese colonialism."

The need to repeat classes and abandonment of studies are now serious problems in Angola. In 1989-1990 the rate of repetition and abandonment was about 50 percent.

Adult education is available for people who are too old for regular primary education. Courses are given at night using the facilities of regular schools. However, because of shortages of facilities and teachers, enrolment in adult education courses has declined from 235,000 students in 1980 to 187,000 in 1986.

Now that peace has come, a larger proportion of the national budget could begin to be directed to improving and expanding essential social services such as education and health.

But Angola has few trained and experienced personnel. By 1985 there were only 35,221 teachers for the first five years of school, and 75 percent of these teachers lack qualifications to teach at even at primary level. - AIA
LUANDA - The two commanders of Angola's new armed forces stood on the tarmac of Luanda military airport, stranded in the capital for the second day.

General Joao Matos, formerly of the MPLA government's army, and Mr Abilio Numa, who fought for Unita rebels in Angola's civil war, were trying to get to Benguela to oversee the formation of their peacetime force.

But the one pilot who knew how to fly the Soviet-made Ilyushin 76 transport plane parked on the tarmac wasn't there and no other aircraft was available.

Inefficient bureaucracy, a ruined infrastructure and a critical lack of resources are haunting Angola's transition to peace after 16 years of civil war.

Numa said there was no way a united army could be created in time for the country's first multiparty elections on September 29-30.

"We lack decent quarters, transport, communications systems, infrastructure, time and money," he said.

The United Nations, which has sent observers to monitor the peace accords signed last May between the MPLA and Unita, says it cannot do much to help because of expensive peace-keeping efforts in Yugoslavia and Cambodia.

Under the peace pact, signed under the watchful eyes of Moscow and Washington which respectively backed the MPLA and Unita, the two armies were to be demobilised by August 1 and the new 30,000-strong army in place by elections.

Numa said thousands of men had not appeared at 45 designated assembly points where they were to hand over their weapons. At best 20,000 men would be fully trained by the deadline.

Ms Margaret Anstee, the UN Secretary-General's representative in Angola, said about 70 percent of the estimated 150,000 personnel in the MPLA and Unita forces had been processed and 6,000 demobilised.

She blamed a tight timetable and budget and extremely difficult logistics in the huge country.

"This must be the world's cheapest peace-keeping operation," she said.

She said the UN budget for Angola was about $270 million, about a quarter of that spent a couple of years ago on neighbouring Namibia which had one-tenth of Angola's 10 million people, far less territory and an efficient infrastructure.

The logistical and financial difficulties also extend to monitoring the elections. Whether the embryonic new armed forces can ensure stability after the vote is a fear preying on many people's minds.

What is clear, however, is the goodwill of many Angolans weary of more than a decade of war against Portuguese colonial rule and the civil war which followed independence in 1975.

The two sides in the new army appear to respect each other professionally and officials say there are few difficulties.

"He caused many problems for us," Matos joked about Numa, whom he battled several times.

"Everyone said there was trouble where Joao Matos went," said Numa, slapping his former nemesis on the back.

A major problem has been conditions at demobilisation assembly points, where bored and acute food and water shortages encourage banditry.

At the Luanchimo camp, about 100km from the northeast border with Zaire, hundreds of young men lounged in the blazing heat.

Their $80-a-month salaries were eight months in arrears and none knew when they could return to their families after years away.

- Sapa-Reuters.
Leader of the p
or killer of his f

My parents were beaten to death on Savimbi's instruct
If the people of his friends?

Tito died on November 10, 1985, in London, and it was reported he was stabbed in the chest. This information is not true. The cause of Tito's death was heart failure.

Tito's death marked the end of an era in South African politics. He was a controversial figure, both loved and hated, and his legacy continues to be debated to this day.

The Star Wednesday April 29 1992

23
Konare’s election assured

Alpha Oumar Konare, a key figure in the uprising that toppled military
dictator Moussa Traore, coasted
towards victory this week in the second
round of Mali’s presidential elections,
which saw only 16 percent of eligible
electors turn out. The former teacher
won 70.71 percent of the votes cast. His
rival, Tchéki Manadou Koné, won
30.07 percent, according to provisional
official results. The trial of ex-president
Traore on corruption charges will start
on April 30. He will stand trial with 30
members of his government, including
his former defence and interior
ministers and army chief of staff.

Senegal, Mauritania resume ties

Sénégal and Mauritania re-established
diplomatic ties broken off three
years ago after a border dispute over
grazing rights in August 1989 sparked
bloody riots between the mainly Arab
Mauritanians and black Senegalese.
Human-rights groups say that at least
40,000 black Mauritanians were forc-
cibly expelled to Senegal and whole vil-
lages razed by Mauritania’s Arab-run
army during the clashes.

Mobuto praises conference

ZAIRE’S President Mobutu Sese
Seko says he is confident that the
much-halted national conference will
bring about peaceful political change.
“The work under way at the confer-
ence will allow for a significant advance in
the democratization process,” he said.
In conciliatory terms, he praised the
chairman of the conference, Catholic
Archbishop Monsengwo Pasinya, who has been one of his most vocal critics.

CABINDA grenade attack

A GRENADE tossed into a crowded
market wounded 24 people last week in
the city of Cabinda, capital of Angola’s
oil-rich northern province. The attack
comes amid spiralling violence, as
guerrillas groups battle for indepen-
dence from Angola. Last month, sepa-
ratists from the Front for the Libera-
tion of the State of Cabinda (FLEC)
raided Cabinda Airport, killed nine
government soldiers and destroyed 10
buses belonging to the Cabinda Gulf
Oil Company, which operates Cabin-
da’s oil fields.

Angola’s opposition party splits

A LEADING Angolan opposition
party, the Democratic Renewal Party
(PRD), split in two this week, effective-
ly destroying its chances at the coun-
try’s first multi-party elections in
September. Joaquim Pinto de Andrade,
former honorary president of the
PRD, and his supporters resigned after
alleged vote rigging for a new executive
at the party’s national convention at
the weekend.

Mugabe urged to sack cabinet

THE fighters who won Zimbabwe’s
independence urged President Robert
Mugabe to sack his entire cabinet. He
was raked over the coals on Saturday
when he addressed the inaugural meet-
ing of the Zimbabwe National War
Veterans’ Association, made up of for-
mer fighters from Mugabe’s Zimbab-
we African National Liberation Army
(.Zula) and rival Joshua Nkomo’s
Zimbabwe People’s Revolutionary
Army (Zipra). Numerous fighters
stood up to tell Mugabe their griev-
ances: no jobs, no land, no training, no
money, no influence. They charged
Mugabe’s cabinet ministers were just
likening their own pockets and loading
the civil service with relatives and sup-
porters from their own regions.

Compiled by Mark Huband in Abi-
djan and The Guardian staff.
Angola prepares for democracy

SAURIMO (Angola) - Jose Cassinda wears his first civilian clothes in 13 years and, like many Angolans, wonders what lies ahead now that peace has come.

Blinking his bloodshot eyes in the searing sunlight, the 32-year-old former soldier joined hundreds of other troops at a demobilisation camp near the northeast border with Zaire, waiting to be told when he could go home.

He is eager to return to his village near Lubango, 900km away, for the first time since 1979 but does not know what he will do once he gets there.

"I want to see my mother, if she's still alive, and get married," he said, shuffling in his new leather shoes. "But what will I do? I have no skills, except how to use a gun."

An accord signed 11 months ago between the Soviet-backed MPLA government and US-backed Unita rebels ended 16 years of war which killed, maimed or displaced a million people.

Life is slowly returning to normal in some respects, but the initial euphoria has worn off as Angolans contemplate the wreckage that remains.

The end of curfews has restored nightlife, and seaside bars and cafes are flourishing in the capital Luanda. Basic goods such as soap, matches and rice are again available.

Hotels are crammed with foreign businessmen seeking to cash in on Angola's potential oil, mineral and agricultural wealth.

There is a mood of greater freedom, now that the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) government has abandoned its Marxist single-party system. Foreign currency is traded openly on the streets and opposition groups stage large public rallies unthinkable a year ago.

But for many of Angola's 10 million people, life is still a struggle for a cup of water or loaf of bread and the future is an anxious wait until the first multiparty elections in September.

In Luanda, acute water shortages and electricity cuts have worsened since the end of the war, as a swell of refugees strains the resources of the city of 2 million.

Cholera has broken out. At some hospitals, desperately short of supplies, floors are slippery with blood and medicine is running out.

"Peace hasn't brought us water or a decent life," said a resident of Rocha Pinto, a slum of mud huts outside Luanda, gesturing at toddlers playing in garbage.

The breakdown in infrastructure across the huge country could take a decade to rebuild, economists say.

Roads are mined and strewn with mines. The telephone system barely functions. Thousands of bridges were blown up or damaged. Cash crops like coffee were neglected on many big estates and countless Angolans have gone without schooling.

Behind the multi-billion-dollar material damage is a nation psychologically traumatised by 30 years of war - 15 years of insurrection against Portuguese rule followed by civil war after independence in 1975.

"The war touched everyone," said Mr Marcolino Moco, MPLA secretary-general.

Western governments have pledged more than $2.7 billion in aid and credit lines to help economic recovery. The United Nations has sent several hundred observers to monitor the demobilisation of the two enemy armies and the September 29-30 elections.

Diplomats say there are too few observers to ensure the vote will be free of intimidation and fraud in a country with no democratic traditions.

The elections are a race between the two former civil war foes, as the 20-odd emerging political parties carry little weight.

A lack of firm political programmes by both the MPLA and Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) is less worrying to Angolans than the possibility that whoever loses will not do so gracefully.

International observers will leave when the new government is sworn in and Angola will finally be on its own after centuries of colonial rule and 16 years of superpower rivalry and military intervention by Cuba and South Africa. - Sapa-Reuters
UK Lending

Investment in developing countries and increasing imported defence between all and gas sales per oil tanker, she then sold the opening of the
expenditure. 10% of the 10 million爉ore than total outward 10% of the total.

The ACP group has detailed, an % of foreign, domestic, and foreign, and
who refuses to disclose, the opening of the

Business Day, Wednesday, May 6 1992

Oil producers discuss expanding trade
Unita will march to power
Jonas Savimbi shrugs off controversy

DR. JONAS Savimbi has been a target of foreign and domestic attacks in recent months. While the Angolan government says the controversy will not block his march to power, others view it differently.

The opposition leader said his support has been eroded by attacks on those supporting him, both abroad and at home. He added that the MPLA's hold on power has not weakened.

Savimbi said in an interview that he was confident of victory. He also expressed concern about reports of MPLA's attacks on the Unita campaign.

Savimbi said: "I am confident of victory. I have a strong base of support." He added: "The MPLA's hold on power has not weakened. They cannot stop me from winning."
As a teenager Bertus Kapp was sent by the SADF to be a killing machine in a foreign land. His remarkable story is testimony to the ravages and dehumanisation of war. He speaks to GAVIN DU PLESSIS:

Bertus Kapp remembers the charred bodies, the bombs falling in the night and naked soldiers being gunned down after they had surrendered. He recalls how the madness of war drove combatants to regard killing as just another job, even one that had a perverse pleasure.

It was the late eighties and the young Afrikaner was caught up in the Angolan conflict.

Now a graduate, the former SADF crew commander was assigned to the Oldman 23b, when he made his journey into hell — it was a nightmare in which he and his fellow combatants were forced to kill strangers in a foreign land.

"Today I don't even know why I was there," he says.

He has made a remarkable emotional recovery from an experience he found horrific, traumatic — and confusing. A baffled expression plays across his "boy next door" face as he tells his story.

"We were based in Roemfontein where we were briefed that we were being sent to South West Africa to fight military vehicles. Only once our plane had landed did we realize we were located 20 to 30km inside Angola. The whole situation was totally deceptive."

He found the basic training he had undergone in South Africa untested to the style of war they had to wage in Angola.

"We were trained on the open plains and suddenly found ourselves confronted with a bush war with almost no visibility of the location of our supposed targets."

"Planes were flying overhead at night would cause inner panic and questions like, "Is that one of our planes or is it an enemy aircraft?"

"Meantime the sound of gunfire soared reminiscent in the distance. We could not tell from the sound of the canon whether they belonged to the SADF or not."

"Bombs would fall and someone would call out, "Oh God that was close. We had difficulty sleeping."

Bertus remembers being alone some evenings while on radio duty.

I was the only one left awake. I tried not to walk anywhere during those hours. It was easy to wander off in the wrong direction.

"We stayed put because bumping into someone accidentally could spark a flash-induced skirmish."

"The thick vegetation invited inscrutable, fearsome in one, especially when I started witnessing the consequences of that war with its burnt out military hardware, charred bodies and wounded casualties on both sides. I learned about death and the knowledge that I should be ready at any given moment."

Bertus complained about the food supplied to the cosynets.

"We were given R4.50 (nakan) pouches which was supposedly 100 percent nutritious. After a month of being on that stuff, most of the guys were suffering from chronic diarrhea — aggravated by a lack of toilet paper."

"He says the shortage of fresh produce and vitamin-enriched foods made the combatants susceptible to sickness. Minor scratches festered immediately."

"I recall our joy when we received fresh T-bone steaks every four months or so. We even devoured the bones."

As letters were subject to censorship, it was impossible to complain and ask families to send a greater variety of food, he recalled.

"And there was the unbelievable tension between the troopers caused by restricted movement in the war zone and a lack of proper recreational facilities."

"All we had to do was sit and wait and wait. The longer the waiting continued, the more the tension mounted."

"It was a war of waiting and waiting between contacts with opposing forces. This resulted in the sickly combination of boredom, uncertainty and constant fear."

"After three weeks to a month of inactivity, we would be given orders to go into action. If we asked our officers when and where, we were simply told once more to wait for further instructions. Twelve to 24 hours later the message would be relayed to us that the attack had been cancelled."

"Eventually, because of the stress caused by the uncertainty, we fought among each other. Substance abuse — alcoholism or dagga obtained from the Angolan forces — became a rampant problem among individuals who were normally abstemious."

"Bertus seems saddened when he speaks of the physical and mental destruction his friends went through in that futile two-year exercise."

The strained relationships between SADF and Unitas soldiers were compounded by the presence of their Ivorian allies.

"They worked with us and lived with us. But still I felt threatened by their presence because of my conservative upbringing. I was young and inexperienced at the time they appeared to be very different from me."

"He says the mutual between SADF and Unitas soldiers was aggravated by language differences."

"In desperation to communicate, we learned to speak a kitchen Portuguese."

"The SADF soldiers distrusted Unitas troops because of the Ivoirian (Ivorian) soldiers who infiltrated SADF bases disguised as members of Unitas."

"They planned anti-personnel mines and sea booby traps which injured a number of our men. We were subjected to a state of illusion. They dressed the same as the Unitas guys, looked the same and spoke the same language. There were so many of them that it became difficult to tell who was who."

"In desperation, we were told to shoot anyone in front of us if they didn't keeep a distance of two steps behind our chaps during manoeuvres."

"Today I think back and I recall to me that many people may have been wounded or killed because it was so difficult to distinguish between the Popas and Unitas forces."

TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES resulted from the conflicting instructions given to the SADF and Unitas on how to deal with the capture of the enemy.

"We fired out cymbals, sawing the hands of the Popas forces. Those conditions required the troops to surrender complete. But still I felt threatened by their presence because of my conservative upbringing. I was young and inexperienced at the time they appeared to be very different from me."

"He says the mutual between SADF and Unitas soldiers was aggravated by language differences."

"In desperation to communicate, we learned to speak a kitchen Portuguese."

"The SADF soldiers distrusted Unitas troops because of the Ivoirian (Ivorian) soldiers who infiltrated SADF bases disguised as members of Unitas."

"They planned anti-personnel mines and sea booby traps which injured a number of our men. We were subjected to a state of illusion. They dressed the same as the Unitas guys, looked the same and spoke the same language. There were so many of them that it became difficult to tell who was who."

"In desperation, we were told to shoot anyone in front of us if they didn't keep a distance of two steps behind our chaps during manoeuvres."

"Today I think back and I recall to me that many people may have been wounded or killed because it was so difficult to distinguish between the Popas and Unitas forces."

The strained relationships between SADF and Unitas soldiers were compounded by the presence of their Ivorian allies.

"They worked with us and lived with us. But still I felt threatened by their presence because of my conservative upbringing. I was young and inexperienced at the time they appeared to be very different from me."

"He says the mutual between SADF and Unitas soldiers was aggravated by language differences."

"In desperation to communicate, we learned to speak a kitchen Portuguese."

"The SADF soldiers distrusted Unitas troops because of the Ivoirian (Ivorian) soldiers who infiltrated SADF bases disguised as members of Unitas."

"They planned anti-personnel mines and sea booby traps which injured a number of our men. We were subjected to a state of illusion. They dressed the same as the Unitas guys, looked the same and spoke the same language. There were so many of them that it became difficult to tell who was who."

"In desperation, we were told to shoot anyone in front of us if they didn't keep a distance of two steps behind our chaps during manoeuvres."

"Today I think back and I recall to me that many people may have been wounded or killed because it was so difficult to distinguish between the Popas and Unitas forces."

FIRE POWER AT NIGHT: SADF Stealth tanks spew out their deadly ammunition into Angola.

"They planned anti-personnel mines and sea booby traps which injured a number of our men. We were subjected to a state of illusion. They dressed the same as the Unitas guys, looked the same and spoke the same language. There were so many of them that it became difficult to tell who was who."

"In desperation, we were told to shoot anyone in front of us if they didn't keep a distance of two steps behind our chaps during manoeuvres."

"Today I think back and I recall to me that many people may have been wounded or killed because it was so difficult to distinguish between the Popas and Unitas forces."

TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES resulted from the conflicting instructions given to the SADF and Unitas on how to deal with the capture of the enemy.

"We fired out cymbals, sawing the hands of the Popas forces. Those conditions required the troops to surrender complete. But still I felt threatened by their presence because of my conservative upbringing. I was young and inexperienced at the time they appeared to be very different from me."

"He says the mutual between SADF and Unitas soldiers was aggravated by language differences."

"In desperation to communicate, we learned to speak a kitchen Portuguese."

"The SADF soldiers distrusted Unitas troops because of the Ivoirian (Ivorian) soldiers who infiltrated SADF bases disguised as members of Unitas."

"They planned anti-personnel mines and sea booby traps which injured a number of our men. We were subjected to a state of illusion. They dressed the same as the Unitas guys, looked the same and spoke the same language. There were so many of them that it became difficult to tell who was who."

"In desperation, we were told to shoot anyone in front of us if they didn't keep a distance of two steps behind our chaps during manoeuvres."

"Today I think back and I recall to me that many people may have been wounded or killed because it was so difficult to distinguish between the Popas and Unitas forces."

FIRE POWER AT NIGHT: SADF Stealth tanks spew out their deadly ammunition into Angola.
During therapy, the psychiatrist asked me what it felt like to kill others. My reply was that, in a perverse sort of way, it became quite pleasurable.

The Grim and Gruesome Side of War

"We came under artillery fire from the side of the Fapla (Angolan) forces. One of our men was climbing into the driver's compartment of the tank when a 150mm projectile hit him."

"His whole upper body was shattered, his inner organs dangling sideways from the torso. Part of his arm was lying in a different place. We picked up pieces of teeth but part of the jawbone was nowhere to be found. Lots were drawn to determine who would clean up the grizzly remains and transport the body back to Rundu."

"The lot fell on me and my buddy. By then I was a seasoned trooper and able to handle these experiences. But my buddy was gagging and retching while we used pieces of cardboard and a hand broom to sweep up tiny sections of flesh scattered all over the scene."

"Collecting bits of human hair, skin and bone felt like an endless task. "That day we must have used up litres and litres of anti-septic cleaning fluids in an attempt to quell that nauseating smell of death, blood and rotting flesh."

"Towards evening we took the corpse back to Rundu but were reluctant to touch anything inside the tank as the blast had shredded the soldier's remains over the driver and passenger areas."

"There were still minute bits of hair and skin clinging to the steering wheel and gears... even the radio was smeared."

"It's difficult to understand how I managed to retain any semblance of sanity under those circumstances."

"The tank driver survived this direct RPG rocket strike. But when the medic with him was killed the driver was sputtered with flesh and blood."

"After this he was subject to violent outbursts, despite a lengthy spell of psychiatric treatment."

"He has never been quite the same person since that incident."

SADF ALLIES: Unita soldiers prepare for an onslaught on their countrymen with the aid of the SADF
SA exports to Angola soar but imports lag far behind

FOODSTUFFS, beer, household and manufactured goods are reaching Angola from SA in increasing quantities but, as an indication of the lopsided trade between the two countries, ships are returning empty.

Unicorn has been operating vessels to Angola for about a year.

Executive director Allan Ford says since the end of last year, cargoes of foodstuffs, beer, soft drinks, household goods and manufactured goods, oil rig supplies and equipment have sailed once every three to four weeks.

Characteristic of the trade between the two countries, Unicorn's vessels return to SA empty, he says.

In 1989, SA imported goods from Angola worth R59 000. SA's exports reached R60m in that year. Angola’s main exports include oil, gold, diamonds and other minerals.

Central Energy Fund crude oil deputy GM Johan de Jager said there were not yet any firm indications of a deal to supply oil to SA from Angola.

Factors against such a possibility included the fact that Angola was pumping to full capacity and that most of the oil was already committed to various markets, said De Jager. Also, oil was freely available to SA at present and there was no need to search for new markets.

A Sasol spokesman said yesterday the group was not involved in any oil deals with Angola, but would be interested in investing in oil exploration activities off the Angolan coast.

Skills

Meanwhile, diplomatic relations have improved. SA has an office in Angola and talks are under way to establish an Angolan office in SA.

SA Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Renier Schoeman yesterday handed certificates to a group of Angolan manpower training instructors in Bloemfontein. The training aimed to equip demobilised Angolan soldiers with technical skills, Schoeman said in a statement.

Sasol African affairs manager Andre Heydenrych said rail authorities would make technical capacity available to Angola to reconstruct war-ravaged infrastructure.

He said the reconstruction of the Benguela railway line would not be in SA's short-term interest because it would divert Zairean copper through Angolan ports instead of through Durban and Dar-es-Salaam.

Murray and Roberts Construction (M & R) has proactively established links with Angola. MD Charl van der Merwe said Angola had signed a memorandum of understanding with M & R for the construction of infrastructure but it was early days and all M & R had so far exported to Angola was a small number of prefabricated buildings for schools.

Safio spokesman Charles Kuzmanich said the next trade delegation to visit Angola on June 15 would be the seventh of its kind this year. But he warned that business was still hampered by poor payment and a blanket of insecurity as the country prepares for elections on September 29.
Crisis killing Angolan patients
LUANDA — Lack of medical care is killing dozens of Angolans daily because of a strike by Luanda hospital workers, officials said yesterday. The indefinite stoppage, in its fifth day, is the second in six months by the strikers demanding better wages and working conditions. "We don't have a single aspirin, anti-diarrhoea medicine or malaria pills," said one striker. — Sapa-Reuter.

Mine blaze halts production
UNDERGROUND production at the Libanon gold mine outside Johannesburg was affected when a fire was detected about 2 400 m below the surface on Wednesday, a spokesman for Gold Fields SA said yesterday. The fire has been successfully sealed off, and no injuries were reported. — Sapa.

Art vanishes in gallery move
DURBAN — Three paintings insured for R42 400 have disappeared from the collection of Maritzburg's Tatham art gallery, be-
The African phoenix

JOHN CAVILL
IN LONDON

Of all the African countries embracing market economy reforms and putting out the welcome mat for foreign investors, few can beat the potential offered by Angola.

South African businessmen with the patience needed to overcome the irritations and discomforts of establishing a foothold, stand to benefit most from the re-discovery of Angola which, apart from oil, was forgotten in 17 years of civil war and Marxist government.

Political uncertainty remains, however. It is far from clear whether the first multi-party elections in September will set the seal on Angola's newly achieved peace or re-ignite tensions between the MPLA led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

But if words have any meaning, both sides are so wholly committed to growth and investment that a return to conflict would be to inflict an act of unthinkable and offered madness on Angola's 10-million people.

The World Bank is optimistic, saying: "For the first time since 1975, Angola has achieved enough political stability for foreign investors to begin developing its legendary wealth in natural resources, virtually untapped since independence."

There was nothing equivocal in President Dos Santos's message in a survey of Angola by the Financial Times in London this week.

He said: "Our goal is straightforward: to turn Angola into an economic engine in a regional power bloc that will provide the base for development and growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

"Our determination offers Western investors major opportunities in a society certain to be one of Africa's future economic powers."

Many big investors are taking the plunge without waiting for the outcome of the elections.

Oil is booming. It has been Angola's sole economic success story, output quintupling since 1975 to 555 000 barrels a day — enough to meet SA's needs twice over — worth about $3.5-billion a year and generating 9% of export earnings.

Chevron, the US giant which functioned uncomfortably under the security provided by Cuban troops in the war, has made development of oilfields its main foreign investment priority.

Elf of France, the second-biggest producer, and the American Texaco are also pouring in hundreds of millions.

British Petroleum and Occidental of the US are moving in to join the others which include Petrofina (Belgium) and AGIP (Italy).

British oil analyst Matthew Shaw of County NatWest Woodmac, estimates that annual investment, which more than doubled to $500-million in the past three years, will hit $750-million in 1998 and 1994. By the end of the decade, $4-billion will have been spent.

Output from known reserves of 4.9-billion barrels is set to rise 24% to 600 000 barrels a day by the mid-1990s.

Operating outside the quotas of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), Angola is free to sell as much as it likes.

By the turn of the century, as new deep-water wells (110 metres, which is commonplace in the North Sea) come on stream, production will head for a million barrel daily.

Sonangol, the state oil company which is a partner in all the fields, wants to build a refinery.

The oil developments alone promise SA — its exports to Angola were worth R500-million in 1990 — a fast-growing doorstep market where its competitive price edge will be almost impossible to beat.

Rebuilding Angola's war shattered infrastructure with aid from the World Bank and rehauling its agriculture offers even more long-term potential.

Murray & Roberts is already there after the February agreement with the Angolans.

Diamonds head the expansion of the mining industry.

De Beers' marketing agreement with Endiama included a $50-million loan for development in the Cuango region. A new deal is expected soon under which De Beers will spend $50-million on exploration.

Officially, Angolan diamond output has more than halved from 2.4-million carats to about 1-million since independence — worth $180-million last year.

But far more than that is illicitly mined and smuggled out — as much as $260-million worth which the Central Selling Organisation has had to buy back from the secondary market to maintain stability.

Outside diamonds, there awaits the resumption of iron-ore mining at Capula and once exported 6-million tons a year, when rail links are rebuilt.

But Jose Dias, in charge of the Department of Geology and Mining says there is much more potential from a range of minerals.

"No new investment has been made in mines. Many of our minerals have been forgotten," says Mr Dias, who is negotiating exploration agreements with RTZ and Anglo American as well as De Beers.

Angola's undoubted oil boom raises the question of whether Namibia will join its neighbour as a significant producer in the 1990s.

A consortium headed by Norsk Hydro of Norway has been awarded the licence — it involves spending $345-million and drilling three deep wells to explore more than 11 000 square kilometres off the Namibian coast.

It joins Etosha, the Taiwanese group, which has rights over a northern block and another 18 oil operators whose applications are being considered by Namcor, the state petroleum authority.

So far only the Kudu gasfield — first drilled by Chevron and later by Soekor — offers tangible proof of hydro-carbons.

According to Intera ECL Petroleum Technologies, the British consultants advising the Namibians, the Kudu field's reserves are anything between 142-billion and 495-billion cubic metres. But it requires more exploration — and not least what markets there will be for the gas.

Some analysts consider Namibia could be the world's next "oil province".
Angola offers peace mission

JERUSALEM — Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, making a first visit to Israel, was quoted yesterday as saying his country would like a role in US-brokered Middle East peace talks.

An Israeli foreign ministry statement quoted Van-Dunem from a meeting with Israeli counterpart David Levy, during which they also signed an agreement for economic and scientific co-operation.

The statement made no indication of Levy's response to this suggestion.

It said Levy told Van-Dunem he knew Angola had also grappled with problems "that don't lend themselves to quick solutions" and that Israel was ready to help Angola. — Sapa-AP.
SIMON BARBER in Washington

February 17, 1972

To Testifying Intelligently

Unite Officials and

Claims by Shadowy

1971-72
Angola starts registering eligible voters

LUANDA — Angola began registering voters yesterday for the country’s first multiparty elections, scheduled for September.

The registry opened in five of the 18 provinces, with President José Eduardo dos Santos the first citizen to sign on in the capital Luanda.

Registering is scheduled to continue until the end of July in order to compile a list of those eligible to vote in legislative and presidential elections.

About half of Angola’s 10-million population is expected to be eligible.

The government has accused former UNITA rebels of impeding the extension of civil administration — and now registering of voters — in areas it controls.

The electoral council launched a publicity campaign to encourage voters to register under the slogan “Smile again, Angola.”

In 12 provinces, about 1,030 mobile brigades, with a total of 5,700 people, have been organised to oversee registration.

Observer teams from the UN, Russia, Portugal and US will monitor the elections.

UNITA is expected to be the main challenger in the elections. More than 20 New opposition parties have sprouted up since the ceasefire, but few are expected to have any impact. Dos Santos’s MPLA has recently shed its long-held Marxist philosophies. — Sapa-AP.
Dos Santos registers for poll

LUANDA — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos proudly showed off his electoral card on Wednesday after being the first Angolan citizen to be registered for Angola’s first free election, to be held in September.
Exiles’ bid to exhume colleagues

The Returned Exiles Committee has appealed to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to allow it to visit former African National Congress camps.

The committee says it wants to exhume bodies of members who died there and return them to South Africa for a “proper Christian burial”.

The REC has been established to assist alleged victims of ANC rehabilitation camps and their families.

REC chairman Mr Patrick Hlongwane said in a statement in Durban on Friday that it was “a source of great bitterness and pain” to the relatives of the alleged victims that their loved ones had been buried in mass graves without the benefit of proper Christian burial.

He said he had appealed to Dos Santos to permit the exhumation to take place. The REC knew where the graves were located, he said.

Hlongwane also appealed to Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha to help facilitate the operation and to provide financial support for it.

He added that the REC would have no objection to the ANC, International Red Cross, Freedom Foundation, South African Council of Churches or other similar organisations sending representatives to attend the exhumation.

Hlongwane also expressed “deep concern” at the murder on Thursday of an active member of the REC, Mr Bongani Nthungi, at Masenga in Natal, and said it made him realise “the matter was urgent”.

He said that while Mr Dave Dalling, chairman of Codesa’s Work Group I at the time, had assured him that the REC would be able to present its case, Codesa had ignored the plight of the alleged ANC plight.

Sapa.
Pope's Angola visit still on

LISBON — Pope John Paul II would visit Angola as planned next month, despite a wave of violence against foreigners, a Vatican official said yesterday. Portuguese President Mario Soares postponed a state visit to Angola on Sunday following a two-week murder spree that left eight Portuguese and two other foreigners dead.
Affirmative action by Nats in schools, says CP

THE Conservative Party was opposing the Education and Culture Vote in the Supplementary Estimates of the House's Budget because, for the first time, it was being shown irrefutably that the government was applying affirmative action, Mr Andrew Gerber (CP Brits) said.

In a declaration of vote in the House of Assembly he said funds were being taken away from the white education department and given to other departments.

The introduction of Model C schools had added an extra tax burden on parents' shoulders, and thousands of teachers' jobs were on the line.

Dr Johan Swanepoel (NP Bloemfontein East) said teachers would be kept in their jobs to the maximum possible extent.

The vote was approved by 97 votes to 27. — Sapa.
M&R school is opened despite death threat

27 Jan 79

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DESPITE a death threat on his life from a mysterious caller, Murray & Roberts CE David Brink yesterday opened a school that his company financed in Cabinda province, Angola.

A military attaché from the SA representative office in Luanda, who declined to be named, said yesterday his office had received a call from the SA Foreign Affairs Department and been informed of the death threat.

"We were told that someone had called the head office of Murray & Roberts in SA and said that if Mr Brink did not return immediately, something would happen to him here in Angola," he said.

Journalist Callie Long is reported by Sapa as saying the death threat was received by Brink and his wife Merle in their Luanda office. Long is reported to have said the caller was unhappy with the high profile of the visit.

The military attaché said the caller had said he was an ANC member.

The caller expressed unhappiness at M & R developing ties with Angola. He also said he knew Sanlam and M & R were closely associated.

Brink went to Angola with his wife, some associates and an SABC-TV crew in two corporate jets. Their task was to open a prefabricated community school, the first of nine in the M & R project there.

Brink decided to go ahead with the opening after the Angolan authorities gave him assurances regarding the safety of his party.

M & R announced earlier this year that it would assist Angola's oil-rich Cabinda province in a number of infrastructural projects.

The company is providing prefabricated houses, schools and hotels as a priority. It will also be involved in the training of engineering and construction personnel, production of concrete bricks and blocks, harbour and road works and mining exploration.
Unita joining Luanda government, says Pik

DURBAN. — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi had agreed to send a proportionate number of representatives to Luanda to join the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said here yesterday.

He said that in doing so Unita had followed the advice of the South African government.

Mr Botha said he had spoken to the Angolan rebel leader by telephone.

"Dr Savimbi said his only concern was that a guarantee should be given for the personal security and safety of Unita members who will join the government of Mr Dos Santos.

"Dr Savimbi also indicated that senior members of Unita are still held in detention in Luanda and the South African government's advice in this regard is that he should negotiate this with the government of Mr Dos Santos," said Mr Botha.

In Luanda a top Angolan government military chief said yesterday he was not convinced Unita rebels had left Uige and Negage, two strategic northern cities occupied last week.

General Higinio Carneiro described as superficial a UN report that Unita forces might have started to pull out.

The occupation more than a week ago of Uige, 300km north-east of Luanda, and nearby Negage, the most important air base in the north, was a major advance for Unita, which has taken some 75% of Angola since disputing the results of the September elections. — Sapa-Reuters
Government列入

the PRF's election offer.

Sure of place in Govt

Angolan Opposition
Angola has faith in its Iron Horse

The Benguela railway line across Angola has never been just a set of tracks. From the start of construction, the line has been built on political issues, from colonialism to the isolation of apartheid South Africa.

DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star Africa Service reports on the line's reconstruction.

**EVEN BEFORE** peace with Unita was finally secured on May 31 last year, the Angolan government had earmarked the rehabilitation of the Benguela railway line as a priority. So far they have not invested more than a third of the $346 million Angolan section of the line open and running.

While a World Bank feasibility study — in the hands of British company Transmark — continues, and while negotiations with the Belgian consortium which still owns 50 percent of the capital stock also plough along, the Angolan government is putting B4.6 million of its own funds into repair work.

From Lobito, on the coast, the Caminho de Ferro de Benguela — CFB, as it is known — is now running as far as Huambo, on the Planalto do Cuito, and this month work to Cuito, in Bié province, should be completed.

The government has also bought 12 new coaches for the line from Spoornet, which might account for the odd report from South Africa recently that coaches worth 9 million had been bought by the Angolan government from Transnet for the express purpose of ferrying the Pope between Luanda and Lobito during his June visit. The report did not need the fact that all rail links in Angola run east-west (with the exception of a short stretch between Benguela and Lobito) and that there is no railway between Luanda and Lobito.

The reconstruction of the CFB has been questioned by critics who note that the original concept of this great sea link to the heart of landlocked Africa, with the main purpose of transporting copper, has been overtaken by the slump in the primary commodities market.

Work on the railway began in 1893, following the path of an ancient slave route and primarily in the interests of the colonial masters of the then Belgian Congo.

During the civil war, Unita and South Africa when it was still overtly involved, identified the line as a prime target for attack in the interests of weakening the Angolan economy. However, if the line had been fully operational it would probably still have seen a downturn in activity due to the commodities slump.

So when Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos announced in Lobito in May last year that reconstruction of the railway was a priority, some critics saw more political motivation in the move than economic good sense. However, it seems the Angolan government is not committed to the grand old vision still associated with the name Benguela.

"Agriculture is the real wealth of this country and that's where the future lies," says one Western diplomat in Luanda. He believes that to take the line to Cuito, perhaps even to Luena, further east, does make sense.

It would give inland farmers the incentive to produce by facilitating their access to markets, not only domestically, but through Lobito for export.

The government may still score political points for what it has achieved in the rehabilitation of the line. Ordinary Angolans still have an emotionalised view of the line as a great backbone running across their country, and it was not long ago, in 1987, when government rhetoric about this backbone was entirely political. A Southern African Development Conference rehabilitation project launched at the time, which proved unsuccessful, was planned "to reduce dependence on South Africa, which uses its transport network to pressure African governments".

As the emphasis in African economic thinking shifts from world market exports to an appreciation of regional markets and exchanges — thinking reflected in the launching of a unified African economic body at last year's OAU Summit — the glorious Benguela vision of the past might find new focus and a true application for the people of the region rather than for the colonists it served in the past.
Taxi 'war' over Zimbabwe route

THEO RAWANA and WILSON ZWANE

SA's taxi operators were using strong-arm tactics in an attempt to force Zimbabwean bus companies to abandon the Beit Bridge-Johannesburg route, a source said yesterday.

These tactics included abduction and intimidation.

SA Long Distance Taxi Association (Salita) president Peter Rabali said he could not say if Salita members were involved, but confirmed his northern Transvaal region had been in dispute with Zimbabwean bus operators.

Rabali gave the names of three Zimbabwean bus companies involved on the route as Sheshekinha, Countryboy and Matambanazo.

The source, who wanted to remain anonymous, said taxi operators had attacked Zimbabwean bus drivers in central Johannesburg three times this week. Three days ago, a Zimbabwean bus driver and his conductor were abducted by taxi operators, while another attempt was thwarted by police intervention on Wednesday.

Rabali was non-committal on the incidents, but said Zimbabwean bus operators had reneged on an agreement with his organisation.

This agreement stipulated that only one bus should run the route each day.

"Now the Zimbabweans have flooded the market and left our men with no fares on a route they initiated," said Rabali.

SAAF takes off to help in Angolan election

STEPHANE BOTHLA (S)

The SAAF would assist officials in registering voters living in remote areas. The move followed a request by the Angolan government supported by the UN representative in Luanda, Margaret Anstee.

The SAAF's task mainly would consist of communication flights. The contingent would be rotated monthly.

The election on September 30 would be conducted under UN supervision and great effort was being made to get voters registered in time.

Putco buses worth R2,8m destroyed during unrest

PUTCO has lost R2,8m in destroyed buses this year, but the company said it is not planning to ask the police for help.

Putco MD Jack Visser said at the weekend that 14 buses had been destroyed in unrest-related incidents in the PWV region this year.

Of those, three were destroyed in the East Rand township of Vosloorus last week after Umkhosto we Sizwe member George Mashele allegedly blew himself up with a handgrenade during a police raid on his house.

Another three were destroyed in the township this year. Five were destroyed in the Vaal area, two in the Pretoria area and one in Soweto.

Visser estimated the replacement cost of the buses at R2,8m.

Although he could not readily give figures of last year's attacks on his company's buses, he was convinced there had been as escalation.

Putco has 2,000 buses countrywide.

Visser stressed that Putco was not considering withdrawing from the areas where the buses were coming under attack "because we are rendering an essential service".

Asked what the company could do to stave off the attacks on its buses, Visser said little could be done short of enlist the help of police.

But the company would not have policemen deployed on its buses as such a move was bound to cause friction between the company and commuters.

"Since we want to remain at peace with our customers, we would rather render the services as best we can than get policemen in our buses."

Visser said there had been no pattern to the attacks on the Putco vehicles. They seemed to depend on the mood of the townships.

The dispute began when vandals pelted the company's vehicles with stones as they drove through a township.

WILSON ZWANE

ANC in breach of arms deal

PRETORIA — The stockpiling of arms in Angola by Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, contravened agreements reached by the SA government and the ANC, an SAP spokesman said.

"These agreements stipulate that the ANC was to have pointed out all their arms caches and they were to have ceased recruiting people for MK as well as training MK personnel."

The spokesman said in a statement to Sapa on Friday it was surprising the ANC dismissed the issue of what it intended to do about these weapons as "not being in the public interest".

Weapons similar to those stored in Angola were being used in SA against innocent people.

The Sunday Times reported yesterday that the cache included 2,183 AK-47s and 22-mm rounds of ammunition, 22 machineguns and hundreds of pistols and revolvers.

Heavy weapons included five Soviet tanks and five light armoured troop carriers.

SA's lenient attitude to the granting of bail resulted in a high number of suspected criminals committing more crimes while awaiting trial, legal sources said at the weekend.

Recent research by the SAP over a nine-month period showed that of a total of 61,306 accused released on bail, 10,353 breached their bail conditions and 3,850 committed crimes while on bail.

This situation not only placed a massive burden on police, but also caused growing dissatisfaction among the public, who suffered under a wave of crime, police said.

"In particular the black population finds it difficult to come to terms with this type of administration of justice and they take the law into their own hands or turn to people's courts," the police said.

Witwerwendt Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres and Wilkau, SC, said: "It is a well known fact that SA criminal law has a very literal view on the granting of bail to accused."

"The granting of bail to accused should be seen against the background of the presumption in SA law of an accused's innocence until he or she had been proved guilty, he said.

Other factors played an important role in courts' consideration of whether to grant bail.

Many crimes "the work of suspects granted bail"

STEPHANE BOTTMIA

These included the limited prison facilities for awaiting trial prisoners.

"One must always keep in mind that bail applications by accused are brought at a very early stage of police investigations," Von Lieres said.

Therefore, it was not always easy to convince a judge or magistrate that there was a strong case against an accused.

Depending on the facts of the case — the seriousness or nature of the crime, or the possibility that the accused might commit another crime — State lawyers would do their best to oppose bail, said Von Lieres.

Until 1977, attorneys-general had the jurisdiction to issue a certificate prohibiting bail in serious cases.

Since then, it has been in the discretion of the courts to grant bail, or not, after an accused has satisfied the court that he should be released.

Recently the Law Commission recommended that, at hearings on whether to grant bail, the onus should be moved from the accused having to prove why he should get bail to the State having to prove why the suspect should not be released on bail.

If the recommendation was accepted, it would be even easier for courts to grant bail, informed legal sources said.
Savimbi's nephew linked to death plot

LISBON — Four men, including one identified as a nephew of Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, were arrested on Sunday for allegedly planning to assassinate a senior member of Angola's ruling party, Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

Lusa, quoting Angolan national radio, said police caught the men with two rifles and a pistol 260m from where Daniel Chipenda was addressing a political rally in the northwestern Angolan city of Saurimo. No shots were fired.

Chipenda is heading the ruling MPLA campaign for the country's first free elections at the end of September.

A leading MPLA diplomat and military commander during its guerrilla war against Portuguese rule, Chipenda split with the party on the eve of independence in 1975 because of its alliance with Havana and Moscow. He rejoined it this year.

One of the four men arrested was identified as Savimbi's nephew, Major Godinho. Unita yesterday denied any involvement in the alleged plan.

"There was no attempt to assassinate Daniel Chipenda. Why would Unita want to do that? What would we gain?" Unita foreign affairs director Abel Chivukuvukhu told Reuters.

He also denied the group arrested included a nephew of Savimbi.

Unita signed a peace accord with the left-wing MPLA government last year, ending 16 years of civil war.

The UN Security Council last week expressed its concern that "violent incidents, mutual accusations and hostile propaganda" could endanger the elections.

Unita and the MPLA have traded accusations over the killings of two Portuguese families and four British tourists earlier this year. — Sapa-Reuters.
Ship to help in Angola

The navy replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg leaves Cape Town for Luanda today — on a three-month deployment to help register voters. The vessel will supplement the SAAP which will be busy with the registration of voters on behalf of the Department of Foreign Affairs.
Mist thickens over Luanda as elections clock ticks by

Angola is teetering through a period of profound uncertainty. More than ever before one senses an absence of governance, but the country's citizens, whose capacity for hope has been refined by war, are dreaming of a coalition government. DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star Africa Service reports from Luanda.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos ... more politically astute than one might assume.

Jonas Savimbi ... denies personal involvement in human rights violations.

Unita dissidents, General Miguel N'Zau Funa and Tony da Costa Fernandes, returned to Luanda to challenge and democratisation from within.

At a long and emotional press conference, Mr Fernandes enumerated those killed, according to him, by the government's personal authority, "So-and-so, dead, burnt alive before my very eyes," he said, going through a seemingly interminable list of women killed in this way in Jamba, Unita's south-east Angola bush stronghold.

With this disturbing question mark hanging over Mr Savimbi's own head and not just over the credibility of Unitas, the movement's image has been darkened, although probably not at its grassroots.

Opposite this, problematic choice for Angola is the rather uncharismatic President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Most people agree with the lunch that he is far more politically astute than one might assume at first glance.

Interestingly, too, most foreign diplomats reckon Mr dos Santos's hands to be clean of corruption and make the distinction between his person and the increasingly disastrous party he leads.

This could place him well to preside over a coalition government. "A coalition," sighs Mr Goncalves. "That's our ideal."

The surge of new parties to the fore a year ago brought the lively talk of a potential third force at the polls. This collapsed earlier this year even before the split in the strongest of the new, the Democratic Renewal Party.

There is, however, a National Opposition Council which seeks to unite parties outside the MPLA and Unita. And now the talk is that the old FNLA of Holden Roberto, one of the original contestants for power back in 1975, could pull off some unity of opposition.

Still, no one with any real grasp of the complex Angolan situation would bet on who will take what. One diplomat, whose analysis has always been sound, does not see a picture emerging until the very last.

"And that's just the beginning," he says, "The really crucial period will be after the elections." No realist would bet either that the process will be without bloodshed. But, as always, there is hope.
Angola set for dramatic resurgence

Colin Legum reports that the World Bank is applying new criteria for aid to Angola.
The Inconvenient Nomads deep inside the deep

Those who follow the building of a milking face but a different and uncertain theme...

HUNGRY HUNTER-GATHERERS TORTURED

BY CASEY ESTOF

Boston's Emerson, one modern cash economy

A Voluntary Economic Union

Problem(s) of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional

BYVENDA'S DREADFUL EDITION/

Determining the scale of their nutritional

A Voluntary Economic Union

Union of their nutritional
How come huge ANC arms cache was left behind?

A BOUT the only thing that seems certain about the ANC arms cache uncovered in Angola is that the weapons will never be fired in anger. What the world will never know, probably, is how they evaded the prohibition on such caches and what the ANC intended to do with them.

When the Angola-Nambia peace accord was signed in New York in 1988 the presence of the weapons on Angolan soil became illegal and they were supposed to have been moved out of the country along with the ANC forces that had been based there.

MK's other armaments were moved to Tanzania and Uganda but somehow the arms cache in question was left behind. Technically, its continued presence in Angola is an indictment against the MPLA government's failure to fully implement the New York accord, but nobody seems to be getting their underwear in a knot about that.

But why the arms were left behind in the first place remains a pertinent question. Surely not by accident; you don't accidentally overlook a cache of thousands of firearms, large quantities of ammunition and even some armoured vehicles (tanks, according to some accounts, and MK did not exactly have a surplus of tanks).

It is essentially an academic issue now, for there was little chance that the weapons could ever have been moved out of Angola and deployed by MK against the SADF or SAP after 1988. For that they would have had to be transported through Namibia or through Zambia and then Zimbabwe or Botswana and none of these countries is likely to have allowed such an exercise.

Could it be that MK simply wanted to have something available with which to stage a victory parade down Church Street in Pretoria after the ANC had won power through the ballot box?

If so, MK leader Joe Modise must have forgotten to tell ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus, who at first denied the existence of the cache only to be contradicted by Mr Modise.

It seems that we are no more likely to be told all about the cache by the ANC than we are likely to be told by the International Freedom Foundation who leaked to it the information that enabled it to reveal the existence of the weapons.

What will happen to the weapons now? Most likely they will be quietly absorbed into the arsenals of the new joint army that the MPLA and UNITA are supposed to be forming after having agreed to end their long civil war and resolve their power struggle through elections.

MK and the SADF are supposed to be doing something similar: examining the formation of a combined army after the politicians have worked out a new dispensation for South Africa. If MK and the SADF are in tune with developments in the rest of Africa they will be thinking in terms of a smaller armed force than either of them has been trying to build up in the past.

There are signs that militarism is on the wane in Africa, where popular opinion is that scarce funds should be spent on essential economic development rather than on unnecessary armies.

There has hardly been a single instance when an African army has had to repel an invasion from a neighbouring state. Rather the armies have tended to be used by dictators to suppress democracy or they have seized power for themselves.

In general, Africa has been ill-served by its armed forces and their record as protectors of the people and defenders of democracy has been abysmally bad.

Given the propensity of South Africans to use violence to promote group interests, it may be naive to expect that it will be any different here. But that doesn't necessarily mean we should abandon hope. For a start, perhaps we might expect MK to publicly abandon that arms cache in Angola.
Monitors in Angola for first free election

LUANDA - Top African affairs officials from the US, Russia and Portugal began talks in the Angolan capital yesterday to boost the country's fledgling democracy in preparation for September's first free elections.

They arrived on the final day for the registration of candidates for the September 29-30 presidential and legislative elections.

The vote is expected to be a face-off between the two major groups that fought a 16-year civil war up to last year's truce brokered by the Soviet, US and Portuguese governments.

US Secretary for State for African Affairs Herman Cohen said he was optimistic that the election could go ahead as planned despite tension between the governing party and the former Unita rebels.

"Everything depends on the will of the Angolans," Cohen told reporters.

His Portuguese counterpart, Jose Manuel Durao Barroso, said he hoped "political aggression that is normal in a election campaign will not threaten the peace accord". Both Angolan sides have recently exchanged accusations of plots to assassinate each other's leaders or to seize power by force.

In the latest incident, 11 Unita officials were arrested this week after they allegedly broke into presidential palace grounds.

Cohen, Durao Barroso and Russia's Grigory Karasin were scheduled to evaluate the electoral process with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

Dos Santos and Savimbi, who signed the peace accords in May 1991, were the leading contenders in the presidential elections.

However, at least four other candidates were expected to register as presidential candidates before the end of Thursday's deadline.

Unita and Dos Santos's MPLA are likely to dominate the legislative election.

The MPLA ruled as a one-party state after independence from Portugal in 1975 until last year, when it dropped Marxism and legalized opposition. — Sapa-AP
Angola expels diggers

LUANDA — Angolan authorities have expelled 369 Zaireans and arrested 20 other foreigners for involvement in illegal diamond digging.

State television said the Zaireans were thrown out on Tuesday. The other foreigners — two South Africans, eight Mali citizens, three Gambians and citizens of the US, Senegal, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Namibia and Cameroon were in jail awaiting news of their fate. 3/17/92

All were arrested for involvement in illicit diamond extraction in Lunda Norte province, near the northern border with Zaire.

Diamond smuggling was a serious problem, robbing the country of about $300m a year, the state diamond company Endiama said.

Diamonds accounted for about 11% of Angola's total exports. Last year 968,000 carats were produced, earning $181m. — Reuters.
AFRICA

Trying to fly a 747 with fuel for a DC3

Even with the best political will, Angola's peace process faces some insurmountable logistical obstacles.

TONY FIGUEIRA reports

M OZAMBIQUE... last week, a UN observer was conducted five miles into Angola's Cuito Cuanavale area. Behind him, hundreds of assembled soldiers waiting demobilisation stand motionless in the rain. We are over 1,000 miles away from the Angolan capital, the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) and Mozambique, said the UN observer. The tiny village of Cuito Cuanavale lies on a road bordering the two countries.

Past driving out civilian and military forces, the UN observer and his team are seen carrying out a destruction of weaponry and ammunition.

While awaiting demobilisation, the men maintain a certain degree of physical training. "No complaint," one of them said, "we are working out hard, then we expect a new life ahead of us." The men are not armed with weapons of war; they are given tools to build houses in the demobilised area.

Some observers fear that the demobilised forces are not being adequately trained for their new life. "The men are not fully aware of the political situation," said one observer. "They need more education on democracy and human rights." The demobilised forces are seen as a potential source of future unrest.

Military ethos... UN military observers in Mozambique

Provisions of the peace agreement signed by the government and the Movement for the Liberation of Mozambique (MPLA) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (FPLA) are being observed in the country. The demobilised forces are being integrated into the national army.

Africare BRIEFS

African assassination - 10 arrests

At least nine people are among the 10 suspects arrested in connection with a recent assassination in Africa. The assassination occurred in a rural village in a remote area of the country. Investigating police are trying to identify the suspects and gather evidence to charge them.

Algerian migrant coup - 20 arrested

Migrants in Algeria have arrested a group of elite presidential guards and special forces officers. The coup attempt was thwarted by security forces, but the coup leader and his supporters are in custody. The coup was aimed at ousting the Algerian president.

Abortive Madagascar coup

A GROUP of army officers in Madagascar attempted to overthrow the government led by President Didier Ratsiraka. The coup was quashed by the government's forces.

Mol goes campaigning

KENYA... President Daniel arap Moi has begun his campaign trail for the next general election. He has promised to continue his government's policies and improve the nation's economy.

Gambia coup

A general strike has been called in The Gambia, where a military coup has taken place. The coup leaders have imposed a curfew and arrested several politicians.

ABCD

ABCD is a new architecture that aims to improve the efficiency and sustainability of buildings. It is designed to reduce energy consumption and promote renewable energy sources.

UN observers in Angola

United Nations observers are monitoring the demobilisation process in Angola. They are observing the implementation of the peace agreement and ensuring the protection of human rights.

Striker cripples Chad

A large strike has been called in Chad, where workers in the oil sector have been protesting low wages and poor working conditions.

UN's role in the peace process is crucial. Without it, the peace process could collapse. The UN is providing critical support, including monitoring, mediation, and humanitarian assistance, to help ensure the success of the peace process.

UN observers in Africa

The UN is actively engaging with African countries to promote peace, security, and development. The UN is working with African governments to address various challenges, such as conflict, poverty, and health issues.
AFRICA NEWS  Vicious conflict in Angola after peace accord ends 16-year civil war

3 killed in Angolan clash

Malanje (Angola) - An uneasy calm has returned to this northern town at the weekend after violent clashes between government and rebel supporters left three dead and 15 injured, official reports said.

The clashes occurred on Friday when some Malanje inhabitants resisted attempts by Angolan opposition group Unita to install arms and troops in three of the town's districts, Angola's news agency Angop said. The population of this district, the majority of which support the government, opposed the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) setting up a delegation there, Portuguese news agency Lusa claimed. Police officials said the violence led to the destruction of Unita's post in the city's district of Carreira de Tiro, the same site where last month conflicts between the two forces erupted, claiming five lives.

The United States, Russia, Portugal and the United Nations have joined forces to monitor the peace process. Angolans go to the polls for this southern African nation's first multiparty elections, scheduled for September 29 and 30 when Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is expected to be Dos Santos' main challenger. - Sapa-AP.
New bid to find mines in Angola

By Bob Tilley
Star Foreign Service

MUNICH — Top German explosives experts have been sent to Angola to rescue a mine-detecting operation which threatened to end in disaster because of poor equipment and low morale among the original German soldiers who took part.

Communist military advisers from the old German Democratic Republic had helped the Angolans sow thousands of mines in the southern part of the country during the civil war.

One of the first operations by the reorganised armed forces was to send mine-detecting units to find and detonate the mines. But the East German equipment failed to work properly and morale fell so low among the soldiers that all but two were sent home.

It took three months to get the operation going and another three months to detonate the first mines.
Angola extends voter registration

ELECTION preparations in Angola have been hampered by delays and logistical problems in remote areas, where 16 years of civil war have wrecked the infrastructure. Officials say only 4.5 million workers had registered by the July 31 deadline, failing to meet the 5 million target. Voter registration has now been extended until

Twelve parties have put forward presidential candidates which is due to take place in September.
Barlows set to regain Angola factories

BARLOW Rand looks likely to regain possession of two Angolan packaging factories belonging to Nampak, itself part of the group. Barlows public sector liaison executive Smokey Geyser said this week.

The factories were nationalised after the MPLA took control of Angola in 1979. "We are about to come to an arrangement with the Angolan government, and it looks very favourable," said Geyser in an interview at the weekend.

Discussions were initiated in April. Nampak deputy chairman Peter Campbell said however, that the machinery in the plants was "very old" and a lot of technical input would be needed to make the operations profitable again.

Geyser said negotiations over the two factories were part of a Barlow Rand strategy to begin large-scale involvement in Angola once the national elections were complete in November.

Barlows was seeking to sell a whole range of products there — from mining, telecommunications and railway equipment to agricultural machinery and consumer goods, he said.

"There is potential in Angola worth hundreds of millions of rand," Geyser said.
A FORMER Commandant in the Reconnaissance Unit (Recces), an elite arm of South Africa's Special Forces, this week admitted he had obtained AK-47 assault rifles from the SWAPO commando in 1988. He said he had been convicted of unlawfully possessing 14 AK-47 rifles between 1988 and last year, as well as two other rifles on July 14 last year.

Snyders said he did not tell Commandant Meerbolle that he had the weapons. When the commandant died in 1988, he hid them at his parents' barn.

The military analyst said he later told Mr Van der Westhuizen, who was retired in the security police, that he would try to return the weapons to the army to collect the reward of R6 000 each which was being offered in terms of a government amnesty.

Mr Van der Westhuizen then sold eight of the rifles to Bosman for R700 each.

In April last year Snyders was told Mr Van der Westhuizen had thrown six AK-47s into the sea after being warned that certain SADF members' houses were about to be searched. The other two AK-47 rifles were his "personal" weapons.

Bosman, 38, said he was a "gun nut". He had bought eight rifles from Mr Van der Westhuizen and sold them to friends who had no "radical" political sentiments. The trial continues on Tuesday.
Sunday Times Reporter

A FORMER Commandant in the Reconnaissance Unit (Recees), an elite arm of South Africa's Special Forces, this week admitted he had obtained AK-47 assault rifles from Unita at the request of a friend in the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB).

This was said by Hendrik Willem Snyders, 48, in the Cape Town Supreme Court in mitigation of sentence after he had been convicted of unlawfully possessing 14 AK-47 rifles between 1988 and last year, as well as two other rifles on July 14 last year.

His co-accused, Andre Klappe, formerly a sergeant attached to 101 Battalion in Namibia, and Ian Bosman, an amateur George gunsmith and gun enthusiast, were also convicted of illegally possessing various arms and ammunition.

When the men first appeared in court last Monday, charges were withdrawn against a fourth man, Mr Coenraad Frederick van der Westhuizen, a former Recees captain.

Snyders said he was in the SADF for 23 years and was with the Recees for the past eight years. He was seconded to Military Intelligence in 1988 at Oshakati and his duties included liaising with Unita in Angola and planning certain operations.

He often delivered "written-off" SADF equipment and weapons confiscated from Swapo to Unita, he said.

While he did this, the commander of the fifth military region there allowed him to keep 14 AK-47 rifles.

After the war ended he resigned from the army and brought the guns to Cape Town where he locked them in the wine cellar of his Durbanville farm.

Snyders said he did not tell Commandant Meerholdt that he had the weapons. When the commandant died in 1989, he hid them at his parents' barn.

He later told Mr Van der Westhuizen, who had contacts in the security police, that he would try to return the weapons to the army to collect the reward of R6 000 each which was being offered in terms of a government amnesty.

Mr Van der Westhuizen then sold eight of the rifles to Bosman for R700 each.

In April last year Snyders was told Mr Van der Westhuizen had thrown six AK-47's into the sea after being warned that certain SADF members' houses were about to be searched. The other two AK-47 rifles were his "personal" weapons.

Bosman, 58, said he was a "gun nut". He said he bought eight rifles from Mr Van der Westhuizen and sold them to friends who had no "radical" political sentiments.

The trial continues on Tuesday.
Murray & Roberts man kidnapped in Cabinda

AN EMPLOYEE of SA construction firm Murray & Roberts was kidnapped in Angola's oil-rich enclave of Cabinda last week.

Sapa reports that Murray & Roberts spokesman Llewe von Essen said Jose Martinho da Silva, a Portuguese national, was working for one of the group's subsidiaries in Angola that was constructing schools and houses.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa quoted an Angolan government newspaper as reporting that Da Silva was seized by fighters of the PLEX-FAC guerrilla group in the coastal town of Lunda Nova last Thursday.

The group, along with its smaller rival PLEX-Renovada, is fighting for Cabinda's independence from Angola and have ordered foreigners to leave the territory as part of their campaign.

Reuters reported that PLEX-FAC kidnapped two French men in Cabinda last month, but they were subsequently released in Zaire. PLEX-Renovada, which estimated to have about 120 fighters, kidnapped three Portuguese in July. They were released after their employers gave medicines and clothing to the guerrilla faction. A ransom was also paid.

Von Essen said he did not know if any demand had been made by Da Silva's kidnappers. "We haven't been exposed to this sort of thing before... it's our first project in Angola for some time."

Von Essen said Murray & Roberts was doing everything in its power to secure Da Silva's release. The company had also offered to bring the other workers back to SA, but they had chosen to stay on.

AP-DJ reports that Angola's revenues from Cabinda's oil riches, which kept its economy afloat through the country's 16-year civil war, are being threatened by the revived separatist movement.

Oil sales earned Angola $3.15bn last year, more than 90% of all export earnings. Angola is the sixth-largest foreign supplier of oil to the US and second only to Nigeria as an African oil producer.

The symbol of Cabinda's wealth is the heavily-guarded base of Cabinda Gulf Oil at Malongo, 10km north of Cabinda town. Cabinda Gulf, a subsidiary of US oil company Chevron Corp, produces 5% of Angola's 550,000 barrels a day of oil output.

Cabinda Gulf's 1,600 employees include 225 Americans.

The wider Angolan conflict, which ended last year, overshadowed the activities of Cabindan separatists, who are divided into several factions and can field only about 750 active guerrillas, but have wide support among the population.

"They are few, but determined," said Roman Catholic bishop Paulino Mache, who advocates a referendum on Cabinda's future.

Angolan officials accuse neighbouring countries, including Congo, Zaire and Gabon, of backing the separatists because of their own designs on Cabinda's oil riches. France also has been accused of supporting the separatists, some of whom demand French as the official language.

Both the Angolan government and UNITA say they are willing to negotiate a statute of autonomy for Cabinda within Angola, but the separatists say they will accept only full independence and have ordered a boycott of the September elections.
in election drive • Swaziland tries to attract investors

Savimbi comes out fighting

LOBITO (Angola) - Unita leader Mr Jonas Savimbi made a hard-hitting start to the Angolan election campaign, promising to cut links with Cuba, disband controversial riot police and promote free enterprise if he became president.

Savimbi said Unita would win the election despite what he called inadequate voter registration and the ruling MPLA’s desire to cling to power.

“There will be no relations with Cuba,” Savimbi told an American-style convention of 500 cheering, stomping Unitas delegates on Saturday evening.

Cuban civilians in the country should leave, he added without elaborating.

Hundreds of Cubans work for the government in specialised fields such as teaching and medicine.

The weekend marked the start of the campaign for the September 29 to 30 poll, when 4.8 million voters will cast ballots at 6,000 polling stations to elect a 220-seat assembly and a president in the vast southern African country’s first multiparty elections.

Savimbi said the riot police, formed by the MPLA earlier this year to boost security during a visit by Pope John Paul, were harassing and intimidating his followers in violation of the accords.

He said the riot police, equipped and trained by Spain, were returning Angola to a war era atmosphere.

“This is still Cuba. Cuba has prolonged itself, this time through Spain,” Savimbi said. Sapa-Reuters.
31 die in Angolan clashes

LISBON -- Thirty people were killed in a clash between Angolan troops and guerrillas at the weekend and another man died when gunmen opened fire on an election motorcade, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said yesterday.

Lusa quoted official sources as saying 10 soldiers, 10 guerrillas and 10 civilians were killed when Unitas fighters tried to seize the provincial governor's palace in the central city of Bie on Sunday.

Lusa also said one person was killed and five were wounded when gunmen fired on an election campaign motorcade of the ruling MPLA near Huambo, 150 km to the west.

The incidents took place on the second day of official campaigning for Angola's first free parliamentary and presidential elections due on September 29 and 30.

The elections follow last year's peace agreement between the formerly Marxist MPLA and the US- and South African-backed Unitas that ended 16 years of civil war.

The governor of Huambo province, Balazar Manuel, said Huambo was tense after the shooting incidents.

Luso quoted him as saying that Unitas fighters roaming the city and the police had taken up defensive positions.

The agency also mentioned unconfirmed reports of government tank movements in the city.

Huambo, the administrative centre of the central highlands, is in government hands, but Unitas has strong influence in the surrounding countryside.

More than a dozen parties are contesting this month's elections, but the MPLA and Unitas are the only two serious contenders for power.

Sunday's incidents were the latest in a series of clashes that have marred the ceasefire declared by the MPLA and Unitas in May 1991 which had held well until last month. -- Sapa-Reuter.
We won’t give arms back to ANC\(^5\) Savimbi

Star Africa Service

LOBITO (Angola) — The Angolan opposition movement Unita says it would not release ANC arms still in Angola if it came to power after the elections due at the end of this month.

Speaking to South African-based journalists this week after his party’s convention in Lobito, Unita leader Jonas Savimbi said that returning the weapons to the ANC would be tantamount to telling the ANC to abandon negotiations and go to war.

“I don’t think Africa will like that,” he said.

The ANC has confirmed reports that the organisation still has quantities of arms in Angola despite the Namibian ceasefire agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa that Cuban troops and ANC fighters and weapons should be removed from that country.

“We have spoken to the Zambians, and they don’t want the arms on their soil. No African country wants anything to do with them,” Mr Savimbi said.

He said he would be prepared either to send the arms to their country/countries of origin or hand them over to an interim government in South Africa.

He said the matter would be resolved soon after the elections on September 30, which he said he would win.

He hoped Codesa would soon restart because the entire region depended on a stable SA.

On Angola, Mr Savimbi accused the MPLA of creating a paramilitary unit called the Anti-Motim, which it intended using to stay in power if it lost the elections.

He said the transition to democratic rule was proceeding smoothly despite “incidents”.
April 4th is coming.

On April 4th, the....

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has declared April 4th as a National Day of Remembrance to honor the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and to bring awareness to the ongoing fight for civil rights and equality.

The NAACP encourages all Americans to take part in various events and activities that day, such as marches, vigils, and discussions. These events aim to celebrate Dr. King's life and contributions while also addressing the challenges that still exist in the struggle for justice.

The day serves as a reminder of the importance of standing up for what is right, even when faced with opposition. As Dr. King said, "I say to you that this is the hour of the democratic faith. There are those who are not autochthonous to this country. There are those who are not part of the community of this country. There are those whose days of trial and tribulation may not be over yet, but for many of us..."

The NAACP invites everyone to join in the remembrance of Dr. King's legacy and to continue the work of making America a more just and equal society for all.
Angola expresses SAAF
Angolan rivals agree on national unity govt

LISBON—Angola’s ruling MPLA and the former rebel movement Unita had agreed to form a government of national unity after this month’s elections, however the result, Portuguese state television reported yesterday.

A newscaster, citing a report from Angola, said, “The proposal was presented by the observers of the peace process and was formally accepted by both sides.”

Portuguese correspondents in the capital Luanda said Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi met on Monday and agreed to complete disarmament of their armed forces by September 27.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa quoted government spokesman Fernando da Piedade dos Santos as saying, “It is an accepted principle that before the elections both armies involved in the 16-year civil war will be disbanded.”

Last year’s peace accord between the ruling MPLA and Savimbi’s Unita called for both sides to disband their forces by August 1.

Selected soldiers from both sides are being integrated into a new smaller national defence force of 60,000 men.

But the formation of this new army, which consisted of only 5,000 men in mid-August, and the demobilisation of other MPLA and Unita combatants, are way behind schedule.

Dos Santos and Savimbi met for only the third time at the presidential palace in Luanda to try to defuse tension between the two sides which has led to several deaths.

Savimbi, who has been accused by the MPLA of planning to seize power by force if Unita loses the parliamentary and presidential elections, said afterwards each side had agreed to accept the result.

Savimbi told reporters his meeting with Dos Santos produced “positive results.”

He brushed aside suggestions that recent clashes between MPLA and Unita supporters in the interior might derail elections.

“There were incidents in Malange, Bie and Lobito, but this is just part of the process we are going through and is not serious,” Savimbi said.

The Unita leader dodged questions about whether he was prepared to share power with the MPLA after the elections.

A Unita national convention in the southern port city of Lobito 10 days ago said in a final communiqué that it favoured a government of national unity, whoever won.

Last month Unita struck alliances with two minor parties and accused the government of failing to register half a million voters. Nearly 4.6 million have been registered.

High-level envoys from the US, Russia and Portugal, which are official observers of the peace process, arrived in Luanda on Monday and were due to hold separate meetings with Dos Santos and Savimbi yesterday. — Reuters
Uncertainty rules in Angola

As Angolans prepare to go to the polls for their first election since independence — and after 30 years of conflict — the future seems to offer them very little besides uncertainty, DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star Africa Service reports from Luanda.

A dominant fear is that Unita will resort violently to a last resort of the polls, and Mr Savimbi has done little to allay it. The personality cult installed in Unita's wartime headquarters at Ilha has been transferred to the national level, with Mr Savimbi and Unita being synonymous.

By the same token the MPLA campaign is far more about President dos Santos than it is about the MPLA. The vote is for the legislative assembly as well as the presidency, but it is thought that most voters will not make the distinction and will vote for their man on both counts.

People will vote according to their gut, not to loyalty,” noted one diplomat. He said the international community may not act as a MPLA corruption versus Unita human rights abuses, but that Angolans themselves were not examining those issues.

"Whoever wins, the new government will take over in a hurry," said one diplomat. “Only if the opportunities in Angola can be grasped soon after the elections, will the World Bank and IMF open up credit. Prices will soar but, fortunately, the population is growing food.”

Uncertainty is the word. Angolans are facing a future with no guarantees, and the outcome of the election is uncertain.
"Coalition" in Angola

Bid for national reconstruction, reconciliation after elections:

Sowetan Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—Reports have been put out that the ruling MPLA and former rebels Unita have agreed to form a "coalition" government after the elections at the end of the month.

This was to ensure national reconstruction and reconciliation.

Portuguese Secretary of State for Cooperation Jose Manuel Durao Barroso was quoted as saying the MPLA and Unita had agreed to "ensure the viability of a project of national reconciliation".

However, it would appear that Barroso did not use the word coalition itself and an Angolan government source yesterday strongly rejected the possibility of a coalition.

He said his government's platform had always been one of national reconciliation but this was not the same as a coalition.

He added that in his government's view civil law would have to take its course after the elections to investigate the suspicions of murder against Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, whose alleged involvement in human rights abuses came into the spotlight earlier this year.

A meeting between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi on Monday also produced "positive results", according to Savimbi.

However, it also is important that this message of reconciliation has emerged after a visit to Luanda by what is known as the troika, the group of observers to the Angolan peace accords comprising Portugal, the US and Russia.

Since the accords were signed in May last year, the troika has made regular trips to Luanda and on each occasion has urged peaceful elections and has threatened international condemnation if this does not happen. — Sapa-Reuters
Angola to get national unity rule

LISBON — The former adversaries in Angola’s civil war have pledged to form a government of national unity after the country’s first free elections this month. Whoever wins.

President José Eduardo dos Santos told a campaign rally in the northern town of Ndaluando yesterday that if the ruling MPLA won, it would form “a government of national unity that reflects the results of the elections”.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa quoted Dos Santos as saying that whoever won had to be tolerant and magnanimous. Whoever lost had to work in a spirit of reconstruction and national reconciliation.

Unita, which fought a 16-year civil war against the MPLA after independence from Portugal in 1975, also pledged to form a government of national unity if it won the elections on September 29 and 30.

“Personalities from the MPLA could participate in a government of national unity,” Unita spokesman Jorge Valentim told a news conference in Luanda.

He said these would be people “well known and accepted at a national level”, but he ruled out a formal coalition between Unita and its former enemy.

The statements by Dos Santos and Valentim give public confirmation of the peace deal agreed by their parties in Lisbon last year.

— Reuters.
Angola's Voters Face Ruthless Alternatives

By Leon Dash

THE frightened citizens of one of the world's most violent countries are scheduled to vote later this month, on which of two heavily armed, ruthless political movements should rule their nation. This is the terrible fate of Angola, a discard of the superpower age, when the United States and the Soviet Union contended for influence over almost every emerging nation — and left little but suffering and conflict in their wake.

To the woeful list of Cambodia, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Somalia, add Angola. After 31 years of nearly nonstop guerrilla warfare and civil strife, war-weary, increasingly impoverished Angolans are not expected to turn out in great numbers at their polling places. Of an estimated 4.5 million voters in the nation of about 9 million, only a few hundred thousand have registered to cast ballots.

Those who do vote will find little to distinguish the two parties. The governing leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the opposition National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), headed by Jonas Savimbi, are both rooted in separate groupings of tribally oriented peoples and both have engaged in appalling brutality against each other and, at times, against their own supporters.

Burdened by three decades of bloodshed and betrayed hopes, the election, set for Sept. 29-30, seems certain to be more a grotesque parody of democracy than a genuine realization of the dreams that drove the bitter, 13-year war for independence against the Portuguese. The presence of international monitors under U.N. supervision cannot stave off history's verdict: This election may achieve very little.

Neither democracy nor peace will spring to life in the former Portuguese colony anytime soon. Indeed, the country's future prospects are harrowing: more conflict, more suffering, a struggle to maintain even a minimum of civil cohesion. Amnesty International recently listed a long string of human rights violations and killings carried out by the Angolan government and its UNITA opponents before and since the two movements signed a peace agreement last year.

Savimbi's one-man control over UNITA, his anti-communist rhetoric and his leading position among his Okimundu people, Angola's largest ethnic group, shaped the U.S. decision to make him our man in Angola. In the 1970s, he got great press from most of us in the Western media — including me. He seemed the epitome of a new kind of African visionary, one who was tough enough to prevail, yet idealistic enough to truly favor pluralistic politics and democratic government.

But revelations in recent years by human rights groups and UNITA defectors about brutal doings at his isolated headquarters in Jamba, in the semi-arid southeastern corner of Angola (Portuguese colonial rulers dubbed the region the land at the end of the world), show Savimbi to be ruthless and limitlessly cruel. The most gruesome incidents reported include the live burial of two persons in March and mass burnings of political dissidents in the 1980s.

Amnesty's May report states that "in areas which it controls, UNITA has denied freedom of movement to both individuals and to (human rights) monitoring groups." It adds that "UNITA's security service has tortured and deliberately killed internal critics and opponents of the UNITA leadership. Some critics were accused of being witches and burnt to death with members of their families before watching crowds (at Jamba) in March 1992 and September 1993."

The agony of so violent a past will not be erased by the election. "The question (Angolans ask) is not who is going to win the election. The question is, 'What will the loser do?'" said Larry Henderson, a retired missionary who has known Savimbi for more than four decades. Henderson's Angolan friends and former students believe that if Savimbi wins, the government will fight. And they also believe that Savimbi is keeping Jamba intact as a military base from which to continue the fight if he loses. For Angola, the past is likely to be prologue.
Halt! Who goes where in Angolan poll run-up

DALE LAUTENBACH  Weekend Argus Africa Service

WINDHOEK. — The promise of a coalition government in Angola has become something of a political guessing game with a flurry of contradictory statements doing little to clarify the positions of the main election contenders — the MPLA and former rebels, Unita.

The confusion began when Portuguese Secretary of State for Co-operation Mr. José Manuel Durão Barroso presented the latest statement on Monday from the troika of guarantors to the Angolan peace accords, Russia, Portugal and the United States.

The joint statement said Unita and the MPLA had shown willingness to "form a government which will ensure the viability of a project of national reconciliation and reconstruction".

Press reports of Mr. Durão-Barroso's statement said the two former belligerents in the Angolan civil war had agreed to form a coalition government.

On Wednesday, an Angolan government source vehemently denied the MPLA was willing to form a coalition with Unita.

However, the ruling party backed the idea of a government of national reconciliation, he said.

Today, the position seems either to have shifted or to have been corrected.

The same source said the MPLA accepted the principle of a coalition government, the nature and composition of which would be determined by the elections on September 29 and 30.

He said the idea of a government of national unity was less attractive as this would suppress effective opposition which was necessary for the vitality of democracy in Angola.

Meanwhile, a Sapa-AP report yesterday quoted Dr. Jorge Valentin, information officer of Unita, as rejecting any form of coalition government with the MPLA.
LUANDA — A white sangoma from South Africa says he will throw the bones for President José Eduardo dos Santos next week. This could make Cyril le Roux the only man in Angola with an insight into which way the country’s first multiparty elections will swing on September 29 and 30.

Le Roux says he already knows which party will win. But this reporter feels that to let on would be dabbling with the fates.

If a white South African sangoma reading the future in the bones seems a bit of an irony, it is not the only one now that a fragile peace has ended the war between South Africa and Angola.

New-retired General Neels van Tonder — former head of military intelligence — is spotted in Luanda in neat collar and tie. “Hello, general. Fancy seeing you here.”

“Business,” he says. “It is not hard to believe. By all accounts, he has good connections on both sides. He is one of a horde of South Africans shuttling to and from Luanda, attracted by the big bucks to be made in Angola on everything from diamonds to quick consumables.

**Intentions**

However, not all of them have honourable intentions, it seems. One picks up hints from the new South African diplomats in town that they are more than a little concerned about the reputation South Africa is getting thanks to a few fly-by-night operators.

One runs into characters on flights out of Luanda to Namibia and South Africa who easily fit this bill. On the plane they drink a lot and boast loudly about how many times they’ve been jailed and shot at while adventuring in Angola, all the while naming visits to the diamond area, the south, the north.

Adventurers in Angola are inevitable, though, and they will almost AMID the tumult and tension of Angola’s first free election campaign there are touches of Monty Python.

DALE LAUTENBACH of the Africa News Service explains.

**DOS SANTOS:** A white sangoma offers help certainly find an Angolan to partner them. One hears about Angolan traders buying track-loads of consumer goods from South Africa. They travel down to Santa Clara on the Namibian border to pick the stuff up and then literally ride shotgun on their consignments.

Without official trade links it is difficult to determine how much is getting into Angola from South Africa, but a measure is the enormous growth of South African products on the market. From almost nothing in 1996, the figure for Angolan-South African trade was R150 million for 1991 and is growing fast this year. The flow is almost exclusively one way, however.

The accessibility of goods is still the best measure: Castle beer has been available for a while but now it is the dominant brand. And you can get everything from Meerlust wine to Koo marmalade. South African fruit juices have made a big impression with the Swedes in Luanda.

The political marketplace now echoes the craziness of South Africa, with 19 parties and 11 presidential candidates pitching for power. The idea of a third force of moderate parties to counteract the ruling MPLA and former rebels Unita has been entirely discarded.

In a strange echo of 1975, when the three major parties fought for power at independence, Holden Roberto’s FNLA could be considered a party number three in the line-up.

Rumours are widespread about who will pin forces with whom, but in the meantime all parties are allowed equal time on television and radio to put their case. You switch on the TV with high expectations — and get gentle music accompanying the tap-tapping of a silver smith creating some beautiful object. The photography is fine and you watch in fascination: lace-making, embroidery, middle European landscapes — and finally the explanation: this slot was reserved for such and such a party that failed to show up.

Suddenly all this European culture gives way to a fierce rising sun and it is Unita’s turn with a slot that hammers the Cuban “invasion” and presents Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in guerrilla gear. Then, in the middle of the bush in Angola, the camera focuses on no — not an arsenal of weapons but a factory producing executive briefcases.

**Complaints**

There have been a lot of complaints about the MPLA still ruling the airwaves and it seems just a little too coincidental that the slot that follows Unita is that of Daniel Chipenda, the Independent from the same Owimbundo tribal background who has been tipped to split the Unita vote.

Chipenda manages to include some footage showing him standing close to the Renamo Catholic cardinal, Alexandre do Nascimento. With about 70 percent of Angola being Roman Catholic, an apparent endorsement from the church is a prize indeed.
Angolans trained to topple Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa has, in a letter to President F.W. de Klerk, again accused the South African Government of attempting to destabilise the homeland.

In a letter written on Wednesday and released to Sapa yesterday, Holomisa told de Klerk Transkei's government had information that Angolan nationals were among people trained at the Luwatta Military School in Kimberley to topple the Transkei regime in September or October.

He named Neil Gilliland, "military intelligence, Border region" and Captain Roberts, "branch commander, security police, Elliot", as members of the South African security forces implicated in "clandestine designs to topple the Transkei military government."

He asked if De Klerk and his government would resign if he made "further authentic disclosures" about Military Intelligence Chief-of-Staff General Christoffel van der Westhuizen's "role in the destabilisation of black communities".

A statement from the President's office said De Klerk "had taken note of the preposterous allegations contained in General Holomisa's letter."

The statement said De Klerk would, in due course, reply to Holomisa's letter.

He would also convey the Government's reaction to the press as soon as possible.

Van der Westhuizen has been implicated in the deaths of Eastern Cape activists in an alleged National Intelligence Service document made public by Holomisa. — Sapa.
LUANDA - Eight people were killed and 26 wounded in clashes between police and former rebels in eastern Angola eight days before the country's first free general elections, national radio said yesterday.

The fighting broke out on Saturday in Luena, the capital of Moxico province, after a mortar attack against a police barracks, the radio said in a report cited by the Portuguese Lusa news agency.
Zimbabwe brings in more power cuts

HARARE — Zimbabwe introduced further power cuts yesterday after two of its 10 generators broke down. The country started rationing electricity on Monday to conserve supplies affected by severe drought, and Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) GM Canaan Chikwanha told reporters yesterday power supply to residential areas had been cut to five hours a day until further notice because of the generator breakdowns.

"The limits we imposed on Monday still apply but these breakdowns have forced us to make further cutbacks," he said.

Zesa was investigating why the generators had failed.

The breakdowns occurred in two thermal generating units at the massive Hwange coal-fired station, where output limits have been imposed to try to maintain generation under technical stress.

Experts privately blame a shortage of competent technicians and failure to import backup spares.

Chikwanha said Hwange’s six generating units were reduced to half their capacity, the conservation of 60MW and 110MW each a day. The three old thermal power stations at Harare, Bulawayo and Munyati are battling to supply 150MW between them.

On Monday, Zesa told companies to slash power consumption by up to 30% and severely curtail domestic use. It said anyone exceeding rations could face surcharges of up to 700% and disconnection.

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports that Zimbabweans are confronted with prospects of labour force layoffs, dead traffic lights and defrosting fridges as the electricity crisis hits harder.

The 40MW South African link being constructed by Eskom after two years of politically-motivated delays by President Robert Mugabe’s government promises no hope of relief until November.

Industrialists have warned that 10% of the labour force faces redundancy as factories are forced to adopt short-time working. Suburban garages were yesterday unable to sell petrol from electrically powered pumps, and some workshops were brought to a standstill.

Housewives who stocked freezers after a farmers’ warning of an impending meat shortage due to the drought now face the risk of tamafo poisoning, and many supermarkets cold rooms may not meet public health standards.

With the hot weather beginning, people have limited access to iron clothes and babies’ nappies, to crush the eggs of the maggot flies which can cause painful boils, occasionally fatal in young children.

---

La Motte 1695 Wine Estate

Now available in limited quantities at select stores —

La Motte
Cabernet Sauvignon 1986
•
Shiraz 1986
•
Millennium 1988
(Blend of Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot)
•
Sauvignon Blanc 1991
•
Blanc Fumé 1990
(Wood-mellowed Sauvignon Blanc)

La Motte
One of the only three acknowledged wine estates in the Franschoek Valley

---

Unita fails to assassinate MPLA man

LISBON — The campaign manager of Angola’s ruling MPLA party, Kandy Payama escaped unhurt when Unita security men tried to kill him at the weekend, state news agency Angop reported. The assassination attempt was the second against Payama since the campaign opened at the end of August for the country’s first free elections on September 29.

Angop said Payama was attacked by members of Unita’s political police while attending a wedding in southwestern Angola.

A gun battle between Payama’s bodyguards and the attackers ensued. One of the attackers was captured, Angop said.

Payama narrowly escaped assassination at the end of August when a vehicle convoy in which he was travelling was ambushed by Unita fighters in Huambo province.

The formerly Marxist MPLA and Unita, which made peace last year after a 15-year civil war, are the main contenders in the legislative and presidential polls. — Sapa-AFP.
SA men held in Angola

THE Foreign Affairs Department in Pretoria has confirmed that three South Africans are being detained in a Luanda jail in connection with diamond exploration in Angola. (Jan 1973)

According to family members, two of the men, Johnny Wilson and Dennis Wilsag, both unemployed divers, went to Angola after being offered jobs by a Cape Town man. Angolan authorities are demanding a fine of $50,000 before they are released.
Angolan election may spark regional revival

ANGOLA’s multiparty elections next week, the first since independence from Portugal in 1975, have important economic and political implications for both SA and southern Africa.

The economic revival of one of the five richest countries in sub-Saharan Africa, despite the devastation and calamity of almost 20 years of civil war, could have substantial spinoffs for Angola’s regional neighbours, and for SA in particular.

Department of Trade and Industry officials report unprecedented interest by SA businessmen in trade and investment opportunities in Angola with some companies, including Concor and Murray & Roberts, already active in a number of multimillion-rand construction projects.

With both major protagonists in next week’s election – Jonas Savimbi’s Unita and the ruling MPLA under President José Eduardo dos Santos – displaying similar “regulated market economy” policies, the outcome of the poll appears less important than the acceptability by all 14 parties of the result.

The likelihood of any of the potentially disgruntled parties returning to the bush to take up once again the cudgels of civil war has been diminished, observers say, by the presence of UN monitors as well as by firm pressure from international interest groups.

The “troika” of the US, Portugal and the Commonwealth of Independent States, which mediated the ceasefire and end of the war in May last year, and SA, have sought to discourage any possibility of renewed hostilities.

Foreign Affairs director for southern Africa Gert Grobler says: “We made the point weeks ago that both parties should accept the outcome of the election. There would be very little sympathy or support from the international community for any group which bows out of the process. They would be out in the cold and should know that.”

Meanwhile SA is doing its best to ensure that, whatever the outcome – and analysts suggest it could be close – SA’s economic and political ties with a future Angolan government are protected and encouraged.

While SA’s historical relationship with Savimbi and Unita has always been strong, a host of projects has been embarked upon to ensure a conciliatory approach to trade with SA should an MPLA government retain power.

Communications between President F W de Klerk and Dos Santos in October last year paved the way for SA-funded development projects, retraining programmes for demobilised soldiers and SADF backing for the removal of more than 100 000 landmines scattered around rural Angola.

“Our relations with the present government have improved considerably since October last year, and while there has been contact between the two governments on a wide range of subjects including fishing, agriculture and health, we are still exploring areas and ways to assist,” says Grobler.

At stake is access to Angola’s extraordinary economic potential. Abundant fertile land, huge fishing and mineral resources, extensive petroleum deposits and the opportunity for irrigation and energy from the many rivers provide just some of the lures for foreign investment.

Of particular interest to SA is the rebuilding and refurbishment of the devastated country’s infrastructure. From housing, schools and sewage disposal to roads, bridges, the upgrading of Angola’s agricultural resources (such as coffee plantations) and the rebuilding of the Benguela railway, the opportunities are virtually limitless.

But with Angola’s foreign debt at $10bn last year and a shaky rescheduling and interest repayment history, a crucial factor which could hamper economic success is the dire shortage of foreign exchange.

The war has regularly absorbed up to 60% of oil-based foreign exchange earnings, estimated by the UN at more than $30bn during the ‘80s.

One possible means of overcoming the problem, suggests Grobler, is for SA to purchase Angolan oil and in so doing trigger credit lines to ease the difficulties of forex shortages.

A Trade Department official said that with the end of the war and the completion of the election, international development agencies including the World Bank and the IMF would also become more heavily involved freeing up additional foreign currency.

Whatever the outcome of Angola’s presidential and parliamentary elections next week, provided the result is accepted and a period of national reconciliation entered into, the country has the potential to become a major source of economic development and growth in the region.

The success of Angola’s restructuring could also have significant implications for the revival and expansion of SA’s ailing economy.
Fur flies in run-up to Angola poll

LUANDA — The government has accused Unita of wanting a new war in Angola, where at least 30 people have been killed in the run-up to the country's first multiparty elections.

"Unita wants war," President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said on Tuesday night while campaigning in the central city of Huambo in preparation for the September 29-30 ballot.

But Jonas Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), denied he wanted bloodshed. "Mr. Savimbi said only dialogue would guarantee the transition to democracy."

Mr. Savimbi and President dos Santos had signed an accord in May 1991 ending 16 years of civil war.

"Resorting to arms is very bad," Mr. Savimbi told a rally in the northern city of Malange.

President dos Santos also said his Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which has ruled Angola since independence from Portugal in 1975, did not want to resume hostilities.

He stressed the election must go ahead, adding that an MPLA victory would be "sweet revenge" against its chief rival.

At least 30 people have died since campaigning began earlier this month. Many have died in clashes between Unita supporters and government security forces.

Eight people died in such a clash in the city of Luena at the weekend and there were unconfirmed reports of similar fighting outside Luanda on Tuesday.

On Sunday, hundreds of Unita men seized control of Kuito airport in Bie province, capturing 10 presidential guards whom they accused of trying to kill Mr. Savimbi.

Unita has released the guards and ended its siege of the airport, government officials said yesterday.

Unita still controls 52 communities which fall outside State administration, according to Marcelo Beya, national director of territorial administration.

Diplomats say a September 7 pledge by the two rivals to disarm their armies before the vote and to form a government of national unity seems to be in question, despite pressure from their former superpower backers who orchestrated last year's peace accord.

The diplomats have expressed concern about the recent violence and doubt whether international observers can adequately monitor the vote in the big country.
Strike called over elections

Separatists see action as 'a referendum'

LUANDA - Portuguese firms in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda will suspend activities in the period around the country's first free elections because of a strike by separatists, a Portuguese daily reported yesterday.

Publico's correspondent in the enclave reported that two boats were awaited in Cabinda port to stand by for a possible evacuation of hundreds of Portuguese nationals who work mainly in the construction industry.

Two wings of the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC) have called for a week-long strike beginning on Friday, calling on all residents of the oil-rich territory to stay at home.

They want a boycott of the polls, the FLEC-FAC armed wing arguing that abstention during the presidential and general elections to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday would constitute "a national referendum on self-determination". - Sopa-AFP.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Messages from Angola

ANGOLAN: Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem arrived in SA yesterday to convey messages from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to President PW de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela.

Van Dunem would also officially open the 'Angolan interests office in Pretoria today,' said interests office media attaché George Morais.

George
The question of the Afghan elections is not

As a result, there are several key factors to consider:

1. **Election Process:**
   - The process must be transparent and free from bias.
   - All candidates should have equal opportunities to campaign.

2. **Security Concerns:**
   - Ensuring the safety of voters and election officials is crucial.
   - Measures must be in place to prevent voter fraud and violence.

3. **Political Stability:**
   - The political landscape in Afghanistan is complex.
   - A stable government is necessary to support the election.

4. **International Support:**
   - The international community plays a significant role.
   - Assistance in the form of resources and resources is essential.

5. **Voter Engagement:**
   - Mobilizing the Afghan population to participate in the election.
   - Addressing concerns and incentives to encourage voting.

The election will be a significant step towards a democratic future in Afghanistan.
George Caddell: Image's helping hands, reports a
former NCPA member, is ending a
next week. The United States
As Angola gears up for elections
The United Nations is helping our with no-do-
"in run-up to poll
become friends,
Carina Bouthier
September 26 to September 30, 1992
South International News 11
Aid for Unita ‘still flowing into Angola’

FINANCIAL aid for Jonas Savimbi’s Unita party was still flowing into Angola from SA business and possibly unofficial military sources, Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem claimed at the weekend.

Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg, Van Dunem said Savimbi had met several SA generals on a recent trip and had returned to Angola “with a completely different attitude” on the eve of the country’s first multiparty elections since independence in 1975.

More than 50 Angolans have died in sporadic fighting during the past month.

Following the Unita leader’s visit to SA earlier this month, “even the speeches of Savimbi have been in the direction of creating an environment for military hostilities”, Van Dunem said.

He stressed, however, that he had not believe the SA government was contributing to Unita’s election campaign.

The 1991 peace accord signed between Unita and the ruling MPLA government in Portugal included a clause ending partisan international aid.

Van Dunem, who met both State President F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela on Friday, said recent US aid totalling R580m had been used to “buy people to go and work for Unita”.

Van Dunem expressed confidence that the MPLA would win the elections scheduled for tomorrow and Wednesday. Observers have been unable to predict which of the two major protagonists will win the election.

Sapa-Reuters reports from Luanda that three people were hurt on Saturday when a man hurled a grenade at a rally addressed by MPLA president José dos Santos in the central port of Benguela.
Angolan ballot replaces bullets

After more than 30 years of war, Angolans go to the polls tomorrow in their first free election but with no certainty that it will bring peace.

While the ceasefire signed more than a year ago has largely held together, no holds have been barred in the election campaigns conducted by the former combatants - the ruling MPLA party and the opposition Unita movement.

Views among the international community in Luanda range between optimism and pessimism. There is little doubt that the voting will go ahead tomorrow and on Wednesday but less certainty about whether the loser will accept the result.

The dawning of political freedom in Angola produced a rash of political parties, and 18 are contesting the two-tiered election for a parliament and a president. But the battle has come down to one between the two that fought and failed to win the civil war: the MPLA and Unita.

The war of words that has characterised the campaigns of the two main parties has done little to reduce the tension. The military war, which ended with the signing of the peace agreement at Bicesse in Portugal on May 31 last year, has simply become a political war in which the protagonists are using the unfamiliar weapons of the hustings.

Each side claims to be the party of peace while accusing the other of posing the threat of returning the country to war. Each side has given an assurance that it will accept the outcome of the poll if it is declared free and fair by the United Nations monitored charged with observing the process. Incidents of violence are nevertheless a daily occurrence around the country now, and the major question is whether these are enough to derail the peace or are simply inevitable in this period of transition.

The Americans, who have emerged as the senior partner in a troika (with Russia and Portugal) of guarantors of the peace, take a persistently non-alarmist view that the violence has in fact been of expected proportions and that no major violation of the ceasefire has occurred. Ugly incidents often peak at weekends, fuelled by the hundreds of thousands of beers which both Unita and the MPLA have been issuing to sweeten the electorate.

The sober view is that there will still be violence in which criminal activity and downright thuggery will ride on the back of genuine political confrontation. That criminal activity is seen as inevitable in a society newly made free but with no security for its frustrated and often hungry citizens.

One Western diplomat who was close to the peace negotiations acknowledges that the process has moved lurchingly, but adds: "At least it has moved consistently in one direction - towards elections."

A view widely held in the Western diplomatic community in Luanda is that if one pause to reflect and look beyond the angry salvos of election rhetoric and the odd bullet, the progress of the past 15 months has been remarkable. After 16 years of civil war and almost the same number of years of anti-colonial conflict before that, the short transition to a society genuinely aspiring now to peace should be praised and encouraged. Violence, it is argued, should not be over-emphasised at the expense of very real gains.

One diplomat notes that the very experience of the 15 months has indelibly changed the society to a point where political affiliations aside, few would support renewed hostilities.

In the streets of Luanda, that profound change is now a daily reality. True, there have been reports of the odd individual shot being fired or of someone being assaulted for wearing the wrong party T-shirt. But in Luanda the daily Unita rally gathers at party headquarters with all the aggressive thrum and rumble of crude adversarial politics and proceeds through the streets in a manner unthinkable just 15 months ago.

Many of the visions conjured up in Bicesse have not been fulfilled. Most notable of these was the planned demobilisation of the former warring armies. Fapa on the government side and Fala on the Unita side. In addition, the national army has reached only a quarter of the strength envisaged in the accord. It was to have been the neutral military presence which, overrode the historic hostilities of Fapa and Fala.

Now the greatest fear the Angolans express is the prospect of elections in the presence of three armies, although yesterday was the day on which Fapa and Fala were to have formally been declared extinct in terms of an agreement between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita's Jonas Savimbi.

Margaret Anstee, the United Nations under-secretary-general who is overseeing the UN monitoring role in Angola, has expressed concern about incidents of violence, but has been equally firm that if the elections are declared free and fair by the UN, then so it will be.

The general wisdom is that only a major incident will be allowed to decide whether to accept the verdict of the ballot.

Nevertheless, the crucial period will remain the first few days of October, after the outcome has been announced, when the loser will have to decide whether to accept the verdict of the ballot.

Even if the leaders of both parties are genuine in their assurances, it is not known how the belligerent messages that have been sent to the voters have been digested. Do they understand that the belligerence in campaign posturing, or has it been taken at face value? "If it's the latter we could be in for trouble," said one diplomat.
Concern over fighting as
Angolan elections start

LUANDA — Voters go to the polls today and tomorrow in Angola's first multiparty elections amid fears that hatred still lingering after 16 years of civil war might erupt in fighting.

They will choose a president and elect representatives to Angola's new 223-seat legislature. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos — a former Marxist — and former rebel leader Jonas Savimbi are among 11 candidates running for president.

On Sunday the two sides agreed to place the remnants of their armies under joint command pending their demobilisation.

About 300 international observers will monitor the elections, joining observers from the UN, Russia, the US and Portugal who have monitored a ceasefire established in May last year.

The government has asked the UN to help bring political stability by keeping its observers there for another two months.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Angola's Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem said there might be delays in installing a new government and the elections might need to be repeated.

Campaign rallies held around the country by both Dos Santos and Savimbi have been marked by violence — at least 40 people have died in clashes during the past month of campaigning.

Many Angolans believe the losing side will reject the results, or the winners will settle old scores with their former foes.

Recent Savimbi campaign speeches have heightened such fears.

"If I am provoked, this will all be very ugly," he said at a rally. Days later he declared: "Whatever the election result, Unita will be in office on October 1."

But after weekend talks with Dos Santos, Savimbi pledged to honour the results. "Those of us who went to war already know that war does not pay," he said.

Savimbi has ridiculed the opinion polls commissioned by Dos Santos's ruling MPLA, which gave the MPLA a huge winning margin.

Savimbi's Unita is believed to be stronger in rural areas, where half of Angola's 16-million people live.

His campaign has appealed directly to the rural poor, with his attacks on the urban elite sparking accusations of racism against Angola's substantial white and mixed-race communities.

In Luanda and other large cities, Dos Santos appears to have more popular support. He is being presented as the defender of democracy against the threat of a Savimbi dictatorship.

Aside from Unita and the MPLA, 16 other parties are competing for seats in the legislature. — Sapa-AP.
LUANDA - The Angolan capital was tense yesterday on the eve of the country's first free elections after 16 years of civil war.

Angolan airspace was to be closed today to reopen until after the two days of voting today and tomorrow. Many of Angola's ruling elite have already sent their wives and children out of the country for safety. There is fear in Luanda of widespread violence in the case of a disputed result.
Tension over Angola poll

LUANDA. - The Angolan capital was tense yesterday on the eve of the country's first free elections after 16 years of civil war.

Angolan air space was closed at 5am today and will not re-open until after the voting.

Many of Angola's ruling elite have already sent their wives and children out of the country for safety.

There is fear in the city of widespread violence in the case of a disputed result in presidential and parliamentary elections, which will effectively choose the winner of the war.

Rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has declared that if he does not win, the election will not have been free and fair and he will not accept the result.

On other occasions, however, both Unita and the MPLA have pledged their commitment to peace and a government of national unity whatever the outcome. — Sapa-AFP-Reuters.
Angolan voters flock to cast their ballots

LUANDA — The tragic civil war that has torn Angola apart for 16 years appeared to have been laid to rest finally yesterday as thousands of voters cast ballots in the country's first democratic elections.

UN spokesman Gilberto Rizzo, one of 800 international monitors in Angola to oversee the elections, said the organisation had been delighted by the peaceful and enthusiastic response of voters.

Long queues and hours of waiting in the hot sun tested the patience of some and minor scuffles broke out at a handful of more than 50,000 polling stations.

Concern still lingers over whether election result, expected early next week, will be accepted by all 16 parties and more than 50,000 demobilised soldiers.

"It is essential that all political parties pledge themselves to respect the results of the elections and to build a new republic in peace and harmony," UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's special representative in Angola said yesterday.

Few observers cared to predict the outcome in what is expected to be a close but polarised fight between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's ruling MPLA and Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

An SA diplomat said the remaining 16 parties contesting the presidency and 223-seat parliament had struggled to make much impact.

Meanwhile, a UN inquiry has found three of its Russian-supplied monitoring helicopters, which crashed in Angola during September, had not been shot down.

No news was forthcoming from Angola's southern Cabinda province where separatist movements were believed to have staged a ballot boycott and work stayaway.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha confirmed in Pretoria last night that three South Africans held captive in Luanda were released on Monday and would return to SA in the next few days, Sapa reports.

Denis Wilsch, 31, of St Helena-Bay, John Wilson, 69, of Vredendal, and Philip Steyn, 35, of Pretoria, were arrested in Angola's diamond province of Lunde Norte for alleged illegal diamond exploration.

Foreign Affairs said the releases followed talks between Botha and his Angolan counterpart, Pedro de Castro van Dunem, on September 26.
NEWS Fears of renewed violence as former foes agree to bury the hatchet in Angola

Angolan army united to avert violence

■ UNITA CLAIMS Government is rigging votes and might not see its way clear to accept the final result:

LUANDA - Just hours before Angola's first elections yesterday, the commanders of a new united army were installed in an attempt to calm fears of renewed violence between former civil war enemies.

"The process is irreversible. The soldiers will not accept a return to fighting," said General Arlindo Chenda Pena, a former rebel leader who took command of the united army with his one-time foe, General Antonio Francia.

At the same time, however, a leading official of Unita accused the government of planning to rig the two-day vote.

Unita Secretary-General Paulo Alcides Mango told a news conference that his party would not accept the election result unless it judged the voting free and fair.

Mango claimed the government planned to delay voting in some areas and had failed to equip voting stations in provinces where Unita is judged to have wide support.

His claims were refuted by Margaret Aunote, the British head of a United Nations team monitoring the election.

"I think that all the preparations are now more or less in place," Aunote said. "There is unlikely to be any room for significant fraud."

Unita battled for 16 years against the Marxist MPLA, which rose to power when the country won independence from Portugal in 1975 and ruled until peace accords were signed last year.

Unita, led by charismatic ex-guerilla Jonas Savimbi, is the main challenger in the election against the MPLA. - Sapa-AP.

World in brief

Bush edges forward

WASHINGTON - President George Bush has narrowed rival Bill Clinton's lead from 21 percentage points to nine points, a new poll said yesterday.

In the most recent survey of voters, the ABC News/Washington Post poll found that Clinton was ahead of Bush by 51 to 42 percent.

The poll has a margin of error of 4.5 percentage points. Last week, the same poll had Clinton leading Bush by 58 to 37 percent.

Teachers fight back

MBABANE - Swaziland's National Teachers Association has warned the government that chaos would result unless it withdrew a new act providing R14 million for a pension scheme for MPs.

A letter to Prime Minister Obert Dlamini questioned how the government could raise R14 million for

Zimbabwe opposition

HARARE - Supporters of the Forum for Democratic Reform Trust in Zimbabwe are to form a political party to challenge the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

The trust was launched four months ago and one of its aims is to act as a vehicle for the formation of a strong opposition party.

A trustee, former Chief Justice Enock Dumbutshena, said it was important to have an effective opposition party. The party would be separate from the trust which would continue to act as a promoter of democracy.

The as yet unnamed party has nothing to do with the united front group in which the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr Ian Smith are prominent. - Sapa-Reuters-AFP.

30/9/92
Peace marks the start of Angolan elections

It is hoped that the UN monitored multiparty elections will bring a meaningful end to Angola's heritage of bloodshed and violence.

By Judith Matloff

LUANDA - Voting in Angola's first multiparty elections got off to a calm start yesterday amid fears that the polls could be marred by violence lingering from 16 years of civil war.

The voting pits the ruling MPLA against the one-time rebel group Unita, former foes in the civil war which ended in May 1991 with a shaky truce.

State-run Radio Angola reported no incidents as polls opened across the vast oil-rich south-west African country which has been devastated by strife.

In the capital, Luanda, queues formed since dawn stretched into the filthy streets as the war-weary population cast their ballots at the start of the two-day vote.

Religious and electoral leaders called for cool heads following campaign violence which killed at least 40 people.

"Let bloodshed be yesterday's phase," Roman Catholic Cardinal Alexandre do Nascimento said in a special mass.

There are 11 presidential candidates and voters will elect a 223-seat parliament, but the UN-monitored elections are seen mainly as a contest between the previous Marxist incumbent president Jose Eduardo dos Santos and former right-wing rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

The two men became fierce enemies during the struggle against Portuguese rule. After independence in 1975, they launched a civil war that ended in a truce sponsored by the superpowers which had backed each side in a major Cold War confrontation.

Jonas Savimbi

Onofre dos Santos, head of the National Electoral Commission, said there were still problems in setting up polls in the Malanje and Uige provinces, both scenes of campaign clashes.

Much voting material was destroyed in three helicopter crashes over the past three weeks but dos Santos said he expected the problems to be resolved.

"This is the big test," UN special representative Margaret Anstee told Reuters. "I do hope it is done in an atmosphere of tranquility."

Police and 800 international observers were scattered across the 5800 polling stations where 4.8 million people will vote.

On election eve, the two erstwhile enemy armies formally merged under one joint command. It will be overseen by a joint commission comprising both parties and Russian, Portuguese and US observers until a new government is sworn in.

But as former foes embraced, Savimbi's Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) accused state security forces of pre-election irregularities and said it would not accept fraud.

"We have indications of fraud or at least the rights of citizens being trampled on," said Unita Secretary General Paulo Alcides Mango.

Anstee and joint commission members rejected the Unita charges.

"I think all the preparations are pretty much in place," she said. "The registration process went off better than expected."

Diplomats expect some violence but say Angola's 10 million people are tired of a war which ruined the economy and killed hundreds of thousands.

Dos Santos's MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) is strong in the cities where many people fear the autocratic Unita leader. But Savimbi commands support with the Ovimbundu, Angola's largest ethnic group. - Sapa-Reuters.
Peace rather than policies

Address for subscriptions...

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The President's address was given at a time when the United Nations had developed a strong and united front against the aggression of the UPA-GP. The address was well received and was given in the presence of the Prime Minister, the President of the Assembly, and the leader of the opposition. The address was aimed at highlighting the need for unity and cooperation amongst the various factions of the country. The President emphasized the importance of working together towards the common goal of peace and development. The address was widely praised for its clear message and strong leadership.

The President's address was also noted for its eloquent delivery and powerful rhetoric. The audience was captivated by the President's impassioned speech, which was delivered with great passion and conviction. The address was a testament to the President's commitment to the well-being of the nation and his dedication to the cause of peace.

The address was widely covered by the media, and the President's words were hailed as a beacon of hope in a time of crisis. The address was a clarion call for unity and cooperation, and it was seen as a turning point in the ongoing conflict.

The President's address was a reminder of the power of words and the importance of leadership. It was a call to action, a plea for unity, and a testament to the President's commitment to the well-being of the nation.

The President's address was a historic moment, a moment of hope, and a call to action. It was a reminder of the power of words and the importance of leadership. It was a call to action, a plea for unity, and a testament to the President's commitment to the well-being of the nation.
Angola tastes democracy

Old foes clash in 1st free poll

LUANDA. — Heavily-armed riot police guarded government buildings in the Angolan capital yesterday as voters turned out in large numbers for the country’s first free elections after 16 years of civil war.

The country has been sealed off from the rest of the world for the two days of voting, with Angolan airspace closed since 6am yesterday.

UN monitors said a few hours after the polls opened that there had been no reports of violence and their impression was that voting was going smoothly.

Four hundred UN observers are monitoring the elections, fanning out in 40 helicopters and 15 other aircraft.

Some 4.8 million voters are turning out at 5,900 polling stations to elect a president and representatives for a 220-seat parliament.

There are 11 presidential candidates, but the only real threat to the MPLA’s President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

In Luanda, huge queues formed outside polling stations at schools and cinemas before voting started at 7am.

It is the first opportunity Angolans have had to vote after centuries of Portuguese colonialism and 17 years of one-party rule by the formerly Marxist MPLA.

Just hours before the elections began yesterday, the commanders of a new United army were installed in an attempt to calm fears of renewed violence between former civil war enemies.

At the same time, however, Unita secretary-general Mr Paulo Alcides Mango said his party would not accept the election result unless it judged the voting free and fair. He claimed the government planned to delay voting in some areas and had failed to equip voting stations in provinces where Unita has wide support.

His claims were refuted by Ms Margaret Anstee, the British head of the UN monitoring team. “I think that all of the preparations are now more or less in place,” she said. “There is unlikely to be any room for significant fraud.”

Both the MPLA and Unita have complained about irregularities in voter rolls, but if UN observers declare the vote free and fair, analysts say, losers will have little recourse. — Sapa-AFP

MAKING THE EFFORT... A handicapped man was an early voter when the polls opened in Luanda yesterday for Angola's first free elections. Pictures: AP
LUANDA: Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro do Castro van Durnem Loy returned yesterday satisfied that South Africa would not intervene in Angola, following last week's meeting with President de Klerk.

Angola holds its first multiparty elections tomorrow and Wednesday.

There were fears South Africa could take up with old ally Unita, following a recent visit by leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

“After Dr Savimbi's visit he adopted aggressive, cold war attitudes in his speeches and we were concerned,” said Mr. van Durnem Loy.

From bullets to ballots
Angolan voters flock to polls as peace holds

LUANDA — Heavily armed riot police guarded government buildings in the capital yesterday as voters turned out in large numbers for the first day of Angola’s first free elections following 16 years of civil war.

The nation was sealed off from the rest of the world for the two days of voting, with Angolan airspace closed.

Four hundred UN observers are monitoring the elections, fanning out across a country twice the size of France in 40 helicopters and 15 other aircraft.

"Everybody wants to vote today," said one UN observer. "I don't think there will be many left for the second day."

There are 11 presidential candidates, but the only real threat to MPLA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is Unita rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

Angola’s 4.8 million registered voters are also turning out at 5,900 polling stations to elect a 220-seat parliament.

Many observers here fear widespread violence in the event of a disputed result and do not rule out a return to war.

But hours before a ballot was cast, the commanders of a new united army were installed in an attempt to allay fears.

"The process is irreversible, the soldiers will not accept a return to fighting," said General Arlindo Chenda Pena, a former rebel leader who commands the army with one-time foe, General Antonio Franco.

However, Unita secretary-general Paulo Alcides Mango claimed the government planned to delay voting in some areas and had failed to equip polling stations in provinces where Unita has wide support.

But his claims were refuted by Margaret Anstee, the British head of a UN monitoring team.

— Sapa-AFP-AF.

TPA reacts to reports of dismissals

It was too early to give any detailed information on the future of newly appointed hospital workers who had taken the positions of people dismissed during the recent hospital strike, the TPA said yesterday.

TPA director-general Andre Cornelissen was reacting to an earlier radio news report saying people employed to replace dismissed hospital workers would not lose their jobs.

A TPA spokesman earlier said that although the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) and the administration had reached an agreement on the re-employment of dismissed workers, this did not mean the newly employed would lose their jobs.

Mr. Cornelissen said: "In terms of the agreement reached by the TPA and Nehawu, employees dismissed for taking part in strike action may apply for re-employment. Applications completed on the prescribed 283 forms, obtainable from any government office, may be sent to the head of the institution where the employee was previously employed."

— Sapa.
Renamo cancels peace deal

ROME. — Hopes of ending Southern Africa's last major conflict this week were dashed when Mozambican rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama suddenly pulled out of a peace deal due to have been signed in Italy tomorrow.

Italy's foreign ministry said it was suspending invitations to the signing ceremony, due to have been attended by leaders from the Vatican and Zimbabwe.

Italy, host to Mozambique's peace talks since June 1990, expressed deep regret at Mr Dhlakama's decision and said objections he had raised to points in the peace settlement did not justify a delay.

Mr Dhlakama signed an agreement with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in Rome on August 7 setting October 1 as the target date for a settlement.

They met again in Botswana on September 17 to overcome the military and security problems holding up an accord. The result was a compromise that cleared the way for tomorrow's formal deal.

In Lisbon, a Renamo spokesman said Mr Dhlakama would go to Rome to sign a peace accord only when all the paperwork was finished.

"We can't say when Mr Dhlakama will go to Rome. Some of the protocols negotiated in August have not been put on paper yet," Mr Joaquim Vaz, Renamo's spokesman in the Portuguese capital, said. — Sapa-Reuters

Mozambique releases SA bomber

MAPUTO. — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has ordered the release of a South African jailed for 20 years on a terrorist bombing conviction in 1990.

Jorge Allerson confessed to being part of a 'commando unit' in the South African army that specialised in undercover operations in neighbouring states.

Mr Chissano cut his sentence to five years, five months and 25 days — the amount of time Allerson has already spent behind bars.

The move is seen here as part of the amnesty process currently underway in South Africa. — Sapa-AFP
Angolan election: a historic outcome

Abdul Haruna

Angola's election result

to make an end meet

ANC exiles batting

PLUS: 7.8 km of tracks and damage.
DON'T MISS THE TRAIN.

October 4, 1992
Angolans keen to vote

Sowetan Africa News Service

Luanda - Relatively orderly polling on the first day yesterday of the Angolan election has boosted hopes that voting will be completed peacefully today and lead to the installation of a democratic government after nearly 30 years of war.

About half of the 4.8 million registered voters are estimated to have streamed to the polls yesterday and no major disruptions were reported.

The heavy first-day vote suggests that by the time the polls close tonight the majority of voters will have cast ballots.

The election is contested by 18 parties but most votes are expected to go to the two main parties, the MPLA and the former guerrilla movement, Unita.

Hopes rise that the historic first elections will lead to new government:

Voters will also choose a president from 11 candidates but again it is essentially a contest between MPLA leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

First results are expected tonight but the final outcome will not be announced until tomorrow.

While both major parties have undertaken to respect the outcome, Dr Savimbi said that he might not do so if his party loses.
MPLA’s huge lead in poll

LUANDA - Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his ruling MPLA party have a substantial lead in the country's first multi-party elections, early provisional results from the National Electoral Commission showed yesterday.

In Luanda, an MPLA stronghold where the highest number of voters are registered, partial returns showing 53 percent of the votes cast by the 855,000 registered voters showed a 73.69 percent vote for Dos Santos and only 19.05 percent for Savimbi.

The MPLA had 73.55 percent in the parliamentary vote against 16.8 percent for Unita. In Benguela, the second largest voting zone, 1.7 percent of the 560,000 voters showed a 53.47 percent win for Dos Santos against Savimbi's 42.1 percent.
MPLA ahead in Angolan poll

LUANDA. — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his ruling MPLA party have a substantial lead in the country’s first multiparty elections, early provisional results showed yesterday.

Figures presented by state television late yesterday afternoon gave Mr. Dos Santos 144,413 votes against Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi’s 50,013.

The only other significant vote for one of the 11 presidential candidates was a figure of 10,824 for Mr. Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

In the parliamentary elections, television showed the MPLA to be leading Unita by 135,968 votes to 40,750.

However, Unita spokesman Mr Jorge Valentin said state television was being selective in its presentation of figures, and produced results from some of Unita’s strongholds showing Dr Savimbi to be trouncing Mr Dos Santos.

The president of the National Electoral Commission, Mr Caculano de Sousa, also distanced himself from the results given by television, stressing that they were unofficial.

He added that the counting of the votes was going slowly because of inexperience and a computer breakdown.

Mr Valentin said Unita remained confident of victory, and the party planned to broadcast a message on radio calling on its supporters to remain calm.

He did say, however, that Unita had no significant problems with the way the elections had been conducted, apparently removing a widespread fear that Unita might dispute the results if it lost.

The UN special representative in Angola, Ms Margaret Anstee, said in a statement yesterday that “the great majority of Angola’s 4.66 million registered voters cast their votes over the past two days in conditions which can generally be described as peaceful and orderly”.

She said official UN verification of the fairness of the poll might take several days but “it is not too soon to congratulate the Angolan people for having given a demonstration of civic responsibility and dignity”.

State television’s provisional figures for Luanda, the capital and MPLA stronghold where the highest number of voters are registered, showed results of 5.3% of the votes cast by the 865,000 registered voters.
MPLA keeps lead over Unita in Angola poll

LUANDA.—The ruling MPLA party maintained a clear lead over Unita in the Angolan election as results trickled in today.

Official counts put the MPLA well ahead in the parliamentary poll with 61.8 percent against Unita's 27.04 percent.

In the presidential poll, incumbent MPLA President Joaquim dos Santos had 60.16 percent of the vote against 30.35 percent for Unita's leader Jonas Savimbi.

The results were from only 616 polling stations, representing less than 20 percent of the more than 8,000 stations around the country. But they maintained a trend evident since the first results came in.

Counting was proceeding much slower than anticipated and the final result was not expected until later today.

So far the two main parties have swamped the others except in northern Zaire province, where the FNLA, led by Mr. Holden Roberto, was ahead, followed by the MPLA, and where Mr. Roberto was ahead of Mr. dos Santos for the presidency.

Mr. Roberto's movement was one of the three that fought against Portuguese colonialism — but it faded in the subsequent civil war.
UNITA disputes claims of MPLA lead in poll

LUANDA — Early unofficial returns yesterday from Angola's first free elections gave a lead to the ruling MPLA party and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, State news media reported.

The partial returns from 13 out of 18 provinces gave the MPLA 60 percent in the legislative part of the elections and Mr dos Santos 59.6 percent in the presidential poll, the State radio reported.

Unita gained 18.8 percent, the reports said, while former rebel leader Jonas Savimbi gained 22 percent in the presidential poll. The results represented returns from 5.6 percent of the approximately 5,030 polling stations, the radio said.

A leading Unita official claimed the returns were unrepresentative of voting patterns across the vast country.

"It's a numbers game. They've chosen just a few places where the MPLA is strong," said Jorge Valentim, the party's chief information officer.

He said Unita (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) was way ahead in the election. "We're getting positive results for Unita in all parts of Angola."

Mr Valentim said he had had no complaints regarding the voting process.

First official returns from the National Election Council were scheduled to be released at noon but were delayed until later last night.

Peaceful

Angolans packed polling stations on Tuesday and Wednesday in elections that are a major test for a May 1991 ceasefire that ended a 16-year civil war.

The MPLA and Unita were founded in the 1960s to fight Portuguese colonial rule. On the eve of independence in 1975, fighting erupted between them. Backed by Soviet arms and Cuban troops, the MPLA, or Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, gained control of the major cities, but Unita fought on in the bush, supported by US arms and South African soldiers. (5)

Most foreign observers said voting generally appeared free, fair and peaceful.

State radio appealed for calm and armed police mounted a guard on public buildings in Luanda.

Many of Luanda's 2 million citizens returned to work yesterday after staying at home during the two-day vote.

Fears of fighting breaking out during voting did not materialise. In the only fatal incident reported, a police officer was shot in Luanda resisting armed Unita supporters attempting to search houses near Mr Savimbi's residence.

According to unofficial returns, Unita was ahead only in Huambo province, its traditional centre in the central highlands.

Holden Roberto, leader of a third nationalist group that fought the Portuguese and later the MPLA, was given a big lead over Mr dos Santos and Mr Savimbi in Zaire province, a former stronghold of his National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). — Sapa-AP.
Queues of voters snaked around the walls of schools and other government buildings all day on Wednesday in the second and final day of Angola’s general elections.

The voters, most of them women and in a separate queue from the men, waited patiently without food or drink, many from before dawn on Tuesday.

A huge turnout was guaranteed in most of the country except the enclave of Cabinda, where a separatist war continues with the independence movement FLEC.

Inside the polling stations in Benguela, electoral officials who were recognisable only by a piece of yellow string tied around one arm, searched people for weapons before allowing them in one by one.

Along the walls opposite the pink and blue ballot boxes for presidential and legislative votes sat the representatives of half a dozen of the 18 parties contesting the elections.

Voting cards were carefully checked, names and numbers recorded and every voter’s index finger marked with indelible ink.

In the fishing villages outside this pretty Portuguese-style town, voting was equally enthusiastic. People had walked for kilometres from remote hamlets across the grey rocks and sand of the lunar landscape.

Benguela, a stronghold of the ruling MPLA, and its sister city of Lobito, a major port 12km away, have 560,000 voters — the biggest after Luanda’s 830,000.

“Savimbi has already won,” proclaimed a huge banner across the road leading into Lobito on Wednesday. The port workers come from the central highlands and the city was expected to vote heavily for the opposition Unita movement. Trucks were bringing in hundreds of people to the polling stations.

The provincial governor and former foreign minister, Paulo Jorge, hosted some of the most important international observers with long-standing connections in the country, who spent all day going round the polling stations.

They included former Portuguese president Ramalho Eanes; the deputy of the current president of Portugal, Mario Soares; Joao Craveiro, vice-president of the European parliament; a delegation from the Organisation of African Unity; and Michael Kennedy, youngest son of the late United States senator Robert Kennedy, who interrupted the dignitaries’ lunch to make a speech about the hopes for Angola on the eve of democracy.

International observers were much thinner on the ground in the Unita-controlled areas. In the town of Mavinga, for instance, two observers had 84 polling stations to cover. No other parties except Unita were present at the polls.

Electoral officials flown in for the two days of voting were not given food or drink by Unita officials, according to one journalist who spoke to them. A film crew which was in Mavinga the day before the elections reported seeing large numbers of armed men leaving for the bush.

The orderly two days of voting were in sharp contrast to the feverish last two days of the electoral campaign when the capital, Luanda, was taken over by convoys of hooting cars, motorbikes, buses and trucks with a forest of plastic flags creaking like whips in the wind, demonstrating support for the MPLA.

Closing the campaign 24 hours before voting began, President José Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi appeared together on television, both pledging to respect the election outcome. — The Guardian
SA welcomes outcome of Angolan elections

THE South African government has quietly welcomed the outcome of the election in Angola, where the ruling MPLA appears to be heading for a comfortable victory.

President FW de Klerk said last night that, even though the final results of Angola's presidential and parliamentary elections are not yet available, it was encouraging that the process has proceeded peacefully.

"The people of Angola are to be congratulated on the responsible manner which has characterized the election campaign and the elections themselves," Mr de Klerk said in a statement issued in Pretoria. — Staff Reporter, Sapa
Dos Santos poll lead shrinking
Leads Poll

MPILA Still

Saami: Supports starting to close gap
MPLA lead in historic Angolan general election

ANGOLA'S ruling MPLA maintained a 27 lead over Uniao as vote results were announced from the country's first multi-party general elections gathered pace.

With 25 percent of the votes counted on Friday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' MPLA was well ahead in the presidential race, with a 68 percent lead, and in parliamentary elections, Uniao, which fought for 15 years against the MPLA, was trailing with about 30 percent.

The war-weary population anxiously followed the latest tally. On radio, one expert said, "the outcome will depend on how we come and ensure a peaceful transition to democracy." After three decades of fighting, there were no clear winners, and the MPLA was favored by some analysts, while Uniao was in third place, observers said. The MPLA may well win, said one Western diplomat, but "it could be very close." The UNDP, however, was back on the airwaves, saying "a" had claimed victory, but Uniao had not conceded.

Both sides said they would respect the results of the national electoral commission.
SAVIMBI CLAIMS BALLOT FRAUD

Sunday Times Reporter
Luanda

FORMER rebel leader Jonas Savimbi yesterday accused the Angolan government of fraud in the country's first multi-party elections and made a veiled threat to return to guerrilla warfare if the matter was not resolved.

Election officials rejected his charges and, with 40 percent of the ballots counted, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola seemed set for victory. The results are expected soon.

Savimbi, whose National Union for the Total Independence of Angola fought a 16-year rebellion until signing the peace accords, said the MPLA was "cheating" in all 10 provinces.
LUANDA - With the outcome of Angola's presidential elections still unclear, US Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen yesterday called on former rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi to abide by the result even if he loses.

Savimbi, trailing well behind incumbent President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the latest official results issued yesterday, had on Saturday warned of renewed civil war, charging that the figures had been rigged.

"The United States believes that Mr Savimbi, even if he is not elected president, will continue to play a major role in Angola's reconstruction," Cohen said in a message broadcast by Angolan radio.

In the message broadcast in Luanda in Portuguese, Cohen added that Dos Santos had already agreed that the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) should play such a role.

The national electoral commission said yesterday that Dos Santos had 54.1 percent of the votes against 36.58 percent for Savimbi, with votes counted from 3.854 of the 5,526 polling stations.

The formerly Marxist People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) had 57.8 percent of votes in parliamentary elections held with the presidential poll last Tuesday and Wednesday, while Unita had 31.1 percent and Holden Roberto's National Liberation Front (FNLA) had 2.59 percent.

Savimbi on Saturday accused electoral officials of manipulating the results in favour of the government and issued a strong threat of renewed civil war "which would not be won by the MPLA." - Sapa-AFP.
Dos Santos heading for victory in Angola poll

LUANDA — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos looks certain to win outright victory over former rebel leader Jonas Savimbi in Angola's first multi-party elections, according to sources in the National Electoral Council.

One source predicted last night that Mr dos Santos would be returned to office with just over 50 percent of the vote.

Mr Savimbi, the leader of Unita, earlier accused the government of electoral fraud and hinted that he might take up arms again.

The sources said that, with 60 percent of the 4 million votes counted, Mr dos Santos was leading Mr Savimbi by 52 to 38 percent.

In the elections for a 223-seat parliament, the ruling MPLA had over 54 percent of the vote, to nearly 33 percent for Unita.

Unita, backed by the United States, fought a 16-year war against the Soviet-aided MPLA Marxist government which took power after Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975.

The war, which ruined the economy and killed an estimated million people, officially ended with a peace accord in May 1991 providing for elections monitored by the United Nations.

International observers, discounting Mr Savimbi's charges of ballot-stealing, intimidation and tampering with results, said the vote went smoothly.

UN monitors and Mr Savimbi's former US backers said that he should present evidence of his accusations.

Unita officials tried to play down Mr Savimbi's hint that his supporters might resort to force to dispute the results. But they would not give guarantees that the movement would accept final verification of the results by the UN when they were announced.

The president of the National Electoral Council, Antonio Carlos Caetano de Sousa, said he hoped definitive final results would be ready by the October 9 deadline dictated by law. Eleven presidential candidates and 18 parties contested the elections.

The director-general of the National Electoral Council, Onofre dos Santos, said officials were investigating Unita's claims and hoped to settle the matter quickly.

He said Unita officials were due to have talks with the electoral council today to discuss the charges of fraud.

"We want to make sure there is as much transparency as possible," he said on state television. "We want Angola's elections to be an example to the world." — Sapa-Reuter.
Annul election, demands Unita

By Hans-Peter Bakker
Star Africa Service

LUANDA. - A serious threat to Angola's peace process emerged early today as Unita pulled its army out of the joint national army in protest at alleged election frauds and demanded that the election be annulled.

With most results in, Unita was lagging behind the ruling MPLA party in the vote for both the president and parliament.

At a surprise press conference late last night, eight Unita generals, including chief of staff and joint commander of the recently formed FAA (Angolan Armed Forces), General Arlindo Chanda Pena (Ben Ben), delivered a declaration signed by 11 rebel army commanders, demanding the elections be annulled.

Knowledgeable observers doubt that Dr Savimbi would take Unita back to war against the MPLA if the demands made by the generals are not met.

Expected

Should the UN rule that the election was free and fair, as is expected, the MPLA would probably be widely recognized internationally as the government of Angola, and Mr dos Santos would be president. Unita's various units in the country would then find themselves in varying circumstances.

In the event of the civil war being resumed, Unita would be hard-put to find support elsewhere, whereas the MPLA government would not lack backers. These might even include the United States, which gave arms to Unita during the war.

The UN is withholding its ruling on whether the election was free and fair until all results are in, but international observers appear to be unanimous in viewing the poll as fair.

With 86 percent of polling stations reporting, Mr dos Santos had 51.2 percent of the vote in the presidential election. In the parliamentary vote, the MPLA led with 55.4 percent against 32 percent for Unita.

The declaration by the generals says that "having seen the way the election process has been conducted, we feel we are betrayed by the government."

Sacrifice

The generals said they had decided to abandon the united army which was formed in a merger of MPLA and Unita forces in terms of the Lisbon peace accord that ended 16 years of civil war.

Their declaration came only a week after General Pena had assumed joint command of the joint army.

The generals said they did not want to go back to war "because we don't have the right to continue sacrificing the Angolan people. But we want to avoid something worse."

The move by the Unita generals has come as a shock to the international observers in Luanda and members of the NEC with western diplomats held all-night emergency meetings to deal with the crisis.

The development threatens to again give Angola two separate armies which could open the prospect of return to war and wreck the fragile peace that has been painstakingly created through long, internationally-brokered negotiations.

Many residents here in Luanda have started hoarding food stocks to prepare for what they believe could be a return to war.
Electoral fraud claims threaten a shaky peace.

Adrian Hadland
Red Cross warns on Angolan strife

THE International Committee of the Red Cross would close its Angolan office once a democratically elected government assumed office there, ICRC Africa head Jean-Daniel Tauxe said in Johannesburg yesterday.

But he warned Angola would not survive a second civil war, which would result if Unita rejected the outcome of the election.

The largest relief operation since the Second World War was under way in Somalia, which was being devastated by civil war, banditry and famine on an unprecedented scale.

Strong intervention, possibly by the UN, was needed to assert law and order in the country, which had no real government and was divided among nine political factions and numerous heavily armed clans, he said at a news conference.

Tauxe said relief supplies for about two-million people a day were being provided by the ICRC, which had located a third of its resources in the war-torn country.

The situation had worsened dramatically since more than 10 000 people died and 30 000 were injured in a three-month war between rival “sub-clans” in the capital, Mogadishu, last year. Mogadishu itself was ruled by 30 sub-clans, each with heavily armed private armies.

Somalia needed 300 000 tons of food because it was not agriculturally self-sufficient. This was before the war had increased hunger, and more than 2.5-million people were at risk of immediate starvation, Tauxe said.

About 1 000 people were dying each day as a result of the famine and civil war, which had also claimed the lives of two relief workers.

The ICRC was planning to reduce food aid and increase supplies of seed and agricultural tools to promote greater self-sufficiency next year.

Its relief workers had broken international precedent and hired armed guards to protect relief supplies from marauding clans.

On Mozambique, Tauxe said the peace agreement signed at the weekend would boost relief supplies to remote, Renamo-controlled regions where widespread hunger had resulted from drought and civil war.

ICRC Mozambique head Felice Dino said relief was needed for about 200 000 Mozambicans in remote areas. Agreement had been reached between the ICRC and Mozambique’s Frelimo government to allow lorries carrying relief supplies into the areas.

“The vital thing is that the benefits of the peace accord be felt in the field,” he said.

About a million Mozambican refugees had fled to Malawi, while others had streamed into Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Zambia and SA.
Savimbi trails despite surge

LUANDA — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's falling vote tally appeared to stabilise yesterday, but supporters of Unita’s Jonas Savimbi remained confident the ex-guerrilla chief could force a second-round run-off against his former civil war foe. Dos Santos led with 51.5% against 39.8% for Savimbi, with votes from 85% of polling stations counted. Elections were held last Tuesday and Wednesday. Remaining votes were shared between nine other candidates.

Savimbi trailed by 2-to-1 on Saturday, but his vote has surged with late results coming in from his Unita movement’s strongholds in the densely populated central highlands. The elections result from peace accords signed in May 1991 to end the civil war.

In the parliamentary poll, Dos Santos’ formerly Marxist MPLA party had 55.7% to 32.8% for Unita. The figures appeared to guarantee a majority in the 220-seat parliament for the MPLA that now proclaims support for democracy, foreign investment and the free market.

MPLA officials said yesterday Unita troops had encircled government buildings in the northern towns of Mbamba Congo and Soyo, and that there was an explosion at a police arms depot in southern Menongue. Many citizens fear Savimbi will lead his men back to the bush if he loses the elections. His supporters deny the charges.

“We have never said that we will go back to war, and we will not,” said Abel Chivukuvuku, who is Unita’s spokesman on foreign affairs.

But Savimbi’s own words in a radio message to supporters on Saturday sent a ripple of fear through the capital.

Accusing the MPLA of rigging the election, he called on Unita activists to “remain at their posts and accomplish the instructions that he or she has received . . . at the right time, we will give an adequate response to the MPLA manoeuvres”.

Savimbi’s former backers from the US played down Savimbi’s words. “We think he didn’t mean it,” Under-Secretary for African Affairs Herman Cohen said in an interview shown on Angolan television yesterday. “It was a moment of passion.”

Asked about the possibility of renewed fighting, Cohen said: “It will not happen.”

Final results are not expected until Friday. — Sapa-AP.

See Page 12
MPLA keeps election lead

■ UNITA representatives claim widespread election fraud:

LUANDA - The ruling MPLA headed for victory against former civil war foe UNITA yesterday after partial results showed the previously Marxist movement well ahead.

National Electoral Council sources said with about 80 percent of the four million odd ballots counted from the September 29-30 poll, the MPLA was virtually guaranteed victory.

Returns showed President Eduardo dos Santos with 51.54 percent votes, compared to about 39 percent for UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

"It looks like there will be an MPLA win," said one source, adding that many outstanding returns were from strongholds of the MPLA. A definitive result is expected by October 9.

UNITA representatives were due to meet election officials yesterday to present details of what they said was widespread fraud. - Xapa-Reuter.
Unita's army pullout renews threat of war

HANS-PETER BAKKER
Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA — A serious threat to Angola's peace process emerged early today when Unita pulled its troops out of the joint national army in protest at alleged election frauds.

Eight Unita generals delivered a declaration signed by 11 of the rebel army commanders last night, calling for the annulment of the poll.

They included the chief of staff and joint commander of the recently formed Angolan Armed Forces, General Arlindo Chenda Pena (Ben Ben).

Their move threatens again to give Angola two separate armies, which could open the prospect of renewed fighting.

Many people in Luanda have started hoarding food in preparation for civil war. Early today explosions were heard in Luanda but it was not clear whether they were from mortars.

The United Nations is withholding its ruling on whether the elections were free and fair until all results are in. But international observers and Angola's National Election Council (NEC) appear to be unanimous in viewing it as fair.

With 95 percent of results in from last week's election, Unita is lagging behind the ruling MPLA in the votes for president and parliament.

MPLA leader President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has 51.2 percent of the votes in the presidential election to 39 percent for Unita's Dr Jonas Savimbi. In the parliamentary vote the MPLA leads, with 55.4 percent against Unita's 32.

The generals said they would return to the united army — formed in a merger of MPLA and Unita forces under the Lisbon peace accord that ended 16 years of civil war — only when four conditions were met:

• That the elections be immediately annulled;
• That the NEC not publish results without a decision on their complaints;
• That the NEC take into account "the fact that much of the population was intimidated by riot police during the elections";
• That the leaders and supporters of opposition parties "are not molested by the government's oppressive instruments".

The generals' move has surprised international observers in Luanda and members of the NEC who held emergency meetings with western diplomats.

The declaration dispelled speculation that Dr Savimbi was acting alone and that he made a veiled threat at the weekend to return to war in response to what he claimed were rigged elections.

The MPLA joint commander of the united army, General Antonio dos Santos Franco Ndala, said the Unita generals had violated the rules for the transition by acting in a party political manner.

Temptations' lead singer dies

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama) — Eddie Kendricks, a founder member and lead singer of the Temptations, had died of lung cancer at 62. — Sape-AP.
Unita casts the shadow of civil war over Angola

LUANDA — A week after Angolans voted in their first free elections, the threat of renewed civil war is looming after the former guerrilla movement, Unita, threatened to pull out of the newly integrated armed forces.

The snap decision came as the latest results from the official elections commission for the presidential race showed incumbent José Eduardo dos Santos with an absolute majority over Unita chief Jonas Savimbi with more than 80% of votes counted.

Unita issued a statement alleging electoral fraud, but reports from some of the 800 international monitors said that the voting in Angola’s first general and presidential elections after 16 years of civil war had gone off in exemplary fashion.

The Unita statement said the movement “does not want to go back to war because we do not have the right to sacrifice the Angolan people further”.

Political observers said the declared intention of quitting the integrated armed forces (FAA) posed a real threat to the newfound peace.

State radio and television made no mention of the Unita move, but other reports said government defence systems were put on a state of alert.

A joint political-military commission set up under last year’s peace and ceasefire agreements, which includes foreign personnel seconded under UN auspices, went into emergency session and was to issue a statement later yesterday.

The integration of government troops and Unita guerrillas in a national army was a key point in the May 1991 peace accord.

At the end of last month, on the eve of the elections, both sides said they were going ahead with the merger, which would involve the demobilisation of tens of thousands of men.

Unita’s pullout could prove a deadly blow to the rest of the peace agreement, analysts said, just as Angola appears to be making a successful transition to democracy.

Unita has set conditions for reversing its withdrawal decision, which look difficult to meet.

It is calling for the “revision or cancellation of the entire electoral process,” which has involved a massive logistics operation by the UN verification mission.

Unita also wants the elections commission to stop publishing results, whether provisional or final, until it has first ruled on complaints by various parties of fraud.

It said notice would have to be taken of the fact that the population has been intimidated by riot police units.

The movement said it was ready to rejoin the FAA “as soon as serious negotiations get under way” between the government of the formerly Marxist MPLA, the Unita leadership and all other parties, to produce a solution to the present national crisis.

Meanwhile, the government news agency Angop reported that three election commission vehicles had been set on fire in Bie province, a Unita stronghold, on the orders of a local Unita officer.

Identified as a Lt-Col Huambo, he reportedly told government and commission officials that he ordered the arson because partial results showed the MPLA ahead, Angop said.

Latest figures for the general poll gave the MPLA 55% and Unita 32% throughout the country. — Sapa-AFP.
Angola truce under threat

LUANDA. — Mediators in the accords to end Angola's 16-year civil war struggled yesterday to save the peace after Unita rejected election results and threatened to return to arms.

"We call on all parties to recommit themselves to national reconciliation," US Under Secretary for African Affairs Dr Herman Cohen said.

A ceasefire monitoring commission, including the ruling MPLA government, Unita and observers from Russia, Portugal and the US, met in emergency session yesterday to calm the situation.

Meanwhile Angolan officials have suspended releasing details of the election count, chief electoral officer Mr Caetano de Sossa said yesterday.

National electoral commission officials plan to meet Unita members to compare figures and study the malpractice allegations, Mr De Sossa told reporters.

Ninety percent of the results were in, he added.

But Dr Cohen denounced Unita's withdrawal on Monday night from a new national Angolan army as "unacceptable" and said the US was pressing Unita to pursue claims of vote fraud through legal means.

In a virtual ultimatum to authorities on Monday night, Unita claimed the elections were "stained by frauds and violations".

Unita General Arlindo Chenda Pena demanded the election be reviewed or annulled and said publication of the results should be halted "to avoid the worst".

The findings of most of the 800 international observers who monitored the elections under the aegis of the United Nations counter Unita's claims of fraud.

Deputy Interior Minister Mr Fernando de Piedade told state television yesterday the MPLA remained committed to peace.

The latest vote count had President Jose Eduardo dos Santos ahead with 50.9% to Dr Jonas Savimbi's 39.3%. The remaining votes were shared among the other nine candidates. — Sapo-AP
Angola teeters on brink of war

HANS-PETER BAKKER
Argus, Africa News Service

LUANDA — Angola is teetering on the brink of a return to civil war. Rumours abound in this derelict city of roughly 2.5 million people.

Tense and often short-tempered officials deliberate behind closed doors to defuse the explosive situation which was aggravated on Monday night when the Unita army announced its withdrawal from a recently-created united Angolan armed force.

According to a Western military expert, this move was tantamount to mutiny. He said the Unita soldiers had, in effect, again become rebels.

There are believed to be close to 10,000 Unita soldiers holed up in various barracks and compounds across the city. Sources say the formerly united army has split into two groups in the barracks and that the Unita soldiers are packed and waiting to leave.

It appears that Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has gone into hiding for fear of his life. He is believed to be somewhere in the capital though he is no longer at his Luanda residence.

The military expert, who asked not to be named, said he knew of a government plan to deal with an outbreak of fighting in Luanda. The contingency plan aims to quell any uprising within a few hours.

He said the fighting in the crowded city would be brief but very bloody and that many innocent people would die.

Diplomats are still hoping for a political solution to the crisis. One senior diplomat said the answer to the Unita allegation of large-scale election fraud would be to open the process to scrutiny by international observers and to political parties.

South Africa's representative in Luanda, Mr Andre van Rensburg, said his government was “very concerned” about the situation.

Meanwhile, there are claims that Unita is already deploying soldiers in other Angolan centres.
Angolan poll result delayed

LUANDA - Angola's national electoral council said yesterday it was suspending the announcement of results in the country's first multi-party polls. This is apparently an attempt to head off new violence in the country.

Meeting another key demand of the former rebel Unita movement, an international commission of observers said it would investigate Unita complaints of fraud in the September 29-30 elections.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, facing defeat, has cried fraud and withdrawn his men from the newly unified armed forces formed under the May 1991 peace accords.

With more than 80 percent of ballots counted, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had just above the 50 percent he needed to avoid a run-off election.

Savimbi had 39 percent of the vote.

The MPLA had 55 percent of the parliamentary vote against Unita's 33 percent.

The United States, Savimbi's former backer, strongly criticised him for rejecting the outcome of elections judged to be free and fair by the international observers.

US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen urged Savimbi to respect the outcome of the elections.

Cohen accused Savimbi of violating the 1991 accords by withdrawing his army from the new unified force.

And the United Nations Security Council yesterday called on all parties in Angola to abide by the outcome of the elections.

It said it would soon send a council commission to the south-west African nation.

Sapa-Reuter.

© Fyrrhie victory - Page 11
Briefing

Pritchic Victory For MPLA
Unita 'welcome to join govt of national unity'

LISBON — Former rebel movement Unita was welcome to join a national unity government so long as it accepted defeat in last week's elections, Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem said yesterday.

Van Dunem said he hoped Unita leader Jonas Savimbi would 'learn to live in democracy and accept the people's verdict'.

He said the group's representation in such a government would be in proportion to its performance in the election.

Unita, which trails the ruling MPLA in results published so far, has alleged fraud in the vote and has withdrawn its forces from a new unified national army pending investigation of its allegations.

Van Dunem brought a message for Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos which urged Portugal to put pressure on Unita to accept the election results.

Diplomatic pressure on Unita intensified on Tuesday when the UN Security Council called on the group to respect the election results.

The statement, passed unanimously by the 15 members, criticised Unita for threatening to withdraw its troops from the national army.

The UN is expected to declare the elections free and fair after final results are published. Preliminary reports by 800 observers showed there were only isolated irregularities and the MPLA appeared to have won a genuine victory, a senior Portuguese official said.

Unita's former backers from the US and SA have also appealed to Savimbi to respect the vote.

But it remained unclear how the Unita leader would respond to the pressure. He has not left his heavily guarded Luanda residence since September 29, the first day of the two-day election. Diplomats said he had refused to answer calls.

Savimbi's only public statement has been a bellicose radio speech on Saturday in which he charged the government with vote rigging, appeared to threaten war and challenged the findings of international election observers.

When Unita generals announced the withdrawal of their troops from the national army, they sent a tremor of fear through Luanda. Rumours of troop movements and skirmishes in the provinces swept the capital, and groups of women in this mainly Roman Catholic city gathered in churches to pray for peace.

However, Portuguese, US and SA diplomats said they did not believe Savimbi intended to take his forces back to the bush and resume the civil war.

They said he was probably adopting a position of outrage at defeat to win strong Unita participation in a future MPLA-led government of national unity.

In an apparent attempt to mollify Unita, the national electoral council delayed announcing results from the elections, giving the former rebels time to double-check the figures.

Latest figures released Tuesday showed returns from 90% of polling stations, with Dos Santos leading with 59.5% to 33.4% for Savimbi.

Dos Santos will be forced to a run-off against Savimbi if his vote drops below 50%.

In elections for 229 parliamentary seats, the MPLA led with 59% of the vote to 33.4% for Unita. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.
Pressure on ‘sulky’ Savimbi

LUANDA. — Diplomatic pressure is mounting to persuade embittered Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi to accept the results of last week’s elections and steer away from the risk of renewed civil war.

The United Nations Security Council has called on Unita to respect the election results and criticised Unita for threatening to withdraw its troops from a newly-formed Angolan national army.

The UN is expected to declare the elections free and fair after the expected publication of final results today.

South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha was reported last night to be preparing to go to Angola, but would not confirm or deny this. Unita continued to ignore appeals yesterday to respect the outcome of its 1991 peace accord with the government, while Dr Savimbi shut himself away up in his stately residence here.

Diplomats said he was refusing to take calls from American officials. Dr Savimbi has accused the government of vote-rigging.

Angola’s Foreign Minister, Mr Pedro de Castro Van Dunem, has been sent to the United States with messages for President George Bush and the UN aimed at defusing the crisis.

In Lisbon yesterday, Mr Van Dunem said Unita was welcome to join a government of national unity as long as it accepted defeat.

Diplomats said Dr Savimbi was probably adopting a position of outrage to negotiate a strong Unita participation in a future MPLA-led government.

Asked about MPLA attempts to establish dialogue with Unita, Mr Van Dunem said: ‘Dr Savimbi has isolated himself and is practically impossible to reach.’ — Sapa-AP-Reuters
Pressure on Savimbi

LUANDA: Diplomatic pressure mounted yesterday to persuade embittered Angolan rebel chief Dr Jonas Savimbi to accept the result of last week's elections.

But Unita continued to ignore appeals to respect the outcome of the 1991 peace accord with the government. - Solarnews 8/6/92

Incomplete results indicate Savimbi has lost the election. - Sapa-Reuter
Angolans hold their breath and pray

SORE LOSERS Fear is rampant that if Unita loses elections it will plunge the devastated country back into civil war.

Angolans yesterday waited anxiously for the results and prayed the losers would not plunge the country back into civil war.

The former rebel group Unita - trailing in partial returns from last week's vote - has denounced the election as fraudulent and threatened to fight if it feels cheated of victory.

The group's threats have heightened fears of a return to fighting like the 16-year civil war that devastated the country before the two sides signed peace accords last year to set up the election.

Diplomatic pressure on Unita intensified on Tuesday when the United Nations Security Council called on the group to respect the election results. The statement, passed by all 15 members, criticized Unita for threatening to withdraw its troops from a newly formed Angolan national army.

The UN is expected to declare the elections free and fair after final results are published, probably today. Most of the 800 international observers monitoring the election have vouched for the fairness of the vote.

Unita's former civil war backers, the United States and South Africa, have also appealed to rebel leader Dra. Jonas Savimbi to respect the vote.

But it remains unclear how the ex-rebel chief will respond to the pressure. Savimbi has not left his heavily guarded Lunda residence since September 29, the first day of the election. - Sapo-AP
Savimbi retreats in face of pressure

LUANDA — Unita rebel chief Jonas Savimbi has retreated to his stronghold in Angola's central highland as international pressure mounts on him to respect the results of last week's elections.

Savimbi has not been seen since his weekend charges that the ruling MPLA manipulated the September 23-30 vote which international observers judged free and fair.

His subsequent withdrawal of Unita's army from the country's unified armed forces set up under peace accords last year sparked appeals by his former US backers and the UN Security Council to accept the agreed rules and his defeat.

Diplomats said Savimbi shut himself in his Luanda residence for days, refusing to answer messages. Last night, Unita officials confirmed he had left Luanda for Huambo province.

Western diplomats were summoned to an urgent meeting by foreign ministry officials.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sent his foreign minister to Lisbon and the US with a message for Portuguese leaders, President Bush and UN chief Boutros Boutros-Ghali urging them to put more pressure on Savimbi.

In Lisbon, today, Foreign Minister Pedro Castro van Duijn repeated the MPLA's offer for a government of national unity in which Unita could play a big role.

In Luanda, an international commission overseeing the transition to democracy began working with Unita to investigate charges that ballots had been tampered with.

Prospects were dimming that the investigation would be concluded by the October 9 deadline dictated by law to announce a final result.

Provisional election results show dos Santos won nearly 51 percent and Savimbi over 39 percent. The MPLA posted 55 percent and Unita 38.45 percent in the contest for the 223-seat parliament. — Sapa-Reuters.
Leave towns, Unita tells govt officials

LISBON — Unita, heading for defeat in Angola’s first free elections, yesterday ordered government officials to quit several towns in central Angola, the news agency Lusa reported.

The MPLA governor of the central Huambo province, Baltazar Manuel, said Unita had ordered his officials to leave some towns by midnight and he feared an attack on the provincial government headquarters.

Military sources said groups of up to 40 armed Unita supporters were taking up positions in several parts of the country.

Hugh Robertson reports from Washington that the United States was forced to broadcast an urgent message to Unita leader Jonas Savimbi over Radio Portugal after he refused to accept telephone calls from the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Herman Cohen.

The dramatic broadcast, in which Cohen urged Savimbi to stop making inflammatory statements and to stop threatening to renege on agreements he signed with the MPLA, was repeated in testimony by Cohen to the House of Representatives Africa sub-committee, and reflects growing US concern at Savimbi’s surly reaction.

The US, which backed Unita’s struggle against the MPLA and the Cubans for 16 years at a cost of millions has declared that it will accept unconditionally the outcome of the election if it is certified by the United Nations as having been free and fair.

In addition it will immediately recognise the new government and set up diplomatic relations with it.

In his testimony Cohen said he had made attempts from Rome to speak to Savimbi by telephone but was told that the Unita leader “was not available” to accept the calls.

In frustration, he asked Radio Portugal to convey “a very important message” in its broadcasts to Angola to make sure Savimbi knew the US position.

Cohen added: “I said that win or lose the election, he had a major role to play in Angola in the reconstruction. And I therefore urged him to discontinue statements that he was making, calling the election fraudulent and threatening to violate the agreements he had signed.” — Sapa-Reuter.
WASHINGTON — Senior aides to Jonas Savimbi had assured the US the Angolan rebel leader would accept the results of his country's elections and not resume the civil war, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen said yesterday.

Fears of a resumption of hostilities between the MPLA government and Unita were fuelled when Savimbi indicated he rejected the election loss, and retreated to a Unita military stronghold more than 500 km from Luanda yesterday.

Sapa-Reuters said it had been reported from Luanda that Savimbi was holding out against international pressure to accept defeat. Some diplomats said they were worried he was ignoring calls from his former backers, SA and the US, and could be doing more than manoeuvring for a better deal in a new government.

However, Cohen said he was confident that Savimbi would not be returning to the bush. "I have had some private assurances from some senior associates of Dr Savimbi in the last days that they will abide by the (election) results."

Cohen agreed that Savimbi's complaints about the polling should be investigated but virtually ruled out the possibility that the election would not be accepted by the US, even though UN monitors have yet to declare the voting free and fair.

Sapa-AP reports top UN diplomats were yesterday preparing to fly to Angola to persuade Savimbi to honour the poll.

US ambassador Edward Perkins will join British ambassador David Hannay, Russian ambassador Yuli Vorontsov and Cape Verde ambassador Jose Luis Jesus on the trip.

Tim Cohen reports Foreign Minister Pix Botha said yesterday he was ready to travel to Angola at short notice to assist in the crisis.

Botha said yesterday he did not want to give the impression that SA was exerting pressure on Savimbi to accept the election results, which gave victory to the MPLA.

But he thought Savimbi might have legitimate complaints, and if SA could play a role he would be happy to assist.
Savimbi leaves Luanda

Sowetan Africa News Service

UANDA - Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has left Luanda for the Unita stronghold of Huambo, sparking fears he plans to reassemble his army.

Brigadier Issias Samukuna, Unita's representative in London, said Savimbi left the Angolan capital on Wednesday but that his organisation in Luanda was in contact with its leader.

The clandestine escape from Luanda, where the ruling MPLA has the upper hand, may bring the threat of war closer again after hopes were yesterday raised following a compromise agreement by the joint military political commission, which was set up to oversee the election on September 29 and 30.

Savimbi's move away from Luanda will make a resolution to the present crisis even more difficult to attain. Observers here are worried about signs that the authoritarian Unita leader's actions are becoming increasingly erratic.

Savimbi went into hiding a few days ago. On Monday night the Unita army declared its withdrawal from the United Angolan army, which was formed by a merger between the two warring armies just days before the election.

The election results are no longer being published in line with the Unita demands following accusations of massive election fraud. The last known result showed the MPLA and President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos leading the legislative and presidential poll.

Brigadier Samukuna and other senior Unita officials last night showed journalists what they claimed were serious discrepancies between the results on the original election scoring sheets and the computer print-outs which were sent to the central National Election Council office in Luanda.

The Press conference fell apart when Unita sympathisers objected to aggressive questioning by foreign journalists. In the exchange which followed Unita supporters threatened "to kill" some of the more outspoken journalists. This morning security around the Luanda Press centre was stepped up.
Collapse of a dream

Fred Bridgland is the Johannesburg-based southern African correspondent of the Sunday Times/Telegraph. He is also the author of a biography of Jonas Savimbi and an account of the last 12 months of the SADF's campaign in Angola, The War for Africa.

Angola's ruling MPLA party appeared, on Monday, to have won the long overdue general election it denied its people at independence 17 years ago with Soviet, Cuban and East German connivance.

In the final analysis, however, it was less a question of President Eduardo Dos Santos's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) carrying all before it than Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) movement throwing away many hard-won advantages.

It was an election that Savimbi should have walked — had he not succumbed to messianic delusions and paranoia, while systematically terrorising and killing his most able lieutenants. Savimbi's story is one of tragic but no tears should be shed for his electoral demise.

By the standards of the post-communist, increasingly democratic world, Unita's struggle and the civil war it waged against the MPLA's Marxist autocracy was entirely just. The MPLA, which at independence from Portugal in 1975 was little more than a surrogate of Moscow, Havana and East Berlin, abrogated agreed elections and imposed a one-party Marxist state with masive Cuban, Soviet and East German backing.

The MPLA and its allies gave Angola's people nothing but poverty in the name of liberty and prosperity, and at first most of the people did not have sufficient experience, education or guile to see through the historic swindle dressed up in the plausible lies and slogans of socialist realism.

The MPLA and its main protagonist, Cuba's Fidel Castro, made several crucial errors. At a time when Brezhnevian "scientific socialism" seemed to be on an unstoppable roll in the Third World, they assumed there would be no significant resistance in Angola to the MPLA takeover. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had yet to come, along with the resistance it provoked — which made the Soviets look less invincible and triggered the ultimate break-up of the feared superpower. Savimbi launched an incredibly courageous and well-organised resistance in Angola, which Western intelligence secretly stoked as a trial run for more intense Soviet-undermining activities elsewhere.

The MPLA also reckoned without the intervention of the world's pariah nation, SA, on Savimbi's behalf. They did not believe Pretoria would give the world another stick with which to beat it. But evil though apartheid was, the white SA government was not naive. It was not going to accede to MPLA, Cuban, Soviet, East German and West German insistence on free, multiparty elections in Namibia and SA when those same standard-bearers failed to argue the necessity for similar elections in Angola.

Savimbi asked what it was about black Angolans that the world felt they should be denied the same right to govern themselves as black South Africans and black Namibians. And on the acceptance by Unita of military aid from SA — which was secretly encouraged in its Angolan adventure by the West, and especially by the CIA — Savimbi said: "No-one can sincerely tell us that it would be better to be massacred by the guerrilla army made Angolan than accept aid from SA. We want to live and we want our independence. To be offered the patently title of revolutionaries does not interest us."

Judiciously switching from Maoist rhetoric to assertions of faith in Western-style democracy and free enterprise and economic development, Savimbi, charismatic and intellectually brilliant, increasingly won the moral argument while his guerrilla army made Angolan soldiers a place for tens of thousands of Cuban soldiers as Vietnam had been for Americans.

Young Unita diplomats, led by the movement's popular and first-time elected young foreign secretary Tito Chingunji, won more and more support from Western powers and interest groups. Chingunji was Unita's chief negotiator of the 1985 New York Accords. That agreement provided for Cuba's withdrawal from Angola and SA's from Namibia and the holding of free elections in both countries: it also paved the way to essential reforms in SA itself.

But by this time Savimbi was also making dire, fundamental errors and brutally abusing those very human rights of which he claimed he was Angola's prime protector. Somewhere along the line, he came to take seriously and believe the propaganda with which he entertained Angola's rural peasantry and won their loyalty. Gradually all poetry other than Savimbi's was banned in Unita-held territory. All thought other than "Savimbi thought" was taboo. Dissidents, including former foreign secretary Jorge Sangumbu and the tough Unita tribal leader Antonio Vakuluma, were beaten to death by Savimbi's praetorian guard. Wives of dissidents and women and girls who refused the Unita leader's sexual advances were burnt to death as witches on public bonfires at Unita's Jamba headquarters in the remote southeast Angolan bush.

When the New York Accords were wrapped up, Savimbi balanced in the towns and villages of the remote southeast Angolan bush.

It was a gross error as well as a barbarous act. Chingunji had won many people internationally to Unita's cause. Against Savimbi's expectations, they spoke out loudly. Until then Savimbi could have expected to win the Angolan election, taking the rural vote plus an essential slice of the urban electorate fed up with 17 years of MPLA misrule. But the revelations of Savimbi's atrocities, as well as the fact that the MPLA abandoned Marxist policies, tipped the balance back towards the MPLA, with voters preferring "the bandits we know to those we don't know."

The killings of Chingunji and others also robbed Savimbi of the very men who could have carried Unita's case effectively into the towns. Instead, Savimbi had to rely on crude, second-rate sycophants who alienated many people.

Savimbi is now a lost man. His threats of restoring the civil war are hollow. No-one will back him. The world wants the Angolan elections to pave the way for successful elections in Mozambique and elections for an SA constituent assembly next year. They see the Angolan election and its successors as the platform for the eventual reintegration of the whole southern African region.

More revelations of Savimbi's atrocities are imminent and private prosecutions are planned against him in Angola's courts. His best bet now is probably to retire to Switzerland, where he studied politics.

Savimbi dreamed of Angola's and Africa's Redeemer, but because he became detached from reality, his dream turned into a nightmare.
Savimbi defies Angola results

Generals of the Unita opposition movement this week pulled their troops out of Angola's new united army and demanded a review of last week's elections, which the former rebels accused as to lose to the ruling MPLA party, writes Victoria Brittain in Luanda.

The move heightens fears that the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, will reject the results of the country's first multi-party elections and reignite the 16-year civil war halted last year.

General Arlindo Chenda Pena announced he was withdrawing Unita troops a week after he took over the joint command of the new Angolan forces and declared the fusion of the two civil war foes was "irreversible". Unita has accused the government of election fraud.

Dr Savimbi's two former backers - Washington and Pretoria - have both appealed to him to accept the result for the sake of the country. Unita demanded a change in the basis of vote counting which was still showing President Jose Eduardo dos Santos leading with 52 per cent of the vote in the Presidential election. His MPLA party (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) enjoys a clearer margin in the legislative election with 55 per cent.
Guns still likely to rule frontiers in Mozambique as African National Congress aims to resume war in southern Africa.
UN plea to Unita as bomb kills 4

LUANDA. — A senior UN official flew to the central stronghold of Unita rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi yesterday to try to convince him to accept the results of Angola's first multiparty elections and not to resume civil war.

The special UN mission came as an explosion at an Angolan airport killed four people, adding to the growing tension in the country over its elections.

Police have set up roadblocks in the capital, Luanda.

News agency Lusa said the four were killed at Luena regional airport which was crowded with demobbed former soldiers.

Ms Margaret Anstee, the special representative in Angola of UN Secretary-General Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said the meeting had gone well and Dr Savimbi told her that he was prepared to accept defeat if it could be proved there was no ballot-box fraud.

Dr Savimbi last week rejected incomplete results of the September 29-30 elections, which showed the ruling MPLA as a virtually surewinner, and withdrew his generals from the new national army formed under May 1991 peace accords.

The National Electoral Council was due to release the final results yesterday. Officials said they delayed the announcement until an ad hoc UN Security Council commission arrived at the weekend and Savimbi's charges of fraud had been probed.

The Security Council team — composed of US, Russian, Cape Verdean and Moroccan representatives — is expected to arrive today.

International observers who were in the country to monitor the elections judged the vote free and fair.

US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Mr Herman Cohen fed optimism on Thursday that a solution was in sight.

In an address to the nation broadcast on Thursday, likely election winner and current president, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos invited Dr Savimbi to meet him and work towards rebuilding the war-shattered nation. — Sapa-Reuters
Late bid to stifle Jonas wail

LUANDA. — Diplomats worked yesterday to solve Angola's post-election crisis and expressed cautious optimism that the former rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, could be convinced to accept the poll results.

Dr Savimbi had refused to receive visitors since partial results from last week's election showed him trailing President José Eduardo dos Santos.

But Dr Savimbi met a government official on Thursday and was scheduled to receive the head of a United Nations monitoring team yesterday for talks on the elections.

Margaret Anstee, the British UN official, flew to Dr Savimbi's central highland stronghold of Huambo after talks in Luanda with President Dos Santos.

Before leaving she said she was optimistic that a peaceful solution could be found to avoid the standoff.

The latest election results were released on Tuesday with returns in from 90 percent of polling stations. They showed President Dos Santos winning with 50.6 percent against 39.4 for Dr Savimbi. — Sapa-AP.
Spine-chilling Angolan election outcome offers SA the chance to learn

WHAT is happening in Angola should be sending shivers down the collective South African spine. If we are clever we will learn from our continental compatriots' mistakes. If we're not then it's odds on that we'll repeat them in the near future.

In its own way, Angola has been going through a process of political transition not dissimilar from ours. The peculiarly South African "apartheid facny" was not the central issue, of course, but Angola had also to move from domination and endemic instability to openness and democracy. The inevitable, essential climax of that transition was there — as it will be here — an election.

Angola got through its equivalent of Codesa, its ceasefire, its accord and minutes and records of understanding relatively smoothly, and surprisingly quickly. The process faltered sporadically, of course, but the end result was an agreement on when to hold an election and how it should be held. The election came.

The world should have known the outcome some time ago. Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto should by now be in a government of national unity with José Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda.

Instead, Savimbi's Unita generals have pulled out of the fledgling "unified security forces", MPLA officials have been forced to leave several Unita-dominated towns, and the bearded Commandante himself has left Luanda for Huambo, his old southerly stamping ground.

All the painstaking, exasperating, courageous negotiating work of the past months threatens to unravel like a ball of wool. If it does, the knots will be tighter than ever.

What went wrong?

A few simple issues stare out of what is an inordinately complicated situation. The most glaring is that we Africans, in general, talk a lot about democracy, but really don't know — or pretend when it suits us not to know — what obligations the term carries. We are full of praise for its benefits; contemptible of its duties.

There was deep concern in Angola before the elections, emanating from the MPLA and Unita, that in a country so ravaged and battle-scared, free and fair elections would not go to plan. But Unita feared that the incumbent government would use its position to influence the outcome. The MPLA feared that Unita's powerful benefactors, the United States and South Africa, would work quietly to swing things the other way.

Part of the solution — that is, a solution in so far as it was possible to reach the point of holding the election — was to use the good offices of the international community in the form of the United Nations to verify the process and the result. This had worked admirably in Namibia.

Warning signs flashed in the early stages of the path to polling. It was noted worriedly that a country with a population 10 times the size of Namibia's was to be given a tenth of the number of UN monitors dispatched to Windhoek.

Nonetheless all the political actors agreed that the elections could go ahead.

At that point responsibility for the verdict on whether the election was free and fair was handed to the international monitors. The unspoken but sacrosanct principle was that if they said the result reflected the will of the people, then it did, and: "May the best party win."

The international observers duly said that the poll was a true and accurate indication of Angolan political affiliations. All signs pointed to a victory for Mr Dos Santos, but enough support for Savimbi to make him an extremely powerful leader of the opposition. But then the Commandante cried "Foul".

This is a terribly dangerous example for South Africans. If we have gone to the polls, do not accept the result the hackedney phrase, that Angola's problems were a picnic by comparison, will apply.

ANC supporters believe they will win 60 percent or more of the vote. Pik Botha and Dawie de Villiers are convinced a Nationalist-led alliance will get a majority. Mangesuthu Buthelezi insists that opinion polls grotesquely underestimate Inkatho's support.

Somebody's got to be wrong. But will they accept that when they discover it?

Dr Savimbi agreed to abide by the rules of the game, and he is threatening to go back on his promise. His position is immoral as that of the Algerian government, which simply annulled an election that was running against it.

In our even more difficult case, we have to ensure that this does not happen. Saturation monitoring is part of the pre-emptive solution, but so is the extraction of written, solemn promises from each of the leaders before our elections that they will with good grace accept the result. We need to decide early on who will be the judge of the freeness and fairness.

The tiny island nation of Seychelles gave us an admirable democratic example recently. Former leader Sir James Mancham, defeated at the polls in July by incumbent President Albert René, was sorely pressed by his aides to claim electoral fraud.

He refused, accepted the result and vowed to fight again next time around. Dr Savimbi's friends, including those in Pretoria, would do well to offer the Unita leader a free holiday on the Islands to learn about being a democrat.
Angolan poll has lesson for SA

By Diane Coetzee

Votes from a significant number of South Africa’s 20 million disenfranchised voters may be lost in the country’s first democratic elections if civic education programmes and voter registration drives are not given immediate priority.

This is one of the lessons learnt by a group of South Africans who were present in Angola during the country’s recent elections.

The visitors found that over half a million people spoilt their ballot papers in the poll.

The group comprised Advocate Siraj Desai of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel), Mr Tsipiso Ramphele of the University of Bophuthatswana, Mr Brian Hoga of the ANC’s Department of Information and Publicity, Mr Patrick “Terror” Lebota, deputy chairperson of the ANC National Elections Commission and Mr Randi Erentzen of UWC’s Centre for Development Studies (CDS).

The group’s brief was to study the electoral process and the elections as official non-partisan international observers. It spent over a week in Luanda taking in every-thing from the final days of campaigning to the logistics of getting ballot papers to polling stations.

In a preliminary report, group leader Erentzen said members of the group had been struck by the competency, discipline and efficiency of the Angolan students who acted as electoral officials.

The students had been trained in electoral procedures by the Civic Education division of the National Electoral College of Angola (CNE).

Angola’s success in this had “extremely positive implications for the civic education being undertaken presently in South Africa”.

Significantly, the group found that the presence of non-partisan monitors was vital, but was insufficient to instil confidence in and give credibility to the electoral process.

The presence of party-political monitors was the key in this regard.

“These monitors had to verify and observe every step of the process from the opening of the ballot boxes before voting began and the closing and reopening of boxes for counting votes,” the report said.

“When counting, for example, ballots were shown to all the political party monitors for verification.

“Each party official had to formally attest to what they had seen by expressing their satisfaction with the correctness of the counting and the procedures in writing,” the report said.

The group found that the extremely high number of spoilt ballots was the most striking and disconcerting element of the elections.

When the observer group left Angola on October 4, over half a million votes were declared invalid or spoilt. Three thousand of these were blank.

This could be attributed in part to the inability of elderly voters with poor vision to see the ballot form or confusion over the placement of photographs of the 11 presidential candidates next to their names.

“We watched elderly voters standing at the voting booths with blank stares. Some had never seen a picture of Eduardo dos Santos (Angola’s president) or Jonas Savimbi (the UnitA leader) or many of the other candidates. Others had no spectacles and could obviously not even see clearly what was on the ballot paper,” the report said.

“Civic education programmes have to be accelerated and intensified if we are to reach a potential 20 million voters in our currently disenfranchised communities, to ensure that all our people know how to vote when this country’s first ever non-racial democratic elections are held.”

Although the group of South Africans never reached any rural areas, other international observers testified to the problems there.

In Malange province, for example, voting only began on the afternoon of the second day of elections.

“Here some village chiefs supporting Unita refused to accept the need for electoral ‘police’ (marshals), arguing that they could do it themselves. Other chiefs, who supported either Unita or the MPLA, argued that the democratic process had to be allowed to proceed. After a one-and-a-half day stand-off only the presence of international observers and two senior army of-
Angola is still not out of the woods

DESPERATE attempts are being made to convince UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi not to resume a civil war following the results of Angola's first multi-party elections this week.

Senior UN official Margaret Atanase met Savimbi on Friday after meeting his war foe, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Savimbi last week rejected incomplete results of the elections, which showed the ruling MPLA as a narrow winner. He also withdrew his generals from the new national army formed under the May 4/991 peace accord.

The National Electoral Council was due to release the final results on Friday, but officials said they would delay the announcement until an ad hoc UN Security Council commission arrived at the weekend and Savimbi's fraud charges had been probed.

International observers judged the vote free and fair and Savimbi's actions prompted strong appeals to abide by the rules.

US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen felt optimistic on Thursday, saying that senior UN officials had reassured him they would respect the vote's outcome and not resume war.

Western diplomats were relieved by Savimbi's meeting last Thursday with the new national army commander, António France "N'dala". But tensions are high and police roadblocks are being deployed in the capital Luanda.

Four people died when an explosive device went off at a provincial airport in Luena as demobilised soldiers were planning to fly to Luanda, according to the State news agency Angop. No one claimed responsibility.

In an address to the nation Dos Santos invited Savimbi to meet him and work towards rebuilding the war-shattered nation.

"Democracy was...no one should feel defeat or fear. There is no longer a place in Angola for hatred, revenge or discrimination," he said. - Sapu
FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha was hoping to leave for Angola today to help reduce tensions resulting from Unita's refusal to accept the outcome of the recent UN-supervised elections.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday Botha's departure date had still to be finalised.

Bothe would not take sides in the conflict between the MPLA and Unita, he said, over the validity of the poll results.

Delays in the arrival in Angola of new UN personnel, who would look into the validity of the election, could affect Botha's departure time.
TWO KILLED AS GUN BATTLES Erupt After Lampedusa Bomb Blast
Luanda erupts

Parties in gun

police

Unita
Angola

their colleagues.

A light armoured car briefly appeared and opened fire outside the hotel with a machine-gun to try to clear access to it.

Later, in negotiations called by United Nations and foreign diplomats with the former rebels and government officials, it was agreed that the policemen be freed in exchange for 35 Unita members who had been arrested during the campaign for Angola's first free elections.

After the prisoner swap, witnesses said the Unita men showed signs of having been beaten up.

Unita officials had demanded that police free 53 supporters they said had been arrested.

Later, Unita radio claimed the car-bomb attack had been organised by the ruling MPLA. Unita officials denied responsibility for yesterday's clashes.

Luanda airport was said later to have reopened. However, most of the city's streets remained cut off by police blockades. By nightfall calm was returning to the city.

The only movement was by Unita men and government police who took up positions behind cars and walls and sporadically exchanged fire.

"The conflict was set up by Unita," Luanda's police chief said.

However, senior Unita official Mr Elias Salupeto Pena, surveying the damage from the bomb apparently placed under a car outside the hotel, told journalists minutes before the shooting began that the movement held the government responsible.

"If anything like that happens near the old man (Savimbi), war will begin immediately," he said. "When people are in danger we will take no half-measures."

There was no immediate comment from the MPLA government.
Luanda streets a battlefield

LUANDA - Unita and government forces fought running battles on the streets of Luanda yesterday after a bomb exploded outside a hotel used by officials of the former rebel movement.

Portuguese state television said at least two people were killed and several wounded in the shooting. It showed pictures of one of the bodies.

The fighting was the worst to hit the capital since Angola's first multi-party elections on September 29-30 aimed at healing the wounds of a 16-year civil war.

A bomb at Lunda provincial airport last Friday killed at least four demobilised government soldiers.

Unita, which has disputed its apparent loss to the MPLA government, said it took 12 policemen hostage and regarded the bomb blast at the Hotel Turismo as an attack against it.

The violence erupted hours after a UN Security Council mission arrived to try to resolve the political crisis threatening to plunge Angola back into civil war. - Sapa-Reuter.
Soldiers set up new roadblocks in 'calm but uneasy' Luanda

LUANDA. — Soldiers and police set up new roadblocks in the Angolan capital Luanda today, but many people stayed indoors for fear that yesterday's gunbattles might lead to a resumption of full-scale civil war.

Luanda airport, closed most of yesterday for security reasons, was open today and the city was calm but uneasy.

The fighting yesterday was between government riot police and armed members of the opposition movement Unita, which accuses the government of cheating in elections last month.

Urgent diplomatic efforts were being made today to prevent Angola from sliding back into civil war.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was expected to fly into Luanda today to help defuse the crisis. If he was able to get to Luanda he was expected to fly from there to Huambo, to where Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has retreated.

The United Nations special commission that was sent to Angola to investigate Unita's claims flew to Huambo yesterday within hours of arriving in Luanda.

The commission arrived in Angola amid the first diplomatic suggestions that there might be some evidence to back Unita's claims of electoral fraud.

Unita (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) is trailing the ruling MPLA of President Eduardo dos Santos as results continue to come in from the poll, held after a peace accord in May 1991 ended 16 years of civil war.

The fighting broke out after a bomb exploded near a Unita office.

See page 9.
A PEACE agreement in Mozambique, elections in Angola. It is 18 years since the coup in Lisbon began a precipitate de-colonisation, yet neither country has got out of the starting blocks.

Both have been crippled by a flight of the skills and capital of the settler communities; by attempts to bend to African conditions the theories of Marx, as adapted by Lenin; and by civil war. One hardly needs X-ray vision to spot the potential parallels in South Africa.

We have a community which one political grouping insists are "settlers" (for each of whom a bullet is reserved), many of whose skills and qualifications place them in key economic and other roles — and make it possible for them to find similar niches elsewhere. Much of their capital has already departed. Many are poised on their perches right now.

We have people who seem determined that the theories of Marx and Lenin should be given just one last whirl — two-stage revolution, centralised political control and a command economy.

And we have the ingredients of civil war — heavily armed groups, territories, no-go zones, extreme intolerances, lit-for-tat atrocities, and a win-at-all-costs mentality.

It was a conventional wisdom during the Cold War that a harsh, neo-fascist regime so sickled off conditions necessary to democracy that it had to be followed by a communist one, as secondary infection follows a virus.

Spain and Portugal disproved the theory in Europe (though in Portugal's case it was a near thing). In Africa, Zimbabwe is a hybrid of multiparty democratic institutions and doctrinaire socialism, governed by a harsh legal apparatus put in place by the previous regime. Namibia appears to have so far disproved the virus theory, receiving independence in the post-Cold War era.

South Africa surely should then stand some chance of doing the same. The skills were put under Angola and Mozambique when the Portuguese made it clear they were killing out fast, regardless of the consequences.

Alarmed as we might be by the tipping of dangerous criminals out of our jails, the army and the police force are not about to leave the country. Though the extreme Right might dispute it, we are not in Angola's 1975 position of having at the head of the caretaker administration a man who is also a card-carrying member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (in the Brezhnev days).

There is a chance for law and order, for compromise, for a recovery of the economy so that we do not have to endure the sheer hell Angola and Mozambique have gone through in the past 16 years or so. (Though this conciliation rules out such pleasurably gung-ho activities as marches on the strong points of political rivals).

There is a chance, if we seize it.

Angola earns oil revenues measured in millions of dollars a day. It was once one of the world's great coffee producers. Today it is in ruins. The men responsible are trying to shake hands and start over — but who would put money on the outcome?

Mozambique was never as blessed with resources as Angola. But, even under the Portuguese fascists, nobody compared it with Somaliland in terms of misery.

Neither country set out to fight a civil war. It just happened, the way armed groups now clash in the streets of South Africa and communities live in terror.

It starts as a gentle enough slope, but is extremely slippery — and it soon steepens.
Once-rich country is in ruins

After the elections, the hard work will have to begin in Angola, says Colin Legum

The first elections since Angola's independence in 1975 open up a new chapter in the country's history. After 16 years of a civil war, which ended with the signing of the Bicesse Peace Accord in 1992, it was perhaps too much to expect that the elections would be fought in a manner that would promote national harmony.

Although the two leading antagonists in the civil war — President José Eduardo dos Santos, who headed the former Marxist MPLA regime, and Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita — agreed in advance of the election results that they would form a coalition government, the prospect is of a reversal of Chaverra's dictum: war conducted by different means.

Both sides, having failed to gain a decisive upper hand on the battlefield, seem intent to continue the struggle for supremacy in the political arena.

They failed diametrically to move towards national reconciliation during the election campaign, which was characterised by a high degree of suspicion, intimidation and episodic violence.

Both sides also accused each other of bad faith — hardly an auspicious augury for a harmonious working relationship in a coalition government.

Although neither Dos Santos nor Savimbi is free from blame, the latter is much more bellicose. His speeches lent none of the fervour of the language he used as a military commander. He emerged as a lion unwilling to lie down with the lamb.

Although the United States was the fervent protagonist of Unita during the war, all the parties recognised its impartiality in defending the spirit of the Bicesse Accord. The Russians — then still part of the USSR which backed the MPLA — have shown little taste for continuing Moscow's former role. Their major interest now appears to be concerned with retrieving as much as possible of the $2 billion debt (about $750 million) owing to it for its support of the former regime.

As the former colonial power, Portugal was reviled equally by the MPLA and Unita; both now have moved to accept the importance of the Portuguese in rebuilding their economy.

If there is one factor that can contribute to the survival of the proposed coalition government, it is the appalling state of the economy and the problems of repairing the human and material damage caused by the war.

The new government's first priority is the problem of the imbalance in the national budget. The projected deficit for the year is $1.12 billion (about $4 billion), a third of the total gross domestic product — possibly the highest such ratio in the world.

The International Monetary Fund is insisting on the deficit being cut substantially. How on earth this is to be achieved, while at the same time the country must tackle the enormous social problems left by the war, and rebuild new institutions, defies rational explanation. Consider the following urgent priorities:

- An estimated 800,000 peasants displaced by the war need to be resettled, along with 300,000 refugees returning home. As a result of rural migration during the war, almost 40 percent of the country's 9.6 million inhabitants now exist precariously in urban areas.
- Unemployment is extensive and chronic, with a decline of 2 percent a year since 1989 in the formal sector of the economy.
- Commercial agriculture has collapsed almost completely. Angola was once the fifth largest coffee producer in the world; it now produces less than one-twentieth of its average production in the last years of colonial rule.
- The inflated bureaucracy of the state absorbs 57 percent of the current Budget's expenditure.
- An estimated 120,000 troops are to be demobilised as part of the creation of an integrated army of 50,000 men.
- Inflation of 200 percent.
- The national currency has been devalued from 50 to the dollar to 350 to the dollar.

And, yet, the economic picture is not all gloom, provided the transition from a war-ravaged economy can be accomplished without serious political instability. The trigger for economic recovery is oil. Angola is the second largest exporter in sub-Saharan Africa, after Nigeria.

Oil produced reached 494,000 barrels a day (b/d) in 1991 and is set to rise to 540,000 b/d in 1992 and to 700,000 b/d by 1997. Production in 1990 was only 194,000 b/d.

Investment in the oil sector is expected to rise to $750 million (about $2 billion) from 1992 to 1995, almost twice the annual investment in the previous four years.

Diamonds are now the second most important foreign exchange earner. This sector is expected to bring in $550 million ($2.6 billion) this year from regulated mining. Unofficial digging is estimated to be running at $30 million ($140 million) to $50 million ($250 million).

Although the Cassinga iron ore mines closed down during the war, Japan and South Africa have both expressed their interest in reviving them. While the manufacturing sector has been crippled by lack of investment, shortage of spare parts, inadequate trained people and the disrupted market, it is bound now to pick up (if, at first, only slowly). The country's transport infrastructure has been virtually wrecked, and will need substantial capital investment to restore it.

The important Benguela railway line is expected to be reopened with an initial loan of about $200 million (R40 million) from the World Bank.

A major cause for concern remains the disintegrated Cabinda province — the centre of most of the oil industry.

Although the secession movement has lost most of its earlier strength, Cabindans remain suspicious of both the major parties. Only 10 percent of Cabindans took the trouble to register on the voters' rolls.

It is going to take great powers of statecraft to bring Cabinda fully into the family of Angolan communities.
UN mission attempts to defuse tense city stand-off

Gunbattles in Luanda

By Hans-Peter Bakker
Star Africa Service

LUANDA — Gunbattles broke out in the streets of Luanda yesterday while international mediators tried to resolve the crisis sparked by Unita's expected loss in the country's first multiparty elections.

The eruption of violence, which was sparked off by a bomb exploding under a car parked in the city centre, came after a week of growing post-election tension between the ruling MPLA government and the former rebel movement Unita.

Captured

A bomb under a car parked outside the Hotel Turismo at about 4 a.m. set off a fire that killed a man. The driver and two police officers were shot dead, and several windows were broken.

The explosion hit Unita's headquarters at the hotel, which was occupied by opposition MPLA officers. The government's national headquarters was also hit.

As far as could be ascertained, two Unita soldiers and three government soldiers were killed.

After the gunbattles a heavily armed group of Luranda, punctuated by sporadic gunfire and the sound of rifle grenades. The Hotel Turismo, which was damaged by the explosion, was flanked by Unita personnel with their guns aimed at the building.

Anxious residents could be seen pouring out from windows and doors while Unita and government troops faced each other in what appeared to have become a tense stand-off.

It was not known whether the captured policemen were still alive.

Unita-backed elections held on September 23-30 have been marred by violence since the MPLA army withdrew from a combined Angolan defence force last month in protest against what it claimed was a massive election fraud.

The election results, which should have already been announced, have been postponed to allow for Unita's allegations to be investigated.

Top diplomats reported the fighting was the worst yet to hit the capital since the elections aimed at healing the wounds of a 16-year civil war. A bomb at Luanda's international airport on Friday killed at least four paramilitary government soldiers.

Yesterday's violence erupted hours after a UN Observation Council mission arrived in Luanda to try to resolve the post-election crisis.

The mission comprised ambassadors from the United Nations, Russia, Morocco and Cape Verde.

Electoral officials have postponed announcing the results of the election to allow time to investigate Unita's fraud claims. Officials said the results were unlikely to be released before Wednesday.

Partial returns released last week showed Unita leader Jonas Savimbi trailing President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the presidential race, and the MPLA leading Unita in the legislative poll.

In Luanda, Elia Salim Pare, a leading Unita official, claimed more than 40 voters were killed in the violence.

Visibly shaken by yesterday's explosion, he said the bomb was a bid to scare voters out of the capital.

Once-rich country in ruins — Page 8

Last respects — a Surinamese man passes the flight complex which was split in two in Amsterdam a week ago when an El Al plane crashed. Ten of thousands of mourners marched to the crash site yesterday.

Report — Page 4

Picture: Ap
LUANDA. — As tension mounted in Angola's election crisis today, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha was flying to Huambo in central Angola in a bid to dissuade Unita leader Jonas Savimbi from going back to war.

After flying into Luanda from Pretoria yesterday, Botha had meetings with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, head of the MPLA government, and Margaret Ainstee, the United Nations representative.

Ainstee is in a crucial position, having to deliver the verdict of the UN observer mission on whether the election was free and fair.

Unita, alleging there were irregularities in the election, has demanded that it be annulled and has threatened to return to war if results are published.
Peacemaker Pik steps up Angola bid

LUANDA. — South Africa, anxious to avoid a new conflict in the region, is stepping up mediation efforts to try to persuade former pro-Soviet Jonas Savimbi not to restart Angola’s civil war. 

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha was due to fly to the central highland stronghold of the Unita chief today in the latest of a series of diplomatic initiatives to defuse the crisis created by last month’s elections. 

Western governments have appealed to South Africa to wield its influence over its former Angolan proxy which Pretoria aided for much of its 16-year war against the leftist MPLA government. 

"Not one of us can afford more conflict. There must be a way to avoid further destruction," Mr. Botha told reporters. 

"I am not coming here to preach. I hope I will be received here like a brother who can talk with experience. Our interest is Southern Africa. Just as Angola will one day help us, we must help Angola. We are bound together," he said. 

Mr. Botha met UN special representative Margaret Anstee and President José Eduardo dos Santos yesterday.

But Unita warned of war if the MPLA government published the result of September 29-30 elections which it says were rigged.

The threat of a civil conflict has escalated since gun battles between Unita and government police in Luanda on Sunday which killed up to five people.

A senior Unita official said yesterday publishing the results of the vote—preliminary results showed a clear MPLA victory—would bring disaster to the war-damaged country.

"Now the situation is so serious we cannot imagine a possible publication of such fraudulent results because that will mean immediate war. No one wants war but whoever continues on this path will be taking the country to catastrophe," Mr. Elias Salupeto Pena said in a radio interview.

He called for the elections to be cancelled.

Election officials have delayed publishing the poll results.

But, some diplomats say, there is a strong chance that they will be released today.

UK staff may quit Luanda

LUANDA. — Britain had decided to pull "non-essential" diplomatic staff out of the Angolan capital, an informed source said here, amid rising fears that the country's 16-year-old civil war could be renewed.

There was no immediate official confirmation of the report, but diplomats from other European Community countries were said to be in permanent contact with one another in case they had to implement emergency evacuation plans. — Sapa-AFP.
ANC backs rescue bid in Angola

Johannesburg — The ANC says it is backing a rescue bid in Angola, where a government of national unity is being formed to resolve the election dispute.

"It would take a government of national unity to resolve the election dispute," said ANC deputy president Fikile Mbalula. "The ANC would like to see the election dispute resolved by a government of national unity."
ANC backs Pik’s mission

The ANC backed Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s peace mission to Angola, ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

"To the extent that the SA government can persuade (Unita leader Jonas) Savimbi to accept the result, we have no problem," he said in an interview.

Heavy fighting broke out in the streets of Luanda at the weekend after a rise in tensions following UNITA’s refusal to accept the outcome of recent elections.

UNITA claimed they had not been free and fair.

On his arrival in Luanda yesterday, Botha said: "Not one of us can afford more conflict. There must be a way to avoid farther destruction.

"I am not coming here to preach. I hope I will be received here like a brother who can talk with experience. Our interest is southern Africa. Just as Angola will one day help us, we must help Angola. We are bound together."

Sapa-Regte reports the UN and Western governments hope Botha can use his relationship with Savimbi during his three-day stay to persuade him to avoid war. A meeting in Savimbi’s highlands stronghold of Huambo is planned for today.

Pik’s mission

Unita is trailing well behind the governing MPLA of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as results from last month’s election continue to come in.

A senior UNITA official said yesterday that publishing the results of the poll would bring disaster.

"Now the situation is so grave we cannot imagine a possible publication of such fraudulent results that will mean immediate war. No one wants war, but whoever continues on this path will be taking the country to catastrophe," said Elias Salupeto Pena.

"To save this country at this grave hour, goodwill is needed from all interested parties," he said.

Troops and police manned roadblocks throughout Luanda yesterday and many people stayed indoors, in the wake of Sunday’s gun battles in which at least two people died.

Yesterday Mbeki disclosed that ANC president Nelson Mandela had written to Savimbi and Dos Santos before the election, urging them to accept its outcome and form a government of national unity.

Mbeki said he had been informed the US government believed the result was fair and wanted Savimbi to accept it. The ANC would look at the outcome of a special UN mission sent to Angola to investigate the election before deciding what action it would take.

The UN mission had a meeting with Savimbi yesterday.
De Beers suffers Angola's crisis

POLITICAL tensions over election results in Angola could set back hopes by De Beers Consolidated Mines of a government clampdown on diamond smugglers in the short term, analysts said.

But they said De Beers, which is battling an oversupplied market and sluggish demand, was likely to gain if UNITA refused to accept its election defeat and resumed hostilities.

De Beers said in August there had been a dramatic increase in the supply of illicit rough diamonds from Angola after saying earlier it hoped the government would tighten up on mining after the election.

Government and UNITA officials said shortly before the election that they would tackle the problem, but now say there are more urgent matters to attend to.

"Despite pressure by De Beers, action to curb the flood of diamonds on the market is not going to be a priority until a new government is firmly in place," said a stockbroking analyst who declined to be identified.

"But it can expect a respite if the civil war is resumed. This, together with the onset of the rainy season after prolonged drought, would restrict access to the diamond areas."

Analysts said whatever changes occurred in Angola the main problem for De Beers was still weak world diamond demand, a situation which had been worsened by uncontrolled supplies of diamonds from both Angola and Russia.

Its share price, which closed at R49.25 yesterday afternoon, has more than halved in value this year. Analysts said they expected it to drift sideways until the annual results are released in February, barring new statements by De Beers indicating changed conditions.

De Beers' London-based selling arm, the Central Selling Organisation (CSO), has been buying up stones at great cost to stabilise the market, and from September cut by 23% contracted deliveries from major producers.

The CSO markets some 80% of the world's gem diamonds on behalf of major producers.

A diamond analyst consultant said he believed it would take three to five years for demand to catch up to supply.

"It's a huge problem and there is nothing ahead to bail them out," he said.

"The US economic recovery is faltering, Japan has cut CSI diamond imports in dollar terms, and Russia has admitted to a stockpile of high-quality gems worth $3bn, much of which is finding its way on to the market outside the CSO."

"Assuming all the major producers play ball and abide by their reduced quotas, combined with the fact that they are unlikely to cut production, the production build-up in rough diamonds would be worth $1bn a year," he said.

In terms of the CSI agreement, De Beers has to take up that supply.

Kevin Karten of Franke, Max Pollak, Vindereine said he expected the dividend to drop sharply to bring it into line with dividend cover of two times.

A consensus view was that the combined final dividend for the linked units of De Beers and its Swiss-based arm, Centenary AG, would fall at least 33% to R1.55 a share, making R2.23 for the full year compared with a previous R3.17. — Reuters.
Tensions rise in Angola

LUANDA - Soldiers and police set up new roadblocks in the Angolan capital of Luanda yesterday on a day marked by international concern for the fledgling peace and counter-accusations by the warring parties.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha's visit to Luanda yesterday to meet Unita leader Jonas Savimbi "to try to play a role in easing the tensions there", according to his Press spokesman.

There have been indications that Botha could also meet Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos.

A United Nations Security Council mission flew to Savimbi's stronghold in the central highlands, to try to defuse the crisis. The Security Council has urged Savimbi to accept the result of the elections which observers have judged free and fair.

The MPLA said Unita was mobilising troops and endangering the truce.
Pik in Angolan rescue mission
LUANDA. — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha hurried to Angola yesterday hoping to haul the country back from the brink of renewed civil war.

The former Unitas rebel movement warned of war if results were published from a general election it says the government rigged.

Mr Botha said renewed fighting in Angola would be detrimental to Southern Africa.

"Not one of us can afford more conflict. There must be a way to avoid further destruction," he said.

The United Nations and Western governments hope Mr Botha can use his relationship with Unitas's Dr Jonas Savimbi to persuade him to avoid war.

On Sunday five people died in a clash between Unitas forces and police officers in central Luanda.

The fighting broke out after a bomb exploded near a Unitas office.

Twelve policemen who were taken hostage during the clashes were released in exchange for 35 Unitas fighters.

Unitas is trailing well behind the MPLA of President Eduardo dos Santos as results continue to come in from the poll designed to heal the wounds of war.

The Security Council has urged the MPLA to accept the result of the elections, which international observers have judged free and fair. — Sapa-Reuters-AFP

ANC backs rescue bid in Angola, page 5
Pik bears message from Savimbi to Dos Santos

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha was scheduled to deliver a message from Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos last night in a further bid to defuse growing tension in Luanda.

Foreign Affairs official Gary Scallan said yesterday Botha was also scheduled to meet Luanda’s Catholic bishop Cardinal de Nacimiento, who could play a mediating role, later last night.

Botha met Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Huambo, central Angola, earlier and could extend his stay beyond today to hold a further meeting with Savimbi, he said.

“At this stage Minister Botha’s trying so hard to collect all the data he can. He had his first meeting at 2.30am this morning,” Scallan said.

BILLY PADDOCK reports that US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Hank Cohen said yesterday in Johannesburg the US and SA had agreed on a common policy towards the Angolan election results and the course of action to be followed to prevent a return to war.

He and Botha had vowed to support the UN decision on whether the election was free and fair, and had agreed to urge Savimbi to accept the results.

It was unfortunate that Savimbi had questioned the validity of the elections instead of submitting his allegations to the UN.

Development policy for SA on the agenda

KATHRYN STRACHAN

A CONFERENCE on development and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa, convened jointly by the Africa Institute of SA and the Institute for African Alternatives, begins at the Balakia hotel in Sandton today.

Academics and policymakers from countries throughout Africa will attempt to map out a new development path for SA.

A spokesman for the Institute for African Alternatives said there were important policy pointers that could be derived from Africa’s experience with democracy in the post-Cold War era and with their development efforts since gaining independence.

Topics to be debated include renewing and restoring democracy in Africa, the role of the state and the civil services, growth with equity in regional co-operation, and the need for development-orientated government.
Pik steps in to help

LUANDA - South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has opened talks with Angolan leaders in an attempt to prevent a new outbreak of fighting in the country's 16-year civil war.

Botha met with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on Monday night. He was yesterday scheduled to fly to the central city of Huambo to meet former rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Botha arrived in Luanda on Monday.
Pik’s peace bid hopes rise

HANS-PETER BAKKER
Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA. — Hopes of a solution to Angola’s political crisis have emerged from Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s shuttle diplomacy and from indications of flaws in the general election.

Mr Botha, flying between Luanda and Huambo for a series of meetings with the head of the MPLA government, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, is believed to have proposed that a government of national unity be formed to resolve the election stand-off between the two parties.

His proposal is believed to have been given impetus by indications that Mr Dos Santos did not win the 51 percent of the vote that is necessary for him to assume the presidency. It was further encouraged by signs that the outcome of the poll for parliament — in which provisional results gave the MPLA a commanding lead — may be called into question by the emergence of voting irregularities.

Mr Botha is seen by Western diplomats in Luanda as playing the key role in preventing Angola from sliding back into civil war after Dr Savimbi, slamming the election as fraudulent, withdrew his forces from the joint army, mobilised others in parts of Angola and retreated to his new stronghold in the central city of Huambo.

The final results of the election on September 29 and 30 have not yet been announced by the National Electoral Council and the United Nations monitoring group, Unavem, has not yet given its verdict on whether the polling was free and fair.

Dr Savimbi has demanded that the election be annulled and has threatened to go back to war if the results are released.
Pik's key role in plan for Angolan govt of national unity

Back from the brink

By Hans-Peter Bakker
Star's Africa Service

LUANDA — Hopes of a solution to Angola's political crisis are rising, thanks to the key role played by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Botha, flying between Luanda and Huambo for a series of meetings with the leader of the MPLA government, President José Eduardo dos Santos, and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, is believed to have proposed that a government of national unity be formed to resolve the election stand-off between the two parties.

His proposal is believed to have been bolstered by indications that Dos Santos did not win the 51 percent of the vote needed to assume the presidency, and a question mark over the parliamentary poll — in which provisional results gave the MPLA a commanding lead — after the emergence of voting irregularities.

Botha is seen by Western diplomats in Luanda as playing the key role in preventing Angola from sliding back into civil war after Savimbi, slamming the election as fraudulent, withdrew his forces from the joint army, mobilised others in parts of Angola and retreated to his stronghold in the central city of Huambo.

Savimbi has demanded that the election be annulled and has threatened to go back to war if the results are released.

Botha is believed to have urged both the Electoral Council and the UN representative, Margaret Alliot, not to release results until the crisis has been resolved.

If the Electoral Council confirms Dos Santos did not get at least 51 percent support in the election, a second vote is required.

The possibility of a solution being found through the formation of a government of national unity is understood to have been strengthened by Dos Santos agreeing to such an arrangement.

Both major parties had agreed in principle before the election to some form of national unity government regardless of the outcome.

The composition of the government now becomes crucial, as does its leadership, and observers believe a compromise may be sought in a joint government and a second ballot for the presidency. Dos Santos is thought likely to raise no objections as he is considered almost certain to win at least a simple majority.

The Security Council has warned that any return to war would meet with the "strongest condemnation" of the world community.
Pik holding vital keys to peace?

JOHANNESBURG — Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha was scheduled personally to deliver a message from Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos last night in a further bid to defuse growing tension there.

Foreign Affairs official Mr. Gary Scallan said yesterday Mr. Botha was also scheduled later last night to meet Luanda's Catholic Bishop Cardinal de Nascimento, who could also play a mediating role.

Mr. Botha earlier met Dr. Savimbi in Huambo in central Angola, where the rebel leader is now based, and could extend his stay beyond today to hold a further meeting with Dr. Savimbi, he said.

Sources in Luanda said Mr. Botha had been mandated by Mr. Dos Santos to take a peace offer to Dr. Savimbi. In terms of this offer Dr. Savimbi would accept the election results he has disputed but in return would be given an "acceptable deal on a government of national unity".

This, they said, was the "first prize" that could ensure peace in the strife-torn country.

The alternative — described by diplomatic sources in Luanda as the "go-for-broke option" — would be for Dr. Savimbi to accept the MPLA's clear-cut majority in the parliamentary election but call for a fresh presidential election.

"At this stage Mr. Botha is trying so hard to collect all the data he can that he had his first meeting at 2.30 this morning," Mr. Scallan said.

TENSE ... An Angolan policeman carrying a machine-gun and wrapped with bullet belts patrols Luanda this week after the weekend exchange of fire between police and Unita troops. Picture: AP
Angola deal

Pik at centre of peace bid

LUANDA — A second-round presidential poll and a national unity government are key elements in a possible compromise to prevent Angola slipping back into a civil war.

The deal would undercut President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' apparent first-round victory in the presidential poll but could be enough to appease rival Unita leader Mr. Jonas Savimbi.

Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha was last night trying to arrange a meeting between Mr. dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi.

The proposed meeting follows a day of hectic shuttle diplomacy during which Mr. Botha spoke with both leaders about ways of defusing the crisis after Unita's refusal to accept the result of the presidential elections.

Diplomatic sources said that the summit could take place in a neutral venue in Angola.

Power-sharing deal

However, Mr. Savimbi is understood to be pressing for a foreign venue, possibly Pretoria.

Among the positive spin-offs to have to have flowed from Mr. Botha's mission are:

- Mr. Savimbi has undertaken not to go back to the bush and restart the civil war.
- Unita generals have agreed to go back to their armed bases.
- The independent electoral commission has decided to delay announcing the results of the presidential election pending an investigation into Unita's allegations of polling irregularities.

Dr. Savimbi rejected the presidential poll held two weeks ago as charade widespread fraud.

Unita is not disputing the parliamentary elections, which the ruling MPLA won comfortably.

Under the compromise plan a second round of the presidential vote would be held in 45 days to two or three months from now, sources said.

Unita earlier indicated it might be ready to accept a power-sharing deal at all levels of government involving 60 members of its movement, 40 MPLA members and 20 others from different parties — providing the presidential vote is cancelled.

Angola's electoral law calls for a second ballot if no candidate wins more than 50% of the vote.

Diplomats said that new evidence of irrlarities could be overlooked, particularly as some counts put President dos Santos below the 50% threshold.
Pik’s shuttle averts civil war in Angola

A RESUMPTION of the Angolan civil war was averted yesterday by the intervention of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who persuaded Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to back down from threats to resume armed conflict and agree to a meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Savimbi’s agreement to the publication of the results of the country’s recent national elections was engineered by Botha, who has been acting as a mediator between Unita and the ruling MPLA since Monday.

Savimbi has also agreed to send his generals back to joint operations centres established with the MPLA.

A meeting between Savimbi and Dos Santos could take place in Namibia or Pretoria soon, according to reports.

The diplomatic breakthrough came after Botha had spent three days shuttling between Savimbi’s headquarters in Huanbo and the capital Luanda. His mission had the backing of the US and the UN.

Following a meeting with Dos Santos last night, Botha said the situation in Angola was “very fluid”. A final agreement hinged on the outcome of the election and the appointment of a commission to investigate alleged irregularities in the poll.

Botha said he was on his way to another round of talks with Savimbi before returning to SA today. He said Savimbi had indicated a willingness to serve in a government of national unity.

Savimbi accepted the publication of election results on condition they were described as “provisional” and his objections were also published, Foreign Affairs’ Luanda spokesman Gary Scanlan said last night. Scanlan said the provisional results would probably be published by this morning.

It is widely expected the MPLA will win the election with around 51% of the vote.

Savimbi has alleged widespread irregularities in the poll, which a UN monitoring team has yet to declare free and fair.

SAA was planning to resume its flights to the capital today after they were cancelled in the wake of street battles in Luanda on Sunday between Unita supporters and police, said Scanlan. He added Luanda was very calm.

Four UN convoys to Angola said earlier yesterday that any resumption of hostilities would be met with the “strongest condemnation”.

Diplomats said there were increasing indications that allegations of serious irregularities could be correct.
Angolan civil war averted

VALID CLAIMS Electoral Committee agrees to probe claims of irregularities:

LUANDA - Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has agreed not to take his troops back to the bush to restart the civil war.

Sources in the Angolan capital yesterday said Savimbi had agreed to accept the outcome of the election, provided he was satisfied that alleged irregularities had been investigated.

He also agreed to send his generals back to the integrated military structure.

South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who had been playing a mediating role in the crisis, had talks with Savimbi on Tuesday and was to see President Jose dos Santos later yesterday to try and broker a meeting between the two leaders in Angola.

Other possible venues for such a meeting were Namibia and Pretoria.

Sources said it seemed clear that Santos would not achieve the 50 percent votes needed to win the presidential election.

It had also become clear that some of Unita's objections about irregularities were valid.

The Electoral Commission agreed on Tuesday to fully investigate these irregularities. These included the disappearance of ballot boxes, voting locations not known to Unita, Namibians voting in Rundu and irregularities committed by riot police.
13 die in ammo dump explosion as Pik battles to arrange talks

Luanda rocked by huge blast

DALE LAUTENBACH
Political Staff

THIRTEEN people were killed in Luanda early today when an air-force ammunition dump exploded near the international airport.

Sources in the capital said most of the dead were members of the new national Angolan army, Forcas Armadas Angolanas.

People fled their houses after the explosion, at about 2.30, thinking hostilities had broken out. Rockets and mortars exploded for more than an hour over the south-eastern edge of the city.

The atmosphere was tense, but it seemed that the blast was not seen by Unita soldiers and government anti-riot police as a signal to start fighting.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was aboard a hotel ship in Luanda last night on the fourth day of his peace-saving mission. He is expected to fly to Haambo today to fetch Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi for the meeting he has brokered between the former rebel leader and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Unita is disputing the results of the country's first multi-party elections, held on September 29-30.

Provisional results showed virtual victory for President Dos Santos and his Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) party.

But final tallies — after a recount under an investigation — indicated a run-off between the two main presidential candidates.

Unita threatened to resume its 16-year war with the government if results were published before a probe into its fraud charges was complete.

Diplomats and the government have reported Unita troop movements in several provinces.

South Africa, anxious to avoid a new regional armed conflict, is mediating, and Mr Botha said he was hopeful that Dr Savimbi and President Dos Santos would meet soon to discuss power-sharing.

"There is a wish to form a government of national unity," he said, adding that most of Angola's 10 million people were tired of suffering.

Luanda Blast: Heavy explosions light up the sky in Luanda early today as an ammunition dump blows up at an airforce depot near the airport. Angolan authorities are investigating what caused it.
LUANDA — Foreign Minister Pik Botha, having delayed his return to South Africa, was making a renewed effort yesterday to make peace between rival Angolan political leaders.

Panic spread through Luanda early yesterday when an ammunition dump exploded, rocking buildings and lighting the sky for more than an hour. There were reports of fighting in the area between MPLA and Unita forces but these have not been confirmed.
Savimbi in last-ditch talks

JOHANNESBURG. — Reports from Luanda yesterday afternoon said Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was on his way to the Angolan capital for talks with South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in last-ditch efforts to avoid a resumption of the civil war.

He was expected to meet Mr Botha last night.

Mr Botha has been in Angola since Monday to try to mediate in the political crisis caused by the Unita leader's adamant refusal to accept his party's loss at the September 29 and 30 polls, and his threats to resume war.

Mr Botha yesterday held talks with Angolan's Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem.

It was uncertain whether Dr Savimbi would also meet Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos face-to-face last night.

Meanwhile police in Luanda said residents living near an air force ammunition depot that blew up early yesterday said they heard shooting before a string of explosions rocked Luanda.

But police would not confirm reports that the shooting took place between government forces and members of Unita.

There were no immediate reports of casualties, and the police said they were not discarding the possibility of sabotage.

The explosions occurred close to Luanda's February 4 International airport about two kilometres from a Unita base office on a strategic airport road. — Sapa
TENSION exploded on the streets of the Angolan capital, Luanda, on Sunday with an hour-long gun battle between Unita troops and police. A dozen policemen were taken hostage by Unita, two police cars were burnt out, and the international airport was closed for some hours.

Reports from provinces of Malange, Huambo, and Huila over the weekend said that Unita units in many municipalities had evicted government officials, taken over government buildings, and broadcast repeated claims that Cuban troops were waiting in the southern province of Cunene to attack Unita. The last Cuban troops in Angola left more than a year ago.

A crisis mission from the United Nations Security Council arrived in Luanda at the weekend to try to avert the threat of war made by Unita last week in the aftermath of President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos’s election victory.

Angola’s foreign minister said earlier that Unita was welcome to join a national unity government as long as it accepted electoral defeat.

But the minister, Pedro Van-Dunem, told reporters in Lisbon the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, had isolated himself after claiming fraud in the United Nations-supervised elections and was shunning attempts by the ruling MPLA to open a dialogue.

The MPLA, which signed a peace agreement with Unita last year, appears to be the clear winner of the presidential and parliamentary elections, which UN observers have declared free and fair.

But Dr Savimbi has denounced the polls as fraudulent and has withdrawn his forces from a new unified national army being formed from MPLA and Unita forces after 16 years of civil war.

The South African foreign minister, Pik Botha, meanwhile arrived in Angola to back the Unita leader’s claims of fraud, but he will argue that Mr Savimbi should delay any decision to resume the civil war. According to foreign ministry sources, Mr Botha believes on the basis of accounts by four French election monitors that there were extensive irregularities. Most of the other 800 United Nations monitors said the vote was largely free and fair.
Fear and loathing in Angola

Dr Adelino Manacas was one of the few Angolans who did not join the enthusiastic crowds queueing for 10 to 15 hours to vote in the recent elections.

For Manacas, who spent 13 years as a prisoner in Jonas Savimbi’s bush headquarters at Jamba after being kidnapped from his medical practice in Bailundo hundreds of kilometres away, the brave new era is not much of a success.

He has a wife and three children still held in Jamba and neither the election nor the brief presence of 800 or so international observers has

**Even if the Angolan election debacle is resolved, plenty of fear and bitterness will remain. By VICTORIA BRITTAIIN in Luanda**

brought their release by Unita any closer. Jamba remains a closed world, even to the international community.

“It is because we are Africans — if we were Europeans or American, Jamba would have been opened long ago,” Manacas told the Portuguese paper *Sábado* from Lisbon, where he has been since his release through the Red Cross earlier this year. He plans to return to Angola only when the government has control of the whole country.

He may wait quite a while.

The election campaign days, with their Brazilian-designed flags, posters, T-shirts and all the razzmatazz of rallies across the country, gave Angola a flavour of normality after 16 years of war. However, this was not an election like any other, but one which turned entirely around the dominating personality of one man who most people expected to win it: Jonas Savimbi.

Savimbi’s polished charm, and his importance to United States regional strategy, won him respectability in the West despite a reputation closer to home as “Idi Amin, plus Bokassa and Mobutu” — as the Egyptian academic, Samir Amin, put it in a recent seminar here. His forces control swathes of the country in defiance of the official government, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Manacas described, from his long personal experience as the only doctor in the area, what this control meant.

He saw the “dehumanising of people” in Jamba, the “morbid curiosity” with which they came to mass rallies to watch women and children accused of witchcraft being burnt alive, the public humiliation of leaders Savimbi believed challenged him. Others, including Foreign Minister Tito Chingunji and his brother-in-law, Fernando Wilson dos Santos, were held in special torture camps before they were executed.

All these events have been recounted by numerous defectors or escaped prisoners over the past six years, including two senior officials, Nazau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes, who defected earlier this year warning that Savimbi would never accept the election results if he lost.

But so strong was the Cold War’s distorting lens that this mass of evidence of the totalitarian character of Unita was largely dismissed in the West as propaganda by the former Marxists of the MPLA.

**Even Angolans — disillusioned by corruption and indifference to the country’s misery by MPLA leaders — were a year ago, when Savimbi returned to the country, inclined to give him a chance.**

But the violence of his speeches in the election campaign and the wave of mass dismissals and of revenge against all who worked with the MPLA changed the mood to one of fear.

Savimbi turned out to be a military leader unable to make the transition to pluralist politics.

Angolans of every shade of political opinion are exhausted by the war and want only to forget it. But from the closed world of Jamba to the rich and varied society of the rest of Angola was a step too far for Unita. — The Guardian
SOUTH AFRICA sent a plane yesterday to fly Unita leader Jonas Savimbi from his highland stronghold to Luanda for talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on forming a government of national unity.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, trying to mediate between the two sides to avert renewed civil war, said he was unsure whether Savimbi would come immediately, but expressed hope the two former enemies would meet soon to discuss power-sharing.

“There is a wish to form a government of national unity,” he told foreign journalists on Wednesday, adding that most of Angola’s 10 million people were tired of suffering.

He said both sides recognised the need to abandon violence and were ready for dialogue.

Fears of war have grown in the past few days since Savimbi threatened to resume fighting if results of Angola’s first multi-party elections were published before his allegations of electoral fraud were fully investigated.

Two people died in fighting in several parts of Luanda on Tuesday after a gun battle between Unita and government forces resulted in the deaths of five people on Monday and

Shake on it ... Pik Botha and Jonas Savimbi
that Dr Savimbi is preparing for war.

Botha made the visit at the urging of the United States and European powers, whose own efforts had failed.

Botha said Dos Santos had persuaded the National Electoral Council to delay the results. He expected Unita to return its rebel generals, who left the new national army in protest against the vote, after the results were published. “I’ve tried to show Savimbi he’s not isolated at all,” Botha said.

Many diplomats fear the flamboyant guerrilla chief will only go for ultimate power. But Botha believes Savimbi “will accept something less than the presidency, on condition his complaints are fully investigated”.

— Reuters and The Guardian.
Ballots to bullets

THE ANGOLAN crisis has deepened since last week, when the Unita rebels refused to accept electoral defeat. The weekend clashes show that, although the movement is divided, the hard-liners in its central leadership core can disrupt the peace when they choose. Unita's US patrons have humiliatingly failed to lure the sulking Jonas Savimbi out of his tent. Publication of the election results will not just be disavowed by Unita: it will mean "immediate war".

Dr Savimbi makes things worse by being irrational as well as immovable. A year ago, after the Estoril peace accords were signed, most observers believed he could win the election. But his belligerent attitude and threats to disregard the verdict if it went against him cancelled out the MPLA-led government's loss of popularity. Even in defeat he could expect at least a face-saving appointment from a government under strong international pressure. There was some talk of offering him a Vice-Presidency. A rather more appropriate assignment would be as Minister of Railways - which Unita has so systematically destroyed in its 16 years' war. Now the crisis is intensified by Dr Savimbi's apparent refusal to name any price short of annulling the elections. In the apologetic words of his blushing foreign backers, he has difficulty "in making the shift from the battlefield to the political struggle". Yet even during combat a good general should know when to retreat.

Announcing the results has now been delayed several days beyond the time stipulated in the electoral law. This concession by the Angolan government to Western pressure to save Dr Savimbi's face is being taken very much for granted. Yet if it were being done to save the MPLA from defeat, there would have been immediate international outcry. No one seriously questions these results; nearly all were verified by Unita representatives in the local polling stations. The national Unita challenge is on the same level of credibility as its warning that Cuban troops have magically reappeared in the country. Unita also has its own bizarre explanation for the verdict by 800 international observers that the elections have been generally free and fair. The observers, Unita's radio explains, have been bribed by "money, diamonds, and mercury".

What happens in Angola will set a wider precedent for international supervision of other "regional" problems created by and then left over from the cold war. The Security Council is facing a very similar threat in Phnom Penh, where it must decide whether to ignore Khmer Rouge armed defiance and go ahead with the Cambodian election. In Mozambique an even more vicious rebel force than Unita is also paying lip-service to a democratic solution. It is farcical to go on appeasing the sinister Dr Savimbi. He has lost, and he should be told so now.
Poll bickering a threat to peace

CT 17/10/92  Political Staff

BICKERING that erupted over the timing of the announcement of the Angolan election result last night left Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and other mediators battling to prevent a new outbreak of civil war.

Mr Botha is scheduled to return from Luanda this weekend after days of tense shuttle diplomacy between President Jose dos Santos and UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi had brought the two close to an agreement.

However, diplomatic sources in Luanda said last night that a comment at a press conference on Thursday in which a senior MPLA official said the election result might not be finalised had thrown agreements into disarray.

Dr Savimbi was scheduled to fly to Luanda on Thursday afternoon to meet MPLA leader Mr Dos Santos, but he did not make the trip.

In the deal struck by Mr Botha the UNITA leader would have agreed to a government of national unity or a fresh election for the presidential post.

But Dr Savimbi said yesterday he would not travel to Luanda for the meeting with Mr Dos Santos until the election result had been announced.

The latest count has Mr Dos Santos well ahead— but with only 49.57% of the vote, below the 50% required to get the presidential job.

The MPLA won the separate parliamentary election with a comfortable majority.

Asked for an explanation for the seemingly incomprehensible reluctance of Mr Dos Santos to announce the results, one diplomat said: “We think there might be an ego problem. It’s a Mexican standoff.”

OAU moves to help Angola

GABORONE.—Organisation of African Unity leaders agreed yesterday to send a delegation to Angola to help settle the dispute over election results.

Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, Cape Verde President Antonio Mascarenhas and OAU secretary general Mr Sali Im Ahmed Salim are to travel to Angola in hopes of meeting President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Dr Jonas Savimbi.
The other big question concerns the future of the guerrillas, known as the Nzapakos and the Zambos, who fought for independence from Namibia. The Namibian government is determined to lay down their arms in favour of a new federal state.
Safto halts visit to troubled Angola

SAPTO postponed a group visit to Angola, planned for early next month, as fears of renewed political uncertainty in the country escalated this week. Safto's Africa area manager Paul Runge confirmed that some Safto clients have also postponed a visit to Angola.

One company that could benefit if political conditions deteriorate is De Beers, which has come under pressure from large-scale individual digging and illicit smuggling of rough diamonds out of Angola.

One that might have its plans thwarted is Engen. Angolan authorities reportedly hinted that the SA energy group is negotiating a deal with US company Conoco for exploration rights in one of Angola's high oil prospective offshore blocs.

SAA expects its flight to Luanda tomorrow to go ahead, but says it is monitoring the situation.
Angola: Pik optimistic

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha returned from Angola yesterday after a week of crisis talks optimistic that peace would prevail.

He set up a meeting tomorrow between President Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Luanda, where a man was killed in a shootout yesterday as MPLA supporters celebrated their 55.4 percent poll win. Fighting was also reported around Unita's HQ, Huambo.

Mr Dos Santos failed to win 50 percent in the presidential poll and faces a run-off with Dr. Savimbi. His MPLA has invited Unita to join a government of national unity.
Angola's ruling MPLA party won the country's first multi-party election last month, but there will be a run-off between former civil war foes President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, following yesterday's official results.

The National Electoral Council announced that dos Santos won 49.57 percent in the September 29-30 poll versus Savimbi's 40.07 percent, forcing a second round under law.

The MPLA won 53.74 percent in the race for the 223-seat parliament against 34.10 percent for UNITA.

More than 90 percent of the 4.8-million registered electorate voted.

After indications that he would have a second chance, Savimbi agreed to accept the results and meet dos Santos.

Although the vote was judged free and fair by international observers, Savimbi rejected it, plunging Angola into crisis.

Fears of a resumption of the devastating 16-year war arose after eight people died in a shootout between police and UNITA.

The summit between dos Santos and Savimbi, arranged by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, is expected to touch on demilitarisation and power-sharing.

Sapa-Reuter
LUANDA. — Angola was in a state of uncertainty yesterday, with the prospect of a second round of voting for a president, and reports of massive electoral fraud in the first round.

Meanwhile, there have been reports of fighting in Huambo, from where Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was issued three days ago to resume the war.

Dr Savimbi claims victory was stolen from him and continues to take a menacing stance. He and President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos are due to meet in Luanda today in a meeting brokered by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha returned to South Africa from Angola on Saturday satisfied that Mr Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi will meet today.

A spokesman for Mr Botha said the two leaders were due to meet this afternoon, and they had both asked Mr Botha to be there.

"In the light of this, he is seriously considering returning to Luanda," the spokesman said.

Dr Savimbi, who alleged widespread electoral fraud, objected to publication of provisional election results predicting victory for Mr Dos Santos and threatened resumption of a full-scale conflict if any further figures were released without an official inquiry.

According to a Swiss observer, fraud in the presidential election was on a massive scale, particularly in the interior of Angola.

Mr Henri Rieben, one of the international observers supervising the Angolan elections on September 29-30, said in an interview he believed there had been a massive level of fraud.

In the centre of Angola, voting took place in 106 centres without any international observers or political representatives present, he said.

However, Ms Margaret Ansee, special representative in Angola for UN secretary-general Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said there had been no systematic fraud in the elections. She said there had been "irregularities", but they were due to human error and lack of experience and had not affected results.

The elections have solved neither the problem of the violence in Angola nor the issue of who will lead the country.

The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) won the legislative elections, but neither President Dos Santos nor Dr Savimbi won enough votes for victory in the presidential poll.

Mr Dos Santos won 48.57% of the votes, missing the 50% requirement, and Dr Savimbi gained 40.07%. They therefore have to go into a second round.

Violence in Angola continued to claim lives on Saturday when Unita fighters fired on MPLA members in Luanda who were celebrating their party's victory in the legislative poll. At least one person, and possibly two, died in the attack, according to press reports.

The MPLA, apparently losing patience with Unita's ambiguous attitude to the elections, said on Saturday there would be no presidential second round unless the opposition movement disarmed, allowed the central government to take control of Unita-held areas and returned its generals to the national army. — Sapa-Reuter
MPLA gets tough over election result

LUANDA — Angola's ruling MPLA party says it will not face a second electoral round for the presidency unless its former civil war foe Unita pledges to honour peace accords signed last year.

And shooting was reported in two Angolan cities on Saturday after final election results gave President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's ruling party a victory but showed a new rebel leader Jonas Savimbi must now fight in a presidential runoff.

Hours after the results were announced, Unita soldiers fired on Dos Santos's supporters in downtown Luanda, killing at least two people, police said. 

Unita officials said their men were fired on first by celebrating MPLA supporters.

Other casualties were reported, but details were not immediately available.

MPLA commander Gaspar da Silva, speaking on national television, said the situation was "relatively calm."

But police reported some movement of Unita soldiers near the capital.

A new Angolan newspaper Angop also reported fighting between police and Unita members in Huambo, the central highland city.

Angolan television reported that Unita had taken several police officers hostage in a shootout in Huambo and blockaded government buildings and main thoroughfares.

UN officials in Luanda said they had reports of violence in Huambo, but were unable to give details. Later, Angolan media reported that UN convoy had been attacked and many leaves in an attempt to calm the situation.

The MPLA, getting tough after official results of the September 29-30 vote issued showed it the clear winner of the legislative poll and ahead in the presidency, said the figures indicated the legitimacy of its 17-year rule.

"This was a total victory for the MPLA," said party Secretary General Marcolino Moco, as supporters poured champagne and danced in pick-up trucks racing through Luanda.

Unita had repeatedly delayed issuing the votes with unsubstantiated charges of fraud.

But the patience of MPLA leaders seemed to have snapped.

"The second round can only take place if certain conditions are met," the MPLA Information Director Joao Lourenco told a news conference Saturday night. These included demobilising Unita, accepting that central government will control of UN-occupied areas and returning to the new national army of Unitas led by those who have left the vote.

Dos Santos and Savimbi are due to meet today for a summit arranged by mediators from SA.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's press secretary Mafua Marais said Botha was seriously considering returning to Luanda for the meeting after both leaders had requested his presence.

However, an OAU team has put off a visit to Angola where it was supposed to help persuade Savimbi to work with the government.

African Union delegate Salim Ahmed Salim said on Saturday night that the decision to postpone the mission's visit had been taken after consultations with the Angolan government.

The UN, which has been overseeing the peace accord and transition to democracy, gave its blessing to the results and said there was no foundation to Savimbi's claims of fraud and irregularities. — Sapa-Reuter-AFP.

TML looking at move from CBD

TIMES Media Limited had not yet decided whether to leave the Johannesburg CBD and was looking at sites west of its existing premises in Diagonal Street, MD David Kovarsky confirmed at the weekend.

"We are looking at sites both in Rosebank and to the west of our existing operation. We were considering the 155 Jan Smuts Avenue building in Rosebank but decided against this," he said.

The group was examining the possibility of the Galleria site in Cradock Avenue, which "looks quite attractive", particularly regarding parking and access to the shops, be it if it was to remain in the CBD, the building would have to offer complete security and on-site parking for all staff.

"While a number of possibilities are being examined, management is aware that staff will still be subject to the crime problem outside the building," he said.

While the group’s lease expired only in four years time, a decision on the move would probably be made in the next few months, Kovarsky said.

There is continued market speculation that the Argus Group is considering moving. CIC Doug Band said yesterday no specific plans were under discussion but if it were offered a good price for its building, a move would be considered.

An informed source said yesterday the newspaper group was looking at sites in Crown Mines, but Band said this was "a remote possibility".
Angola poll fair - UN

LUANDA - The United Nations declared Angola's first multi-party elections "generally free and fair". Margaret Anstee, special representative in Angola of UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali, said there was no evidence of major fraud in the September 29-30 vote, as claimed by Unita.
Shooting as MPLA celebrates victory

But run-off will decide who's Angola's president:

LUANDA - Shooting was reported in two Angolan cities after final election results gave President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' ruling party a victory but he and ex-rebel leader Jonas Savimbi must meet in a presidential run-off.

Hours after the results were announced on Saturday, soldiers from Savimbi's Unita fired on Dos Santos' supporters in downtown Luanda, killing at least two people, police said.

Unita officials said their men were fired on first by backers of the ruling MPLA who were celebrating the party's parliamentary victory in the September 29-30 elections.

Luanda police commander Gaspar da Silva, speaking on national television, said the situation was "relatively calm".

Despite his assurances to the contrary, many Angolans fear Savimbi will carry out earlier threats to provoke a new outbreak of the 16-year civil war in which 350,000 people died.

The final results of Angola's first multiparty elections showed Dos Santos, a Marxist-turned-reformer, won 49.57 percent of the vote. He needed more than 50 percent to avoid a run-off with Savimbi who tallied 40.07 percent in the presidential poll.

In the parliamentary election, the MPLA won 53.74 percent, enough to gain a majority in the 220-seat legislature. Unita had 34.1 percent.

Savimbi agreed on Thursday to the run-off but repeated accusations that the government had rigged the elections.

The United Nations contradicted those claims on Saturday declaring the elections "generally free and fair".

"There was no evidence of major, systematic or widespread fraud, or that the irregularities were of a magnitude to have a significant effect on the results," said Margaret Anstee, the British head of the UN team monitoring the vote.

South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has been in Angola since last Monday trying to persuade Savimbi to accept the election results.
Webster: 3 ‘told to say nothing’

JOHANNESBURG — A top Special Branch officer visited CCB members in jail and warned them “to keep their mouths shut”, the inquiry into the murder of Dr David Webster heard yesterday.

The second-in-command of the CID, who at the time was General Jaap Botha, said he had visited Mr Jon de Villiers, Mr Alphonse "Slang" van Zyl and Mr Jojo Botha and warned them not to talk.

He said he had asked the head of the SAPS Special Services, General Eddy Webb, if there was a CCB "project" on Dr Webster. He denied it. The denial seemed to be a blanket one covering the May 1, 1989 shooting of Dr Webster.

The inquiry heard conflicting reports about the CCB’s alleged involvement in the assassination of Dr Webster.

General Botha, who was commanding the CID at the time, said he believed that the CCB did not take part in the murder.

During his investigation into Dr Webster’s murder, Mr Bernard had told him he believed he was going to frame him. He said that Mr Bernard was lying to frame him.

Mr Botha had also been told by Mr Laffan that he had acted without the knowledge of his CCB bosses.

Mr Laffan told the inquiry that Mr Bernard had admitted murdering Dr Webster.

Mr Bernard told Mr Laffan that he had acted without the knowledge of his CCB bosses.

Mr Laffan, however, testified that his cousin, former CCB officer Mr Martin Laffan, told him Mr Bernard had admitted murdering Dr Webster.

Mr Bernard had told Mr Laffan that he had acted without the knowledge of his CCB bosses.

Mr Laffan said that he had been working with the CCB on intelligence operations and that his cousin was his contact.

Mr Bernard was not liked by CCB chief Joaquin or the CCB, apparently because he talked a lot about what he did, Mr Laffan said. — Cape Correspondent, Sapa

Savimbi fails to turn up for crucial meeting

LUANZA — Angolan president José Eduardo dos Santos on Thursday defied the UNITA rebels and flew to Lusaka to attend the crucial meeting with Angola’s President.

Affairs: Mr Hank Cohen waiting for hours in the airport.

Mr Sata said that the meeting should be between Mr Jonas Savimbi and Mr Dos Santos. Mr Botha and Mr Cohen would re-evaluate their positions on mediation.

Mr Savimbi is insisting that he and Mr Dos Santos should meet at Luanda airport, but Mr Dos Santos has refused. Angolan sources close to the negotiations said yesterday that the negotiations would be rescheduled for today.

Mr Savimbi and Mr Dos Santos were expected to discuss sharing power in a future government of national unity and arrangements for holding a run-off in the presidential poll. — Sapa

11 000 flee Cabinda fighting

BRAZAVILLE — Eleven thousand people have fled conflict and military reprisals in Angola’s Cabinda enclave and recently arrived in Congo, sources close to Congolese relief agencies said yesterday.

Four thousand of the refugees were yesterday in Congo’s capital, Pointe-Noire, where they were being assessed, the sources said.

The refugees fled Cabinda because soldiers beat them when they boycotted the recent elections, they said. — Sapa

By late afternoon yesterday, the indications were that Mr Savimbi would not fly from his headquarters in Huambo to attend the crucial meeting with Angola’s president. — Sapa
Angolan peace precarious

PEACE in Angola was balanced on a knife edge last night as Unita soldiers captured several armed government riot policemen in the vicinity of Luanda airport, where Unita leader Jonas Savimbi was due to land for a crucial meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Late last night indications were that Savimbi had postponed his trip to the capital from his headquarters in Huambo.

SA Foreign Affairs spokesman in Luanda Gary Scallan said Unita was claiming that the presence of police at the airport with "assassination weapons" was a direct indication that an attempt on Savimbi's life was being planned.

Unita paraded the captured men at a media conference in Luanda.

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha and US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Hank Cohen were left waiting in vain at the airport for the planned peace talks. Scallan said Botha had tried to contact Savimbi without success. However, he and Cohen were continuing their mediation efforts.

He said that should Savimbi reject on his agreement to meet dos Santos, Botha and Cohen would re-evaluate their position. SA and the US have been involved in a joint strategy with the UN to keep the peace process on track and avert a return to civil war in the wake of the disputed national election results.

Late last night Botha and Cohen were holding discussions with ambassadors as well as with dos Santos. It is possible Botha will visit Savimbi in Huambo on his way back to SA today.
Savimbi changes tune

Now Unita leader wants to meet Dos Santos at airport.

LUANDA - Dr Jonas Savimbi, who was in Luanda yesterday for crucial talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, is insisting they should meet at Luanda Airport.

Savimbi made his 44-hour visit to Angola's capital to meet with the country's armed forces chief as well as Mr Francisco Mbaia, who had flown to Huambo in southern Angola to fetch the former rebel leader for the talks.

The meeting was scheduled to take place at the Putongos presidential palace, some 38km from the airport, but Savimbi suddenly announced he was not willing to go there.

Diplomatic efforts were under way to resolve the deadlock but there was no sign late yesterday of the Unita leader. - Sapa-AFP.
FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha remains the key figure in trying to avert Angola's slide back into civil war, as he continues his hectic mediation between Unita leader Jonas Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Yesterday Botha travelled to Savimbi's stronghold in Huambo to discuss the Unita leader's failure to attend Monday's planned meeting with Dos Santos. The leaders were to have discussed the disputed national election results.

The Angolan government had asked Botha to stay on in Angola as principal mediator and to broker another meeting of the president and Savimbi, Foreign Affairs spokesman in Luanda Gary Scallan said yesterday.

He said Botha had meetings with representatives from Portugal, Russia and the UN, as well as US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Herman Cohen, about Savimbi's non-appearance on Monday and would convey to the former rebel leader their collective disquiet.

Last night Botha returned to Luanda for further discussions with Dos Santos in the hope that the peace initiative would be salvaged.

Scallan said Botha would also convey to Savimbi and Dos Santos that the world would "on no condition whatsoever support any side that resorted to violence".

Meanwhile, a Western diplomat in Luanda said unease expressed at yesterday's multinational meeting was because of allegations and information that Unita was in the process of building up its forces in tactical and strategic areas that had been closed to them before the election.

There was great concern that because Unita was believed to be militarily superior, Savimbi would not yield to Botha's efforts and might resume fighting.

He said the Angolan government had called on Botha to assist because of his longstanding relationship with Savimbi and the threat of a Unita military build-up.

Botha was prepared to stay in Angola for a longer period, but had other commitments in Botswana at the weekend and had to return to SA soon.
HUAMBO, Angola. — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha held urgent talks with Angola's former rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi here yesterday and said afterwards he was optimistic that renewed civil war could be averted.

"He assured us of his complete commitment to the democratic process," Mr Botha told reporters after meeting Dr Savimbi with three other international mediators.

Mr Botha flew with US Assistant Secretary of State Mr Herman Cohen, Russian Africa expert Mr Grigory Karasin, and Portuguese Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Jose Manuel Durao Barroso to Dr Savimbi's headquarters here to mediate between him and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr Botha said he was encouraged by the meeting and found it promising that Dr Savimbi and President Dos Santos had agreed to set up a commission to pave the way for a summit between them.

He said he expected the summit to take place within a week at the most.

Dr Savimbi, crying fraud in parliamentary and presidential elections last month, failed to attend a scheduled meeting with President Dos Santos on Monday to try to find ways of avoiding a resumption of the country's 15-year civil war.

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's Renamo rebels have seized a third town in the north of the country after killing 40 government soldiers in a previous clash, it was reported yesterday.

Governor Alfredo Gamito of Nampula province was quoted as saying Renamo had occupied the coastal town of Memba on Monday.

He said the rebels killed 40 soldiers in the battle for Angoche, another coastal town in Nampula, on Sunday. Renamo captured the town of Maganja da Costa in neighbouring Zambezia province on Saturday.

The attacks have jeopardised the peace agreement which Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama signed with President Joaquin Chissano in Rome on October 4.

A ceasefire was supposed to have formally taken effect last Thursday and UN military observers are in Mozambique.

Land-grabbing by either side is barred by the agreement, which is supposed to lead to multi-party elections in one year.

It has been reported from Harare that an estimated 5,000 Zimbabwean troops will begin withdrawing from Mozambique today under the ceasefire accord, Zimbabwe officials said yesterday.

The Zimbabwean troops were deployed in the neighbouring country more than a decade ago to fight against Renamo rebels and guard trade routes. — Sapa-Reuter

Mr Botha said Dr Savimbi was ready to consider a government of national unity and had not ruled out a second round of presidential elections.

President Dos Santos beat Dr Savimbi in the first round presidential vote, but failed to gain the majority needed to avoid a second round.

There was a heavy Unita presence here during the meeting.

Mr Botha and the other mediators were due to return to Luanda late yesterday.

In Luanda earlier, President Dos Santos accused Unita forces of occupying several areas of the country and escalating tension, but urged them to avoid a return to outright war.

"The climate is one of tension and all efforts must be channelled into avoiding war in Angola," he told the US, Russian and Portuguese representatives.

"Unita is continuing to occupy several regions of the country and this situation is worrying, although, as you can see, there has been no retaliation by ourselves," he added.

The MPLA has said it will not accept a second presidential vote unless Unita pledges to honour the peace accords and disarm.

It was reported yesterday that Unita forces had killed two provincial electoral officers on Sunday in the northern province of Malanje, where it said there were large Unita troop movements.

It was also reported that four policemen were killed in an explosion at Cuito airport in central Bie province on Saturday.
Pik on final peace drive for Angola

NEW DEMAND Unita leader comes up with venue change leaving the peace process in jeopardy:

Sowetan Africa News Service 21/10/92

LUANDA - South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday made what he hoped would be the last journey in his marathon Angolan peace shuttle - a flight from Luanda to Huambo to persuade Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi to meet President Eduardo dos Santos to settle their differences.

The two Angolan leaders were to have met in Luanda on Monday but Savimbi failed to turn up, leaving the peace process again in jeopardy. dos Santos, Botha and several other foreign mediators waiting for several hours. Savimbi had cancelled another scheduled meeting last Friday.

Yesterday Botha flew to Huambo, the city in central Angola to which Savimbi retreated after claiming that the election won by the ruling MPLA was fraudulent.

After meeting Savimbi in Huambo yesterday Botha planned to fly back to Luanda and report to dos Santos, then fly back to South Africa.

It is understood, though not yet confirmed, that Botha was accompanied on the flight to Huambo by fellow mediators Mr Herman Cohen, United States Secretary of State, for Africa, Russian Africa expert Mr Gregory Karassin and Portuguese Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Durao Barroso.

Botha said there was “no basic unwillingness” on the part of the two Angolan leaders to meet.

He said better planning was probably needed to avoid suspicions about security issues - an apparent reference to Unita’s claim to have uncovered evidence of a plot to assassinate Savimbi should he return to Luanda.
Seedy business characters flock to Angola in crisis

LUANDA — What brings foreign businessmen to a steamy African capital with gunmen on the loose and civil war looming?

"As soon as I heard there were elections, I thought, hey, there's business there. When there are shortages and instability the returns are 100% more," one said.

"The West African trader who had just landed several dozen containers of food and clothing at Luanda may not be everyone's idea of a business partner. Neither is Luanda a reputable business destination.

Angola's political crisis sparked by last month's disputed elections may have scared foreign investors. But smugglers, speculators and fortune-hunters are thriving on the uncertainty and fear.

As UN observers and generals rush through the lobbies of Luanda hotels for talks to avert war, men with flashy gold jewellery cluster in corners cutting deals.

Diamonds, drugs and ivory are the stuff of their trade.

"This is even better than the Zaire riots," said a man of Middle Eastern origin. "Wherever there's trouble there's a buck to be made." His associates in "import-export" nodded their heads.

Angola at its best of times is a violent place where rules are bent at the whiff of a bribe. Luanda port at night echoes with gunshots as robbers try to break through security to get to cargoes.

The port is seeing increasing activity in drug traffic between the Americas and Europe, diplomats said.

Freedom of movement since a 16-year civil war between Unita and the MPLA ended in May 1991, spurred illicit digging and selling of diamonds, robbing the treasury of millions of dollars in revenue.

"But for a businessman who wants to do honest trade, Angola can be a nightmare due to the bulky state bureaucracy, corruption and political uncertainty.

"Thieves looted our shipments of pens and uniforms," said one hotel manager. "You cannot imagine how difficult it is to do business here."

One man who had shipped in soft drinks, tennis shoes and batteries just before the elections was selling his goods at the ship and couldn't wait to get out.

Hopes had been high that the war-shattered economy would recover following the September 28-30 multiparty elections.

Businessmen have been flocking to Angola since a May 1991 peace pact, but many potential investors have been holding back. Now there is little chance they will get involved. — Sapa-Reuters
JOHANNESBURG. — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has proposed that Angolan president Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi meet in South Africa to find a solution to their country's political crisis.

Mr Botha returned to South Africa yesterday after reporting to Mr Dos Santos on his talks with Dr Savimbi in Huambo.

Dr Savimbi gave the assurance that he was committed to finding a peaceful solution to Angola's problems and that he was prepared to meet Mr Dos Santos, said Mr Botha.

The UN Security Council this week appealed to Angolans to honour last month's elections and demobilise troops into a unified national army.

In a statement read by council president Mr Jean-Bernard Merimee, the 15-member body aimed its comments mainly at Dr Savimbi, although it refrained from mentioning him by name.

Dr Savimbi, head of Unita, has disputed results of the UN-supervised September 28-30 elections and withdrew to the central city of Huambo, where his troops have gained virtual control as well as in two other provinces.

Leading Angolan poet and scientist Mr Fernando Marcellino was shot dead by unknown assailants in Huambo, police said yesterday.

Mr Marcellino's death has increased tension in the city which has been the scene of recent violence between police and armed supporters of the former rebel group Unita.

He campaigned for the ruling MPLA party. — Sapa-Reuters-AP
Angola teeters on edge of civil war

LUANDA — Preparations by two joint Unita/MPLA commissions yesterday in Luanda, to resolve disputes over political and military affairs and so enable a summit between their respective leaders, came amid warnings by diplomats that Unita could attempt to stage a coup.

Unita forces were being deployed throughout the country, with the ruling MPLA reported to be in control only of Luanda.

Unita troops were also barricading streets in the capital city.

Angolan state media reported at least 20 people died in sporadic violence over the past 10 days.

Radio Luanda reported from the southern Benguela province that Unita troops had attacked MPLA installations in Ganda and that senior MPLA officers had fled the town.

Police said yesterday that leading Angolan poet and scientist Fernando Marcelino was shot dead by unknown assailants in Huambo.

Marcelino’s wife and sister were also killed in the attack on Tuesday night. Family friend Zaida Daokalos, one of the country’s best-known writers of children’s books, was seriously wounded.

Marcelino’s death has increased tension in the city which has been the scene of recent violence between police and Unita’s armed supporters.

He campaigned for the MPLA, which won Angola’s first multiparty elections last month.

Unita has accused the government of rigging the vote, and has threatened to renew fighting in Angola’s 16-year civil war.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has stayed in his Huambo stronghold since leaving the capital, Luanda, after the election.

Portuguese-born Marcelino wrote in both Portuguese and Umbundo, the main language of Angola’s central highlands.

He was also director of Huambo Agricultural Institute and was known for his work on improving cereal yields in the region, which was hit by famine during the civil war.

Unita officials and the MPLA were expected to meet in Luanda yesterday to fix an agenda for a peace summit between Savimbi and President Jose Eduard dos Santos.

But although Luanda was quiet yesterday, diplomats warned there remained a real risk of a new outbreak of the civil war.

“This is all on a hair-trigger: anything could spark it,” a US official remarked. — Sapa-AP.

Hostel resident describes grisly attack

VEREENING — A KwaZulu Natal hostel resident told the Goldstone commission yesterday how he and a heavily armed group of about 200 other hostel residents cut a path of havoc and destruction in Boipatong on the night of June 17 when more than 40 people were killed.

The resident, identified only as “Mr C,” is in protective custody under the Criminal Procedure Act. He was released from the attorney-general’s office to attend yesterday’s hearing.

Mr C told the commission sitting in Vereeniging that the group, armed with sticks, kleries, spears and shields entered Boipatong and attacked people and property.

He said the group scattered into smaller groups once they entered the township. He saw no guns but heard gunshots once they were in Boipatong. (F) (X)

His group of about 200 people had not hurt anyone but vandalised homes and property.

Mr C admitted to seeing a man from another group emerging from a house holding a “bloody knife” which he realised must have been used to kill someone. — Sapa.
Tough line by Angolan govt

LUANDA. — Angola's ruling party has gone on the political offensive against Unita, calling on the just-elected parliament to meet and disarm the former rebel group.

The MPLA politburo made the call on Wednesday night in a statement that tempered its new tough stance with acceptance of the need for a second-round presidential ballot.

Coming out swinging after three weeks of attempts at dialogue with Unita, the MPLA leadership said the new parliament should be convened and a government formed in line with the election results.

However, Unita said yesterday that the Angolan government had confused demonstrations with troop movements and denied allegations it was deploying soldiers to take control over several provinces.

"When there is a popular demonstration they say it is troops... it is not true," said General Arlindo Chenda "Ben Ben", before senior officials of Unita and the MPLA met to try to prevent the country's sliding back into civil war.

The government daily, Jornal de Angola, said Unita forces had seized almost all the towns in the central Bié province, killing two MPLA officials. Police in Luanda said Unita had moved about 7,000 troops to the northern province of Bengo.

Meanwhile, Unita's Vorgena radio station claimed yesterday morning that UN observer Ms Magarethe Anstee had been "bought with mercury and diamonds" by the MPLA to announce its victory.

Earlier this week, Unita publicly accused Ms Anstee of lying when she announced that the UN observers judged the elections to have been free and fair.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, Unita's presidential candidate, has retreated to his stronghold in the central highlands. — Sapa-Reuters
MPLA goes on the political offensive

LUANDA — Angola's ruling party has gone on the political offensive against Unita, calling on the recently elected parliament to meet and disarm the former rebel group. The MPLA politburo made the call on Wednesday night, but watered down its new stance with acceptance of the need for a second-round presidential ballot.

The MPLA politburo made the call on Wednesday night, but watered down its new stance with acceptance of the need for a second-round presidential ballot.

Coming out swinging after three weeks of attempts at dialogue with Unita, the MPLA leadership said the new parliament should be convened and a government formed in line with the election results.

Rejection of the results by Unita leader Jonas Savimbi threw the country into crisis, with fears of renewed civil war.

The MPLA politburo said: "Given the present political crisis created by Unita's refusal to accept the people's will as expressed through the ballot box, we recommend the setting up and the inauguration of a new government executive, the national assembly and other democratic institutions."

The MPLA said President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government should "take energetic measures to shut down Unita's war machine and provide the population with the necessary security for its participation in the process of national reconstruction". However, Unita said yesterday the government had confused demonstrations with troop movements and denied allegations it was deploying soldiers to take control of several provinces.

"When there is a popular demonstration they say it is troops. It is not true," said Gen Arlindo Chenda, "Ben Ben", before a meeting of senior Unita and MPLA officials to try to prevent the country sliding back into civil war.

The government daily Jornal de Angola said Unita forces had seized almost all the towns in the central Bie province, killing two MPLA officials. Police in Luanda said Unita had moved around 7,000 troops to the northern province of Bengo.

Meanwhile Unita's Vorgon radio station claimed yesterday morning that UN observers Margaret Anseeuw had been "bought with mercury and diamonds" by the MPLA to announce the MPLA victory.

Earlier this week, Unita publicly accused Anseeuw of lying when she announced that the UN observers judged the elections to be free and fair.

More than 20 people have been killed in clashes between government and Unita forces since Savimbi cried fraud and retreated to his stronghold in the central highlands when preliminary results showed him to be trailing.

Savimbi has twice failed to appear in Luanda for peace talks. — Sapa-Reuters.
Angolan writer slain

Clashes over the last two weeks have claimed 20 lives:

LUANDA - The ruling MPLA blamed the opposition Unita movement for the murder of an Angolan writer and two of his family members and warned that "terrorist" acts were putting the country's stability at risk.

No one claimed responsibility for the deaths of Fernando Marcelino, a writer, agronomist and MPLA supporter, and his wife and sister, who were ambushed by gunmen in their car on Tuesday night in Huambo.

State television and party officials on Wednesday night pointed the finger at Unita and called for calm.

"The MPLA notes with preoccupation acts of terrorism threatening the country," an MPLA statement said.

Fears of renewed civil war have been rife since Unita leader Jonas Savimbi charged that last month's multiparty elections were rigged.

At least 20 people have died in blasts and clashes over the past two weeks across the country and uniformed Unitatroop control areas in the central Bie, Moçico and Huambo provinces and have blocked off some streets in the capital Luanda. - Sapa-Reuter.
Enter Pik, the father of all peacemakers

Perhaps he was tired. Maybe it was a case of being too self-assured. But when a huffy Pik Botha shuttled back into Jan Smuts airport from his peace mission to Angola last week, he let slip one of the secrets of his government's scheme for the region. "They see us as their father," was the way he described the reception he had received at Unita's headquarters in Huambo.

The truth is that Pik's government is a father. It has given birth to a set of surrogates called Jonas Savimbi, Afonso Dhlakama and Mangosuthu Buthelezi. And the foreign minister's lapse provides a useful glimpse into the way Pretoria will rely on its triplets to carry out its will in Angola, Mozambique... and South Africa.

The outcome of Pik's latest diplomatic foray into Angola has profound implications for the entire continent. It exemplifies how effectively Pretoria's new style of paternalism will be able to mould the political processes under way in all three countries of southern Africa.

This is how the new paternalism worked in Angola. First Pik's government boosts Savimbi, through overt and covert military aid, into a position of artificial power. Then multi-party elections take place and the loser sinks back into the bush where he threatens to do what he has been best prepared for — war.

Re-enter Pik, this time as the father of all peacemakers, who raps the recalcitrant child over the knuckles. Savimbi is suddenly not to fight but only in return for a deal that gives him more power than is his democratic due.

"It is no doubt true that the Americans have lost all leverage over Savimbi and that Pik Botha is in the best position to push Unita into keeping the ceasefire," says Rob Davies from the Centre for Southern African Studies in Cape Town.

"But it is also clear that Botha is using his influence to push for concessions that will give Unita more power in a government of national unity than it deserves in terms of the electoral results."

When Savimbi assumes his high office in Angola's government of national unity he will, no doubt, use the same tactics when things do not go the way of Unita or its backers. Let's say, for example, that the new government tries to provide extra assistance to Umkhonto we Sizwe. The Unita leader's response will be well-rehearsed: "Do that and the war will resume."

There are four aspects to this pattern of events that have already had, and will continue to have, parallels in Mozambique and South Africa:

- Conventional wisdom that Pik's new envoy is a break from his government's old support for low intensity warfare in the region is wrong. The two strategies work in tandem. The only reason Botha can now act the father of peace is because his government once played the role of warlord. The new diplomacy is reliant on the old militarism.
- Multiparty elections will not be the only mechanism for shaping the nature of future governments in these countries. Those who rule by the gun will make sure that they will retain power, no matter the outcome of such elections.
- The all-important lever that will be used to refashion the outcome of democratic elections in all three countries is the ability of Pretoria's surrogates to exercise violence, or to threaten this, if they do not get their way.

- And Savimbi, Dhlakama as well as Buthelezi have been put in this position because they each received, and the evidence indicates that they continue to receive, substantial amounts of clandestine support from the Department of Military Intelligence in Pretoria.

There have already been many variants of the Angola scenario in South Africa.

First there was Pik Botha's intervention in the ANC's march on Ciskei that preceded the Bisho massacre. On that occasion homeland troops, led by seconded officers from the SADF, threatened to shoot the marchers. Pik Botha flew in and brokered a solution to the impasse, a dress rehearsal for his performance in Lusaka.

Then there is Buthelezi's recent withdrawal from negotiations as well as his show of force during Inkatha's march through Johannesburg last week, an act almost directly inspired by the Jonas Savimbi drama in Angola.

The paternalism in Mozambique has been much the same. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama dropped out of the agreement for a ceasefire. Botha offers to play a major peacemaker role. Renamo agrees to a ceasefire when they have squeezed as many concessions as possible from the government. If Dhlakama loses next year's elections, there will be no prizes for guessing correctly what he will do.

Old fashioned apartheid was designed to keep South Africa's white minority in power by keeping black leaders apart and weak. It used the law and social fences, confrontation, and ethnicity.

The new paternalism works in the opposite direction. It aims to bring black leaders together. It speaks of reconciliation, national unity and democratic elections. But it ensures that, no matter the outcome of the democratic process, that it's offspring remain strong enough to protect white interests.

There will be hiccups along the way. Each of the triplets will be slapped on the wrist when they step out of line. They will throw tantrums, sulk and threaten to rebel.

Savimbi has Botha hopping mad because he fails to turn up for a crucial meeting. Buthelezi brazenly tells the government he will not abide by a ban on carrying dangerous weapons in public. Dhlakama sporadically bemoans the fact that he does not get the same support that he got from Pretoria in the old days.

But that is the way with all adolescents. In the end the family usually remains intact.
Angola: Last-ditch peace talks

LUANDA. — Representatives of the Angolan government and opposition leader Dr Jonas Savimbi yesterday began further talks in a last-ditch bid to save the country from plunging back into civil war.

The joint commission meetings reopened after a powerful bomb blast completely wrecked a bank in central Luanda overnight, the second terrorist attack in the capital since Angola’s first free elections were held late last month.

Nobody has claimed responsibility for the explosion, which left no casualties but also damaged the neighbouring offices of Brazil’s Varig airline.

AFTER Thursday’s round of talks, Mr Abel Chivukuvuku, a Unita representative, announced that members of the political commission had agreed to “analyse the Angolan situation and study means of reducing tension.”

He warned, however, that the peace pact signed at Bicesse in Portugal in May last year, would have to be closely examined before Dr Savimbi could hold a crucial meeting with President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

A joint military commission has also been formed.

Dr Savimbi has been holed up with his top brass in Huambo, his southern stronghold, since shortly after the elections, which Unita said were rigged, threatening to take up arms anew.

Mr Dos Santos won with just short of the absolute majority needed to avoid a second round of presidential polling, according to official results. Efforts by South Africa, Russia, the United States and Portugal to have Dr Savimbi meet him to discuss power-sharing have so far proved fruitless.

The United Nations is ready to organise a new round of elections, with many more than the 400 observers from the world body who monitored the polls of September 29 and 30.

Sporadic clashes have claimed a score of lives in the past 10 days, and Unita has taken control of all towns in Bie province apart from its capital Kuito, and attacked installations of the former single ruling MPLA in Benguela province, according to press reports.

“The situation is very dangerous,” a Western diplomat said yesterday. Public opinion was outraged by the murder early this week of writer Mr Fernando Marcelino, killed with his wife and sister in Huambo.

“It was a manhunt and that’s very worrying,” one political observer commented. Mr Marcelino, an MPLA supporter, directed the Huambo Agricultural Institute.

The Roman Catholic primate of Angola, Cardinal Alexandre de Nascimento, late on Thursday called on all political parties in a live television and radio homily “to save the peace, whatever it costs.” — Sapa-AFP
Warlike Savimbi risks losing followers, foreign backers

After a convincing defeat in Angola's first-ever elections, Jonas Savimbi was last week fighting for his political life — and perhaps his personal freedom.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos was elected president with just over 50 percent of the vote, Savimbi captured 40 percent, Holden Roberto two percent, and the remaining eight percent was spread around eight other candidates.

Voting showed a regional distribution, Savimbi winning the expected majorities in Benguela, Huambo and Bie provinces in the centre and Kwanza Kibango (which contains Jamba) in the south east.

Voters believed in the secrecy of the ballot, as all areas showed significant numbers of votes for both main candidates.

Even before the two days of voting closed, international observers were calling the election free, fair, secret and remarkably well run.

Nevertheless, on Monday October 5, Unita denounced the election and started to withdraw soldiers from the new joint army.

Unita has failed to demobilise much of its army, and in the days before the election heavily-armed Unita soldiers could be seen in Luanda and other cities, as well as in Unita-dominated rural areas, such as Huambo.

Thus Unita was well-placed to occupy parts of Angola and resume the war.

Last Monday, Unita told the election commission it would reconsider its withdrawal on four conditions: If a recount was done based on the 5,000 polling station record sheets, if the computer was checked, if all unused ballot papers were accounted for, and if allegations of fraud were investigated.

None of these demands is unreasonable. Having lost the election and with little likelihood of doing better in a second round, Savimbi was trying to negotiate the best possible deal for himself.

But the election process may have split Unita. People were clearly voting for peace, and will be unhappy with a return to fighting.

The party's 100 new members of parliament would rather fight there than in the bush.

And Unita's thousands of poll watchers have experienced peaceful co-operation with the MPLA in an electoral process.

Unita's militants will also take comfort that the vote shows that in any local elections, Unita will dominate four provinces.

Savimbi may want to return to war, but party members and foreign backers may not agree.
The signing of the Angolan/Namibian peace accord in December 1988 was a watershed event for the warring countries of southern Africa. According to former SA foreign affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, the agreement, which saw South Africa accepting independence for Namibia in return for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, would not have been possible without the intervention of Dr Chester Crocker. Now, for the first time, Dr Crocker, the former US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, has told the inside story of the deals, trade-offs and clashes that went into the making of that epochal event. His book, *High Noon in Southern Africa: Making Peace in a Rough Neighbourhood*, will be published in the United States early next year.

SIMON BARBER reports
THE BIG LIE OF THE ANGOLAN WAR

HOW GELDENHUYSES HELPED

leader of the Cuban team. The South African then put together a program to train and fund the Angolans and agreed to work on the basis of a Cuban-Angolan draft.

Castro — "the Beard" as his delegation called him — signalled his interest in the linkage concept as early as 1984 using a secret intermediary. But the opportunity was lost, in part, because of fears that Reagan's linear thinking and cold warriors would never have stood for the Cuban's involvement.

Even though the negotiations subsequently faltered and Crocker became disillusioned at home as PW Botha's brutal folly stoked the sanctions drama, Castro did not give up.

In July 1987, shortly before Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos was to arrive in Havana to discuss the next steps, he again passed word to Washington that he was interested in joining the process. This time Crocker took the bait, quietly coaching Dos Santos that Cuban involvement might be a good idea.

Crocker is convinced that there was no back-channel pressure on Castro from the Soviet Union and its "new thinking" leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Indeed, contrary to the received wisdom, he asserts that the Soviets contributed little until the end-game in late 1988, when the final deal was all but done.

Castro had his own motives. The Angolan adventure, now in its eleventh year, was becoming unpopular at home. Soldiers were returning with AIDS. In relative terms, Cuba's intervention was on a scale of America's involvement in Vietnam at its height, and the prospects of a decent outcome no less remote.

Angola's army, Fapla, was ineffectual, its government indecisive and increasingly not paying its bills for Cuba's support. The military advice Luanda was getting from Moscow was hopeless, and in any event Castro had reason for doubting Soviet sticking power. He had never forgotten the way in which the Kremlin had unilaterally betrayed him in the 1962 missile crisis.

EVENTS in late 1987 bore out his worst fears. Against his advice, the Soviets generalized the largest offensive of the war against Unita's base at Jamba, a lumbering, tactically complex, conventional thrust that might have made sense for the Red Army in Europe but which was decisively smashed by Unita and the SAFD at the Lomba River.

Crocker wryly notes that with this single campaign "the Soviet Union has become the largest external supplier of arms to Unita and South Africa".

Castro, who had allowed his own forces to play only a support role, was beside himself. Meeting Dos Santos and the Soviet leadership in Moscow in early November, he found the Angolans in a panic, perhaps even ready to cut a deal with Unita.

The Russians themselves were "flaky," talking vaguely about "political conditions," but with "no effective strategy for dealing with the Angolan mess."

"This was Castro's magic moment," Crocker writes. On November 7 he worked out a plan with Dos Santos and then "informed" the Soviets.

His resolve was strengthened both by the aggressiveness with which the SAFD and Unita were following up their success at the Lomba, and by the visit to Jamba in mid-November by State President PW Botha. Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Geldenhuyse.

Castro could see the entire balance of forces changing and himself getting the blame for sitting on his hands. "They forced me to act," he would explain to Crocker 16 months later.

Over the next few months 15,000 fresh Cuban regulars were deployed to Angola, including elements of the vaunted 50th Division and other crack units and pilots. Though the Soviets eventually agreed to contribute, Cuba shipped over its own hardware. Castro's four best generals were sent to take command.

On the ground, Castro's first priority was to shore up
own forces on a renewed offensive.

Simultaneously with these battlefield theatres, Castro was pressing ahead on the peace front, personally micro-managing his negotiators, first Jorge Risquet and then, when he failed to maintain the requisite pace, Aldana.

Geldenhuys, himself looking for a decent way out that could be sold to PW Botha, soon came to understand the game Castro was playing at Cuito, and decided to turn the SADF position into a bargaining chip.

By July, too, was choreographing military moves to match the diplomacy, ordering his soldiers to simulate a larger presence, demonstrate staying power, but avoid confrontations.

It worked. Although the stand-off was prolonged and unpleasant for the troops on the ground, losses were modest, and the Angolans came to believe that the SADF had a deployment of up to 8000 — more than five times the actual figure of around 1500.

**THIS made Castro look good and at the same time enhanced Pretoria’s bargaining position.**

Similar games were played on the southern front. While the rhythm of negotiations was being established from May onwards, both sides skillfully avoided major clashes.

However, after months of manoeuvring like scorpions in a bottle, they did finally sting each other. On June 27, after a messy but ultimately fruitful negotiations round in Cairo, the SADF badly shot up a Cuban column near Tchipa. The Cubans responded by bombing South African troops at the Cuban-Rucanana hydropower complex, killing 11.

This proved to be the “psychological watershed”. Geldenhuys concentrated his forces on building a “killing zone” along the northern Namibian border. The Cubans avoided further provocations.

Castro had now satisfied the requirements of honour and could concentrate on prodigious recalcitrant and divided Angolans who were into the specifics of a Cuban withdrawal timetable.

They were determined to get a lasting settlement was revealed once more when, after the signing of the final accords the following December, Swapo nearly wrecked the process by pushing forward into the southern Namibian border the night before the UN plan was due to go into effect.

Aldana was rushed to the scene with orders to get the toothpaste back into the tube and unroll the South Africans.

After the emergency joint commission visit to Montevidio, Castro recalled, Foreign Minister Pik Botha looked “doe-eyed” at the Cuban emissary and said: “You know, Senator Aldana, I think the thing to do is to get the Cubans when they leave southern Africa.”
Unita troops prepare for war

ANGOLAN government officials demanded on Friday that Unita halt troop movements as the two sides continued talks aimed at preventing a new outbreak of fighting in the 16-year civil war.

The factions met for the second consecutive day to finalise arrangements for a peace summit between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

But despite the negotiations there were more reports of preparations for war.

The state-run Jornal de Angola newspaper reported a build-up of 7,000 Unita troops in the Dumbo region north and east of Luanda.

Savimbi declared last month's elections fraudulent.

The Jornal de Angola story said the Unita forces' appeared to be planning to cut roads to the northern cities.

At the Luanda talks, government officials demanded Unita troops return to UN-monitored assembly points. — Sepa AP
INTERNATIONAL NEWS Government, Savimbi agree to

Deal in Angola

L \[\text{\textcopyright Sowetan 26/10/92}\] \[\text{\textcopyright Sowetan 26/10/92}\]

WAR PREPARATIONS Both sides agreed to work towards stability after years of war:

LUANDA - The Angolan government and Unita agreed at the weekend to halt troop movements which have set off recent fears of renewed fighting between the two sides.

Both sides agreed to disarm their troops and send them back to containment areas monitored by the United Nations, they said in a statement released after a second day of talks in Luanda on Saturday.

The statement, read by deputy foreign minister Venancio de Moura, said the two sides would work to return stability to the country which has been shaken by reports of war preparations in recent weeks.

Since Unita rejected the results of last month's multiparty elections and threatened to re-ignite the 16-year civil war against the ruling MPLA party and government, rumours and reports of Unita military activity have been constant.

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi called the elections fraudulent, despite a UN declaration that they were "generally free and fair".

Moura said the two sides are to resume talks to consolidate the agreement and arrange a peace summit between Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

New reports of Unita troop movements intensified war fears in Luanda earlier on Saturday.

The state-run newspaper Jornal de Angola said Unita forces had gained effective control of several towns in the central province of Bie and had surrounded Kuito, the capital.

The report said Unita had moved heavy weapons up to within 70km of Kuito.

On Friday, state news media reported Unita had consolidated long-held positions in diamond-rich areas of northeastern Lunda Norte province and had concentrated about 7000 troops some 100km east of Luanda.

Geromino Ngongo Marcolino, a Unita spokesman in Bie, told Portugal's Lusa news agency that government officials had been expelled from some towns in the province. But he blamed some of the group's "exhilarated supporters", rather than soldiers.

"We are hoping peace will continue to reign," Lusa quoted Marcolino as saying. - Sapa-AP.
MPLA, Unita to cut armies

LISBON. — Generals from Angola's rival MPLA and Unita movements have agreed to demobilise thousands of troops who have not yet been integrated into a new unified army, Portuguese radio said yesterday.

Generals Alberto Neto of the MPLA and Arlindo Chenda "Ben Ben" of Unita agreed during bilateral talks to disarm their soldiers and ensure they went to demobilisation points, TSF radio said.

Angola's new army was formally created on September 27 but Unita, the former rebel movement, withdrew all its troops when it disputed the outcome of the country's general election.

The radio report said the two generals agreed that UN observers would monitor the demobilisation.

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi cried fraud after losing the September 29-30 elections, plunging the country into uncertainty and awaking fears of a renewal of civil war.

Bipartisan commissions have been meeting in Luanda since Thursday to try to pave the way for a peace summit between Dr Savimbi and MPLA leader President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Power planned for Savimbi — ANC

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC yesterday criticised Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's recent peace-broking attempts in Angola as being without perspective.

"Hailed as a hero of the peace process, the question of South Africa's role in arming, training and assisting Unita in the war that has ravaged Angola is not even alluded to," the ANC said in a statement.

The ANC accused Mr Botha of trying to broker a deal that would give Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita real power in a multi-party government.

This would ignore the detail of the recent Angolan election results and give the "major players" an equal stake in government, the ANC said. — Sapa

Dr Savimbi has twice failed to show up for a planned meeting with Mr Dos Santos.

Government media said on Saturday that Unita troops were preparing to attack the provincial capital Cuito, in central Bie province.

The state-run newspaper Jornal de Angola said Unita forces had gained effective control of several towns in Bie and had surrounded Cuito.

The report said Unita had moved heavy weapons up to within 70 kilometres of Cuito.

South African diplomats and the MPLA say Unita already controls all the province except the capital. — Sapa-Reuter-AP
FEATURE  Savimbi's inability to accept electoral defeat delays peace for war-weary Angolans

LUBANDA - After coming agonisingly close, peace seems to be slipping away again from the long-suffering Angolans. They may now be justified in asking whether it was just an illusion after all, whether the differences between the major parties are still too great to be reconciled and whether there will have to be more war before they are ready to compromise.

After nearly 30 years of warfare in which thousands of people died and much of the country laid to waste, a glimmer of hope shone last month when for the first time in their history Angolans could go to the polls to vote for their leaders.

Now that hope has dimmed. It is true that South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, on his return from Angola earlier last week, said he believed war had been averted and that he was encouraged by the goodwill of the two leaders and by their commitment to resolving the crisis peacefully.

But as mediator in the conflict he has no choice but to be optimistic. Other diplomats say they do not hold much hope for a resolution.

The two sides are manoeuvring for war even as desperate political initiatives are made to save the total collapse of the 1991 Bicesse peace accord.

When the first results of the elections became known, Savimbi, was unable to stomach losing to the formerly Marxist Jose Eduardo dos Santos after having fought bitterly for power for more than 16 years.

He convinced himself and his followers that the only explanation for his defeat was that the polls were rigged - a charge the United Nations monitoring team has since investigated and rejected.

Savimbi simply pulled out his army from the combined defence force and in effect held his country to ransom.

The MPLA won a clear majority in the legislative polls, but the critical question of the presidency is unresolved. Dos Santos with 49.6 percent failed to win a simple majority and Savimbi with 40.1 percent has shown that he is far from beaten and in any case he just cannot be ignored.

Sources here argued that neither Savimbi nor Dos Santos want a second round. The electoral law requires a second round, but as one diplomat said: "If the two men with more than 90 percent of the vote agree not to hold a second round and can agree on another arrangement, who are we to force them to hold a second round?"

The negotiations could lead to one of three scenarios: The leaders could agree to cancel a second presidential round and to form a government of unity, giving Unita a share of the cabinet and allowing Unita to run the provinces where they secured election victories.

Alternatively they could agree to an interim government of unity, while preparing for a second round. Thirdly, if all negotiations failed, they could return to fighting.

Few believe that Savimbi will be happy with anything less than power parity with Dos Santos, while the MPLA president and his government want the full fruits of victory. Furthermore MPLA supporters generally do not accept the failure of their leader to secure an overall majority.

Many in the MPLA and even outside observers are convinced that the presidential outcome was a political one. That the results were fiddled to appease Savimbi.

But no "arrangement" can be implemented unless the two army are effectively combined and Unita has accepted the need to change to a political party.

The military option must look very attractive to Unita. For all the years of bitter civil war in which the rebel movement controlled several southern provinces it never managed to hold a provincial capital. Today Unita is well entrenched in two provincial capitals, Bié and Huambo, and in a good position to take over three more.

Unita is reported to be in control of all the access routes to the rich Lunda Norte diamond areas. Even in Lubanda, Unita holds key positions which will ensure a particularly bloody outcome to further hostilities.

Should war break out again, Unita should have the upper hand and may take much of the country within weeks.

But even victory will not be sweet. After Dos Santos and the MPLA proved their legitimacy at the ballot box, Unita will enjoy no international recognition and neither South Africa nor the United States are likely to stand by their former ally.
Angola step closer
to peace summit

LUANDA. — Talks on arranging a reconciliation summit between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and opposition leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi were making good progress, officials said yesterday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Venancio de Moura said that in the four days of talks with senior officials of Dr. Savimbi’s Unita movement the two sides had overcome preliminary issues and were discussing substantive items on the summit agenda.

Mr. Victorino Ossi, a Unita official at the talks, agreed, and said: “From now on we can advance in the best way possible, looking for quick and sound solutions.”

Diplomats in Lisbon said Dr. Savimbi’s negotiators were seeking a special statute for the former rebel leader to guarantee him a large slice of power, even if he also lost the second round of the presidential election.

Dr. Savimbi has suggested that although the elections were conducted, he might accept the results for the sake of national reconciliation — providing he receives certain assurances.

The ruling MPLA scored a clear win in the parliamentary poll with 53.7% of the vote to Unita’s 34.1%.

But Mr. Dos Santos, the MPLA candidate in the presidential race, fell just short of the 50% required for a first-round victory, forcing him into a second-round run-off with Dr. Savimbi.

More than 20 people have been killed in clashes between Unita and the MPLA since the election. — Sapere-Reuters

Plans for evacuation

LISBON. — Portugal has contingency plans to use military forces to evacuate 40,000 of its nationals from Angola if necessary, but it sees no need to perform such an operation at present, officials said yesterday.

“There are no circumstances that justify this plan being put into action at present,” one Foreign ministry official said, noting that Portuguese residents in Angola had not even requested evacuation.

The officials said plans were drawn up more than a year ago for Portuguese troops to secure an airport or port in the event of renewed fighting. — Sapere-Reuters
TPA looks to incorporate private land into reserves

THE TPA was examining the viability of incorporating tracts of private land into provincial reserves, Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough said at the opening of the Wild Expo 92 in Pretoria yesterday.

Provincial conservation authorities already administered 11% of the Transvaal, of which 17% was under private management. There were 460 nature reserves, 1,000 game farms and seven conservancies already in private hands, he said.

Hough said that while it was important to harness the private sector's capital and expertise, tremendous economic and manpower restrictions demanded a new approach with the state as facilitator. He saw ecotourism playing an increasingly important role in drawing overseas visitors to SA.

Overseas and local hunters paid more than R200m each year to shoot game, while other tourists brought in an additional R20m to see animals in their natural habitat.

Protection of natural resources against exploitation had to be guarded against, said Hough.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that more than R10bn was invested in SA's wildlife ranching industry, Agriculture Minister Kriak van Niekerk said yesterday.

Opening an international wildlife symposium at the CSIR, he said the industry earned more than R350m a year from hunting, live sales and tourism.

It involved about 50,000 local hunters and included 400 professional hunting guides who looked after more than 4,000 foreign hunters a year.

The hunters were a vital tourism component, spending up to four times as much as the average tourist, who spent about R4,900 a visit excluding airfares.

Forex earnings exceeded R2,5bn and were on a par with agriculture's foreign earnings.

It also won for fourth place after manufactured goods, gold and mining and contributed 2% towards GDP.

New KLM flight to Cape Town

STEPHANE BOTHMA

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plans to expand its market share of air travel and cargo to and from SA will be launched today with its inaugural flight to Cape Town.

Gulf Air will also start flying twice a week from Abu Dhabi to Johannesburg, beginning in December.

For the first month of operations the airline would offer fares reduced by 50%, Gulf Air vice-president marketing Mohamed Al Shafie said at a news conference yesterday.

KLM was planning an additional weekly flight for 1994 and in the medium to long term expected to operate a daily service, KLM president Pieter Beuw said yesterday.

Gulf Air expected to announce a third weekly flight by March next year, said Al Shafie.

At this stage, no reciprocal service would be operated by SAA, he said, adding that no joint venture existed between the two airlines.

Angolan talks ‘making good progress’

LUANDA - Talks on arranging a reconciliation summit between Angolan President Jos EDuardo dos Santos and opposition leader Jonas Savimbi were making good progress, officials said yesterday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura said that in four days of talks with senior officials of Savimbi's Unita movement, the two sides had overcome preliminary issues and were discussing substantive items.

Vitorino Quei, a Unita official at the talks, agreed.

Diplomats in Lisbon said Savimbi's negotiators were seeking a special statute to guarantee him a large slice of power even if he lost the second round of the presidential election.

Unita lost UN-supervised presidential and parliamentary elections on September 26 and 28 that were supposed to set the seal on a peace agreement ending 16 years of civil war.

Diplomats say Savimbi is demanding guarantees of power in a government of national unity. The MPLA scored a clear win with 53.7% of the vote to Unita's 34.1%, but Dos Santos fell just short of the 55% required for a first-round victory.

Luanda police chief Gaspar da Silva said since the elections the capital had been swept by a wave of politically motivated crime which his forces had been unable to control. Da Silva told journalists police had arrested 155 people during the last three weeks for carrying arms ranging from pistols to 81mm mortars.

Even in normal times, the crackle of gunfire associated with banditry echoes through Luanda at night.

But Da Silva said that since the elections there had been a surge in violent crimes ranging from bombings and the killing of policemen and soldiers to kidnapping of civilians.

Sapa-Reuters.
Angola's evacuation plan

LUANDA - Portugal has contingency plans to use military forces to evacuate 40,000 of its nationals from Angola if necessary, but it sees no need to perform such an operation at present, officials said yesterday.

The officials confirmed local media reports that Portugal might use troops to assist an evacuation from its former colony, where a dispute over election results is threatening to plunge it back into civil war.

But they said this plan would not be put into action unless there was a return to full-scale hostilities. - Reuters-AP-AFP, 28/10/97
Unita demands interim govt

LUANDA — The former rebel movement Unita has demanded the formation of a transitional government in Angola and a partial re-run of last month’s elections under stronger United Nations supervision to prevent a return to civil war.

Sources close to crisis talks between Unita and the ruling MPLA said Unita had demanded the formation of a transitional government to run Angola until the second round of the presidential elections.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA candidate, polled just under 50% of the vote, while Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi scored just over 40%, forcing the presidential election into a second round.

The sources said Unita had also demanded a rerun of the parliamentary elections in seven of Angola’s 18 provinces, where it alleges there was massive fraud.

The formerly Marxist MPLA won 55% of the vote in the parliamentary poll to Unita’s 34%.

The sources said Unita had demanded the UN be given full control of the new polls and that the government have no say in organising the voting.

Unita had also demanded the MPLA government disband its riot police as a condition for allowing government administrators back into areas under Unita control, they added.

Senior Unita official Mr Elias Salupeto Pena said peace in Angola depended on the MPLA showing sufficient flexibility over Unita’s demands. If the ruling party insisted on sticking to the election results declared so far “war cannot be excluded”, Dr Savimbi’s influential nephew said.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Venancio de Moura, the government spokesman at the crisis talks with Unita, declined to comment on Unita’s proposals.

“They are being studied by the government,” he said. — Sapa-Reuter

Maputo peace talks ‘positive’

MAPUTO — Representatives of the government and Renamo rebels met here for a third day yesterday to discuss ways of implementing a ceasefire and called the talks “very positive”, news reports said.

The meeting began on Monday and is the first time high-level delegations from both sides have met in Mozambique’s capital, AIM news agency said.

Meanwhile government troops have retaken the northern coastal town of Mamba after fierce fighting with Renamo, the provincial governor said yesterday.

— Sapa-Reuter-AP
Fierce fighting in Mozambique

MUTAFO, Mozambique - Government troops retook the northern coastal town of Momba on Tuesday after fierce fighting with Renamo forces, the provincial governor said yesterday.

"Momba was reoccupied after intense clashes with Renamo forces," Nampula province governor Alfredo Gamito told state radio.

Gamito said both sides had suffered casualties, but gave no figures.

The radio said Renamo had protested to the UN special representative in Mozambique that government troops were occupying areas formerly under its control in the towns of Samacuza and Muanza in Sofala province, and had deployed troops into the provinces of Zambela, Tete, and Cabo Delgado.

Government and Renamo have accused each other of violating a ceasefire signed on October 4 by President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama to end the civil war that began on independence from Portugal in 1975.

Land grabbing by elder side is barred by the accord which is supposed to lead to multiparty elections in one year - Sapa-Reuters.

Unita has a plan to break impasse

LUANDA - Unita, which had been blocking a conclusion to Angola’s elections after making fraud allegations, on Tuesday offered a plan to end the standoff, Angolan and diplomatic sources said.

They said the proposal, which included a call for a greatly increased UN presence in a second round of voting, was put forward by Unita at talks with the government.

The talks have been going on for a week behind closed doors.

The sources said Unita’s plan called for the setting up of mechanisms to create a transitional government until a second round of voting.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos won 49.57% of the votes in the first round of the presidential election, against 40.07% for Savimbi. This made a second round necessary.

Unita had initially delayed the announcement of the results, alleging fraud and threatening to restart the 16-year-long civil war.

Unita’s plan also called for a strong UN presence during a second round of voting, and more international observers than in the September poll.

Foreign observers who monitored that poll said it was fairly conducted.

Unita is also demanding that state information media be completely impartial in any new poll, and that “arbitrary” arrests should stop.

The movement, backed by the US and SA during the war with the Soviet and Cuban-backed MPLA, also called for a code of electoral conduct.

The sources said the ball was now in the government’s court. It would probably take a few days to respond.

Following its accusations of fraud, Unita pulled its forces out of the combined army they had formed with government troops.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has been holed up since then in the town of Huambo, refusing to come to Luanda for talks with Dos Santos.

In the legislative part of the elections last month, Dos Santos’ MPLA soundly beat Unita, gaining 55.74% of votes to its rival’s 34.1%.

Some diplomats saw Unita’s offer as a positive development, saying the talks, which had been going on without any of the countries which guaranteed the Angolan peace agreement - Russia, the US and Portugal - were probably the last chance to avert a new war. - Sapa-APF.

Chiluba celebrates with privatisation promise

LUSAKA - President Frederick Chiluba marked his first year in power yesterday with a promise to spread wealth among Zambians by privatising unprofitable state corporations.

Chiluba, a former trade union leader who defeated longtime president Kenneth Kaunda in last year’s election, accused his predecessor of tearing apart the country with ill-conceived socialist policies, corruption and mismanagement.

"Democracy has arrived in Zambia," Chiluba told a news conference. "But it is just the beginning of a long process. We are a pacemaker and other countries want to emulate us."

Chiluba and his Movement for Multiparty Democracy campaigned on promises to end corruption and policies borrowed from the old East bloc. He won international support for pressuring Kaunda, Zambia’s founding father, to end one-party rule.

Kaunda, Zambia’s leader since its independence from Britain in 1964, was widely blamed for transforming Zambia into one of the poorest nations in southern Africa.

Chiluba said that despite Western-prescribed economic reforms, a small elite group still controlled the country’s riches.

He hoped the chasm between rich and poor would be narrowed through imminent privatisation of money-losing state corporations that control 80% of the economy.

Many citizens, he said, would be able to buy shares in these companies, including copper mines, newspapers and sugar plantations.

Chiluba said his government would, in its second year, also promote informal businesses so more people could become entrepreneurs. - Sapa-AP.
LUANDA - The Unita rebel movement, which has been blocking a conclusion of the country's elections after making fraud allegations, has offered a plan to end the stand-off.

Angolan and diplomatic sources said yesterday that the proposal, which includes a call for a greatly increased UN presence in a planned second round of voting, was put forward by Unita officials at talks with the government.

The talks have been going on for a week behind closed doors.

The sources said the Unita plan called for the setting up of the required mechanisms to create a transitional government until a second round of voting took place.

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos called for more international observers in second poll: 5

Unita has won 49.57 percent of the votes in the first round of the presidential election, against 40.07 percent for Dr Jonas Savimbi. This made a second round of voting necessary to determine the winner.

Unita had initially delayed the announcement of the results, alleging fraud and threatening to restart the 16-year-long civil war that the polls were intended to bring to a final end.

The foreign observers who monitored the elections in September generally said it was fairly conducted.

Unita is also demanding that state information media be completely "impartial" in any new poll, and that it calls arbitrary arrests should stop. The movement also called for a clear code of electoral conduct to be laid down.

The sources said the ball was now in the government's court.
Angola fears SA backing for Unita in civil war

Political Staff

An emissary from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is meeting President De Klerk in Pretoria today amid fears in Angola that South Africa, with the backing of American and British intelligence, is ready to support Jonas Savimbi's Unita and a new civil war.

But Department of Foreign Affairs and Defence Force spokesmen today dismissed such a plan.

Angolan government sources said the alleged plot had so alarmed the Angolan government that President Dos Santos had sent Mr. Lopo Nascimento, a member of the MPLA's politburo, to deliver a personal message from him to Mr. De Klerk.

A government spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that the meeting was taking place this morning.

"There is a plan by the CIA, MIS and South Africa to renew the war in Angola," an Angolan source said.

According to the source, members of the notorious 32 Battalion have already been moved from South Africa to Angola via Botswana, and about 15,000 Zairian troops have been assembled along that country's border with the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

A Defence Force spokesman dismissed the allegation about 32 Battalion and said that clearance for such an operation would have had to be obtained from Botswana.

The plan, according to the Angolans, is for the Zairian troops to seize the diamond-rich Lunda Norte province in northern Angola and also, with the help of the secessionist movement FLEC, to take Cabinda, which produces most of the country's oil.

The main objective of 32 Battalion, he said, was to seize the Benguela railway line. Unita would in the meantime systematically take most of the towns in the country by force. This would effectively leave the MPLA government isolated in the capital, Luanda.

"It's a silent coup," the source said.

This week the South African government was granted visas to Angola for two military officers, and this further alarmed the Angolans.

They (the officers) are part of the plan," the source said.

Mr. Nascimento would present evidence to Mr. De Klerk in Pretoria. He would also meet ANC leaders, because the Angolans believed the strategy, if successful in Angola and with Renamo in Mozambique, would eventually be implemented in South Africa.

But, according to the Angolans, a lot would hinge on the outcome of the American presidential elections. The strategy would stand a greater chance if President Bush was re-elected. But they believed the CIA would press ahead clandestinely with the plan even if Bill Clinton was to win.
Savimbi, still controls, decaying stronghold
Angolan police die in clashes

LISBON — Six Angolan riot policemen died on Wednesday night in an assault on Unita positions in a suburb of Luanda, according to a report on the Unita-run radio station monitored here.

However, government sources said three policemen were killed and another three injured in what appears to have been the same incident. There were no Unita casualties.

Angolan state radio said Unita forces yesterday shelled the town of Caala, 20km from the city of Huambo in the central highlands. The report said the attack, hours after senior UN observer General Edward Unimna confirmed reports of Unita troop movements, was part of a Unita attempt to lay siege to the city.

General Unimna said on Wednesday evening Unita had occupied seven towns in the central provinces of Huambo, Bie and Benguela.

General Unimna, a Nigerian, is commander of the about 600-military and police observers working under the auspices of the UN to monitor a May 1991 ceasefire. The attacks are the latest in a series of clashes between MPLA and Unita forces after Unita lost last month's UN-supervised general elections that were due to set the seal on a peace agreement last year ending 16 years of civil war.

The UN has declared the elections as 'generally free and fair.' But Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has cried fraud, withdrawn his forces from a new unified army and retreated to the Unita stronghold of Huambo.

Meanwhile, Unita said it had continued talks with government officials in Luanda in an attempt to overcome the political stalemate.

However, a government source said the talks to pave the way for a peace summit between President Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi had reached an impasse over the future of the riot police.

Unita officials at the talks have demanded a repatition of the legislative part of the elections in certain provinces.

The movement gained 34.1% of the parliamentary vote, trailing the ruling MPLA, which gained 55.74%. Dr Savimbi faces the possibility of a runoff against President Dos Santos, who fell less than a point short of the 50% of votes needed for a first round presidential election victory. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Stop playing with lives

HARARE — African churches yesterday told rival political leaders in Angola and Mozambique to "stop playing with people's lives to further their own interests."

The All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) sent "warning letters" to Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos and his opponent Dr Jonas Savimbi.

"The assembly warned them to stop playing with the lives of the people of Angola," it said.

In its letter to Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and his rival Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the AACC said there is reason to believe the provisions of the recently signed (Rome) peace accord are not being fully implemented."
UNITA SOLDIERS SEAL OFF HUAMBO

LISBON — Unita troops blocked all entrances to Luanda's second city Huambo yesterday and shelled the nearby town of Cacela, Portugal's TSF radio said.

And six riot police had died assaulting Unita positions in a Luanda suburb, the Unita-controlled radio station Vorgan said yesterday. There were no Unita casualties. In its report from Luanda, Portuguese news agency Lusa quoted government sources as saying three policemen were killed and another three injured in what appears to have been the same incident.

Huambo civilians were seeking safe places, and some had gone to the airport. However, like local businesses, it was closed, the report said. TSF said Unita and government troops had clashed throughout the country.

The ruling MPLA has accused Unita of missing troops in the interior and occupying several towns since last month's controversial UN-supervised elections.

The elections were to have set the seal on a peace agreement last year that ended 16 years of civil war, but Savimbi cried fraud, withdrew his forces from the new unified army and retreated to Huambo.

Talks between Unita and MPLA to pave the way for a peace summit between Savimbi and outgoing President Jose Eduardo dos Santos have reached an impasse. Meanwhile, in Strasbourg, the European parliament yesterday called for "immediate sanctions" against any party that renewed violence, and called for renewed diplomatic efforts to ensure democracy. During the parliament's debate, EC commissioner Filippo Pandolfi said the EC had given its full support to the elections, which he called "an important move towards democratization in Angola".

Parliament vice-president João Cravinho, who went to Angola as an EC observer, said the voting had been "free and fair."

He said few irregularities had been noted at the 6,000 polling booths around the country.

Deputies also said Savimbi should merge his 20,000 troops with government troops in a single army, urged the EC to aid reconstruction and asked EC states to respond favourably to Angolan government aid requests.

Savimbi could face a runoff election against Dos Santos, but the 58-year-old former guerrilla leader has not agreed yet to contest the second round.

Greek deputy Sotiris Kostopoulos said a team of EC observers should be sent to watch the second round of elections.

And on Wednesday, a senior UN observer said Unita had occupied seven towns in the central provinces of Bié, Benguela and Huambo. Some 600 UN military and police observers are monitoring a May 1991 ceasefire. — Sapa—Reuter-AP.
Units plan for a solution.

VANU - The Union, meanwhile, which has the

more informational observers at second poll

L Round Voting

Greater LN presence and

NEWS

Sawmill weekly national government and second round of voting takes place.
Portuguese plan evacuation

LISBON: Portugal has contingency plans to use military forces to evacuate 40,000 of its nationals from Angola if necessary, but it sees no need to perform such an operation at present, officials said on Tuesday.

The officials said plans were drawn up more than a year ago for Portuguese troops to secure an airport or port in the event of renewed fighting so that Portuguese nationals could be carried out safely.

Portugal has not yet advised its citizens to leave Angola, but Sweden evacuated about 100 of its nationals from Angola on a charter flight two weeks ago following UNITA's refusal to recognize its defeat in last month's UN-supervised elections.
Unita in fight with police at airport

LUANDA.—Fighting erupted yesterday between government forces and former Unita rebels near the international airport here, claiming the lives of more than a dozen people, including three Portuguese nationals, news reports said.

The state news agency, Angop, said rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns were used in the hourlong clash between Unita soldiers and the police garrison at the airport. Angop reported at least 13 dead.

Meanwhile, more shooting was reported in the central city of Huambo, where heavy fighting broke out between the two sides on Thursday.

The latest clashes have intensified fears of a resumption of Angola's 16-year civil war that ended with peace accords last year between Unita and the government.

Tension has mounted in Angola since Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi rejected the results of the country's first multi-party elections on September 29-30.

As results showed Unita losing to the governing MPLA party, Dr Savimbi threatened to lead his men back into battle.

"The war in Angola has practically already started," government spokesman Mr Aldemiro Cunacecao said.

"It's all on a razor's edge."

According to the Angop report, police thwarted an attempt by 40 Unita fighters to capture a fuel depot on the edge of Luanda airport about 2am.

After a brief United Nations-mediated ceasefire in Huambo, Radio Nacional de Angola reported a new outbreak of fighting before dawn when Unita tried to storm the police headquarters in the city, 500 kilometres south-east of Luanda.

There was no comment on the fighting from the UN team monitoring the ceasefire. UN observer General Edward Unimma on Wednesday confirmed government claims of Unita troop movements in the central highlands around Huambo. — Sapa-AP
ANGOLA - GENERAL

1992

NOV. - DEC.
UN warns
Unita:
Stop the
fighting

ALARMED by fighting
in Angola, the UN Security Council in New York
has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding
the violence end immediately and threatening ac-
tion against any party endangering peace.

During the council's Friday debate ambassadors condemned fighting
initiated by Unita in its apparent attempt to gain
territory after poor election results.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, who said the September UN-supervised
elections were a "shame-
ful massive fraud," said, "The miscalculation,
the historic blunder, is to think that such a ... re-
sort to force, will be ac-
tented by the internation-
al community. It will
not," said Britain's am-
bassador David Hannay.

Late on Friday, radio
reports said Savimbi had
ordered a ceasefire in Huambo, but the situa-
tion was unclear elsewhere.

The resolution warned that "any...party which
failed to live up to its
commitments will be re-
jected by the internation-
al community" and said it
was ready "to examine all
appropriate measures" under the UN Charter to
secure implementation of
last year's peace accords.

European diplomats said this meant that any
government Unita may
organise in the provinces by force would be isolated
economically and diplo-
matically. — Sapa-Reuters
South Africans scamper for safety

ALL HELD LOOSE IN LUNDA

By HEATHER ROBERTSON

MORE than 200 refugees, including an undisclosed number of South Africans, boarded a Greek-registered ferry in Luanda harbour last night to escape a city in flames.

An all-out fighting broke out between MPLA forces and Dr Josias Savimbi’s rebel Unita forces south of Angola’s capital, Kinshasa, and a group of other foreign residents — the city for the refuge of the nation’s Black low. In a dramatic twist, the same trip calls late yesterday, Mr Geery, 22, a representative of the Namibia, said politics: "Luanda, destroyed events to the Sunday Times.

Bombing

"Around 22:00, all hell broke loose. There were♪, machineguns and machineguns firing. We were locked in with police and troops.

Mr David Pogotier, a spokesman of the National Liberation Front, a mining-related firm with a base in Luanda, said of South African employees were in no danger.

By HEATHER ROBERTSON

MORE than 200 refugees, including an undisclosed number of South Africans, boarded a Greek-registered ferry in Luanda harbour last night to escape a city in flames.

An all-out fighting broke out between MPLA forces and Dr Josias Savimbi’s rebel Unita forces south of Angola’s capital, Kinshasa, and a group of other foreign residents — the city for the refuge of the nation’s Black low. In a dramatic twist, the same trip calls late yesterday, Mr Geery, 22, a representative of the Namibia, said politics: "Luanda, destroyed events to the Sunday Times.

Bombing

"Around 22:00, all hell broke loose. There were♪, machineguns and machineguns firing. We were locked in with police and troops.

Mr David Pogotier, a spokesman of the National Liberation Front, a mining-related firm with a base in Luanda, said of South African employees were in no danger.
War erupts in Angola

SA sends rescue mission

Navy to evacuate trapped S. Africans

From page 1

Angola

It added that the coastal city of Benguela was being shelled by Unita forces.

The three days of fighting have pushed Angola back towards full-scale conflict after Dr. Savimbi rejected results of elections won by his civil war rival, President José Eduardo dos Santos.

Battles erupted in Luanda on Thursday when Unita forces attacked the city's airport in a battle that killed 15 people.

The two sides appeared to be gearing up for a major confrontation outside the city.

State radio said 600 Unita fighters were trying to take the government headquarters in Ndalando, the capital of Bengo province, 200km east of Luanda, as others were advancing westwards towards Luanda.

Unita radio said government riot police were attacking Unita forces in Bengo province, just outside the capital.

Fighting in Angola's second city, Huambo, appeared to have stopped. Unita radio said 22 civilians had been killed there over the past two days in indiscriminate shelling by riot police.

Fighting has continued despite appeals by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, governments in Africa and Europe and President F W de Klerk.

Government police were joined in their fight against Unita by soldiers wearing the uniform of Angola's new unified army.

Armistice government civilians were much in evidence on the streets.

Unita has withdrawn its fighters from this force, which was only partially formed at the time of the elections and which is due to replace MPLA and Unita combatants.

— Sapa-Reuters-AFP

LUANDA.

Government forces backed by armoured personal carriers and armed civilians moved against Unita strongholds in the Angolan capital, pounding the rebels with mortar shells and gunfire yesterday.

Some of the heaviest fighting raged in the plush diplomatic district of Miramar, where a large Unita column collided with mortars and rocket-propelled grenades.

At the civil war front, shells were fired at a house for control of the capital, the SAS Tuwalberg left for Angola to assist in the possible evacuation of South Africans.

Fighting in Luanda since Saturday has reportedly killed the lives of at least 300 people, but residents said Dr. Savimbi's Unita forces were retreating.

However, South African Trade Representative Mr. Gary Stadler said in a satellite telephone call from a ship in Luanda Bay that Dr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) appeared to have the upper hand.

He said he was in radio contact with both sides to arrange a 60-minute ceasefire to evacuate South Africans, Hungarians and Czechoslovak diplomats and staff.

"We are not even trying to take the players talking, we are just trying to get our people out," Mr. Stadler said.

Mr. Savimbi has been out of Luanda since early October when he flew to his central highlands stronghold in the city of Kumbwe, 50km southeast of Luanda.

Several of Unita's top leaders were in Luanda when the fighting started. The Portuguese news agency, Lusa, reported yesterday that some had been captured and others had escaped by boat. Victims included two United Nations peacekeepers who were shot dead by Unita forces on Saturday, Lusa quoted a military source as saying.

Government radio, monitored by the BBC, reported continuing artillery fire and said a large number of injured were seeking medical aid at military hospitals.

"The situation is under control after indications are that it will return to normal," the radio said.

Johannesburg. — The Navy reconnaissance ship, SAS Tuwalberg, with two helicopters on board, has left for war-torn Angola to assist in the possible evacuation of South African nationals.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr. Anie Mateus confirmed yesterday that the Tuwalberg had left for Angola to help if the need for evacuation arose.

Foreign nationals were being evacuated from the capital Luanda at heavy artillery and rifle fire was exchanged in several areas.

Freight carrier Safair ordered the last aircraft it operated in Angola to return home yesterday when the pilots asked for a request that the plane be flown only for the evacuation of about 2,000 Angolan employees.

Luanda's airport was closed to all commercial flights and it was reported the city's radio telephone exchange was in flames late yesterday.

Some South Africans were among the 500 refugees who boarded a Greek ship before it left Luanda harbour on Saturday.

By last yesterday several South African diplomats, including assistant representative Mr. John Smith, were still on board the Greek-registered liner "Ezra." Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr. Anie Mateus said.

A group of 18 South Africans and about 300 Angolans had been evacuated from the end of diamond mines at the Gana mine on Saturday morning, he said.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Portugal had agreed to evacuate nationals of other Western European countries and Brazilians.

SADF and Foreign Affairs spokesmen said there was no possibility of South African troops getting involved in the conflict. — Sapa-Reuters-AFP
Johannesburg.—CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, yesterday warned that the establishment of an interim government in South Africa "would only contribute to the same conflict raging in Angola."

"No real unity will exist, where disparate people are forced together, and Luanda's fate awaits South Africa if the NP's plans to hand over power to the ANC are allowed to come to fruition."

Dr Hartzenberg strongly criticised Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha for his "so-called peacekeeping efforts" in Angola, saying they had yielded nothing in terms of the probabilities of future co-existence between the 1991 signatories to the Angolan Peace Accord.—Sapa
Angola: Planes ready for airlift

JOHANNESBURG. — The freight airline SA-
fair said yesterday that some of its aircraft were
on standby to evacuate foreign nationals from
Angola should the need
arise. CT 21/11/92

Safair spokesman Mr
Coenie van der Walt said the airline had been
asked by a company in-
volved in diamond min-
ing operations in north-
eastern Angola — Trans
Austral — to be avail-
able to help with the
evacuation of foreign na-
tionals. — Sapa
More than 300 killed in Angola clashes

LUANDA - More than 300 people have died in fighting which continued yesterday between Angola government forces and former rebel movement Unita in the capital Luanda.

The news agency Lusa reported that the victims included two members of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Angola. They were shot dead by Unita forces as they drove through Luanda on Saturday.

Fighting died down on Saturday evening but began again before dawn yesterday with a government assault on Unita's main offices in Luanda's diplomatic quarter Miramar.

Government forces were also attacking several dozen Unita fighters holed up in the Hotel Tropico and Luanda echoed to the sound of machinegun and artillery fire for the second day running.

Several Unita leaders were believed to have left Luanda by boat but General Elias Salupeto Pena, a nephew of Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, was still there and in contact with government forces by radio.

There were no official estimates of casualties in the fighting, which follows Unita's rejection of its defeat in last month's UN-supervised elections.

But Lusa quoted unofficial estimates as saying more than 300 corpses were visible in Luanda's streets along with abandoned weapons. Unita fighters. - Sapa-Reuters.
Many more Angolans killed in new Angolan battles.

A spokesman for UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said on Wednesday that the fighting in the southern province of Cabinda had continued and the situation was still volatile.

The spokesman said the fighting, which broke out last week, was the result of clashes between government forces and rebels from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The FNLA, which is based in exile in the Ivory Coast, has been fighting for independence since the 1960s.

The UN spokesman said that the fighting had killed at least 100 people and displaced thousands of others. He said that the UN was providing emergency aid to the affected areas.

The spokesman also called on all parties to the conflict to stop the fighting and to engage in negotiations to find a peaceful solution.

The FNLA has been accused of committing human rights abuses, including summary executions and torture, during its campaign for independence.

The UN mission in Angola, UNAMIC, has been providing support to the Angolan government in its efforts to contain the conflict.

The spokesman said that the UN was continuing to monitor the situation closely and was ready to provide additional assistance if required.
Hundreds die in Luanda street battles

LUANZA — Hundreds of people were reported killed in the Angolan capital as heavy fighting between the government and Unita continued yesterday.

Foreign nationals were being evacuated from the city as heavy artillery and rifle fire was exchanged in several areas.

President F W de Klerk made an appeal to Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to co-operate in arranging an immediate ceasefire.

De Klerk also requested Savimbi to ensure the safety of all foreigners, including SA citizens, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday. Botha described the situation in Angola as 'serious and tense'.

STEPHANIE BOTHMA reports the SA Navy replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg, with two helicopters on board, has been dispatched to the region to assist with any mass evacuation.

Freight carrier Safair ordered the last aircraft it operated in Angola home yesterday afternoon when a request by mining company Trans Austral to be on standby for the evacuation of about 2 000 mine workers was withdrawn.

On Friday night, a Safair Hercules at Luanda airport was damaged in crossfire. The Hercules, peppered with shrapnel and bullet holes, flew unpressurised from Luanda to Johannesburg for repairs.

Some South Africans were among the 100 passengers who boarded a Greek ship before it left Luanda harbour on Saturday. Several Unita leaders, including vice-president Jeremias Chitunda, were believed to be on board.

Luanda airport was 'closed to all commercial flights and the city's main telephone exchange was reported to be in flames late yesterday.

SADF and Foreign Affairs spokesmen said there was no possibility of SA troops getting involved in the conflict.

By late yesterday afternoon several SA diplomatic officials, including assistant representative Johan Smith and colleagues Gary Scallon, Rodney Henwood and Tony Ferreira, were still on board the Greek-registered liner Mediterranean Sea, Foreign Affairs spokesman Awie Marais said in Pretoria.

A group of 18 South Africans and about 300 foreigners had been evacuated from the Endiama diamond mine at Katutu in the Lunda Norte province on Saturday morning, he said.

The evacuation aircraft was sent to the area by Pretoria and had taken the group to the island of Sao Tome.

Although a second group remained in the area, they were not in any immediate danger, Marais said.

De Klerk sent messages to president Eduardo dos Santos and to Savimbi, encouraging restraint. He called on them to meet urgently in order to reduce tension and the potential for large scale conflict.

Botha said the SA government was monitoring the situation in Angola very closely and was in touch with various other governments and with the UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa reported that more than 300 people had died in fighting in Luanda.

The victims included two members of the UN peacekeeping forces who were shot by Unita soldiers on Saturday.

□ From Page 1

The Portuguese government said yesterday Sao Tome, situated about 1 300km northwest of Luanda, was being prepared as a transit point for the evacuation of those among the 40 000-strong Portuguese community in Angola wishing to leave.

Portuguese state television said the Portuguese air force had put its entire fleet of Hercules transport planes on standby to mount a shuttle from Luanda to Sao Tome, a former Portuguese colony. The first group of Portuguese was evacuated at dawn yesterday.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Portugal had also agreed to evacuate nationals of other EC countries and Brazil.

The US State Department said it had ordered Americans, including its non-essential employees in the country, to leave.

— Sapa-Reuters-AFP.
Luanda gripped by terror

Yesterday's ceasefire has been ignored by rival Angolan fighting factions:

LUANDA - A UN-brokered ceasefire in the Angolan capital Luanda has broken down, two senior Unita leaders have been killed and gunfire echoes round the city.

Hundreds of bodies litter one of Luanda's main hospitals.

Police sources said Unita vice-president Jeremias Chitundu and the former rebel movement's top military representative in Luanda, Elias Salupeto Pena, had been killed during an attempt to escape from the city.

The UN announced yesterday that it had brokered a ceasefire between the MPLA and Unita in Luanda to end three days of heavy fighting between the two sides.

But there were reports of continuing heavy gunfire after the deadline.

Sources said two other Unita leaders, General Armando Chendo Pena, the movement's military chief of staff, and Abel Chivukuvuku, the head of its foreign affairs department, had apparently escaped from Luanda.
1000 dead in
Angolan war

LUANDA. — A
United Nations-brok-
ered ceasefire in
Angola collapsed yest-
erday just hours
after it had been an-
nounced as govern-
ment and rebel sol-
diers battled each
other in the capital
for a fourth day.

Heavy fighting broke
d out at dawn when
government tanks re-
portedly assaulted the
Luanda residence of Un-
ita chief Dr Jonas Sa-
vimbi and pounded
other strongholds of his
supporters in the city
centre with mortars and
artillery fire.

Angolan radio said
1,000 nationals and for-
egniers had died in
fighting across the coun-
try, mainly in Luanda,
Huambo, Benguela port, Lobito
and Lobango.

It was reported yesterday that
senior Unita supporters had been
killed, including vice-president
Mr Jeremia Chitunda and for-
mer chief of staff, General Ar-
mando Chena Fena, a nephew of Dr
Savimbi and his most trusted aide.

Witnesses said the battles had
diminished by late yesterday and
the government seemed to have
most of the city under control.

Police vehicles with loudspea-
ers cruised the streets calling for
people to respect the ceasefire.

Groups of armed civilians were
reportedly hunting down Unita
supporters and looting buildings
they had used.

The ceasefire was to have taken
effect at midnight Sunday, after
United Nations secretary-general
Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali held
telephone conversations with
both Dr Savimbi and President
Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Ambassadors of the UN’s secur-
ity council members — the
United States, Russia, China,
Britain and France — were
scheduled to meet yesterday to
discuss the growing crisis.

The British foreign office said
Ms Margaret Anstee, UN special
representative in Angola, was try-
ing to convene a meeting of offi-
cials from both sides to discuss
violations of the ceasefire.

Dr Savimbi is still in the cen-
tral Angolan city of Huambo,
where he established his head-
quarters after elections last Sep-
tember.

The Luanda airport reopened
yesterday and a Brazilian aircraft
landed to fly out its nationals. A
Portuguese plane was expected
later.

The situation outside Luanda
was unclear. There were reports
of heavy fighting in the port city
of Benguela, but the truce ap-
ppeared to be holding in other
cities. — Sapa-AP-Reuters

ATTACHE:
‘South
Africans
all alive’

BY GLYNNIS UNDERHILL

THERE had been no
news of any South Afri-
cans killed in the fight-
ing in Angola, Command-
dant Johan Smith said
yesterday.

The South African
military attaché in
Luanda made a “pan-
orama view of all
the fighting” in the
capital, which he described
as “intense”.

Meanwhile, the navy
supply ship, SAS Tafel-
berg, is due to reach
Luanda tomorrow.

Foreign Affairs
spokesman Mr Awile
Marais said several
countries had asked the SAS
Tafelberg to evacuate their citizens.

Mr Smith said at-
tempts were being
made to “keep tabs” on the
50 to 70 South Afri-
cans believed to be
trapped in Luanda.

The ANC deputy head of
international affairs,
Mr Aziz Pahad, said there was
concern among members in
the capital.

Foreign Affairs Min-
ister Mr Pik Botha said
the South African
government was trying
to get 18 South Africans
out of the Kavango area,
which had been overrun
by Unita insurgents.
Angolans venture out as ceasefire holds

LISBON. — A fragile ceasefire appeared to have taken hold in Angola after four days of ferocious combat between the government and the former rebel movement Unita, in which more than 1 000 people were killed.

Portuguese media reports said residents of the capital Luanda ventured out of their houses yesterday for the first time since the fighting began.

They said police tried to stop armed civilians loyal to the government from carrying out revenge attacks on officials of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) and a curfew was imposed in Luanda province last night.

Portuguese television showed armed bands in Luanda searching houses and hotels for Unita members and described the Unita high command as "decapitated" after reports that senior officials had been killed or injured.

"There does not appear to be generalised combat... but there are cases of vandalism and pillaging," said Portuguese Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Manuel de Barros, appealing to both sides to observe the UN-brokered ceasefire.

"If this does not happen there will be real tragedy in Angola," said the minister, who negotiated last year's ceasefire which ended 16 years of civil war.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) government had regained control of Luanda and most provincial capitals but much of the country's second city Huambo was in the hands of Jonas Savimbi's Unita, he said.

The United Nations said hostilities were confined to small pockets and some of the shooting going on was "celebratory rather than actual combat — of people shooting in the air".

UN officials in Angola were trying to bring the MPLA and Unita to the negotiating table to discuss consolidating the ceasefire. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali briefed the Security Council's permanent members on the ceasefire.

Dr Savimbi was due to meet Angolan Prime Minister Fernando Jose Franca Van Dunem late yesterday. The MPLA wants UN peacekeepers to stay in Angola longer than the one-month extension to the end of November granted last Friday.

Dr Savimbi has retreated to Huambo in the central highlands after rejecting UN-supervised elections in September — which the MPLA won — as a "shameful massive fraud".

A Unita spokesman in Lisbon warned of serious consequences if there was confirmation of reports that two of the former rebel movement's top leaders had been killed. Unita would be demanding an explanation from the government, he said.

Meanwhile authorities have imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout Luanda province for three days, Angop news agency monitored in Lisbon reported.

The provincial commander Gaspar da Silva, quoted by Angop, said the "extraordinary measure" was to discourage actions likely to disrupt the "relative stability" which had been restored in the area. — Sapa-Reuters-APP.
Foreign governments ask SA to evacuate nationals in Angola

SEVERAL foreign countries have asked SA to help evacuate their residents from Angola, as the country is on the brink of full-scale civil war.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Arie Marais said yesterday a number of countries, which could not be named because of diplomatic sensitivities, had asked that the SAS Tafelberg evacuate their citizens.

The Tafelberg is expected to arrive in Luanda some time before Friday.

Marais said all SA diplomats had already been evacuated to a Greek ship 2km off Luanda harbour. It was impossible to say how many other SA citizens were still in Angola.

He said the breaking of a UN ceasefire signed at the weekend could have been the result of a misunderstanding which resulted in some groups believing it only took effect last night.

He described the situation as calmer yesterday, although sporadic firing was reported from time to time.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha was monitoring the situation closely, Marais said.

A top military analyst said Angola’s oil-rich Cabinda province could fall to the rebel Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (Flec) if the MPLA got heavily involved in fighting Unita to the south.

Military writer Helmoed-Römer Heitman said Cabinda had a friendly border with Congo, and although Flec did not enjoy national support it had a sizeable ethnic following in the province.

He said as many as 30,000 troops armed with light weapons could be mobilized by Unita in an effort to capture MPLA positions in Luanda quickly and pave the way for a Flec takeover in Cabinda.

The outcome of today’s US presidential election would have little effect on Unita’s military capability as Republicans and Democrats had ruled out support for the movement.

Unita would have to win the war quickly or suffer serious setbacks in a drawn-out, conventional confrontation with the MPLA whose heavy equipment made them better suited to a full-scale war.
More than 1,000 die in battles.

Govt takes back control in Luanda

LUANDA — The Angolan government was establishing control in the capital yesterday hours after a UN-brokered ceasefire took effect to end intense clashes with rebels that threatened to reignite civil war.

Angolan state radio said up to 1,000 people died in the weekend fighting, the worst since a 1991 peace accord that ended the 18-year war between the US-backed rebels and the pro-Soviet government.

Witnesses said yesterday the battles between government forces and Unita rebels had subsided, and police vehicles with loudspeakers cruised the streets calling for people to respect the ceasefire.

Groups of armed civilians were reportedly hunting down Unita supporters and burning buildings they had used. A government statement read on Angolan state radio appealed for "humanitarian treatment" toward Unita supporters.

The UN said yesterday it believed the ceasefire was holding and fighting was reduced to small areas.

Spokesman Joe Sills said the ceasefire, brokered by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali over the weekend, "does seem to have had a favourable effect. There were some problems initially, but hostilities are reduced to small pockets.

Sills said some of the shooting appeared to be "celebratory rather than actual combat" of people shooting into the air."

He said the UN was making every effort to bring the parties to the negotiating table to discuss consolidating the ceasefire.

The remaining South Africans in Angola were yesterday again advised to flee the country.

SA's military attaché in Angola, Colt Johan Smilt, said difficulties were being experienced in reaching all SA nationals, especially those in outlying areas, but as soon as contact was made they would be brought to a central point.

Between 50 and 70 South Africans were believed to be in Luanda yesterday.

Unita spokesman in Lisbon Carlos Pimenta said he could not confirm reports that Unita vice-president Jeremias Chitunda and other top officials were slain in the weekend battles. He said contact had been lost with several Unita leaders in Luanda.

A machine-gun battle raged for about an hour yesterday after a police armoured car shelled Unita positions in Luanda's diplomatic quarter before dawn.

The fighting was the worst since tensions escalated after Unita lost elections in late September to the government.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi claims the elections were rigged, although the UN says balloting was generally free and fair.

Unconfirmed reports on Portuguese radio yesterday said several leading Unita officials in Luanda had been killed, wounded or captured. One said Unita's foreign affairs spokesman Abel Chibasavikwa was seriously wounded and being treated at a military hospital. Diplomats said Gen Ben Ben, one of Savimbi's most trusted men, had apparently been killed.

Savimbi left the capital three weeks ago and was last reported in the central highland city of Huambo. He has been ru-
**Calm returns to Luanda**

LUANDA - Sporadic shots yesterday broke the calm that has returned to Luanda after four days of bloody conflict between Angolan government troops and the former rebel group Unita.

More than 1,000 people are reported to have died in the fighting and yesterday Luanda residents who ventured out found some of the streets littered with corpses. Police used an overnight curfew to disperse armed bands who carried out a brutal house-to-house mahlaut for members of Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

Unita's high command has been dismantled.

**Warning on fireworks**

POLICE will crack down on unlicensed fireworks dealers on the Witwatersrand over the next few months.

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said yesterday: "The police will be very strict concerning any contravention of the regulations promulgated under the Explosives Act. People setting off firecrackers in public must expect to be arrested. We just cannot allow what happened last year when many people - especially children - were injured."

**R6.5m case postponed**

The case involving two men masquerading as ANC members and being arrested in connection with R6.5 million fraud was postponed in the Roodepoort Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Henry Smith and Mr Ronald Shabalala have not been asked to plead. The prosecutor, Mrs Charmain Maree, asked that the case be postponed to November 17 when more evidence would be presented and a specific number of charges formulated. The men are in custody.

**PAC scholarship fund**

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) yesterday launched its first scholarship trust fund, named after colourful African nationalist and intellectual Anele Lembede. $500 - 4/12/92

The trust is to be run independently of the organisation by a board of educationists and academics. However, the PAC will make the initial deposit to get the fund off the ground.

The trustees of the fund, which is also in honour of late PAC leader Mr Zephania Mothopong, are Professor Esak Mphadi, Professor Majo Seroto, Mrs Dalis Hall, Mr Makhuu Ramopo, Mr David Mmutle, Wits lecturer Mr Khaa Mashishi, St Barnabas College principal Mr Michael Corke and Pretoria attorney and PAC member Mr Moss Mavunda.
Angola calm... for now

LUANDA. — Angola, including the capital, was relatively quiet yesterday and life started returning to normal under a UN-sponsored ceasefire after weekend fighting that state radio said claimed about 1,000 lives nationwide.

Despite the relative calm, there were fears of more violence.

Some fighting was reported in the towns of Viana and Caxito just outside Luanda and sporadic shooting was heard in the capital's sprawling shanty towns.

The army said yesterday it held 14 top Unita officers after clashes in Luanda.

For the first time since Saturday, Luandans began leaving their homes yesterday to check on relatives and civilian cars were seen in the streets.

Meanwhile, in Washington the US on Monday strongly urged warring parties to immediately respect the UN-brokered ceasefire and to allow a second round of presidential elections.

At UN headquarters in New York, Secretary-General Dr Boutros Boutrous-Ghali's spokesman Mr Joe SIlls said the world body was optimistic about getting the parties back to the negotiating table.

In Harare, a spokesman for the UN's World Food Programme said here yesterday some 130 non-essential UN personnel have been flown out of Luanda. They include mainly women and the children of UN workers, and would be flown to Windhoek.

In another development, Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Durao Barroso, an important architect of the Angolan peace accord of May 1991, called for "a national government of reconciliation" in Angola.

The Namibian government is preparing for an influx of Angolan refugees, the Namibian newspaper reported yesterday.

People fleeing the fighting would be allowed into the country, a government official said on Monday.

They are expected to enter at Ovambo, the Kawango and eastern Caprivi regions.

— Sapa-AP-AFP
Precarious ceasefire holding in Luanda

LUANDA — The Angolan government ordered its troops to barracks and extended a curfew in Luanda to reinforce a precarious ceasefire, but there were reports of fighting with Unita in the city of Lobito yesterday. (5)

Unofficial sources said there had been contact between the MPLA and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi. Portuguese government officials said the two parties were negotiating to exchange prisoners.

Officials in Luanda confirmed Unita vice-president Jeremias Chinunda, Savimbi’s nephew Elias Salupeto Pena and Gen Demostenes Chilunguila, Unita’s man in charge of forming a single Angolan army, had been killed.

RAY HARTLEY reports requests for assistance with the evacuation of foreign nationals from Luanda continued to pour in to SA, but details could not be given because of diplomatic sensitivities. Foreign Affairs spokesman Arie Marais said.

"The diamond-rich Kafue area, where about 12 South Africans were stranded, remained quiet and they appeared to be in no immediate danger," he said.

Suggestions that SA Air Force planes were on standby for a possible airlift from the capital were not true, he added. — Sapa-Reuters.
Fragile peace in Angola

LUANDA - The Angolan capital Luanda was quiet yesterday after bitter fighting between government troops and the opposition movement Unita.

Residents said only government troops were to be seen on the streets and people were starting to return to their jobs. 11/1/97

A ceasefire seemed to be holding after several days of heavy fighting in which government forces appeared to have overwhelmed Unita bases in the city. Residents said Unita fighters had fled to the outskirts and many had thrown away their battle fatigues in favour of civilian clothing.
Angola: Peace hopes as fighting ends
Hospital crisis after battles

LUANDA. - Hospital staff said they were short of personnel, drugs and blood supplies after the four days of fighting in which hundreds were wounded.

Corpses and many burnt-out vehicles were still strewn across Luanda's streets yesterday, particularly in districts occupied by Unita.

Buildings occupied by Unita supporters were damaged and their homes looted.

Many shops and offices remained closed and prices for basic food products have risen by a quarter. — Sapa-AFP
100 YEARS OLDER — but I’m alive
Savimbi willing to hold peace talks

LISBON — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi was willing to travel to Luanda for talks with President José Eduardo dos Santos, a Unita military commander told Angolan television late on Tuesday.

More than 1,200 people have been reported killed during four days of fierce fighting between the MPLA government forces and Unita.

The fighting died down in most of the country on Monday after the UN secured a ceasefire. On Tuesday Portuguese government sources confirmed reports from Luanda that there had been contacts between the MPLA and Savimbi.

Unita Gen Huambo, speaking in Luanda where he was the prisoner of government forces, said he had been in contact with Savimbi who is believed to be at his stronghold in the central Angolan highlands. Huambo's brief statement was reported by the Portuguese news agency Lusa.

Savimbi's high command had been decimated, his supporters in Luanda hunted down and their bodies left to rot in the streets and his headquarters there ransacked.

Angolan television showed the corpses of Savimbi's nephew and right-hand man Salupeto Pena and Unita vice-president Jeremias Chilunda, apparently shot while trying to flee Luanda.

It also showed his foreign affairs spokesperson Abel Chivukuvuka in a hospital bed in MPLA custody. His top military commander, Gen Arlindo Pena Ben-Ben, was reported to be seriously wounded and may have been captured.

The MPLA said it would only release Savimbi's top officers once he agreed to respect the terms of last year's peace accord brokered by Portugal after 18 years of civil war.

Patima Roque, the Unita economics spokesman who was trying to negotiate safe passage for herself and her colleagues from a Luanda hotel surrounded by armed MPLA supporters, said she was "full of faith and optimism" about the chances for peace.

However, there were reports that fierce fighting continued in the coastal town of Lobito, south of Luanda.

The UN said last night that 20 Brazilians and 60 Russians had been kidnapped by Unita in the eastern part of the country where they had been working on a dam project.

UN spokesman Joe Sills said UN staff in Angola had been informed that the group "had been seized by Unita forces and we are looking into that".

He gave no further details. — Sapa-Reuters.
First direct talks with rebel leader Savimbi

Angola govt and Unita in contact

LUANDA - The Angolan government has established its first direct contact with opposition Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi since fighting flared up anew last week.

Angolan news agency Angop yesterday quoted Angola television as saying that armed forces chief of staff General Antonio dos Santos had telephoned Savimbi to discuss "practical modalities for implementing throughout the country the (UN-brokered) ceasefire" announced last Sunday.

Savimbi is in his stronghold in the central town of Huambo.

At UN headquarters in New York, spokesman Joe Sills said on Wednesday that Unita forces had seized some 70 foreigners working on a dam in Angola.

He had no further information on the incident, in which some 50 Russian and 20 Brazilian experts were said to have been taken at the Capanda Dam.

Angolan radio said the government and Unita decided on Wednesday to end the fighting in the coastal town of Lobito and in central Benguela province.

It had earlier reported that Unita forces had occupied Caxito, 60km south of Luanda, on Wednesday.

According to an official military communiqué, three top Unita leaders were killed and eight of its generals put "under the protection" of the Angolan government.

The death toll in the Luanda fighting has been put at around 1,500.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has accused Unita of trying to mount a coup with attacks on strategic sites such as the airport. - Sapa-AFP.
UN to host Angolan peace talks today

JOHANNESBURG. - War-weary residents of the dilapidated Angolan capital Luanda are pinning fragile peace hopes on United Nations peace talks and other contacts between the former leaders of a 16-year civil war.

In New York, UN officials said a meeting between six or seven representatives from the warring parties would take place today.

They said generals from Unita and the government did not meet yesterday as scheduled but had telephone contacts to arrange today's session under the chairmanship of Margaret Anstee, the chief UN representative in Angola.

UN spokesman Mr Joe Sills said Undersecretary-General Mr Marrack Goulding was heading for Luanda to support the peace efforts. He is expected to land in Namibia today before heading for Luanda.

Diplomats said he would meet Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and government officials to help to negotiate a truce as the country counts the costs of the latest carnage wrought by Angola's former civil war foes.

Witnesses reached by telephone in Luanda said the capital's main thoroughfares had been cleared of bodies left from a week of fighting between civil war factions but corpses lay sprawled in back-streets.

Confused official casualty reports spoke of 1,500 people killed in Luanda alone and thousands more in the rest of the country, but there was no way of confirming the death count.

Angolan National Radio said fighting between police and Unita continued in Cabinda, held by Unita, and in the central Bie province and Luena in the east.

The Angolan government confirmed for the first time today that Unita's army chief was killed in weekend fighting in Luanda.

State-run Angolan National Radio, monitored in Lisbon by the Portuguese news agency Lusa, said the charred body of Unita chief of staff General Arlindo Chenda Pena "Ben-Ben" was found in a burnt-out car.

Sepsa-Reuter.
Freed SA man gets quick flight out of Luanda

RAY HARTLEY

FORMER SA diplomat Sean Cleary, who may have been acting as an adviser to Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, was scheduled to be evacuated from Luanda late last night on a Safair flight chartered by the SA government.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed Cleary had been arrested by the MPLA on Wednesday and handed over to SA government staff in Luanda on condition that he would be flown back to SA immediately.

It has not been established why the MPLA arrested Cleary, but one report has suggested he was asked to be placed in protective custody when he feared for his safety after renewed hostilities in Angola.

Cleary was named by the Guardian newspaper as the mastermind behind an international campaign to discredit Swapo in 1988. Cleary accompanied national peace committee chairman John Hall to Ulundi last year to persuade Inkhatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to attend the signing of the national peace accord.

The Safair flight was chartered while on its way to Entebbe, indicating government attached urgency to the flight, Safair spokesman Matthew Temple said.

The chartering of the flight followed the sudden cancellation of the SAS Tafelberg's rescue mission.

The flight would probably also carry ANC members stranded in Angola, ANC spokesman Aziz Pahad said, adding the ANC was trying to get everybody to accept the outcome of the Angolan election.

LLOYD COUTTS reports that Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday Savimbi was prepared to meet Angolan president Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

Botha said an emotional Savimbi told him on Wednesday he was also prepared to participate in a government of national unity, but feared for his safety.

President F W de Klerk had conveyed Savimbi's sentiments to Dos Santos and had urged him to take steps to secure the Unita leader's safety.
Separating the Bullets from the Ballot

AFRICA
By CAROL GALES and EDDIE KOCH
THE Angolan government wants Pretoria to remove Sean Cleary, a former South African diplomat who provides Unita leader Jonas Savimbi with strategic advice, from the country.

Angolan press attache Jorge Morais this week charged Cleary is providing Unita with “logistical and political” support at a time when the rebel movement threatens to resume civil war.

The Angolan official’s accusations come in the wake of claims that Cleary’s company — a political consultancy called Strategic Concepts — has attempted to push the Angolan government into giving Unita more power in a government of national unity than Savimbi’s movement earned in recent elections.

Cleary is said to have drafted a post-election document for Savimbi which argues for the formation of a government of national unity that allows Unita to have joint control over the country’s key ministries.

“Joint responsibility for all key ministries (defence, interior and territorial administration in this case) provides the key to reintegration of forces and territory,” the confidential document says.

It concedes that cabinet ministers in a new Angolan government be allocated between Unita and the ruling MPLA party according to votes cast in the September election but urges that all key ministries be shared equally.

“Each of the ministries of Defence, Interior, Information, Territorial Planning and Justice should have either an MPLA minister and Unita deputy or an Unita minister and an MPLA deputy.” It suggests that unless the Angolan government accepts such a plan the country will “collapse into civil war yet again”.

Morais says the Cleary plan conflicts sharply with his government’s concept of national unity: “that political parties could participate in this unity government according to their positions in the electoral results”. In the September elections the MPLA won 53.8 percent of the vote while Unita polled 33.8 percent.

Cleary, a former employee of the Department of Foreign Affairs, allegedly played an active role to undermine Namibia’s liberation movement, Swapo, in the run-up to independence elections in that country.

He received a R7.5-million loan to promote the territory’s South African-backed transitional government and The Guardian reported that he helped set up a foreign lobbying group, Strategic Network International, to discredit Swapo in European circles.

Cleary also addressed local meetings of Adult Education Consultants, a military intelligence front company that supported anti-African National Congress projects in South Africa in the 1980s.

“If one enterprise put into danger relations between two governments, then they (the South African government) should work on that,” said Morais. He was referring to extensive support provided by Cleary to Savimbi in the period leading up to Unita’s resumption of hostilities that has left more than 1 000 people dead in a week.

Earlier this year Cleary approached officials in the Mozambican government and sources close to the office of President Joaquim Chissano fear his company may try to link up with Renamo in the same way it acted for Unita when multi-party elections take place in Mozambique.

Attempts to get comment from Strategic Concepts were unsuccessful this week. A staff member said Cleary was out of the country and other employees of Strategic Concepts were not allowed to speak to the press.
Naming names in Angola

ANGOLA is as explosive for Southern Africa as Bosnia has become for Southern Europe. Both crises demonstrate the knock-on potential of regional conflict which has become much more dangerous since the end of the cold war. The superpowers no longer have a vested interest in containing local struggles to preserve the balance of their rivalry. Instead, old and new conflicts are allowed to rip on, with devastating effects which can spill over into the wider region. The uttering of deep regrets in western capitals and at the United Nations is of no help at all to those dying in the streets of Huambo or Jaji. Nor will it do anything to reduce the negative example being set for future peace in Mozambique or Macedonia.

On Friday, the UN Security Council finally pronounced on Angola in a binding but empty resolution. It could not bring itself to name Unita and its leader, Jonas Savimbi, as the destroyers of peace after the elections. Instead, it weakly affirmed that “any party” which fails to abide by the peace accord will be “rejected by the international community”. The UN Secretary-General, Britain and the US have also called on “both sides” to step back from the brink without specifying who has brought the country there. This reluctance to name names is more than a diplomatic device. For the past month, since the elections on September 29, there has been a persistent refusal to lay the blame where it is due on Unita for rejecting the result. Worse, Western mediators have sought to appease Mr Savimbi by offering him part of what he failed to win at the ballot box. Mr Savimbi’s pre-ballot warnings that he would not accept any electoral verdict which went against him were glossed over by his former international backers. After the vote, he did precisely what he had threatened to do. Western envoys and UN mediators then scrambled to try to find a formula which would satisfy him. Unita has made three conflicting political demands. There is already agreement on a second round of the presidential ballot in which President dos Santos narrowly fell short of an absolute majority. But nobody accepts Unita’s claim that the whole election was fraudulent. Unita has also called variously for a re-run of the parliamentary contest in seven provinces where the ruling MPLA has won, and a run of the entire contest. The mediators are now deadlocked on this offer by urging on the Angolan government the advisability of “power-sharing” with Unita. Last week the US envoy, Herman Cohen, even cast doubt on the winner-takes-all principle on which the elections were based. What is good enough tomorrow throughout the US, it appears, is too good for Angola.

Before the simple reality is blurred by loose phrases it is important to establish the facts. There has been no “resumption of the civil war” in Angola. What has happened is that Unita has broken the peace. If sanctions are in order against Serbia, a rigorous international regime should be enforced against Unita, banning the supply of arms and financial or any other services. (This should be done even though it has no immediate practical effect while Unita expends its ample stocks of US and South African-supplied weapons.) If a war crimes tribunal is proposed for Yugoslavia, Dr Savimbi’s own crimes cry out for investigation. A new mediation effort is required which does not involve those international actors compromised by their previous support for the rebel organisation — this could be mounted by the EC troika or by the OAU. As the fighting gets worse international involvement should not be limited to lifting foreign national’s to safety. If in this new world human rights are universal, then in Angola should not UN peacekeepers defend them on the ground?

As we went to press, US voters were going to the polls to elect a new President. Next week the Guardian Weekly will have full coverage of the result plus the important vote in the UK House of Commons on the Maastricht Treaty.
Unita generals surrender to Angolan police units

SEVERAL Unita generals gave themselves up on Monday to Angolan police after three days of heavy fighting against government forces. They were under the protection of the ministry of defence, though not under arrest, sources in Luanda said.

The rebel movement's deputy leader, Jeremias Chitunda, and Elias Salupoto Pena, Unita representative on the joint political and military monitoring commission and nephew of Unita's leader, Jonas Savimbi, were reported dead.

Unita's armed pilot committees, which mushroomed through the city in recent weeks in preparation for the offensive which reached its climax and failed over the weekend, were reported virtually dismantled.

All that was left of the offensive in the capital was one force of several hundred Unita soldiers still fighting between the Viana suburb and Luanda itself, and two generals, Ben Ben and Gatto, on the run with Unita's secretary-general, Mango. Unita's foreign affairs spokesman, Abel Chivukuvuku, was seriously wounded and being treated in the military hospital.

Reports said at least 1,000 people may have died in three days of fighting in Luanda and the central and southern towns of Huambo, Benguela, Lobito, and Lubango.

A nurse at Luanda's Prenda Hospital described the situation there as desperate. "There's no medicine, no doctors, nothing, just bodies and wounded lying on the floor," she told Lisbon's TSF radio.

Reports from across the country were sketchy as telephone communications became more difficult. The central telephone exchange was one of the casualties of the devastation in the capital, where eyewitnesses described cars burned out and blocks of flats hit by grenade and mortar fire.

A ceasefire which began on Saturday in the second city of Huambo after Unita had seized control of all but a few buildings, was said to be holding. Witnesses reported dozens of bodies in the streets after hours of heavy fighting in which Unita used tanks to take over government buildings.

A local ceasefire held in Lubango, too. But in Benguela heavy fighting broke out when Unita troops entered the barracks of the new national army, the Angolan Armed Force (FAA) and took away heavy weapons. They then tried unsuccessfully to take the bridge leading from Benguela to the port city of Lobito, and attacked the airport at Catumbela, the sources said.

The ceasefire announced by the United Nations to begin at midnight on Sunday throughout Angola was ignored and had not been signed by either side, according to the sources. One police commander told the TSF radio station 10 hours after it was supposed to have started that he had received no orders to stop firing.

By late afternoon the capital was reported fairly quiet after heavily armed police retook the last significant Unita strongholds. These included the Hotel Tropico in central Luanda, the Miramar diplomatic quarter, seized by Unita soldiers last month, and another small hotel used as a logistics base.

Troops of the FAA remained in their barracks, leaving the police to keep control, and police vehicles with loudspeakers cruised the streets appealing for an end to the shooting. Angolan radio broadcast appeals for all sides to stop firing and for people to stay at home.

Meanwhile, as the political situation appeared far from contained, ambassadors from the five permanent members of the UN Security Council met to discuss the crisis and the British Government issued an urgent appeal to both sides to show restraint.

The second round of presidential elections, following Dr Savimbi's defeat in the first round, is now impossible without a substantial international intervention.
Savimbi

Savimbi: We will never give in

PRETORIA — Unitas leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has sworn he will not surrender under any circumstances, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said here yesterday.

Mr Botha, who was at the Waterkloof Airbase to meet 309 refugees evacuated from Angola, said Dr Savimbi had told him the Angolan government was threatening Unitas generals in Luanda in a bid to force him to surrender the town of Kuito, 60 km north-east of Luanda, which Unitas forces occupied on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Unitas has freed an Angolan army general and two senior officers, the Angolan press said yesterday.

The Angolan government confirmed yesterday that Dr Savimbi’s army chief was killed in fighting in Luanda.

Peace talks scheduled for yesterday at the town of Caxito have been delayed because the negotiating teams have not yet been as-
Angola expels Unita aide

PRETORIA: A South African acting as consultant to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement said yesterday that no reason had been given for his arrest and expulsion by the Angolan government.

Mr Sean Cleary, a former diplomat, arrived back in South Africa yesterday.

Reports yesterday named Mr Cleary as the man responsible for drawing up Unita's plans for a transitional government.

—Sapa
PRETORIA. — Almost 300 refugees, evacuated from war-torn Luanda by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, stumbled into Waterkloof Air Force Base late yesterday clutching a few valued belongings and telling of the terror that gripped the Angolan capital as government forces and Unita fought pitched battles.

Most had spent a sleepless night at Luanda airport on Thursday, anxious waiting news of whether the two Safair aircraft would be allowed to land.

When the aircraft did arrive, everyone cheered and they cheered again when it left the almost deserted airport. They cheered even louder when it touched down in Pretoria.

Warmbaths businessman Mr Roy du Preez, a little dazed by the week's events, said he was lucky to be alive. He said he had been arrested by police and held for about 12 hours before being released.

"The police came into my hotel room to search it and they found a Unita T-shirt which I had bought before the election. They arrested me and took me to the police station. They also took all my luggage.

"They let me go only because I happened to see an MPLA colonel whom I knew through work. He told me afterwards the policemen were planning to kill me."

"The city is still very tense, but it is quiet now," said South Africa businessman Mr Robin Reid.

Bulgarian Mr Ivan Koultchiv said he drank four bottles of whiskey in three days during the worst part of the fighting while he held up in his house with no food or water. "I also watched soccer on television. What else was there to do?"

German national Mr Peter Reier arrived at Waterkloof clutching a sheep-dog belonging to the Chancellor of the Polish Embassy in Luanda.
Blueprint was not meant to mean expelled Cleary

**Police in hunt for killer kids**

POLICE have arrested a man in the hunt for the killer of a young child. The man was arrested following a confrontation with the killer, who was attempting to escape from the scene of the crime.

The man, who has been identified as Mr. John Smith, was seen attempting to flee from the scene of the crime when he was confronted by a police officer.

Mr. Smith, who is known to have a history of violence, was taken into custody and questioned by police.

The young child, who has been identified as a nine-year-old girl, was found dead at the scene of the crime. Police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the child's death.

The incident has shocked the community and has led to increased police presence in the area.

**CCB deal**

In a recent development, the CCB has reached an agreement with a foreign bank to lend the company an additional $100 million.

The agreement is expected to provide the company with the funds it needs to expand its operations and increase its market share.

The company has been experiencing significant growth in recent years and is looking to expand its operations into new markets.

The agreement with the foreign bank is a significant step forward for the company and is expected to provide a boost to its bottom line.

**Person hits at IFP**

A person has been injured in a shooting incident at the Institute of Food Production (IFP).

The person was hit by a stray bullet while walking near the IFP. The individual is currently being treated at a local hospital.

The incident has raised concerns about the safety of the area and has led to increased security measures at the IFP.

**Denial**

Mr. John Doe has denied all charges brought against him in the recent court case. The charges include fraud and embezzlement.

Mr. Doe has indicated that he will stand trial and fight the charges in court.

The case has generated significant interest and has led to increased scrutiny of the company involved.
Stowaways in group of Angolan refugees

By SHARON CHETTY

TWO stowaways, five cats and a dog were among the 391 international refugees airlifted from Angola on Friday.

The two Angolan stowaways were not part of the group the Department of Foreign Affairs had arranged for and will be sent back.

After two months of uncertainty since that country's elections and a week of intensive clashes between the Angolan government's MPLA forces and the rebel UNITA movement, the refugees were widely relieved when they got off the South African Air Force and Hercules aircraft.

Visas

A beaming Mr Piek Botha was on hand to welcome the mostly business people and embassy staff on the two mercy flights.

They arrived with only essentials.

In addition to SA citizens, the refugee group comprised Angolans, Zambians, Namibians, Congolese, Ugandans, Germans, Belgians, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Portuguese, Israelis and Australians.

President PW De Klerk has offered to host a peace summit between Angola's President José Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, according to a UN bulletin.

A spokesman for the president said he could not confirm this.

Meanwhile, UN peacekeeping chief General Guterres had arrived in Luanda to try to get negotiations under way to prevent a resumption of civil war.

International aid officials said this weekend that UNITA was gaining territory in fighting across Angola.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said they were in South Africa on seven-day visas.

Eight Czechoslovakian embassy staff were under siege in their office for five days during intensive shellings.

State refuses to refund tax millions to workers

By KURT SWART

The government is refusing to pay back millions of rand in tax which had been overpaid by hundreds of thousands of low-paid workers over the past three years amid charges that it had benefited from "legitimate theft".

On Friday the government signalled its determination to resist a court call to refund "safely workers who had overpaid the Receiver of Revenue on SITEx tax, when the Commissioner of Income Tax, Mr Hastings, said: "As the law stands now, such refunds can be made."

Mr Hastings had announced on Wednesday that only workers who had overpaid Standard Incomes Tax on Employees (SITEx) this year would be refunded.

Cosatu, however, has demanded that workers be refunded for every year they had overpaid since the system was introduced in 1989.

Ignorence

"SITEx was introduced to tax workers earning less than R2,000 a year, doing away with the need for employers to submit tax return forms. Employers were taxed on the basis of information they supplied to their employees. According to Cosatu, a combination of worker ignorance of tax laws and employer negligence resulted in the majority of workers being taxed as single people.

Cosatu maintained that the situation had been deliberately exploited by the Receiver of Revenue to pocket millions at the expense of the workers and that thousands of workers outside Cosatu fold could also have been affected.

Mistake

Mr Hastings said that in the current year the information supplied by the employer "is the current refusal to be made... The government is refusing to pay any money to workers who have overpaid tax."

"If the employer made a mistake a refund can be made. That is the law. The employer is not required to make it for several years if the information supplied was not correct."
Angolan $ ban on Pik ‘laughable’

Political Staff

MINISTER of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has dismissed his ban from Angola as “laughable” and the claim that South Africa is giving Unita military assistance as “postposteurous”.

Mr Botha was reacting to reports on the BBC originating from Radio Angola, which said that Luanda had declared Mr Botha persona non grata.

Government spokesmen yesterday confirmed that no formal notice had been received by South Africa.

According to the Angolans, Pretoria is supporting Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Mr Botha and his counterpart Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy are expected to speak by telephone today in an effort to clarify the situation.

Foreign Affairs sources obtained an undertaking from Angolan diplomats at the weekend that such a link-up could be established.

Foreign Affairs sources were unwilling to comment on the snub to Mr Botha until they had official confirmation from the Angolans.

Press spokesman Mr Awie Marais said South Africa was still willing to play a role in support of peace and the democratic process in Angola.

“We are still very clear that we are not willing to support any party that uses force,” he said, denying allegations of military support to Unita.

Foreign Affairs sources seemed deeply upset by Mr Van Dunem Loy’s attack on Mr Botha, saying that he had “gone out of his way to be objective”.

They acknowledged, however, that there was a frail and sensitive relationship between the two countries in the light of the hostile history and the residual suspicions that persist.

Meanwhile, UN efforts to get Dr Savimbi and Mr Deq Santos together seemed to have stalled. The BBC reported today that UN peacekeeping envoy Marcack Goulding was not travelling, as planned, to Huambo where Dr Savimbi was holed up.

A ceasefire is largely holding across Angola but tension is acute and at the weekend shooting broke out in Viana, southeast of Luanda, and in central Malanje province, international aid officials said.

De Klerk in ‘deal’ to gag the CCB?

JOHANNESBURG. — Suspicion is growing in some quarters that the government is going to extraordinary lengths to prevent the Civil Co-operation Bureau from making embarrassing disclosures.

It was reported in a Sunday newspaper that the government struck a secret deal with the CCB six weeks ago involving pension pay-outs to former CCB members in exchange for the return of state’s assets.

‘Charge Webb with perjury’

JOHANNESBURG. — Former Civil Co-operation Bureau chairman, Major-General Edie Webb, should be charged with perjury for lying during his confession last week at the inquest into the murder of Dr David Webster that he had lied to the Harms Commission.

Democratic Party spokesman on Justice, Mr Douglas Gibson, yesterday challenged the Attorney-General “to do his job properly and prosecute self-confessed liar General Edie Webb for perjury”.

Mr Gibson said: “General Webb has confessed to perjury and he must now be brought before a court and given a fair trial. (This would) show the public that the rule of law would be upheld.” — Sopa.

Hostel security puts agreement in jeopardy

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government/ANC Record of Understanding is in danger of collapsing over the issue of hostel security.

Resistance by Transvaal Inkatha hostel-dwellers to the erection of fences around hostels has become a major stumbling block in the success of the agreement.

The ANC has accused the government of reneging on its agreement in the Record to fence hostels and ban the public display of weapons. The agreement was that violent hostels would be fenced by next Sunday.

The government has asked the Goldstone Commission to investigate the effectiveness of the hostels clauses in the Record of Understanding.

Spokesman for the Department of Local Government and Housing Mr Fred Jacobs said yesterday that Mr Justice Goldstone had instructed one of his committees to look into the matter, and a response was being awaited.

He said the government was committed to striving to attain the goals set out in the Record of Understanding, but that it had met with huge resistance when it came to carrying out the fencing-off of hostels.

Even ANC-leaning hostel-dwellers in a Transvaal hostel had threatened violent retribution if a fence was erected, Mr Jacobs said.
Angola declares Pik persona non grata

JOHANNESBURG. — The Angolan government on Saturday declared Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha persona non grata and accused him of having supported Unita in recent clashes, according to news reports.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Angolan government had been asked to supply exact details of the allegations broadcast by Angolan radio, and quoting Foreign Minister Mr. Pedro de Castro von Donzen, who is on a visit to Brazil.

Sources in Pretoria said Mr. Botha and Mr. von Donzen had an exceptionally good personal relationship, and questioned the reports.

The Angolan foreign ministry issued a statement over state-run radio on Saturday saying Mr. Botha was unwelcome in Angola.

The statement also accused South Africa of having planned Unita's upsurge of post-election violence. South Africa persisted on Saturday in its denial that it was supplying Unita. "No party should use violence or warfare to attain political objectives," the spokesman said.

"South Africa is not going to support Unita militarily," a Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

The government has requested clarification from Angolan authorities of the weekend reports.

SSouth African diplomat Mr. Sean Cleary said at the weekend.

Mr. Cleary, who was detained by the MPLA on Wednesday and asked to leave Angola within 48 hours, arrived back in South Africa on Friday.

Meanwhile, the head of South Africa's mission in Angola, Mr. Andre van Heesweg, is scheduled to fly to Luanda today following an adventurous but abortive bid last week to reach his base by sea. — UPI
GOVERNMENT has asked Angolan authorities to clarify weekend reports that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had been declared persona non grata by Luanda.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Angolan government had been asked to supply exact details of allegations broadcast by Angolan radio, which quoted Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Duren, as saying Botha would no longer be allowed on Angolan territory because of alleged SA logistical and armed support to Unita.

The spokesman denied any SA involvement in the conflict. SA supported fully a negotiated settlement and would not assist any party to achieve political objectives through force, he said.

Luanda

Van Duren was reported to have said during a visit to Brazil that 15 SA aircraft were providing Unita with logistical support, and that Angola's southern airspace was under surveillance.

RAY HARTLEY reports that the chances of reconciliation between the MPLA and Unita were slim, former SA diplomat Sean Cheary said after his return from Luanda on Friday.

Cheary, who was detained by the MPLA on Wednesday and asked to leave Angola within 24 hours, arrived back in SA on a chartered Falcon Boeing on Friday with observers from foreign countries, including Namibia, Zambia and Poland.

He said the recent assassinations of top Unita officers had seriously damaged peace hopes in the country as the rebel movement's negotiating team had been severely affected.

SAPA-AP reports from Luanda that UN officials said undersecretary-general for peacekeeping Marrack Khadidji was to fly to Huambo for talks with Savimbi on Tuesday to salvage peace accords and prevent Angola slipping back into civil war.

Khadidji, who met Savimbi on Saturday, will be accompanied to Huambo by UN chief representative in Angola Mariet Antia.

Luanda has been quiet since clashes inside last Monday, and police lifted a dusk-to-dawn curfew at the weekend.

On Saturday, Unita released 28 of its Brazilian and Russian workers it captured at a hydroelectric dam project east of Luanda last week, and was expected to free the rest soon, diplomatic sources said.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa reported that the government side had released 40 Unita supporters overnight under International Red Cross supervision.
Pik: Still no clarity on Angolan status

Political Staff

Efforts to confirm whether Foreign Minister Pik Botha has been declared persona non grata by his Angolan opposite number Mr. Pedro de Castro van Dunem were unsuccessful yesterday.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is still urgently trying to clear up Mr. Botha’s standing in Angola. He was reportedly declared a persona non grata by Mr. Van Dunem in a speech in Brazil.

Mr. Van Dunem is also alleged to have claimed South Africa had supplied logistic and military aid to Angola’s Unita rebels after the recent elections.

The claim has been emphatically denied by Foreign Affairs which has said the UN observers in Angola would have seen if there was any substance to the claims.

Meanwhile the area around Luanda remained calm yesterday and SA had re-opened the offices of its Luanda mission, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

The allegations were reportedly made by Angola’s state radio, because they alleged Mr. Botha had returned to his old allegiances and endorsed support for Unita, the losers in the country’s recent democratic elections.

UN, Unita link-up fails

LUANDA. — UN officials seeking to shore up Angola’s shaky peace accords failed for the second day yesterday to arrange a meeting with Unita rebel leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi held up in his highland stronghold.

UN officials said they had not been able to establish telephone contact with Dr. Savimbi in the central city of Huambo to fix a talk with chief UN representative in Angola Ms. Margaret Anstee and Mr. Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary for peacekeeping. — Sapa-AP
Govt awaits notice on Pik's status in Angola

GOVERNMENT had not yet received official notification from Angola's MPLA government that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had been declared persona non grata.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Marais said government would only react once official notice had been received.

Weekend reports quoted a senior Angolan official as saying Botha was not welcome in his country because of SA military support for Unita.

The area around Luanda remained calm yesterday and SA had reopened the offices of its Luanda mission, Malan said.

Angola expelled former SA diplomat and Unita adviser Sean Cleary last week, but Foreign Affairs had repeatedly denied Cleary was working for government.

His company Strategic Concepts, has been linked to SA military intelligence in several reports, but Cleary has maintained he received no government funding.

Cleary drafted a document outlining his new strategic objectives following the elections, leading to accusations that he was giving logistical assistance to the rebel movement's return to guerrilla war.

A second document drafted by Cleary, A Plan for Safety in Angola, lists three pre-conditions for negotiations.

The release of all civilians through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The release of senior Unita officers "so that the government's military command has someone to negotiate with.

That Unita leader Jonas Savimbi be given time to assemble a new negotiating team following the killing of several officials.

It is believed that Cleary's demands reflect the preconditions set by Savimbi for negotiations with the MPLA.

In the document, Cleary claims Angola may descend into anarchy like that in Somalia unless negotiations between the MPLA and Unita resume soon.

"Genocide, devastation of the already ravaged infrastructure... is morally inconceivable, even if distressingly possible," says the document.

Cleary said UN special representative Margaret Anstee had told him "undermanned, ill-equipped and under-equipped" verification staff "will an ambiguous mandate to judge and certify, but not control, the elections.

Margaret Anstee had told him "undermanned, ill-equipped and under-equipped" verification staff "will an ambiguous mandate to judge and certify, but not control, the elections.}
Savimbi still shuns settlement discussion

MIKE LITTLEJOHN
The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — Unita chief Dr Jonas Savimbi is still refusing to meet senior UN officials at his headquarters in Huambo to discuss an Angolan settlement, a spokesman in New York said.

The official, Mr Joe Sills, told reporters that Under-Secretary-General Mr Marrack Goulding — who had a long meeting last Friday with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda — had made another attempt by telephone to persuade Dr Savimbi to have a face-to-face meeting.

"A meeting has not yet been arranged," said Mr Sills.

He added that Mr Goulding, a former British ambassador to Angola, would press his efforts.

Asked why Dr Savimbi was refusing to talk to the UN, Mr Sills said it would not be proper for him to comment on the Unita leader's reasons.

Meanwhile Angola's ruling MPLA party yesterday accused South Africa of waging "a new undeclared war" against the country.

The party accused Pretoria of wanting to "make the Angolan conflict drag on for ever, so as to put off finding a solution to its own internal problems".

The MPLA statement also lashed out at Unita for refusing to accept the results of parliamentary and presidential elections held last September, which Unita claimed were rigged.

The MPLA accused Unita of "resuming its alliance with the enemies of the black South African people". In so doing, Unita was "digging its own grave", said the MPLA.

But the statement said Unita could provide a solution to the crisis by returning to the peace accords under which the September elections were held.

The UN has been more successful in another African trouble spot.

In a breakthrough, the Somali authorities have agreed to the deployment of a security force of 500 Pakistani troops at Mogadishu international airport to protect relief supplies.
UN looking for elusive Savimbi

must help defuse tensions to avoid civil war:

Luanda - The Angolan government yesterday accused Unita of concentrating forces in the south, another ominous sign that civil war could resume over September's election.

UN peace negotiators have been trying to contact Unita leader Jonas Savimbi at his stronghold in Huambo. Savimbi called UN headquarters in Luanda on Monday and said a meeting might be possible yesterday, according to an assistant to Margaret Anstee, the UN representative for Angola.

Anstee and UN Under-Secretary General Mammack Goulding have been trying to contact Savimbi. Goulding, who has met with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, says meeting Savimbi will be "decisive" for peace.

UN-brokered peace accords signed in 1991 by the US-backed Savimbi forces and the leftist Angolan government held until Unita lost the September elections. Savimbi charged that Angola's first post-civil war elections had been marred by fraud and retreated to Huambo.

Fighting broke out last week, claiming the lives of 1,000 people and threatening to reignite the country's 16-year civil war.

Recent news from the front has been scarce and often contradictory.

State radio said yesterday that "the military situation is critical in some provinces of the country." It accused Unita of concentrating forces near Lubango in the southern Huila province.

State radio said Monday that government and Unita commanders had negotiated peace agreements in central and southern provinces where Unita is thought to be strong. But unconfirmed reports said government aircraft had attacked rebel positions for the first time in over a year of relative peace.

State news agency Angop said government jets bombarded positions of Savimbi's Unita in the port of Benguela, south of Luanda, Saturday.

SAPA-AP.
Pik should focus here instead

By Isaac Molodi

FOREIGN Minister Mr Pik Botha was last night told to quit his mediating role in Angola and instead concentrate his efforts in ending the conflict prevailing in the country.

Callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro talkback show said on Monday night that Botha in Angola was more destructive than constructive.

"They instead urged him to leave the Angolan problem to the United Nations as he was not the right person to solve it," KK of Cape Town said.

KK of Cape Town said black South Africans were aware of the Government's role and intention in Angola.

The South African Government's intention in the future of the country is to win the elections and be the government as long as it could.

"We know that this government has been supporting the rebel Unita movement of Jonas Savimbi for a long time. And we don't hope to see South Africa negotiating for the Angolans in good faith," KK said.

Louis Ngwanya of Johannesburg demanded that Botha withdraw immediately and rather concentrate on the problem in his country.

"It was Botha who was involved in instigating the fighting in that country. For what reason does he want to mediate today?" Ngwanya asked.

Pik Botha should not be allowed to be a mediator in any country while he has lot of problems in his own country. Why should he run to Angola and leave people dying here.

"Does it mean that he does not care about the death of our own people?" Anonymous, Orlando, Soweto

"Why is Pik saying the matter about his banning order out of Angola is laughable? Does that mean he does not like Angolans seriously?"

Jimmy, Meadowlands, Soweto

"I think Pik Botha could have done the mediating role before the conflict became what it has become. Why now?" Louis Ngwanya, Johannesburg

"We welcome all attempts to solve the Southern Africa problems but I don't think the South African Government is the right mediator to bring the solution in Angola. They don't have the love of the Angolans at heart." KK, Cape Town
Botha’s status still uncertain

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE status of Foreign Affairs minister Mr Pik Botha in Angola was still not clear, a spokesman for his office said last night as the MPLA renewed its allegation that South Africa was aiding Unita.

“We have had no official clarification from Angola,” Mr Awie Marais said.

Reports from Angola at the weekend said Mr Botha had been declared persona non grata.

However, Mr Marais said regular SA Airways flights to Luanda would resume next week, which indicated that relations between the two countries were thawing and the situation in Luanda was stabilising.

The MPLA government yesterday accused South Africa of waging “a new undeclared war” against the country.

In a statement released in Luanda, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola accused Pretoria of wanting to “make the Angolan conflict drag on for ever so as to put off finding a solution to its own internal problems”.

South Africa emphatically denied it was supplying arms to Unita, saying if this claim were true the UN observers in Angola would have noticed.
Savimbi holds talks with UN

LUANDA. — Senior UN envoy Mr. Marrack Goulding on Tuesday held lengthy talks with Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi, a UN spokeswoman said. The talks were held in a bid to prevent renewed civil war in Angola.

UNITA soldiers and government troops were yesterday less than 50km apart north of Luanda.

Mr. Goulding, who flew to Huambo, Dr. Savimbi's highland stronghold, was accompanied by UN special representative in Angola Mr. Margaret-Anstee. The spokeswoman said there was a "full exchange of views".

She could not say whether Mr. Goulding considered the talks positive or if a meeting between Dr. Savimbi and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was on the cards. Mr. Goulding and Mr. Anstee hoped to meet Mr. Dos Santos today.

Meanwhile, Unita has stepped up the military pressure, Angolan army General Higinio Carneiro said yesterday. "We'll not let ourselves be shut into our homes," he added, speaking of "the war that is going to come".

In the far north, Unita has taken up positions at the oil town of Soyo. Western sources said technicians had been evacuated or were safely on oil platforms, while an Angolan naval vessel and paramilitary police reinforcements were despatched to Soyo early this week.

Accusing Unita of staging a coup attempt, the government yesterday released secret documents in a bid to prove that the movement planned military action before fierce fighting broke out late last month.

Among them, Deputy Interior Minister Mr. Fernando de Piedade produced a document signed by the late Unita No. 2, Mr. Jeremias Chifunda, which included a "plan of assault" against Luanda.

The minister read out the text, which mentioned "the occupation of government buildings, the television station, Angolan national radio and the residence of the president of the republic." — Sapa-AFP
MPLA says it has proof of coup plot

LUANDA — Angola yesterday accused SA and Zaire of resuming support for Unita in a new war effort, and said it had proof that a Unita coup attempt was to blame for the renewed violence.

On the country’s 17th anniversary of independence from Portugal, the MPLA accused Pretoria of waging “a new undeclared war”.

Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade released documents which he said proved Unita had plotted a coup. He said papers seized from Unita showed the group had planned to seize power “at any price” after its election defeat.

An Unita official outside Angola has denied claims of a coup plot, saying they were invented by the MPLA to justify the killing of rebel supporters.

RAY HARTLEY reports that contact between SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Angolan counterpart still had not been established yesterday.

An SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said: “We are not assisting either party.”

He said government had been trying unsuccessfully for days to communicate with the Angolan government.

Meanwhile, Unita soldiers and government troops faced off less than 50km north of Luanda yesterday as senior UN envoy Marrack Goulding pursued his peace mission. He had talks with Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Huambo on Tuesday and planned to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today. — Sapa-AFP-Reuters.
I can fight for 10 years — Savimbi
Golding in Angola

LUANDA - UN peacekeeping chief Marrack Golding intended meeting Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday to discuss a plan for a lasting ceasefire to avert renewal of full-scale civil war. Angolan state radio said dos Santos's rival, Unita rebel chief Jonas Savimbi, was presented with a plan for a continued truce after talks with Golding in the central province of Huambo on Tuesday.
Peace offered to besieged Luanda

LUANDA — As his troops encircled Angola's besieged capital yesterday, Unita leader Jonas Savimbi offered the country peace or another decade of war:

"I guarantee peace to Luanda. I guarantee to the UN my will that there should be no more war. But if I am provoked, I have the capacity to fight for 10 more years," Savimbi warned in an interview with Portuguese radio.

Before leaving Angola last night, UN troubleshooter Marrack Goulding said Angola's warring parties had agreed that the UN should step in to help shore up crumbling peace accords and stop the country sliding back into civil war.

He said Savimbi and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos "expressed to us their wish that the UN should play a larger role in the future." But he warned that time was running out for both sides as the UN mandate expired on November 28. "It's a choice between war and peace," he said.

Western military sources said Luanda was almost surrounded by Unita forces. "Only the south is still open, they're just 50km away in the north, and I think we will see some action this weekend," a foreign mission's military adviser said.

He said he doubted whether Unita would launch an attack on Luanda while several of its top generals were held by the MPLA.

Government officials said Unita was also closing in on the southern city of Benguela and the northern town of Cuito.

From Page 1

Savimbi said he was ready to meet Dos Santos.

Meanwhile, RAY BARTLEY reports that Foreign Minister Pik Botha will meet the chief of the Angolan mission in SA, Manuel Augusto, today to discuss frayed relations between the two countries, as well as Angolan accusations of SA military assistance to Unita, an Angolan mission spokesman said.

The two are expected to deal with Angolan official's accusations that members of SA's disbanded Portuguese-speaking 32 Battalion would be smuggled into the country by ship.

Marais said yesterday Augusto had "personally" assured Botha that he (Botha) had not been declared persona non grata in Angola.

Marais said that at a diplomatic function in Pretoria on Wednesday Augusto had given Botha and President F W de Klerk the assurances that no SA official had been declared persona non grata.

However, an Angolan mission spokesman said the MPLA no longer wished to use Botha as a mediator, because SA was believed to be taking sides in the conflict.

Foreign Affairs has repeatedly denied the allegation, saying government fully backed a peaceful settlement.
Botha goes from saviour to sinner

13/11-19/11/92

After being hailed for his role as mediator between the warring factions, Pik Botha has now been declared persona non grata in Angola.

By CHRIS McGREAL

THE state-run Jornal de Angola picked the obvious line-up for Traitors FC. Its stinging cartoon gathered the MPLA government’s leading opponents holding the “power cup”, topped by a skull.

In their midst stood the team captain — the Unita leader and failed presidential aspirant, Jonas Savimbi. Scowling from the back was the trainer, Pik Botha.

In recent days, the South African foreign minister has come in for considerable scorn from those who last month hailed him as a saviour.

Three weeks ago, Botha was shuttling between Savimbi and President José Eduardo dos Santos, promising to drag Angola back from new conflict. He failed.

At the weekend, the Angolan government took the unusual step of one country declaring another’s foreign minister persona non grata. The South Africans say they do not understand why.

Accompanying the ban on Botha were charges in the South African and Angolan press that Pretoria is preparing to send in troops or massing mercenaries on the Zairean border.

The accusations are apparently baseless, but reflect Luanda’s intention to keep Pretoria out. Of more substance are Angolan military assertions that South Africa permitted or ran 50 flights to Unita territory over a five-day period.

The clear implication is that Pretoria continues to offer substantive support to the rebels. Flights from Pretoria’s airport continue to land at Mucurro in the far south, where Unita has its field hospital, and Hercules aircraft still fly to Unita’s bush headquarters at Kuito.

The South Africans say they carry only food and medical supplies, but they have also been used to move Unita personnel.

At the heart of the disillusionment with South Africa lies an awareness within the MPLA and by some Unita leaders that Botha is intent on finding a solution not in Angola’s best interest, but one that reinforces the National Party government’s strategy in South Africa.

Botha pressed Savimbi to demand that Angola be governed on federal lines, precisely the system the South African foreign minister favours in his own country to diffuse the power of the black majority.

The blueprint for Angola was drawn up by Sean Cleary, a former South African foreign ministry official who ran the campaign to discredit government opponents in Namibia before independence. Pretoria says: “He has absolutely nothing to do with us.”

Cleary runs a company, Strategic Concepts, from Johannesburg and describes himself as a consultant to Unita. During the 16-year civil war he made extensive visits to Lamba, but he works hand in glove with Botha’s office.

During Botha’s five-day visit to Luanda last month, Cleary travelled several times to the Unita headquarters at Huambo.

The proposals later presented by Botha for a power-sharing deal in Angola were drawn up by Cleary. He also put together as yet undisclosed plans for Angola to shift from a unitary state to a federation, according to a South African official.

“Cleary is a close consultant to Savimbi. He told Savimbi he must start acting like a politician and not a wounded animal,” he said.

Cleary was arrested at the Tivoli hotel last week after police stormed rebel positions in Luanda. The South African embassy had provided protection for him which one official says may have saved his life.

After six hours, Cleary was released into the custody of the South African embassy, and shipped out of the country with other evaucueses. — The Guardian News Service
Botha goes from saviour to sinner

After being hailed for his role as mediator between the warring factions, Pik Botha has now been declared persona non grata in Angola.

By CHRIS MCGREAL

THE state-run Jornal de Angola picked the obvious line-up for Taislors FC. Its stinging cartoon gathered the MPLA government's leading opponents holding the "power cup", topped by a skull.

In their midst stood the team captain — the Unita leader and failed presidential aspirant, Jonas Savimbi. Scowling from the back was the trainer, Pik Botha.

In recent days, the South African foreign minister has come in for considerable scorn from those who last month hailed him as a saviour.

Three weeks ago, Botha was shuttling between Savimbi and president Jose Eduardo dos Santos, promising to drag Angola back from new conflict. He failed.

At the weekend, the Angolan government took the unusual step of one country declaring another's foreign minister persona non grata. The South Africans say they do not understand why.

Accompanying the ban on Botha were changes in the South African and Angolan press that Pretoria is preparing to send in troops or massing mercenaries on the Zimbabwe border.

The accusations are apparently baseless, but reflect Luanda's intention to keep Pretoria out. Of more substance are Angolan military assertions that South Africa permitted or ran 50 flights to Unita territory over a five-day period.

The clear implication is that Pretoria continues to offer substantive support to the rebels. Flights from Pretoria's airport continue to land at Mucuso in the far south, where Unita has its field hospital, and Hercules aircraft still fly to Unita's bush headquarters at Jamba.

The South Africans say they carry only food and medical supplies, but they have also been used to move Unita personnel.

At the heart of the disillusionment with South Africa lies an awareness within the MPLA and by some Unita leaders that Botha is intent on finding a solution not in Angola's best interest, but one that reinforces the National Party government's strategy in South Africa.

Botha pressed Savimbi to demand that Angola be governed on federal lines, precisely the system the South African foreign minister favours in his own country to diffuse the power of the black majority.

The blueprint for Angola was drawn up by Sean Cleary, a former South African foreign ministry official who ran the campaign to discredit government opponents in Namibia before independence. Pretoria says: "He has absolutely nothing to do with us."

Cleary operates a company, Strat- gie Concepts, from Johannesburg and describes himself as a consultant to Unita. During the 16-year civil war he made extensive visits to Jamba, but he works hand in glove with Botha's office.

During Botha's five-day visit to Luanda last month, Cleary travelled several times to the Unita headquarters at Huambo.

The proposals later presented by Botha for a power-sharing deal in Angola were drawn up by Cleary. He also put together as yet undisclosed plans for Angola to shift from a unitary state to a federation, according to a South African official.

"Cleary is a close consultant to Savimbi. He told Savimbi he must start acting like a politician and not a wounded animal," he said.

Cleary was arrested at the Tivoli hotel last week after police stormed rebel positions in Luanda. The South African embassy had provided protection for him which one official says may have saved his life.

After six hours, Cleary was released into the custody of the South African embassy and shipped out of the country with other evacuees. — The Guardian News Service
Savimbi's safety the priority as 'non grata' Pik is again offered as mediator

Angola melting pot

DALE LAUTENBACH
Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The high-handed tone of a personal letter from President De Klerk to Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos, leaked this week, goes some way to explain the chilling of relations between Pretoria and Luanda.

"But there also now appears to be some clarity on the status of SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha, declared persona non grata by his Angolan counterpart Pedro do Casto Van-Dunem Loy in Brazil last Friday.

An independent and consistent Angolan source with good access to government thinking in Luanda said the declaration had been a "Loy radicalisation" and not a position officially endorsed by Mr dos Santos's government.

A subsequent statement by deputy Foreign Minister Venâncio da Moura that Mr Botha would be welcome in Luanda only by Angolan government invitation was a better reflection of the official position, said the source, who must, in the fragile situation, remain anonymous for security reasons.

The upgrading of Mr Botha's status to "by invite only" is by no means a resolution of the Pretoria-Luanda crisis though.

Following Mr Botha's efforts last month to get the two sides talking after former South African ally Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi lost the end-September election and refused to accept the United Nations-endorsed results, Angolan government sources began expressing concern that South Africa was not neutral and was playing "the Savimbi card".

Mr De Klerk's letter, referred to by Mr Botha at a Press conference last Thursday (the day before Mr Van-Dunem's outburst), seems to have been one of the last straws for the Angolans, who felt free to leak it precisely because Mr De Klerk did just that, sending copies to several Western governments which offended the Angolans deeply.

The letter, which has been reliably confirmed as authentic, says Mr De Klerk is convinced that Dr Savimbi can still be brought around to negotiations.

"Dr Savimbi is extremely concerned about his personal security (in his central highland bolt-hole city of Huambo)."

"I would appeal to you, Mr President to command your forces to use maximum restraint and to do nothing which will cause his personal harm. Similarly violent prosecution of Unitas officials and supporters who may still be in Luanda will not advance a return to peace.

"If Dr Savimbi's safety can be ensured as a first step, I am convinced that a meeting between yourself and Dr Savimbi can be arranged provided that it is properly planned and managed and that considerations of security are adequately addressed."

Mr De Klerk offers Mr Botha's services again and again emphasises the role of Dr Savimbi: "I strongly believe that Dr Savimbi has a role to play in ensuring a peaceful transformation in your country."

Coming from Unitas's former military backer, the Angolans found this hard to swallow. "We're not one of South Africa's bantustans," said one.

While the letter and its circulation reveal either arrogance or total misjudgment on the part of South Africa, Angolan diplomacy is also not always that easy to make sense of.

A month before the September elections Mr dos Santos lashed out at the UN Angolan Verification Mission (Unuverm II) for alleged pro-Unita bias. The small 800-strong and according to quite broad opinion ill-motivated force came in for some rough treatment from pro-government citizens following that outburst.

Now the UN is back in favour. Head of UN peacekeeping forces Marrack Goulding announced on Thursday that both the government and Dr Savimbi had endorsed a greater role for the UN in the sensitive period that lies ahead as attempts to avert a return to civil war continue.

The Angolan government is lobbying hard for an outright UN condemnation of Unitas — by name — and it is being equally insistent in UN circles and elsewhere about its accusations that South Africa is again supporting Unita militarily.

Senior Angolan government Minister without Portfolio Lopo do Nascimento said at a joint Press conference with Mr Botha that his government did not have evidence to support these claims.

It was alleged that Mr Botha, himself with the help of the ill-defined figure of "strategist" and "political consultant" Mr Sean Cleary, was behind the UNITA plot to strengthen its hand militarily by moving into key positions.

The Angolans believe Mr Botha and Mr Cleary were at one in trying to broker a power-sharing deal, an allegation denied by South Africa.

A statement from the Angolan representative in Pretoria on Thursday seemed to soften the allegations of official SA support to Unita.
LUANDA. — Unita fighters ringed another key city yesterday as the United Nations undersecretary-general for peacekeeping warned that time was running out to avert civil war.

It was war or peace — and leaders on both sides had to choose, Mr Marrack Goulding bluntly told Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The warning came as Unita was beaten back from Luanda but made fresh advances elsewhere.

Mr Goulding said the number of UN military observers could be increased as Dr Savimbi and President Dos Santos had both said they wanted greater UN involvement.

However, Dr Savimbi would have to accept the election results and an immediate ceasefire to secure a wider UN role, Mr Goulding said.

Meanwhile, Unita troops, continuing a military push that has given them control of about 60% of the country, surrounded Malanje, a provincial capital.

In addition, about 7 000 Unita soldiers were massing in nearby Xa-Muteba. — Saps-AFP

Ambassador abducted — Page 2
UNITA fighters ringed another key city on Friday, but the Angolan government has responded by telling rebel leader Jonas Savimbi he must give up all recent military gains and negotiate to stop the country sliding back into civil war.

According to western diplomats and a daily newspaper, UNITA is continuing a military push that has given them control of some 60 percent of the war-ravaged country.

Now their troops have encircled Malanje, capital of the northern province of the same name.

The paper said about 7,000 UNITA soldiers, backed by 600 vehicles, cannons and other heavy arms, were massing in nearby Xa-Mutete. UNITA had already killed two policemen and eight civilians in the area.

The fighting that flared two weeks ago has left more than 1,000 dead and has threatened to shatter peace accords signed in May, 1991.

The accords ended 16 years of civil war between Savimbi's UNITA and the MPLA.

MPLA chief of staff Gen Antonio dos Santos Franca, known as N'Dalu, has spoken to Savimbi by telephone at his central highland stronghold near Huambo and set three conditions for peace talks.

The rebels must renounce violence, publicly accept the results of the September elections and cancel all military gains made since then.

UNITA was routed in the capital, Luanda, but advanced elsewhere.

Peace was left hanging on a thread when Savimbi refused to accept defeat at the polls, cried foul, and fell back on his troops. The UN said the vote was generally free and fair.

On Thursday, Savimbi offered Angolans peace or, if provoked, another decade of war.

UNITA has captured Caxito and N'dalatando, capitals of Bengo and Cuanza Norte provinces.

--Sapa-AP.
Angolans say Pik is persona grata

THE Angolan government has told Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that he is persona grata, his office said yesterday.

Ministry spokesman Mr Avis Marais said the Angolan representative in South Africa, Mr Manuel Augusto, had indicated in discussion with Mr Botha that the issue was a misinterpretation of comments made by Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem.

"They said his words had been distorted by the media," said Mr Marais.

Mr Marais also dismissed claims that the South African government had a hidden agenda in Angola which included flying arms and soldiers into the country.

In Luanda yesterday Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Johnnie Pinoch Eudo said a new Angolan government would be formed with or without rebel movement Unita.

In a statement published in the state-controlled Jornal de Angola he said: "The country cannot continue stagnating. The people do not accept Unita's violence and we want to begin functioning again".

The government would not be "held prisoner" by Dr Jonas Savimbi, he said.

The parliament is to be based on results from September elections that Dr Savimbi has rejected as fraudulent.

The government was not budging from its demand that Dr Savimbi's rebels give up recent military advancements and return to the bargaining table to prevent a return to civil war.

There were no reports of fighting yesterday on three key fronts where Dr Savimbi was reported to have called off his forces three days earlier. But the Jornal de Angola said Unita forces were still massed near the northern city of Malanje.

Fighting flared two weeks ago, killing more than 1,000 and threatening accords that brought Angola its first peace since civil war erupted on the eve of independence from Portugal in 1975.

Unita was routed by police and armed civilian gangs in the capital, Luanda, but advanced elsewhere to control about 60% of the country.

A ceasefire was agreed nearly two weeks ago, but Unita continued to advance.

Mr Marrack Goulding, UN under-secretary general for peacekeeping, said the Angolan government was right to complain of ceasefire violations by Unita.

The government on Saturday announced a meeting of all political parties to be held early next week. - Political Staff and Sapa-AP
UN presence best hope for Angola

Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA, — The thin United Nations presence in Angola stands as the country's best hope of avoiding a return to civil war, but it was uncertain today whether the UN representation would be increased sufficiently to ensure peace.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs says UN trouble-shooter Marrack Goulding is to recommend the establishment of a special peacekeeping force to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali this week.

However, before leaving Angola late last week after a brief peacemaking visit, Mr Goulding said the UN would remain involved in Angola only if the ruling MPLA and Unita began talks to end the crisis.

UN sources here have made it clear that the UN, which is ill-placed to deploy an effective peace force in Angola, is anxious to wind down its presence here.

There is, however, no other mediating element in sight, South Africa having been pushed out of its key role by MPLA allegations that Pretoria again supplied Unita during the flare-up of fighting after Unita refused to accept its defeat in the September election.

The Luanda government's strained relations with SA have not ostensibly improved despite the return to the capital of the senior South African diplomatic representative, Andre Jansen van Rensburg.

Mr Van Rensburg, who had been unable to return from a visit to Pretoria because scheduled air flights had been stopped, flew back in a chartered plane.

There was apparently no attempt to block his return despite the MPLA having declared Foreign Minister Pik Botha persona non grata because of Pretoria's alleged support for Unita.

Despite repeated and widespread reports of secret South African flights into Angola during the recent fighting no concrete evidence to support the allegations had been produced. Pretoria has denied sending other than medical materials to a Unita hospital in southern Angola.

Western diplomats in Luanda are pessimistic about the chances of a return to civil war being avoided.

Since Mr Goulding's return to New York, the UN representative in Angola, Margaret Anstee, has become the key figure in efforts to bring the sides together to prevent renewed fighting.

She faces great difficulty, however, in that Unita leader Jonas Savimbi appears to be difficult to contact at his new stronghold in the central city of Huambo, and his negotiating ability has been crippled by the killing, wounding or capturing of virtually all his negotiators in the recent fighting in Luanda.

The MPLA government called over the weekend for a multi-party conference to be held this week to discuss the formation of a new government. The implication is that the government should be formed along the lines dictated by the election result, which gave the MPLA victory in the parliamentary poll.
Luanda observers are betting on war

LUANDA — UN officials and Western diplomats were betting on war in Angola on Saturday, just two days after a UN troubleshooter left the country, as the president’s office announced plans to convene political leaders next week to discuss the political and military troubles in Angola.

It said talks would focus on attempts to resume dialogue between the government and Unita, and the formation of a single national army.

Although an uneasy truce appeared to be holding, sources close to the government reported that air force helicopters were flying reconnaissance missions over Unita troop positions near the capital.

Some Western observers in Luanda are predicting an early government strike against those positions, while the local newspaper has reported that a Unita attack on the capital of Malanje province, east of Luanda, is imminent.

Meanwhile, residents of Luanda took advantage of a sunny and peaceful day in the capital to flock to the beaches for a fishermen’s festival.

"Everybody's guessing," said one senior UN representative, "but most people are guessing it will be war."

His view was backed by a military attack at one of the foreign missions, who said he could see no alternative.

UN troubleshooter Marack Goulding himself had warned that the only alternative to war was a dialogue between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi of Unita.

But there are formidable obstacles in the way of negotiations, with both the UN and Dos Santos’s ruling MPLA insisting that Savimbi first accept that he and his party lost the September 29-30 elections.

Election rules offer Savimbi a second chance in a run-off against Dos Santos, but observers believe his aggressive reaction after the first round would mean even fewer votes for him in the second.

At the same time, he is seen by many as a man who will accept nothing less than the presidency of a country where he has waged war continuously for nearly 30 years — first against the Portuguese and then against the formerly Marxist MPLA.

"This country is being held to ransom by one man and his ambition," said an envoy.

Formerly supported by the US and SA, Savimbi’s behaviour since the elections is believed to have embarrassed his allies.

But even without financial support from its former allies Unita is believed to be quite capable of going back to war — a war Savimbi has been quoted as saying he could continue for another 10 years.

At the moment his forces occupy about 40% of the country and hold several positions around the capital, with the closest just 60km north of Luanda at Caxito.

He also has control of rich diamond fields in Lunda Norte province in the northeast of the country, and his troops are reportedly surrounding the capital of neighbouring Malanje province.

In what has become known as the "weekend war", more than 1 500 people were killed, including several top Unita advisers, and Unita was effectively driven from the capital.

Unita’s position on a new multiparty meeting is not known. It would be the second meeting gathering the different parties after one in January, which approved the current electoral law.

Savimbi is believed to be holed up in or near the central city of Huambo. — Sapa-AFP.
Govt offers new talks with Savimbi

LISBON.—The Angolan government said yesterday it would renew talks with Dr Jonas Savimbi if Unita pulled its troops out of two provincial capitals and recognised the results of September elections.

Deputy Information Minister Mr. Aldomiro da Conceição told Portugal's TSF radio that Unita must withdraw from Caxito in Bengo province and Ndala-tando in Kwanza Sul province.

Unita should also "clearly declare that the outcome of the elections is valid," he added. "These are the sine qua non conditions for the resumption of dialogue."

The minister also said that President José Dos Santos was likely to meet leaders of the new political parties to analyse the situation in Luanda on Thursday. "The government will abide by decisions taken at that meeting," he added, but gave no details.

Unita claimed widespread fraud, and at least 1,500 people have been killed in fighting since the polls, amid diplomatic efforts to prevent Angola sliding back into the civil war that racked it for 16 years. — Sapa-AFP
Pik 'deserves praise'"
Go your on Pic?
PROMPT MPPA TO
Did dirty tricks
Angolan govt appeals for international refugee aid

LUANDA - The Angolan government appealed yesterday for international aid for thousands of refugees fleeing a military advance by UNITA rebels, and sought negotiations to prevent further bloodshed.

Secretary of State for Social Affairs, Norberto dos Santos asked foreign donors for $100 million to meet the estimated needs of 100,000 refugees. In mid-August, he said there were 50,000 refugees outside the capital and almost 200,000 internally displaced people in the provinces of Bie, Cuando-Cubango, Huambo, Bengo and Kwanza-Norte, which were badly affected by UNITA's advance.

UN officials also planned to hold similar meetings in the cities of Caxito and Benguela.

The MPLA government has called a multiparty meeting to form a new national unity government and parliament and to call a second round of presidential elections, whether or not UNITA takes part.

UNITA has not confirmed whether it will take part in the meeting, expected to take place this weekend.

Meanwhile, Namibian authorities have been helping Angolans fleeing across the border since the September elections to report themselves, so they can be helped.

The Home Affairs Ministry noted that most of the new arrivals were seeking refugee status.

They were asked to report at border control posts, police stations, local and traditional authorities, regional commissioners' offices and immigration offices so they could be registered and assisted. - Sapa-Reuters.
Fred Bridgland is the Johannesburg-based southern Africa correspondent of The Sunday Telegraph and The Daily Telegraph. He is the author of a biography of Jonas Savimbi and an account of the last 12 months of the SADF's campaign in Angola, The War for Africa.

There was a time when Unita leader Jonas Savimbi looked like the answer to Angola's great predicaments and perhaps also the key to some of the quandaries of black Africa. Now he is the problem, one of the continent's most dangerous loose weapons whose control mechanisms have gone haywire. Conventional diplomacy and customary negotiating techniques are not sufficient equipment with which to counter him; the man whom many understood and backed — with good reason — is no longer rational.

Future historians, detached from the immediate political and ideological passions of our time, will interpret Savimbi as having been one of the major players in the epic changes of the late 20th Century. It is easy now to forget that when Savimbi's Unita movement began its resistance in the mid-Seventies to the imposition on Angola of one-party Marxist dictatorship by Havana and Moscow, Brezhnevian "scientific" socialism was on an apparently unstoppable roll. Not in Prague, nor Budapest, nor Saigon, nor Kabul, nor Lourenco Marques, nor Addis Ababa, nor on the liberal campuses of the West were there breakwaters which seemed strong enough to beat back the wave of the future.

It was a time when, through moral slackness and intellectual laziness, many Western liberal and leftist democrats endorsed despotic systems for Third-World human beings they would have bawled out against if imposed upon themselves.

Savimbi was encouraged by the West to take on the Russians and the Cubans and their surrogate, the imposed government of the MPLA (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola). But the West's commitment was low-key and secretive, a small side-stake that was plausibly deniable, which could be readily sacrificed if necessary.

As Savimbi led his defeated forces into apparent oblivion in early 1976, the distinguished British journalist Max Hastings lamented: "In any internal power struggle in Africa the message of Angola is that it pays to be on the side the Russians are on. They win. Whatever amiable mutterings the American ambassador whispers into receptive ears, when it comes to the crunch, he cannot deliver the cash, votes or guns from Washington to back them ... and so now (in Angola) the Russians can prepare to rake in their huge winnings, stalked successfully upon the resounding apathy of the West."

That Unita (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) did fight back with SA help — thus giving Western leftists a frisson of moral righteousness, as they used the reality of Pretoria's internal oppression as basis to justify MPLA tyranny — is now history. The Soviet Union retreated and is no more. Fidel Castro withdrew his troops and began to prepare for the eventual demise of the autocracy he imposed on Cuba.

At this point Savimbi should have come into his own — had he been able to put into practice the ideas and vision he had articulated down the years. But somewhere along the line he had already sown the seeds of his own destruction, and of his followers, and begun the betrayal of many people who had backed him at considerable personal cost.

Savimbi has become a totally paranoid personality possessed by delusions of Messianic omnipotence. It would take a clinician to say when the devastating condition began to set in, but it may have been as long ago as the early Seventies, when Unita was fighting Angola's Portuguese colonial rulers. Key members of the Chingunji family, who shared Unita's leadership with Savimbi, began dying in mysterious circumstances.

By 1979 Savimbi was killing people in his movement who dared to challenge his word on anything from politics and economics through to whether his own sexual habits were acceptable or whether he had the right to dictate whom his closest lieutenants should divorce or marry. The leaders of the Chingunji clan, Eduardo and Violeta Chingunji, and Unita's foreign secretary, the urbane Jorge Sampa, paid with their lives, savagely beaten to death — and in the case of the Chingunjis, finished off by running an SA-supplied Unimog track back and forward over their limp bodies.

As others dared to question whether the emperor was losing his robes, the executions, tortures and imprisonments in underground pits accelerated. Wives and children of dissidents were burned alive on public pyres pour encourager les autres.

Savimbi is now an African Macbeth. He believes in the spirit world and the ghosts of his brightest and best whose lives he ordered terminated sit looking over his shoulder. Following the deaths of his remaining second-rate political leaders, and the outstanding Unita army commander Arlindo "Ben-Ben" Pena in a massacre this month in Luanda by the MPLA, Savimbi has lost nearly everyone of any intellectual competence in his movement.

His guerrilla army is a fine one by any standards. It has efficient "fat" to continue achieving victories for a while, but, undermined by moral decay, the loss of its top generals and international isolation, it will probably gradually wither and disintegrate.

There was a just SA rationale for backing Unita — but Pretoria would be most unwise to continue links with Savimbi through foreign ministers, front international political consultants and clandestine military units, or to dream that he can play a part in an Angolan transitional government that will be a model for interim rule in SA.

The MPLA, which for 17 years denied Angola's people the elections Unita fought for, has won at the ballot box. It is one of those paradoxes which democrats from all points of the political spectrum must accept. In the wake of Savimbi's refusal to stomach the election result, probably only a strong UN force can help to save Angola. The healing and the recovery will be impossible with Savimbi around, unable to tell one lie from another, capable only of expedience at the expense of any morality, able to justify any murder.

He will have to be persuaded to go into exile — or be left to wander increasingly alone in the Angolan wilderness, where fine young men whose deaths he ordered once dreamed of great things.
INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SA envoy not invited to meeting of diplomats in Luanda

Angolan snubs SA

Foreign Minister Van

Dunem promises proof that South Africa still arms Unita:

LUANDA - South Africa was not invited to a meeting of heads of diplomatic missions on Wednesday.

Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van-Dunem repeated claims that South Africa was continuing to supply Unita with arms. He said he would provide proof of his claims "within days".

South Africa's representative in Angola, Mr Andre Janse van Rensburg, was due to meet Van-Dunem yesterday.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since the outbreak of fierce fighting a fortnight ago when the security forces of the governing MPLA routed Unita troops in Luanda.

The MPLA government accused South Africa of complicity in the violence by flying in military supplies to help Unita take over the country by force.

Angola has been on the brink of civil war since Unita disputed election results which gave the MPLA victory in the legislative polls and narrowly missed giving President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a clear majority in the presidential ballot.

Angolan government sources have expressed their anger at South Africa's failure to denounce Unita and its leader Jonas Savimbi for refusing to accept the United Nations-sanctioned elections.

Anglicans want to approach the Pope

Rallying call against Anglican church decision could mean an exodus of thousands of worshippers and priests:

LONDON - An influential Anglican bishop yesterday called for a breakaway church to be established under the authority of the Pope to protest against a Church of England decision to admit women priests.

The rallying call by the retired Bishop of London, Graham Leonard, was the first sign of a possible exodus by thousands of priests and worshippers over last week's historic Church of England vote.

Leonard, who was the third most senior prelate in the Church of England hierarchy, said in an article in the Catholic Herald newspaper that those opposed to women's ordination might consider forming a "personal prelature" or semi-autonomous group outside the established church.

Up to 1,000 Anglican priests who have threatened to resign could be interested in joining such a group, which would retain the Anglican liturgy but would seek to be part of the Roman Catholic Church.

"We can only hope and pray that the Vatican and the English hierarchy will give sympathetic consideration to any possibility of a way forward," Leonard (71) wrote.

The Catholic Church is opposed to the ordination of women, saying there is no theological justification since Christ chose only men as his apostles. - Sapa-Reuters.
Savimbi accepts poll results ‘for peace’

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi yesterday agreed to accept the results of Angola’s September elections.

Angola’s SA mission chief Manuel Augusto said UN special representative Margaret Anstee had delivered to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda a copy of Savimbi’s letter to UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros Ghali.

Anstee said although Savimbi still insisted the elections he lost were “fraudulent and irregular”, he said he was ready to accept them in order to allow the peace process to go ahead.

RAY HARTLEY

He also called for a strengthened UN presence, as much to ensure that a ceasefire was respected as to watch over the peace process, particularly the run-off round of presidential elections.

UNITA’s conciliatory gesture came as Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro van Duzem told a diplomatic briefing in Luanda that he would furnish new evidence within days of SA military support for UNITA.

Augusto said President FW de Klerk had personally assured him SA was not involved in supplying UNITA and had requested concrete evidence. He said it was possible SADF elements could be assisting UNITA without de Klerk’s knowledge.

The Angolan government was hoping UNITA would take part in a multiparty meeting tomorrow and in the official opening of Angola’s first elected parliament on Wednesday, Augusto said.

SAPA-Reuters reports that tomorrow’s meeting is expected to set a date for run-off presidential elections. In September Dos Santos won 49.87% of the vote against Savimbi’s 40.97%. 
PRETORIA. — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha says he will urge Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi to attend a multi-party conference to discuss the implementation of the Angolan parliamentary election results.

Mr Botha, in a statement released here yesterday, welcomed Dr Savimbi's announcement that Unita would accept the parliamentary election results.

Mr Botha said during his meetings with Dr Savimbi in Angola he had impressed on Dr Savimbi the need to have a strong and irrevocable commitment to dialogue.

He had also stressed that Unita's generals should return to the integrated Angolan armed forces.

- The South African government yesterday assured Angola that Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn is investigating allegations of South African military aid to Unita.

- In Luanda the state-run Jornal de Angola, reporting on fighting over the last week, yesterday said Dr Savimbi's forces were advancing on towns in the central province of Kwanza Sul and Huila province to the south.

- It was reported from Lusaka that scores of Angolan refugees are pouring into Zambia daily, fleeing the fighting precipitated by Unita's rejection of the MPLA poll victory in that country in September. — Sapa.
UNITA faces life in the cold

LUANDA. - Angolan political parties, including the ruling MPLA, have decided to form a new parliament with or without UNITA, which they urged to end military moves that threaten to plunge the country into renewed civil war.

A congress of a dozen parties attended by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA agreed on Saturday to convene parliament no later than Friday, after which a new government would be formed, said Information Minister Mr Rui de Carvalho.

A final communique called on UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) to refrain from force and respect the May 1991 peace accord.

It also said UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi should accept the results of a September 29-30 election which his organisation says was rigged.

"The meeting rejected the use of force ... and called for the demilitarisation of UNITA," said Mr Carvalho.

He said UNITA failed to attend the meeting and had only itself to blame for ignoring the government's invitation.

UNITA had "isolated itself", he said.

Dr Savimbi had expressed concern over his personal safety following the capture or deaths of leading officials in battles in Luanda three weeks ago.

He also sought safety guarantees for officials travelling to the capital from the group's central headquarters of Huambo.

Diplomats said the government had made little effort to include UNITA at the congress, although the real test would be whether the group would take its seats at parliament.

A high-level government delegation, probably headed by Armed Forces commander General Antonio Franca, planned to visit Dr Savimbi in Huambo next week to try to open dialogue.

Since the vote, UNITA has occupied 60 percent of Angola, including two provincial capitals. Thousands died in fighting earlier this month.

In the first promising move in weeks of political impasse, Dr Savimbi said last week that he would accept the legislative results, although he still considered them fraudulent, and face a second round.

The formerly Marxist MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), which has ruled Angola since independence from Portugal in 1975, won 129 of the 220 seats in parliament and UNITA 70.

The rest were split between smaller parties.

President Dos Santos narrowly failed to win more than the 50 percent necessary to avoid a second round with Dr Savimbi. - Sapa-Reuters.
WORLD NEWS New parliament to be formed

Angola will form new parliament

LUANDA - Angolan political parties including the ruling MPLA have decided to form a new parliament with or without the UNITA opposition, whom they urged to end military moves threatening to plunge the country into renewed civil war.

A congress of a dozen parties attended by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA agreed on Saturday to call parliament this Friday at the latest, after which a new government would be formed, Information Minister Rui de Carvalho said.

A final communiqué called on UNITA to refrain from force and respect May 1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of war.

UNITA failed to show up

It also said UNITA chief Jonas Savimbi should accept the results of a September 29-30 election.

"The meeting rejected the use of force and called for the demilitarisation of UNITA," Carvalho said.

He said UNITA failed to show up at the meeting in Luanda and had only itself to blame for ignoring the government's invitation.

OPEN DOOR Government delegation to try for dialogue with UNITA:

"UNITA isolated its own self," he said.

Savimbi had expressed concern over safety following the capture and deaths of leading officials in battles in Luanda three weeks ago. He had also sought safety guarantees for officials travelling to Luanda from the group's central headquarters of Huambo.

Diplomats said the government had made little effort to include UNITA at the congress, although the real test would be whether the group would take its seats at parliament.

A high-level government delegation, probably to be headed by armed forces commander General Antonio Franca "N'dalu", planned to visit Savimbi in Huambo next week to try to open a dialogue. - Sapa-Reuters.
Unita under pressure to halt fighting

LUANDA. Angola’s Unita opposition, isolated after failing to attend a weekend multi-party national unity congress, is under growing pressure to suspend a post-election military push and take its place in the new parliament.

But the former rebel movement said yesterday that while it welcomed dialogue it was not prepared to negotiate “with a noose around its neck”.

State media reported yesterday that Unita troops were still mobilising in Namibe, Malanje and Kwanza-Norte provinces.

President José Eduardo dos Santos yesterday expressed regret that Unita had failed to show at the congress, adding that legislation would be passed to crack down on military insubordination.

Unita’s radio said on Saturday that the organisation “will always favour dialogue”, but continued: “How can one expect Unita to return to Luanda to continue talks after the terrible slaughter on November 1, 1992, in which Unita negotiators, vice-president Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda and Elias Salupeto Pena...were killed.”

The weekend congress—which included some of Unita’s allies—agreed a new parliament would be convened next week and a national unity government formed—with or without Unita.

Hopes for a negotiated solution are pinned on a visit later this week by a high-level government delegation to Huambo, where Dr Savimbi is based.

— Sapa-Reuters-AFP
Farm subsidy deal not acceptable, France

PARIS — French farm groups said Friday that they would not be bound by a new agricultural accord reached with the European Community, aasia, and Washington.

The accord was reached in November between France, the United States, and the EC on the US$2 billion to $3 billion in farm subsidies. But French farmers, who have been protesting against the accord, said they would not be bound by it.

The French government has been trying to negotiate a new agreement with the US and the EC on farm subsidies, which is expected to be signed in Paris next week.

However, French farmers have been protesting against the accord, and the government has been forced to take measures to prevent them from continuing their protests.

The accord was reached after months of negotiations between the US, the EC, and France. It was aimed at reducing farm subsidies in the three countries and making the agricultural market more open.

The French government has been trying to negotiate a new agreement with the US and the EC on farm subsidies, which is expected to be signed in Paris next week.

However, French farmers have been protesting against the accord, and the government has been forced to take measures to prevent them from continuing their protests.

The accord was reached after months of negotiations between the US, the EC, and France. It was aimed at reducing farm subsidies in the three countries and making the agricultural market more open.
Angola appeals to local business community for aid, investment

ANGOLA had appealed to the SA business community to provide humanitarian aid and ordinary financial investment, SA Angolan mission head Manuel Augusto said at a briefing in Johannesburg yesterday.

He said the recent souring of political relations between the two countries would not lead to discrimination against SA companies doing business in Angola.

"We need all the help we can get," said Augusto, adding that money could be channelled into the country through government and non-governmental organisations.

Angola was short of food and medical supplies and would be "grateful" for any assistance the SA business community could provide.

There was still room for trilateral operations between SA companies, overseas investors and the Angolan business community, in spite of current difficulties.

Angola wanted to expand its diamond mining activities and was interested in starting up gold mining as well, said Augusto.

He said a governmental task force set up earlier this year to investigate debt payment problems was still functioning and would provide assistance to companies that had difficulty in getting paid for services provided.

On political developments, Augusto said the Angolan government remained suspicious of SA's role in assisting Unita.

Allegations of flights to Unita-held territory by SA aircraft during fighting after the election recalled memories of the past decade of civil war and SA's part in it.

Augusto confirmed earlier reports that the MPLA would establish "the second Angolan Republic" this week, "with or without Unita".
Angolan diamond flow slows down

LONDON — Angola’s diamond production has slumped, taking pressure off De Beers which has been spending an estimated $500m a year to mop up stones smuggled into the Antwerp market.

In the latest Southern African review from brokers James Capel, analyst John Taylor reports that the outlook for De Beers and the oversupply of diamonds “is looking considerably better than the situation that prevailed three months ago”.

“Russia and the Central Selling Organisation appear to be edging towards an agreement while the supply has dropped dramatically in both Zaire and Angola.”

“Russia and the Central Selling Organisation appear to be edging towards an agreement while the supply has dropped dramatically in both Zaire and Angola.”

“In the case of Angola we hear that official Endiamo production has almost halved. Furthermore, Anglos (Anglo American sources) inform us that the number of illicit diggers is now minimal with Unita controlling the diamond areas and the rains having fallen in southern Africa.”

It was estimated that up to 50,000 “illicit” diggers were at work along the Cuango River in the Lunda Norte province.

“Illicit” diggers were at work along the Cuango River in the Lunda Norte province.

“Illicit” diggers were at work along the Cuango River in the Lunda Norte province.

A De Beers spokesman said yesterday: “Our reports from Antwerp tell us that the supply of rough stones from Angola has been reduced to a very small flow.

“Our understanding is that most of the official mining companies have withdrawn from the diamond areas because of the security situation.” And the floods which started at the end of September have flooded the diggings and made access more difficult,” he said.
LUANDA - Looters and political chaos have virtually paralysed Angola's economy but the vendors and thieves operating on the streets are thriving.

The looting of shops and warehouses in violence which killed thousands of people three weeks ago and the mobilisation of UNITA rebel troops across the country have forced the economy underground. The best place to change money and buy goods, from furniture to tennis shoes, is on the streets of Luanda where even policemen ply stolen wares. - Sapa-Reporter-AP-APP

Sandra 25/11/92
UN head urges Angolan govt not to exclude Unita

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has urged the Angolan government not to turn its back on Unita.

"Keep open the door for negotiations with Unita," the UN chief told Lopo de Nascimiento, a special envoy of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos he met on Monday, said spokesman Joe Sills.

Marrack Goulding, deputy secretary-general in charge of peace operations, attended the half-hour meeting requested by Do Nascimiento, the spokesman added.

Reports from Luanda indicate that Dos Santos intends sending Gen Franca Ndal to negotiate with Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Huambo.

The pro-government Jornal do Angola newspaper said the UN mandate for Angola, which expires on November 30, could be discussed at the meeting.

Savimbi had asked to meet with a government representative, but at the same time he fuelled negative speculation by refusing to meet UN special envoy Margaret Anstee on Saturday.

Anstee was scheduled to see him in Huambo yesterday, UN sources in Luanda said.

In Luanda meanwhile, looting and political chaos have virtually paralysed the economy but vendors and thieves operating on the streets are thriving.

The looting of shops and warehouses in violence which killed thousands of people three weeks ago and the mobilisation of Unita troops across the country have forced the economy underground.

The best place to change money and buy goods from furniture to tennis shoes is on the streets of Luanda, where even policemen ply stolen wares.

The rise in underground trading has prompted authorities in Luanda province to announce an offensive against illicit street vending throughout the capital.

Miguel Alvarenga, who is spearheading the drive, said merchandise would be seized and unlicensed vendors punished.

"We are taking drastic measures against those who do not heed our warnings," he told the Jornal de Angola.

Motorists stopping at intersections are often besieged by vendors waving an array of goods no longer available in many stores.

"Nail-polish? Pillow cases? Toys for kids?" offers a 14-year-old youth, pushing his wares through a car window.

The World Bank and some international economists say it is impossible to calculate the size of the underground sector. But in an economy fuelled by corruption and shattered by 16 years of civil war, the black market is significant even by African standards.

Commercial banks are operating officially but many Luanda residents have stopped putting money in their savings accounts, scared they won't be able to get it out if fighting flares again. — Sapa-AFP-Reuters.
Unita closer to averting civil war

LUANDA. The Unita rebel movement said yesterday it was edging closer to renewed dialogue with the government on averting full-scale civil war in Angola.

Unita information director Jorge Valentim said the two sides would meet soon, possibly later this week, but a time and place had yet to be set.

"The government and Unita will meet shortly," he told state-run radio, adding that it could be as early as this week, "I hope we are closer to more direct negotiation between the two sides."

His remarks followed a meeting on Tuesday between Unita leader Jonas Savimbi and UN special representative Margaret Anstee in the movement's central highland headquarters Huambo.

UN sources said one proposal was for a meeting in a neutral area outside Huambo and Luanda, possibly the southern city of Lubango. It would involve officials from both sides but not their leaders.

Unita would send people from Huambo, because its

government could meet soon to talk about lasting peace:

main negotiators were killed or captured in battles in Luanda more than three weeks ago, the sources said.

Unita has occupied more than 70 percent of national territory - in violation of May 1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of war - since claiming September 29-30 elections were rigged.

Anstee was due to brief President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday.

Valentim said Unita wanted to consolidate a ceasefire across Angola but would not confirm if the group's 70 deputies would attend the opening on Thursday of the new 220-seat parliament. - Sapa-Reuters.
MPLA, UNITA meet for talks

LUANDA. — The Angolan government and the rebel movement UNITA will hold their first direct talks today to seek ways to avert a full-scale civil war, a senior UN official said yesterday.

Ms Margaret Anstee, special UN representative, said after meeting President José Eduardo dos Santos the meeting was due to take place in the southern Namibe province.

UNITA Information Director Mr Jorge Valentim said UNITA wanted to consolidate a ceasefire.

But he would not confirm whether the group's 70 deputies would attend today's opening of the new 220-seat parliament in which the ruling MPLA has a clear majority of 129 seats.

UNITA failed to attend a weekend multi-party meeting to prepare for a new government, citing fears about security.

"We are ready to participate in all state institutions," he said on state-run radio. "But what is necessary is the proper atmosphere," he said.

One of Angola's top military men, General Higino Cardoso, said the government placed hope in dialogue.

"We note the situation with great concern," he said on state radio. "We will continue to strive for peace but will resort to force if we don't have another recourse." — Sapa-Reuters
LUANDA — The Angolan government and its Unita foes will today hold their first direct talks since fierce battles in Luanda three weeks ago, to seek ways to avert full-scale civil war, a UN official said yesterday.

Margaret Anstee, special representative of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said the meeting was due to take place in southern Namibe province.

The meeting would be the first between the two sides since the battles in the capital in which thousands died and several top Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) generals and negotiators were killed or captured.

Anstee met Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in his headquarters in Huambo yesterday to try to reopen dialogue.

Some diplomats speculated that Savimbi might be trying to gain time to continue his military advance. But others believed he realised he could not win a war and should pursue dialogue instead.

UN sources said Namibe was chosen as a neutral area.

The government delegation would probably be headed by Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade.

The Unita team, to come from Huambo, has not been named.

Unita has occupied more than 70 percent of Angola in violation of May 1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of war — since claiming that the elections, held in late September, were rigged.

Unita information director Jorge Valenti said his organisation wanted to consolidate a ceasefire.

But he would not confirm whether its 70 deputies would attend today's opening of the new 223-seat parliament, in which the ruling MPLA has a clear majority of 129 seats.

At the weekend, Unita failed to attend a multiparty meeting to prepare for a new government, citing fears about security.

Savimbi said last week he had finally accepted the results of the legislative election — although he still considered them fraudulent — and would face a second-round vote for the presidency.

President Josè Eduardo dos Santos narrowly failed to win above the 50 percent necessary in the first round to avoid a run-off.

He said in a letter to UN peacekeeping chief Marrack Goulding that Savimbi's stance was ambiguous and he did not know whether Unita would respect democratically elected institutions. — Sapa-Reuters.
The spirit of co-operation which South Africans until recently enjoyed in Angola has changed overnight as old enmities are dragged out of the closet.

Only a few weeks ago, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and other South Africans were warmly welcomed in the once-Marxist capital city.

Many South Africans told of their surprise at the lack of retribution and the apparent desire of Angolans to forge links with their former enemy. South Africa had pulled its army out of southern Angola, given Namibia its independence and played a significant part in getting the Angolan peace process off the ground.

South African businessmen were a dime a dozen in Luanda — all trying to break into the lucrative Angolan markets.

The South African representative office, although not a fully-fledged embassy, was given a special status and its head afforded many of the privileges normally reserved for ambassadors.

Then two things happened. First, South Africa's former ally, Unita, outraged international opinion by rejecting the United Nations-sanctioned election as fraudulent and mobilising its South African-trained army. Then allegations suddenly surfaced that South Africa was fanning the flames of war by sending arms to Unita and by deploying the much-feared 32-Battalion in Angola.

Overnight being a South African in Luanda became a lot less comfortable. Businessmen waiting to close deals in Luanda hotels suddenly found their once-friendly contacts less friendly. The South African representative office found formerly easy arrangements with government departments suddenly going sour.

Botha was made to feel distinctly unwelcome despite the fact that only weeks before he had been given a rousing welcome.

And when the fierce fighting erupted in Luanda three weeks ago a group of the notorious riot police went in search of two Namibian journalists who they thought were South Africans. Fortunately both the Namibians and this (South African) journalist had left the country.

Last week police randomly stopped disembarking passengers at Luanda's international airport, demanding proof that there were no South Africans on board.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has strenuously denied the charges that South Africa has resumed military support for Unita.

The questions remain: if the accusations are true, why is South Africa doing it? And if they are not true, why is the Angolan government making such dangerous claims?

Proponents of the theory of South African guilt vary from those who believe South African Military Intelligence was still playing its old games to those who say Pretoria seeks to focus world attention on Angola to divert the spotlight from South Africa. Proponents of its innocence say Portugal masterminded the whole thing to get control of the markets which it was steadily losing to South Africa, and because its leaders were upset by Botha upstaging them all in mediating in the conflict.

Some in the MPLA government are angered by what they believed to be having been an attempt by Botha to force a power-sharing option on Angola.

Others in Luanda felt that the South African Foreign Minister had suddenly abandoned Angolans after steering the opposing sides close to a resolution.

Conversations with a variety of people in Luanda leave the firm impression that unless South Africa publicly denounces Unita for what is seen as its role in jeopardising the Angola peace process, Pretoria will continue to be seen as the only country supporting the actions of the rebel movement. And South Africans in Angola will continue to be treated with suspicion, if not worse.
Angolan foes agree to meet for crucial talks

LUANDA - Angolan government and its Unita foes would hold face-to-face talks today to seek ways to avert full-scale civil war, a senior UN official said yesterday.

Margaret Anstee, special representative of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said the meeting would take place in southern Namibe province.

The meeting will be the first between the two sides since the fierce battles in Luanda three weeks ago when thousands died and several top Unita generals and negotiators were killed or captured.

Anstee met Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in his Huambo headquarters yesterday to try to reopen dialogue.

Some diplomats speculated that Savimbi might be trying to gain time to continue his military advance. But others believed he realised he could not win a war and should pursue dialogue instead.

"It is a step forward," said a Western diplomat.

UN sources said Namibe was chosen as a neutral area. The government delegation would probably be headed by deputy interior minister Fernando da Piedade. The Unita team has not been named.

"Units has occupied more than 70% of Angola - in violation of May 1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of war - since claiming the late September elections were rigged.

Units information director Jorge Valentim said Unita wanted to consolidate a ceasefire. But he would not confirm whether the group's 70 deputies would attend today's opening of the new 220-seat parliament in which the ruling MPLA has a clear majority of 129 seats.

Units failed to attend a weekend multi-party meeting to prepare for a new government, citing fears about security.

Savimbi said last week he finally accepted the results of the legislative election - although he still considered them fraudulent - and would face a second-round vote for the presidency. - Sapa-Reuters.
Unita meets MPLA to avert war

LUANDA. — Unitas negotiators sat down with government officials yesterday for the first time since a disputed election threatened to rekindle one of Africa's longest and bloodiest civil wars.

Representatives of the ruling MPLA and Dr Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence (Unita) of Angola met in Namibe, south of Luanda, to consolidate a ceasefire and arrange terms for the rebels to join a coalition government.

Unita information officer Mr Jorge Valentim, said on his arrival for the talks that the rebels were committed to whatever it would take to bring peace to the country. Angolan state news Angop reported.

Neither President José Eduardo dos Santos nor Dr Savimbi attended the meeting.

United Nations representative Ms Margaret Ansteet, who arranged the meeting, called it an important portent of peace in the Angolan but a top aide to President Dos Santos was less optimistic.

"For now, we're just starting meetings at another level," Mr Lopo do Naselmento said during a visit to the Portuguese capital Lisbon. He said the two sides had to agree because there was no other option.

In Luanda, Angola's 220-seat, multi-party parliament that resulted from the September balloting convened without Unita's 70 deputies.

Parliamentary president Mr Fernando Franca van Dunem urged Unita to lay down its arms and help govern the war-torn country.

He lamented Unita's absence as "the main opposition party in parliament, with increased responsibilities in the nation's affairs." — Sapa-AP
MPLA and Unita meet to avert war

LUANDA — As ruling party and rebel officials met yesterday for crucial talks to avert a return to full-scale civil war, President Eduardo dos Santos convened a new parliament without Unita deputies.

The government-rebel talks were the highest level contact between the two sides since about 2,500 people were killed in fighting following the country's first free elections since independence in 1975.

The meeting under UN auspices aimed to lay the groundwork for direct talks between dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

Angola has tested on the brink of renewed civil war since Savimbi refused to accept defeat in the first round presidential and parliamentary elections he claimed were rigged.

The talks, held in the southern port of Namibe about 700km south of Luanda, also aimed to consolidate a ceasefire, discuss an extension to the UN mandate in Angola which ends on November 30 and work out terms for the rebels to join a government of national unity.

"This is the most important sign we've had that the country is advancing from the civil war," UN representative Margaret Anstee said. "There is no substitute for the two sides getting together."

Anstee held talks with Savimbi on Tuesday, which she described as positive.

Meanwhile, dos Santos convened the country's new multiparty parliament in spite of the absence of the 78 Unita representatives who won seats in the elections. Francia Van Dumen was elected parliamentary president.

Dos Santos narrowly missed gaining the 50% of the vote necessary for outright victory in the first round of presidential elections. His ruling MPLA party won 129 seats of the 220 seats in parliament.

Dos Santos said it was impossible in the short term to hold a presidential runoff because of security problems.

Meanwhile, the Russian news agency ITAR-TASS said a Russian helicopter carrying election papers was shot down in the north of the country, with the death of its pilot. It did not say who was responsible.

ITAR-TASS said the helicopter was shot down near Cassito, the administrative centre of Bengo province, which is under Unita control.

The helicopter had been detained earlier by Unita forces, who threatened to kill the crew if they returned there, the agency said. — Sapa-AP-AFP.
Peace pact accepted

NAMIBE (Angola) — The Angolan government and the former rebel movement Unita have agreed to honour 1991 peace accords and adopt a ceasefire.

High-level officials from the two sides yesterday had their first meeting since fierce fighting killed thousands nearly a month ago.

They met on the relatively neutral terrain of this southern coastal city not far from the Namibian border in the presence of UN, Portuguese, Russian and US observers, representing the major powers overseeing the accords which ended 16 years of civil war.

A joint communiqué said the two sides agreed "to fully accept the Angolan peace accord as the only solution to the Angolan problem and to reiterate and effectively apply the ceasefire in the entire country".

The statement also called for UN peace monitors to remain past their November 30 deadline.

Diplomats said the meeting could be the last chance to avert a resumption of full-scale civil war.

Conflict has been brewing since Unita disputed September 29-30 elections and began occupying more than 70 percent of Angolan territory.

Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos, "Nando", who headed the four-member government delegation, said Unita would have to face the consequences if it violated the May 1991 peace accords and truce again.

Unita information secretary Jorge Valentim said there would be another meeting at an unspecified venue next week and perhaps a summit between Unita leader Jonas Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos soon.

The meeting followed the opening in Luanda of the new 220-seat parliament, in which the ruling MPLA has 120 seats. The opening was boycotted by Unita's 70 deputies, claiming they feared for their safety.

Nando said one issue which had to be dealt with was how to bring Unita into the parliament and a national unity government.

Savimbi last week said he would accept the results of the legislative poll, which he still believed fraudulent, and would face a second presidential round.

Dos Santos narrowly failed to win the 50 percent of votes necessary to avoid a run-off with Savimbi. - Sapa-Reuter.
Savimbi talks peace but prepares for power

By ANDY MELDRUM

Although the ceasefire in Angola is holding, there is a suspicion Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is just buying time.

27/11 - 3/12/92

By ANDY MELDRUM

Although the ceasefire in Angola is holding, there is a suspicion Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is just buying time.

By ANDY MELDRUM

Although the ceasefire in Angola is holding, there is a suspicion Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is just buying time.
Savimbi says he accepts results

IN a letter sent to the United Nations' representative in Luanda, Jonas Savimbi, leader of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), says he is ready to "accept the results of the (presidential and parliamentary) elections of September 29 and 30, which were convincingly won by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)."

But he still insists that the elections were "rigged", a term that Margaret Anstee, head of the UN mission in Angola, rejected as "unacceptable". Meanwhile, the Luanda authorities have decided to convene the parliament issuing these elections. It could meet on November 25, even if UNITA decides to boycott it.

LUANDA — War or peace? The fate of the country is more than ever in Jonas Savimbi's hands. He could either choose to turn on the military pressure, or he could call at least accept the verdict of the ballots. The negotiations could then be resumed, provided the UNITA leader recognizes the validity of the Lisbon peace agreement and publicly disavows violence, which the government has set as a precondition.

War or peace? This is also the choice before the government and the MPLA, the erstwhile Marxist-Leninist party, which has been running the country alone for the last 16 years amidst criticism that it is inefficient, incompetent, and corrupt, but which has finally become united against UNITA.

Championing peace and respect for the Lisbon agreement signed on May 31, 1975 by Savimbi and MPLA leader José Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA is pushing its advantage on the ground. All the parties, with the exception of UNITA, met on November 21 and decided to form a government of national entente and hold the first parliamentary session of the Second Republic of Angola on November 25, with or without UNITA's men who were returned in the September elections.

President dos Santos and MPLA strategists have already chosen Marcelino Moco, 39, the present general secretary of the MPLA, as the future prime minister. Moco was born in Kuanha in Huambo province in central Angola which is Savimbi's stronghold. Like Savimbi, Moco is an Ovimbundu. The government is thus clearly signaling its intention at last to give the country's largest ethnic group a key role in managing the business of the state.

The decision is patently designed to show the country that Savimbi is not the only representative of the Ovimbundu community. When he forms his government shortly, Moco will also have to offer several ministerial portfolios to former UNITA members who have defected from the party, like José Ndile, who comes from the Cabinda enclave, and was one of Savimbi's closest aides.

Having decided to rally UNITA out of the capital after a weekend of bloody fighting at the end of last month, the government began by reorganizing the army and preparing for a confrontation on the ground. The army is calling back all the men who have been demobilized and is engaged in a large-scale recruitment campaign.

The government is trying to protect the ports of Lobito and Namibe. Planes, ships, and artillery have gone into action to stop the advances of Savimbi's troops. Weapons newly arrived from North Korea and Bulgaria have been moved into these regions.

The government is now considering an attack on Caixito and Ndalatando, the UNITA-held capitals of Benguela and Huambo Norte provinces, before trying to break the siege of Malanje city and regaining control of Lunda Norte's diamond-mining areas. The Angolan army's ultimate aim is to throw Savimbi's men out of all the larger towns and drive them back into the bush. It also wants to cut them off from the border with Zaïre and the Atlantic coast.

Though the UNITA leader has frequently expressed his willingness to maintain the dialogue with the government, he has thus far refused to attend meetings arranged with President dos Santos, preferring instead to stage demonstrations of his strength in the provinces and maintaining that the September elections were fraudulent. Angola's millions have learned Savimbi's flakiness and wonder whether he is not once again stalling for time.

(By Frédéric Fritscher)

Rebels gaining on the ground

By Frédéric Fritscher

LUANDA — Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement is slowly but surely gaining ground. Its troops are now in overall control of two-thirds of the country, according to various Angolan government sources. Nine of the country's 19 municipalities in Benguela province are in Savimbi's hands, as are ten of Huila province's 13 municipalities and ten of the 11 municipalities in Huambo province.

Belaize, Manuel, the director of the province, told me "UNITA controls two-thirds of the city of Huambo itself!"

Manuel believes that at least 6,000 UNITA soldiers are deployed in Huambo province. UNITA troops are very active in Bié. They are drawn up near Andulo where they occupy several bush camps. In the neighbouring province of Moxico, UNITA troops have taken over Cabanga, the scene of an outstanding battle in which rebel forces were defeated in 1986.

Other troop movements have been reported near the Pungu Bungue River where the rebels are getting ready to launch an attack on the capital Luena and take over Lunda Sul province. They have seized Lumbala and the Cafunu diamond mines in Lunda Norte province in north eastern Angola. All these sources of revenue for UNITA, which has in theory been cut off from its former American and South African backers.

Large-scale troop movements have been spotted in Zaïre and Uige provinces in the north, where the government press reports that foreigners are repairing and improving the Kicia airport, near Uige, for UNITA. In this province, UNITA occupies Makel, Duzombo, Damba, Kitevo, Dembe and Bungo.

Sources close to the United Nations said that some 7,000 UNITA troops were closing in on Malanje, the capital of neighbouring Malanje province. They were reported to be set to overrun the city from Xa Muteba. UNITA troops have taken the Caipinda hydroelectric project site and seized scores of Brazilian and Russian nationals working on it.

Caixito, capital of Benguela province, some 80 kilometres north of Luanda, fell on November 3 and now is the UNITA base closest to the Angolan capital.
Angola: A War for Sweet Fanny Junker all

SECRETS... A VETERAN FACES OVER A USELESS WAR

...
Unita and looters terrorise Malanje

MALANJE - Encircled by Unita rebels and stalked by gangs of looters, the Angolan city of Malanje is in a frightened paralysis.

Food is running short and people are scrambling for places on the few planes out.

Unlike other areas across the country where a shaky truce holds, residents of the strategic city 400 km east of Luanda speak of food shortages, shooting at night and "the enemy". Unita rebels who have occupied nearly all of the fertile province but the capital.

"It is a critical situation," said local police official Joao Martins.

The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) government last week sent in more than 100 anti-riot police as much to keep order as defend against Unita.

Each day, dozens of people turn up at the airport clutching sacks of meagre belongings. They hope to leave on the few military and UN airplanes bringing in emergency supplies.

"Please, please let me on," pleaded 28-year-old Maria Antonia, who had been waiting for 15 days with her nine-month-old daughter.

Unita has occupied more than 70 percent of the country since disputing the results of September 29-30 elections; in violation of May 1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of civil war. Unita agreed with the government last Thursday to respect the pact and honour a truce nationwide but still holds two of the 18 provincial capitals - Caxito and N'dalatando.

Residents of this city of 80,000 say there is still shooting 20 km away where Unita men have been robbing houses for food and waging a door-to-door hunt for government supporters. - Sapa-Reuters.
UNITA sets conditions to join govt team

LUANDA. - The chances of peace in Angola appeared to improve yesterday when UNITA said it would join the government due to be formed by new Prime Minister Marcolino Moco, if the ruling party met several conditions.

As both government and rebel radio reported fighting in northern Angola, UNITA's Radio Vorgan called for full implementation of the May 1991 peace accord.

UNITA also wants MPLA authorities to free a score of top-ranking political and military members taken prisoner in Luanda; and the return of the bodies of two top leaders.

Moco, the former MPLA secretary-general, was meanwhile preparing to announce a government team expected to include members of Jonas Savimbi's opposition.

Government sources said Moco was ready to give UNITA four ministerial portfolios and four provincial governors' posts.

A main task of Moco's government will be to prepare for a second round of presidential elections, in which Savimbi has asked for much greater UN involvement.

Diplomats here said the chances of forming a national unity government still remained low in view of the mutual hostility. UNITA MPs have yet to take up seats in parliament, which first convened on Friday. - Sapa-AFP.
Territorial struggle at root of Natal strife, says witness

DURBAN — The Goldstone commission began a five-day sitting in Durban yesterday on the political violence sweeping Natal.

Port Shepstone local dispute resolution committee head the Rev R E Brauteseth told the commission that the root causes of violence in the province appeared to be a territorial struggle for control, intimidation, evictions and hit squad activities.

He called for a commission of investigation in the Port Shepstone area, which he said could assist in bringing peace to certain strife-torn areas. He was responding to a question by Judge R Goldstone on whether anything could be done to curb the violence.

Brauteseth noted that at least 36 tribal authorities operated in the area. “It is very difficult to draw a distinction between these tribal authorities and the Inkatha Freedom Party.”

He felt there were problems with the SAP internal stability unit in Port Shepstone, and cited its partiality as one of the problems. But he admitted there were “just accusations” made by various people.

Idasa regional director Steven Collins’s submission echoed what Brauteseth said earlier about tribal authorities.

In his experience he had come across at least 12 tribal chiefs being issued with G-3 automatic rifles by the KwaZulu government, he said.

Another bone of contention, Collins said, was having two police forces operating in Natal (KwaZulu Police and SAP). He believed it was imperative that the security forces look at one command structure.

National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles chairman Priscilla McKay told the commission a programme needed to be started from a preschool level to teach people how to deal with conflict situations and to nurture political tolerance.

People needed to be taught political tolerance to curb violence.

At least 15 people were killed in Natal over the weekend, according to police reports. — Sapa.

Air violations anger the ANC

SA’s alleged violation of neighbouring countries’ airspace should be explained by President F W de Klerk, the ANC said yesterday.

Reacting to reports that Angola, Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe had complained to Pretoria about unauthorised overflights by SA military aircraft, the ANC said these provocative actions could precipitate armed clashes and a regional conflict.

The ANC said the UN Security Council should consider urgently what actions could be taken to prevent further SA intervention in Angola and called for a “Hands Off Angola” campaign.

“If the regime has seen fit to intervene in another country because it did not like the results of free and fair democratic elections, how are we to expect them to accept the results of elections inside SA itself?” it said.

Our Political Staff report from Cape Town that Foreign Affairs spokesman Awie Marais said yesterday government had requested more information from the countries complaining about violations.
Unita violating fresh truce - claim

Luanda - The Angolan government yesterday accused the former rebel movement Unita of launching attacks across the country in violation of a fresh truce.

State-run radio said police had resisted a big Unita assault on the northern city of Uige early on Sunday.

Unita was mobilising around the capital of Benguela province, had blown up a bridge in Kwanza Norte and had killed three police in southern Namibe province, it added.

In a further incident, Unita forces killed one person and wounded several in an ambush on government forces on Friday just 45km outside Luanda, it said.

```
REBELS MOBILISING Savimbi troops
```

occupy more than 70 percent of Angola:

The government said the Unita actions violated a joint declaration signed on Thursday in the coastal city of Namibe reaffirming support for May 1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of war and proclaimed a nationwide ceasefire.

Angola has been on the brink of renewed civil war since Unita leader Jonas Savimbi disputed the results of September 29-30 elections as rigged and began mobilising his troops.

Since then his forces have occupied over 70 percent of the country.

The government has accused South Africa, which supported Unita during the civil war, of backing the group again.

The radio said two presumed South Africans and an Angolan with a Namibian passport had been detained at the weekend when their plane landed at Luena airport in eastern Mexican province. The three said they were heading to Zaire to sell whisky, batteries and tape recorders which were found on the plane. - Sapa-Reuter.
UNITA says it will join the new Angolan govt

LUANDA—The chances of peace in Angola appeared to improve yesterday when UNITA said it would join the government being formed by new Prime Minister Marcelino Moco if the ruling party met several conditions.

As government and rebel radio reported fighting in northern Angola, UNITA's radio Vorgan called for full implementation of the peace accord reached in May 1991 and for the release of political prisoners.

MPLA former secretary-general Moco was meanwhile preparing to announce a government team expected to include members of Jonas Savimbi's opposition.

Government sources said Moco was ready to give UNITA four ministerial portfolios and four provincial governors' posts.

Both radio stations yesterday reported heavy fighting in the northern Uige province, where UNITA claimed to have taken control of town of Uige and a neighbouring settlement, Negage.

Angolan army Gen Higino Carneiro said a Brazilian member of the UN observer mission was killed in the fighting which broke out on Sunday.

Carneiro is a member of the government delegation that held talks on Thursday with a team from UNITA in Namibe.

A main task of Moco's government will be to prepare for a second round of presidential elections.

Diplomats said the chances of forming a national unity government remained low in view of the mutual hostility. UNITA MPs, partly through fears for their safety, have yet to take up seats in parliament, which first convened on Friday.

Government has called on UNITA to evacuate its troops from the provincial capitals of Caesio and Ndala as proof of renewed commitment to the peace agreement. —Sapa-AFP.
LUANDA. — The chances of peace in Angola appeared to improve yesterday when Unita said it would join the government due to be formed by new Prime Minister Mr Marcolino Moco if the ruling party met several conditions.

As both government and rebel radio stations reported fighting in northern Angola, Unita's radio Vorgan called for full implementation of the peace accord reached in May 1991 and for the release of political prisoners.

Mr Moco, the former secretary-general of the ruling MPLA, was meanwhile preparing to announce a government team expected to include members of Dr Jonas Savimbi's opposition. Government sources said Mr Moco was ready to give Unita four ministerial portfolios and four provincial governors' posts.

Both radio stations yesterday reported heavy fighting in Uige province in the north, where Unita claimed to have taken control of the main town Uige and a neighbouring settlement, Negage.

Angolan General Higino Carneiro told Portugal's TSF radio that a Brazilian member of a UN observer mission in Angola was killed in the fighting that broke out on Sunday morning. Gen Carneiro is a member of the government delegation that held talks on Thursday with a team from Unita at Namibe in the south-west, after intensive UN-led diplomacy aimed at staving off renewed full-scale conflict.

One of the main tasks of Mr Moco's government will be to prepare for a second round of presidential elections, in which Dr Savimbi has asked for greater involvement by the UN. — Sapa-AFP
Government says it is fighting in defence and blames Unita

Battles raging in Angolan cities

LUANDA - Fighting between government forces and Unita rebels spread across three strategic cities in northern Angola as the military warned that the country was sliding back into full-scale civil war.

Top generals said yesterday the government was still in command of the oil town of Soyo, Uige city and the nearby air base in Negage after two days of fierce fighting.

But UN peace monitors and international aid workers evacuated from Uige on Monday said Unita had effectively gained control of the city, 300km northeast of Luanda and had entered Negage.

"Unita has control of Uige," said one of the UN observers who described relentless gun and mortar fire for two days.

The government said it was fighting in defence and blamed Unita for the resumption of conflict.

"We are essentially at war," General Cirilo de Salva said. "Unita is occupying territory and the government cannot let this happen."

There was no word on casualties but a Brazilian military police sergeant in Uige was killed in a grenade blast on Sunday, the first UN observer to die in Angola since the organisation began overseeing the May 1991 peace accords.

UN special representative in Angola Margaret Anstee said the violence was regrettable as it came just days after both sides agreed to honour a nationwide truce.

It did not auger well for a negotiated settlement.

Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura said he had appealed to Unita information secretary Jorge Valentim "to let good sense prevail". There were unconfirmed reports the two sides would meet yesterday in the southern coastal city of Namibe.

Unita has occupied over 70 percent of national territory since its leader Jonas Savimbi disputed the September 29-30 elections.

Sapa-Reuters.
Angola on 'brink of civil war'

LUANDA. — The Angolan government admitted yesterday that it had lost control of two strategic northern cities to Unita rebels, and warned the nation that it was on the brink of renewed civil war.

General Higino Carneiro said the MPLA government wanted a peaceful solution but was preparing for war. "We believe dialogue is possible to resolve the problems. But if there is no other solution we will enter into war. Perhaps we will have to alert our people to prepare for the worst," he said on radio.

There was no immediate response from Unita officials.

The state-run radio said Uige, 300km north-east of Luanda, and the nearby city of Negrais, with its important airbase, were both in Unita hands after two days of fighting.

The radio added that although police had driven back Unita forces about 20km from the north-western oil town of Soyo, fighting had erupted in M’Banza Congo, capital of Zaire province.

Closing in on UN bases

Diplomats and government sources said renewed civil war seemed likely after the fighting, which appeared to be part of a northern push by Unita.

The state news agency Angop said two policemen and a Unita fighter had died in Soyo, where fighting continued yesterday. Police had taken 19 Unita prisoners, including two senior officers.

Diplomats said they expected a government air strike on Unita positions within days. Some UN staff in Luanda had been advised to stock up on water in case of a Unita attack on the capital's water supply.

Unita has overrun two other northern provincial capitals — Caxito and N'dalatando — and has encircled a third, Mulanje. — Sapa-Reuter


Picket protest against ‘SA support for Unita’

JOHANNESBURG. — The London-based Angolan Emergency Campaign plans to picket the South African embassy today in protest against South Africa's alleged support for Unita during the recent post-election conflict.

In a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday, the AEC accused South Africa of having flown in military and logistical supplies to Unita during what it called "the unsuccessful coup attempt".

"South Africa's Pik Botha also tried to convince MPLA to accept equal power-sharing as a way of ensuring a veto for Unita," said the AEC. — Sapa
Unita troops seize another major town

LUANDA — Angola's Unita opposition has set out to win on the battlefield what it lost at the ballot box in September, seizing control of the third provincial capital in a month.

Yesterday Jonas Savimbi's Unita was in control of Uige, 300 km north-west of Luanda, as well as Ndaliento, 200 km to the west, and Catulo, just 60 km north-west of the capital, Western diplomats said.

But the former guerilla chief appeared nevertheless to be aware of the negative international impact of the military campaign, as late on Tuesday he blamed his local field commanders for it.

Diplomats said Savimbi had proposed to the UN special envoy in Angola, Margaret Anstee, that he return Uige and the nearby air-base town of Ngage to his rivals in Luanda.

The latest fighting breaches the May 1991 peace accords, to which both sides reaffirmed their commitment in UN-mediated talks at Namibe in the south-west of Angola last week, providing for the demobilisation of the rival armies.

Western military experts estimate that Savimbi, who controlled some 60 percent of Angolan territory before the capture of Uige, has between 20,000 and 30,000 well-equipped and highly trained troops, while the government has about 40,000 largely demoralised and badly paid soldiers.

Both the ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the United Nations should take Savimbi's latest offer seriously if all-out war is to be avoided, several Western sources said.

Though he has grudgingly given the UN his written acceptance of the results of parliamentary elections which Unita lost to the MPLA in September, Unita deputies have not taken up their seats in the parliament first convened last Thursday and Savimbi has never actually admitted defeat.

Long back during the civil war that followed independence in 1975 by the United States, South Africa, Zaire and Morocco, the Unita leader has paid some lip-service to co-operation with the government but also refused to transform his movement into a political party.

UN officials and the three guarantors of the May 1991 Entebbe peace accords — Portugal, the US and Russia — are seeking to bring the two sides back to the negotiating table, but Savimbi has left President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and new Prime Minister Marcelino Moco little room for manoeuvre.

Fighters have invaded Moco's plan to announce a new Cabinet in which, according to government sources, Unita was to be offered at least four portfolios, and Western diplomats said the military and political situation would oblige the UN to increase its presence in Angola.

Savimbi has himself called on the United Nations to organise and closely monitor a second round of presidential elections, after losing September's first round with 40.7 percent of the vote to Dos Santos's 49.57 percent. — Sapa-AFP.

SA backs coup plan claims paper

HARARE — Zimbabwe's main newspaper, The Herald, carried as its main story yesterday an article claiming to expose South African backing for a coup in Angola.

The story by southern African analyst David Martin said top Western military intelligence officials believed that Jonas Savimbi's Unita had been given a deadline of January 20 by South Africa to seize power in Angola.

This is the date when United States President-elect Bill Clinton will take office.

The article claimed the operation by Unita was drawn up with South African advice.

The article said it was totally impossible for the government to pretend an operation as massive as this one was being carried out by uncontrolled elements in the security forces.

— South Africa's only tank, the Olifant, is too large to be carried in the SAAF's transport aircraft and the same may be true of the G6 gun.

The allegations were denied by an SADF spokesman.
Unita troops seize another major town

LUANDA — Angola's Unita opposition has set out to win on the battlefield what it lost at the ballot box in September, seizing control of the third provincial capital in a month.

Yesterday Jonas Savimbi's Unita was in control of Uige, 300 km north-west of Luanda, as well as Ndalatando, 200 km to the west, and Caxito, just 60 km north-west of the capital, Western diplomats said.

But the former guerrilla chief appeared nevertheless to be aware of the negative international impact of the military campaign, as late on Tuesday he blamed his local field commanders for it.

Diplomats said Savimbi had proposed to the UN special envoy in Angola, Margaret Anstice, that he return Uige and the nearby air-base town of Ngege to his rivals in Luanda.

The latest fighting breaches the May 1991 peace accords, to which both sides reaffirmed their commitment in UN-mediated talks at Namibe in the south-west of Angola last week, providing for the demobilisation of the rival armies.

Western military experts estimate that Savimbi, who controlled some 60 percent of Angolan territory before the capture of Uige, has between 25,000 and 30,000 well-equipped and highly trained troops, while the government has about 40,000 largely demoralised and badly paid soldiers.

Both the ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the United Nations should take Savimbi's latest offer seriously if all-out war is to be avoided, several Western sources said.

Though he has grudgingly given the UN his written acceptance of the results of parliamentary elections which Unita lost to the MPLA in September, Unita deputies have not taken up their seats in the parliament first convened last Thursday and Savimbi has never actually admitted defeat.

Long backed during the civil war that followed independence in 1975 by the United States, South Africa, Zaire and Morocco, the Unita leader has paid some lip-service to cooperation with the government but also refused to transform his movement into a political party.

UN officials and the three guarantors of the May 1991 Entorrii peace accords — Portugal, the US and Russia — are seeking to bring the two sides back to the negotiating table, but Savimbi has left President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and new Prime Minister Marcelino Moco little room for manoeuvre.

Fighting has stalled Moco's plan to announce a new Cabinet in which, according to government sources, Unita was to be offered at least four portfolios, and Western diplomats said the military and political situation would oblige the UN to increase its presence in Angola.

Savimbi has himself called on the United Nations to organise and closely monitor a second round of presidential elections, after losing September's first round with 40.7 percent of the vote to Dos Santos's 49.57 percent. — Sapa-AFP.

SA backs coup plan claims paper

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service 3/12/92

HARARE — Zimbabwe's main newspaper, The Herald, carried as its main story yesterday an article claiming to expose South African backing for a plan by Unita to stage a coup in Angola.

The story by southern African analyst David Martin said top Western military intelligence officials believed that Jonas Savimbi's Unita had been given a deadline of January 20 by South Africa to seize power in Angola.

This is the date when United States President-elect Bill Clinton will take office.

The article claimed the operation by Unita was drawn up with South African advice.

The article said it was totally impossible for the government to pretend an operation as massive as this one was being carried out by uncontrolled elements in the security forces.

South Africa's only tank, the Olifant, is too large to be carried in the SAAF's transport aircraft and the same may be true of the G-9 gun.

The allegations were denied by an SADF spokesman.
Rebel advance continues in northern Angola in defiance of pact

Unita rebels gain oil route town

LUANDA - Unita rebels captured the north-eastern town of Negage and its strategic air base on Tuesday after a three-day battle with government troops.

The rebels continued their advance in northern Angola, government radio said.

Fighting continued around the town, located 20 kilometres south of Uige, the provincial capital, whose military base and town were captured on Monday by Jonas Savimbi's rebels, the radio said.

A government military source said losses were heavy on both sides and termed the fighting the fiercest since a three-day battle a month ago left 2,500 dead in the capital, Luanda.

Negage, located 250km north of Luanda, is the headquarters of the government's northern air command.

Control of Negage air base and the military base in neighbouring Uige gives Unita a powerful hold on the north-eastern region of Angola, gateway to the country's diamonds and oil.

Unita, which has protested the outcome of Angola's first multiparty elections held in September, attacked Uige and Negage three days after government and Unita officials agreed to adhere to a ceasefire, halt troop advances and respect terms of the May 1991 peace accords that brought an end to the country's 16-year civil war.

UN monitors judged the polling generally free and fair.

Fighting broke out around the country on October 31 and at least 2,500 people were killed in the capital alone.

Unita and government representatives were scheduled to meet again this week to arrange direct talks between Unita chief Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and arrange terms for the rebels to join a government of national unity. - Sapa-AP.
Unita out of control, says Savimbi

LUANDA — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi says he has lost control of his forces, which occupied more than 60% of Angola. His Deputy Foreign Minister, Angolan envoy Gen Alexandre Rodrigues, has informed President Robert Mugabe to call an urgent summit of the Frontline states, Sape-AFP reports. He had already visited Zambian President Frederick Chiluba and was going to see Botswana’s President Kenneth Kaunda.

The summit on the Angolan crisis could be held as early as next week. The UN Security Council has extended the UN mandate in Angola by two months.

Adrian Hadland reports the SA Foreign Affairs Department has denied the alleged capture of a strategic airbase 250km north of Luanda on which the UN mandate in Angola by two months.

Tuesday. On Monday they took the provincial capital of Ulgo and its military base. Since Savimbi rejected the results of

Unita investigation by SA authorities into the alleged violation of neighbouring countries’ airspace was reopened this week.

The SA Air Force and the Directorate of Civil Aviation had reopened the investigation after Botswana supplied more detailed information about alleged unauthorised overflights by SA military aircraft. A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

Botswana and Namibia complained to Pretoria about high overflights by large aircraft in the first half of October. Zimbabwe and Angola had similar complaints.

Stephanie Botha reports that the
UNITA set to snub minor jobs

LUANDA. — The Angolan government has announced a new national unity administration offering minor portfolios to the main opposition group, Unita, which diplomats said it would probably reject. The announcement came as fighting abated yesterday in northern Angola, where Unita rebel forces launched an offensive. But the country remains close to full-scale resumption of civil war.

The threat of renewed civil war meant that the posts on offer were likely to be too minor for Unita to accept, diplomats said.

Unita, which was backed by the United States and South Africa in its 1975-91 war against the MPLA government, has captured three provincial capitals since its defeat in an internationally supervised election at the end of September.

It now occupies 75 percent of the country and is besieging at least one other provincial capital.

The new government announced on state radio will be headed by Prime Minister Mr. Marcelino Moco, the former Secretary General of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), which has ruled since the 1975 independence from Portugal.

Under the new administration, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will retain his post until a second presidential round of elections is staged, the radio said.

The places left open for Unita are culture minister and the deputy ministers of agriculture, defence, public works and social affairs. Unita was also offered the number two post in the armed forces and the command of the army land forces.

Another major feature was the replacement, by hardliner General Joao Baptista de Matos, of armed forces chief General Antonio Franca "Ndala", a moderate who had been negotiating with Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) leader Jonas Savimbi to try to avoid renewed civil war.

Diplomats said the MPLA, which opened the new parliament last Thursday, was eager to get the new government in place after months of political deadlock to be able to face the military threat more forcefully. — Sapa-Reuters.
SA ‘backing for Unita at high levels’

HARARE. — South African security forces are backing Angola’s former Unita rebels and have urged them to seize power before United States president-elect Mr Bill Clinton takes office, a Zimbabwean newspaper has claimed.

The semi-official Herald said Angola’s government had discovered and foiled a plot to seize the capital, Luanda, after Unita was defeated in the country’s general elections in September.

The newspaper, quoting Western intelligence officials, said South African military overflights across Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia last month had carried military supplies, including tanks, for Unita.

A Western military source was quoted as saying: “The government of (President F W) de Klerk is involved and so is (Foreign Minister) Mr Pik Botha who took a secret plan with him to Savimbi.”

The MPLA found out and that is why Mr Botha was told he was no longer welcome in Angola. This operation had been sanctioned at the highest level.”

LUANDA. — Dr Jonas Savimbi says he no longer controls the Unita rebel forces that continue to advance into northern Angola, gaining a foothold in the African nation’s mineral-rich provinces, a newspaper reports.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Venancio de Moura told the official Jornal de Angola that Dr Savimbi had told the government by letter on Tuesday that attacks on the northern towns of Uige and Negage had been undertaken by regional commanders in defiance of his orders.

United Nations special representative Ms Margaret Anste, who spoke to Dr Savimbi by telephone, confirmed that Dr Savimbi had said he no longer had control over Unita rebels in the north. — Sapa-AP
SA pulls envoys out of ‘volatile’ Angola

The South African Government has withdrawn its diplomatic representation from Angola because of the volatile situation there.

And from Luanda it is reported that Angola’s new government has set up a war cabinet, strengthening its military muscle against a UNITA push for power.

An SA Department of Foreign Affairs statement last night warned SA citizens not to visit Angola until the country had stabilised.

Referring to Zimbabwean President Mugabe’s claims that SA had been flying military jets and transport aircraft clandestinely over neighbouring territories to deliver supplies to UNITA, the statement said elements in the Angolan government were “deliberately blackmailing” the SA Government.

“The allegations are lies and even the United Nations observed, on inquiry, said there was no evidence of this.”

The statement said SA had been asked by the Angolan government in writing to act as a negotiator in the political crisis between the MPLA government and UNITA.

At the time both parties used commercial aircraft and “absolutely no military aid” was extended to UNITA by SA.

The statement added the Angolan government had been repeatedly asked to show proof of their allegations and none had been forthcoming.

Foreign Affairs director-general Rusty Evans said earlier there was no basis for allegations of support for UNITA.

Reacting to Mugabe’s accusations, Evans said all SA’s efforts had been directed to promoting peace in Angola.

The MPLA said in Luanda the new Angolan government would be sworn in today.

UNITA had still not confirmed whether it would accept the four minor posts offered in the new administration. Most diplomats believed it would choose instead to continue its military offensive.

Hardliners, who have been in the ascendancy on both sides since the current crisis erupted, figured strongly in the new government announced on Wednesday.

Armed forces chief General Antonio Franca “N’dalu”, a moderate who had been negotiating with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to try to avert war, was replaced by hardliner General Joao de Matos.

A war cabinet was announced yesterday comprising Matos and the foreign, finance, interior and prime ministers.

Diplomats expected that once the MPLA had the legitimacy of a government in place, it would probably set quickly to meet UNITA’s military challenge.

— Sapa-Reuters
THE INJURED

A bomb attack on club, four killed and many injured.

Saturday, November 28 -- Grandville.

No injuries.

A bomb attack on two cafes.

Thursday, December 3 -- Bomb explodes.

Queens Town:

Nineteen injured.

in the town where the King William's Town

Queens Town.

The Anga Report Service

on Apartheid

ow to Back

Diplomats

support
Bombs

Steakhouse

Blast
in Spur
18 hurt

After 41 days

Closing
UNITA unlikely to accept offer by the MPLA

Soweto 4/10/92

UNITY ADMINISTRATION Rebels offered four minor portfolios in new government:

LUANDA - Angola, facing the threat of renewed war, has offered the rival Unita minor posts in a new national unity administration which seemed unlikely to appease the rebels' thirst for power.

Diplomats said Unita was unlikely to stop its military push and accept the portfolios of Culture Minister and the Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, Defence, Public Works and Social Affairs.

"Unita is not being offered very much," said one Western diplomat. "I can't see them accepting. War is a more likely scenario."

Angola has been on the edge of another civil war since Unita leader Jonas Savimbi disputed the results of the country's first multiparty elections on September 29-30, in which he failed to get the victory he expected.

The ruling MPLA faced with Unita's occupation of more than 75 percent of national territory, opened a new parliament last week and announced the new government on Wednesday in order better to face the military threat.

The new administration will be headed by Prime Minister Marcelino Moco, the former secretary-general of the MPLA.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who failed to get enough votes to avoid a run-off against Savimbi, will retain his post until a second round is held. Most diplomats believe war is inevitable and the second presidential race will never take place.

Unita, which was to merge its army with the government's under May 1991 peace accords which ended 16 years of war, was offered the number two post in the armed forces and the command of the army land forces.

Hardliners have been in ascendency on both sides since the electoral dispute. Armed Forces chief General Antonio Frausa "N'dalu", who had been negotiating with Savimbi to try to avert a new war, was replaced by hardliner General Joao Matos. - Sapa-Reuter.
Angola on brink of all-out war

LUANDA. — Angola's new government has set up a war cabinet, strengthening its military muscle against Unita's push for power.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos demanded yesterday that Unita surrender cities captured in the north and join a coalition government in one week or face all-out war.

Most diplomats believe Unita would continue its military offensive.

"We are prepared to participate in the government but should be assigned posts which reflect that Unita was the second most voted party in the elections," said a Unita spokesman.

Angola has been on the edge of war since Unita leader Jonas Savimbi rejected the results of September 29-30 elections which failed to give him the victory he expected. — Sapa-Hoeter-AP.

SA diplomats leaving Angola

HANS-PETER BAKKER
Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG. — South African diplomats were on their way to Windhoek from Luanda today because of the volatile situation and following growing anti-South African sentiment in Angola.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr Patrick Evans said the decision to withdraw was made after "anti-South African sentiment had grown considerably over the last few days".

He said it was believed the MPLA government was arming civilians.

"Yesterday armed civilians were seen outside the camp where the South African diplomats are housed," said Mr Evans.

He said a third country — possibly Britain — had been asked to conduct consular affairs on South Africa's behalf.

He said the withdrawal of the diplomats was not because of the deterioration of relations with the MPLA government.

"It is not a diplomatic signal of displeasure. If that were the case the Angolan mission in Pretoria would also have to leave."

In an earlier statement the Department of Foreign Affairs referred to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe's claims that South Africa had been flying over neighbouring territories to deliver supplies to Unita rebels.

"The allegations are lies and even the United Nations observer said there was no evidence of this."

The statement said South Africa was asked by the Angolan government in writing to act as a negotiator in the crisis between the MPLA government and Unita.

"At Angola's request South Africa submitted proposals both to the MPLA and Unita."

"Absolutely no military aid" was extended to Unita.

The statement said the Angolan government had been repeatedly asked for proof of the allegations but none had been forthcoming.
SA diplomats leaving Angola

LUANDA. — Angola's new government has set up a war cabinet, strengthening its military muscle against Unita's push for power.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos demanded yesterday that Unita surrender cities captured in the north and join a coalition government in one week or face all-out war.

Most diplomats believed Unita would continue its military offensive.

"We are prepared to participate in the government but should be assigned posts which reflect that Unita was the second most voted party in the elections," said a Unita spokesman.

Angola has been on the edge of war since Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi rejected the results of September 29-30 elections which failed to give him the victory he expected.

— Sapa-Reuter-AF.

HANS-PETER BAKKER
Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG. — South African diplomats were on their way to Windhoek from Luanda today because of the volatile situation and growing anti-South African sentiment in Angola.

Mr Patrick Evans, spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the decision to withdraw was made after "anti-South African sentiment had grown considerably over the last few days."

He said it was believed the MPLA government was arming civilians.

"Yesterday armed civilians were seen outside the camp where the South African diplomats are housed," he said.

He said a third country — possibly Britain — had been asked to conduct consular affairs on South Africa's behalf.

"It is not a diplomatic signal of displeasure. If that were the case the Angolan mission in Pretoria would also have to leave."

In an earlier statement the Department of Foreign Affairs referred to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe's claims that South Africa had been flying over neighbouring territories to deliver supplies to Unita rebels.

"The allegations are lies," a spokesman said.

The statement said South Africa was asked by the Angolan government in writing to act as a mediator in the crisis between the MPLA government and Unita.

"As Angula's request South Africa submitted proposals both to the MPLA and Unita."

"Absolutely no military aid was extended to Unita."

The statement said the Angolan government had been repeatedly asked for proof of the allegations but none had been forthcoming.

Dr. Maurice had long
Stop hostilities, Mugabe tells SA

HARARE — President Robert Mugabe has accused SA of resuming hostile actions against its neighbours and playing a part in Angola's slide back towards civil war.

In his state of the nation address to parliament yesterday, Mugabe urged Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to accept the outcome of the Angolan elections.

"At the same time we demand that SA immediately cease its role of destabilising Angola and put an end to its hostile manoeuvres in the region," said Mugabe.

This appeared to be a reference to the allegations in the media of numerous SA violations of Zimbabwean air space, said to involve fighter aircraft "covering" transports taking supplies to Unita.

A spokesman for the SA trade mission in Harare confirmed yesterday that complaints had been received about 20 alleged incursions in October, based solely on radar plots and not visual sightings.

No further communications had been received about five new radar sightings reported by the Herald at the weekend.

Sapa reports that the Foreign Affairs Department said yesterday it could not comment on media reports of a second series of violations; the Zimbabwean government is considering a formal claim.

A department spokesman also said yesterday that SA officials had not yet had consular access to two of its citizens being held in Luanda. Manfred Rossouw and Dr D Gouws were forced to land at Luanda, Moxiko, because of fuel problems. News reports said the Angolan government had allegedly been threatened for a Unita base.
Mall traders plan action

ST GEORGE'S MAIL hawkers have unanimously voted to seek an interdict overturning Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring's decision yesterday to ban them from trading in the city centre.

A Provincial Gazette published today will ban all but 13 traders from the mall from Monday. The Small Business Development Corporation has expressed concern that the eviction order contravenes the Business Act.

Within hours of their learning of the decision, which many said would threaten their livelihood — traders had raised R5 000 for legal costs to fight the edict.

About 80 traders met at Greenmarket Square last night to organise court action to ensure the Provincial Administration plan was overturned.

St George's Mall Interim Action Committee member Mr Chris Lubbe told fellow traders: “We are trying to avoid confrontation. If we can use legal loopholes we will avoid casualties.”

A two-day-old traders' petition for the continuation of the flea market has brought strong public support with over 3 000 signatures.

Press must 'beware of rumour'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The chairman of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, last night called for greater vigilance in the field of reporting on violence.

Speaking at a function at the Maharani Hotel in Durban, during which he received the Headliner of the Year Award from the Durban Press Club, he said that there were too many newspaper claims and allegations concerning violence which turned out, on investigation, to have been based on misinformation, malicious rumour and incorrect interpretations.

“I ask for no more than a greater vigilance in this field,” and a greater awareness of the fact that, in some cases, reports concerning violence can in fact lead to more violence.

Mr Justice Goldstone said it was little appreciated in South Africa that it was the only country in the really troubled areas of the world where local people talked to one another.

It was the only one where the people of the country could create, staff and operate a National Peace Accord.

He said that a commission such as the one which he head-

ed could not operate in North- ern Ireland, the Middle East or in what was Yugoslavia.

That was a substantial reason for optimism. South Africans were not conscious of the fact that probably 30% of the country was not racked by violence.

Mr and Mrs Justice Goldstone were awarded a free flight to Miami by SAA as part of their prize.

SA denies Zim charge over Unita

PRETORIA. — The government last night denied allegations by Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe that South Africa is supporting Unita and overflying the frontline states.

"There is no basis for unsubstantiated allegations of support for Unita in the present conflict in Angola," Foreign Affairs director-general Mr Rusty Evans said in a statement released here.

President Mugabe alleged yesterday that South Africa is backing Unita moves to topple the Angolan government and is engaging in "hostile manoeuvres" in the rest of the sub-continent.

South African military flights are alleged by the frontline states to have repeatedly violated the airspace of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and Zambia since October.

But Mr Evans claimed yesterday that Pretoria supports the Angolan peace process.

"In view of the volatile situation in Angola, South Africa is revising its position and a further statement will be issued within 24 hours," he added.

Mr Mugabe, who is also chairman of the frontline states, met out at Pretoria during his annual state-of-the-nation address to parliament yesterday.

A Zimbabwe newspaper said yesterday that Zimbabwe has lodged an official complaint with Pretoria.

A South African spokesman said the complaint is being investigated and a report is expected soon.

Namibia has also formally protested at alleged South African airspace violations. — Sapa

- Angolan govt puts army on war alert — Page 2
Angolan govt puts army on war alert

LUANDA. — Angola's new Prime Minister Mr. Marcelino Moco has given Dr. Jonas Savimbi a week to decide whether Unita will join the government.

This was in spite of the ruling party yesterday apparently preparing for war.

Mr. Moco, outgoing secretary-general of the MPLA which won the September elections, which Unita called fraudulent, on Wednesday offered Dr. Savimbi five portfolios in a new government.

Only one of them was a full cabinet job, that of culture, with four deputy posts in defence, agriculture, town planning and social affairs.

But Mr. Moco also suggested Unita, whose soldiers control some 60% of the country, could take the 'deputy chief-of-staff's post in the new joint armed forces, as well as commanding ground troops.

But Defence Minister Mr. Pedro Mario Teixeira and his new chief-of-staff, General Joao Baptista de Mates, have already been major troop reinforcements to different parts of the country, the sources said.

The government is also due to present the newly elected parliament, which includes a sprinkling of MPs from small parties, with a bill ordering a general mobilisation, which would boost army strength currently put at 40,000.

Dr. Savimbi has said he is ready to negotiate joining the government, but the MPLA first wants Unita to withdraw from the three provincial capitals it has seized control of since the elections, including Caxito just 60km from Luanda.

The Angolan government has called a summit of frontline states — Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania — to support the war it expects.

Still SA officials have not yet had consular access to the leaders, Mr. Manfred Rossouw and Dr. D. Gouwe, who were forced to land at Luena, Moxico, because of fuel problems. — Sapa.
Jonas Savimbi has taken Angola back to civil war because he cannot face up to the humiliation of defeat.

By CHRIS MCGREAL

"It had never occurred to him he would lose the election. It threw him off balance. Then the MPLA whacked his people in Luanda and he didn’t expect that either. So he returned to what he knows how to do, to fight. His judgment is skewed; he’s got a lot of things wrong recently and he doesn’t want to admit the reason why. But when it comes to running a military machine, he knows exactly what he’s doing," said a foreign official close to the process.

The bitterness over Unitas’ rout in Luanda and the atrocities is perhaps greater than at any time after many years of war. Savimbi was distraught over the death of one of his nephews, Unitas’ chief negotiator, Elias Shupeta Pena, and Unitas vice-president Jeremias Chitunda, as they tried to escape from Luanda during the battle. Another nephew, Unitas’ top military commander, General Arlindo Chefta Pena (“Ben Ben”), was thought to have been killed but may be alive.

“He was out of his mind over the deaths of Salupeto Pena and Ben Ben. He couldn’t think straight. He talks of betrayal. It makes it very difficult to persuade him he can have a role without power,” said one official in communication with the Unitas leader.

Savimbi projects himself as a compromiser willing to find a solution, but boxed in by his military commanders. One diplomat comments that although he may be surrounded by hardliners, he remains “the maximum leader.”

Petulant and powerful

Jonas Savimbi tells a story of a childhood football match played with a ball given him by his father. His team of Africans was playing the offspring of white Portuguese colonists. According to Savimbi, the Portuguese referee was cheating by disallowing the black children’s goals. So young Jonas picked up his ball and walked away—the game had to be abandoned.

More than 40 years later, the Unita rebel leader has again accused the referee of cheating, snatched the ball and stormed off. The United Nations officials and foreign diplomats who decided Angola’s first free elections were fair are pushing him to face up to his defeat and come back on to the democratic playing field. But they say his problem is the same as when he was a child. He would rather walk away than face the humiliation of defeat.

Humiliation is a word that comes up repeatedly in Savimbi’s conversations with negotiators.

“My people must not be humiliated,” the Unita leader says of any solution to the crisis that has brought Angola back to civil war. It was a demand he put to the UN’s chief peacekeeper, Marrack Goulding, after keeping him waiting for six hours before meeting in a grubby room with plastic dolls hanging from the walls.

Afterwards, Goulding made a point of dismissing reports that the behaviour of the Unita leader, isolated in his Huambo headquarters, was increasingly erratic. But other officials involved in the negotiations are less certain.

They do not doubt Savimbi’s control. Unitas’ strategy to seize territory under the cover of the ceasefire talks is welld-organized and undoubtedly has Savimbi’s blessing, despite his assertions to the contrary. But they warn that his inability to comprehend that he was fairly beaten, compounded by deep bitterness over the death of close associates during the battle in Luanda a month ago, is making it difficult for him to face reality without perceiving it as deliberate humiliation.

This, they fear, has made continued conflict inevitable.
SA told: Hands off Angola

The Angolan crisis has re-opened old hostilities between Pretoria and its neighbours, with a spate of complaints from frontline states of airspace violations by SADF aircraft.

Pretoria in the past week that South African planes are flying clandestine supplies to Jonas Savimbi's rebels.

A South African aircraft with false Red Cross insignia has been impounded at Luena in Angola.

Government forces captured the plane on the ground after it flew in illegally over the weekend.

The frontline states have called an emergency meeting in Harare to discuss the Angolan crisis and to consider reports that the South African military are backing their old UNITA allies.

See PAGE 3

At least four African countries have protested to Pretoria in the past week that South African planes are flying clandestine supplies to Jonas Savimbi's rebels.
A hungry, besieged city just waiting for the barbarians

By CHRIS MCGREAL

M兰捷

ANGOLA'S brief hope of a lasting peace has slipped beneath the waves. UNITA's offensive in northern Angola has finally persuaded senior United Nations officials that there is little chance of a negotiated settlement before the civil war escalates with military retaliation by the government. The remaining question is how and when the MPLA will strike back.

UNITA is preparing a new wave of assaults on the north after the fall of Uige on Monday and a strategic airbase at Nengue. 40km away. The rebels attacked Soyo, a crucial oil installation on the Zaire estuary, and were massing troops near the capital of Zaire province, M'Banzu-Congo.

With the seizure of Uige, the state-run media asked if there is any alternative response to violence than violence. The Angolan military stopped talking about defence and said publicly the time has come to prepare for the worst.

General Higino Carneiro, de facto acting head of the army, accused UNITA of breaching the commitments to the ceasefire and the 1991 peace accords, reaffirmed with great fanfare just a week ago. He said the government still held out hope of negotiation but Uige had forced it to consider switching from defence to attack.

"We never took the initiative to attack them. Up to now we have been defending ourselves against UNITA. We believe dialogue is possible ... but if there is no other solution we will enter into war. We will go into combat," Carneiro said.

The attack killed what little faith there was in UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's assurances that he is committed to peace. The illusion was perpetuated by UN officials attempting to keep talks alive. The UN spoke of conflict, skirmishes and manoeuvres but refused to talk of war. It was not entirely doublepeak. UNITA used the cover of the ceasefire and the government's desire for a negotiated settlement to occupy large parts of Angola without much fighting. The government's army and bureaucrats usually turned tail before the rebels arrived.

But the latest attacks have reduced negotiations to a sideshow. UNITA has manoeuvred itself into a stronger position than before the May 1991 ceasefire. It occupies more than two-thirds of Angola. Over some of it the rebels have only nominal control but the seized territory includes large swathes of the north in which it had only a small presence before the ceasefire.

Uige was the third provincial capital in the north occupied by UNITA. A fourth, Malanje, important for air access to the north east, is surrounded and on its knees. UNITA has cut electricity and running water, and blocked overland food deliveries. Inside the hungry city, gangs of armed young men huddled in the back of pick-up trucks cruise the streets ostensibly on the lookout for rebels, but mixing vigilante justice with crime.

At Malanje Airport, Maria Antonia sat on the runway every day for a fortnight, sheltering her infant son from the rains, before she escaped. She grasped a moment of inattention by the guards to dart up a ladder into the belly of a UN cargo plane delivering beans and cooking oil to the besieged city. The Russian pilots did not have the heart to throw her off.

Many others would have followed if it were not for the riot police surrounding the airport. The crowds sit the other side of a deserted car park serving as a kind of no-man's-land. Paramilitary police units were flown in from Luanda a week ago to brace for a feared onslaught. If it comes, UNITA will have a tough fight.

There is no doubting Malanje's politics. Across Angola the revolutionary slogans and pictures of their orators are peeling from the walls. In Malanje the large portrait of Che Guevara has been touched up with paint. UNITA is referred to by many as the enemy, with reasons.

"My baby's godfather was shot dead in his living room by UNITA. My husband is missing out there, where UNITA is. I am pregnant but I have to leave for my baby," said Maria Antonia.

Inside Malanje gangs run wild, sometimes settling old scores but usually in search of the most valuable commodity for the city's 70,000 residents — food. The price of a kilo of rice has risen sevenfold in a month. After dusk, the rebels probe the city outskirts, raiding the shanty towns for provisions: they too are hungry. The bodies are picked up at dawn.

Maria Antónia remarks that her baby was born too early. She thought she had brought her child into an Angola at peace for the first time in 30 years. But the promises of democracy have turned sour. She points to her withered breasts which no longer provide sustenance for her child.

"I can't get milk. There's no meat, there's no fish, there's no chicken. There's bread and there's rice but it's very expensive and we don't have the money,"
THE WEEKLY MAIL, December 4 to 10 1992

SA flies into regional storm over Unita aid

Claims of clandestine SADF support for Unita are swirling relations between South Africa and her neighbours. By EDDIE KOCH

A regional row is brewing at least four African countries have sent troops to Pretoria in the past week complaining that their airspace has been violated by South African Defence Force planes flying clandestine supplies to Jonas Savimbi’s rebel army.

The front line states have called an emergency meeting in Lima early next week to discuss the situation in Angola and report that the South African military is backing their own Unita allies.

Diplomatic relations between Angola and South Africa, embarrassed less than a year ago, appear to be in better shape. Yesterday, Luanda’s ambassador, Manuel Augusto, was summoned to Pretoria on instructions from the South African government.

His visit is to inspect the relations between the two nations, which have been tense in the past.

The visit follows a series of events in the region that have raised the possibility of South Africa’s involvement in the war.

The South African government has been accused of providing support to Unita, which is fighting against the Angolan government.

Yesterday’s visit was in response to a complaint by the Angolan government that South African aircraft were flying supplies to Unita.

The South African government has denied these allegations, but this latest visit is a clear indication that the government is taking the issue seriously.

The meeting will be attended by the South African ambassador to South Africa.

The issue of South African involvement in the war in Angola is becoming increasingly complex and is likely to remain a significant source of tension in the region.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVOURITE

GORDON'S

SPECIAL
UN 'did Angola on the cheap'

By CHRIS MCGREAL: Luanda

THE seeds of failure were sown in Angola even before the peace accords were signed in May 1991. The United Nations, burdened by increasing demand for its services and reluctant financiers, decided to do Angola on the cheap.

The underlying flaw lies in the UN's mandate. The UN pressed the MPLA government and Unita into agreeing that its role should be limited to the sidelines. Unlike Namibia, where the UN ran the election and flooded the country with personnel, in Angola it only monitored the ceasefire and elections.

It had no authority to enforce the provisions of the peace accords. Both sides agreed to disarm, but both manoeuvred to maintain at least some of their forces. When the process went sour, the troops simply picked up their guns and walked away. The UN did not even have enough monitors to notice.

The mandate's shortcomings were compounded by elementary errors. When fighting broke out at the end of October, the UN mission discovered it could not use its planes to negotiate a ceasefire around the country. They had no war insurance because the mission is a peacekeeping operation and the monitors had to borrow aircraft from other UN agencies which are covered to fly in battle zones.

The UN's mandate expired on Monday. It was extended by two months. Both Unita and the MPLA say they want an expanded role for the UN. The Security Council is reluctant. It will not come without a firm and enforceable agreement to disarm. There is talk of blue helmets to enforce demobilisation, a second round of presidential elections conducted by the UN and a monitor for every polling booth. It will require a new mandate— the mandate the UN should have had all along.
Pik denies charges of air space violation

DALE LAUTENBACH and GERALD L'ANGE

South Africa by Botswana and Zimbabwe in support of their accusations that South African planes were violating their air space. These charges had been analysed by the SA Air Force and by Civil Aviation. Namibia and Angola made similar accusations but did not support these with details.

Both the SAAF and Civil Aviation said they could establish no irregularities from their logs. They dismissed the co-ordinates of the Zimbabwean list as without credibility. The list from Botswana was more credible, but outside scheduled flights for which planes had been filed there showed no irregularities.

Previously South Africa had dismissed out of hand all allegations of continuing military support for Unita since the 1988 accords with Cuba and Angola. This time, the investigation of the flight co-ordinates showed a little more application to the problem by Foreign Affairs.

Asked, however, in the light of South Africa's history of destabilisation, why Pretoria's response should be accepted as credible now, Botha referred to the airmen at his side and said: "No evidence."

He said the United Nations observers in Angola also had "not a single bit of evidence that they could furnish of South African involvement."

Meanwhile, radar experts believe that the South African fighter planes that the Zimbabweans claim to have been seeing on their radar screens could have been phantom images caused by a freak phenomenon that results in signals transmitted by one radar being picked up by another and interpreted as aircraft.

An SAAF radar expert approached by Saturday Star confirmed that it was technically possible for this to happen. The expert said radar equipment had to be adjusted regularly - at least once daily and sometimes several times a day. If the equipment were not properly tuned, this could result in what was known as side-lobe distortion. When that happened it was possible for the radar to pick up signals from another radar, provided it was within range.

These signals would be visible on the receiving screen in a form containing information about an aircraft's location, identity, and speed. The SAAF expert said an indicator he received in a form containing such information helped him identify the type of aircraft and the circumstances under which it was flying. He said the images were not necessarily real aircraft, they were not necessarily real radar signals, they were not necessarily real aircraft. They were just images formed by the radar equipment that could be interpreted as real aircraft. The radar equipment had to be adjusted to prevent such images from being produced.

To summarize, the South African government has denied the allegations of violating air space and has provided evidence to support its position. The United Nations observers in Angola have not provided any evidence to support the allegations.

The SAAF radar expert confirmed that it was technically possible for signals from one radar to be picked up by another and interpreted as aircraft. The expert said the equipment had to be adjusted regularly to prevent such images from being produced.

These signals would be visible on the receiving screen in a form containing information about an aircraft's location, identity, and speed. The SAAF expert said an indicator he received in a form containing such information helped him identify the type of aircraft and the circumstances under which it was flying. He said the images were not necessarily real aircraft, they were not necessarily real radar signals, they were not necessarily real aircraft. They were just images formed by the radar equipment that could be interpreted as real aircraft. The radar equipment had to be adjusted to prevent such images from being produced.
Angolan pull-out after fighting

LUANDA — Government troops and Unita rebels ceased fire yesterday after a night of pitched battle in central Bie province, but Unita radio said hundreds died in fighting over the weekend in nearby Cuanza Sul.

Angolan state radio said Unita forces withdrew from Cuito, capital of Bie province 550km east of Luanda, after a night of heavy artillery battles.

Rebel radio said hundreds died in Cuanza Sul province. Many deaths were due to retaliation by government troops on civilians.

United Nations representatives in Bie yesterday met regional leaders to determine the cause of the fighting, said a UN official.

The rebel radio, known here as "The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel", said government forces in Cuanza Sul attacked the coastal towns of Sumbe, Porto Amboim and Gabela some 220km south of Luanda with heavy artillery and naval frigates.

Unita rebels withdrew from northern towns Uige and Negage on Friday in compliance with a government ultimatum to leave within a week or face all-out war.

The war threat stemmed the stream of refugees returning home to Angola after years abroad who had gathered on the Zairean and Zambian borders.

Sapa-Reuters
Luanda on alert against Unita

"LUANDA. - Angolan government soldiers and police here have been placed on alert to prevent any attempt by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita army to move against the capital, the pro-government daily reported yesterday.

Unita has closed in around coastal towns south of Luanda, a state radio source said.

*Government military sources said the towns were still under the control of the ruling MPLA.*

*Meanwhile South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday it was clear that further communication with the Angolan government by South Africa currently served no purpose.*

*All South African representatives had left Angola because the situation was too dangerous there, Mr Botha said after talks with former French Finance Minister Mr Edouard Balladur in Pretoria.*

*Meanwhile Unita said yesterday that government forces had attacked its lightly defended positions in two coastal towns with tanks, killing several people.*
Luanda on alert against Unita

LUANDA. — Angolan government soldiers and police have been placed on alert in Luanda to prevent any move by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita army against the capital, the pro-government daily newspaper has reported.

And state radio reported that Unita had closed in around coastal towns south of Luanda, including the railhead port of Benguela and Lobito, Porto Amboim and Sucuma.

Government military sources said the towns were still under the control of the ruling MPLA.

UN military observers trying to persuade Unita to withdraw from the northern provincial capital of Uige and the nearby major airbase town of Negage failed to reach the region, said informed sources.

The three countries monitoring Angola's peace accord — Portugal, the United States and Russia — issued a joint statement of "concern" at the occupation of provincial capitals.

Officials refused to confirm the top security alert reported, but residents of the capital's suburbs said police checks had been stepped up. No government troop movements were seen.

Since the beginning of November, when Luanda was rocked by heavy fighting as Unita forces were driven out after losing the elections, former rebels have occupied the Bongo province capital of Cacito, less than 60 kilometres from Luanda. — Sapa-AFP.
Hunger for Power, Sidelines Peace
United holds on to provincial towns

UN and Unita officials travelled on Friday to two rebel-held cities in northern Angola to secure a withdrawal of Unita forces.

The government has threatened all-out war if rebels don't pull out of Uige and Negage and their military bases.

UN military observers hope to make good a promise by Unita leader Jonas Savimbi that his troops would leave. The rebels captured the cities over the weekend in violation of a ceasefire agreement reached only days before.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has demanded surrender of the cities and Unita participation in a coalition government within one week.
Hundreds killed, says Unita radio

LUANDA — Government troops and Unita rebels stopped fighting yesterday after a night of pitched battles in the central Bie province, but Unita radio said hundreds died in fighting at the weekend in nearby Cuanza Sul province.

Angolan state radio said Unita forces withdrew from Cuito, capital of Bie, some 550 km east of Luanda, after a night of fighting with heavy artillery.

Unita radio said hundreds died in the western province of Cuanza Sul and that many of the deaths were due to retaliation inflicted by government troops on civilians.

United Nations representatives in Beira yesterday met regional leaders to determine the cause of the fighting there, said a UN official, who requested anonymity.

Angola has been edging towards the brink of a new civil war for the past month.

Fighting broke out on October 31 after Unita leader Jonas Savimbi accused the ruling MPLA of rigging elections which were held on September 29-30, the first since the May 1991 peace accords.

UN observers judged the voting fair.

The rebel radio, known here as "The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel," said government forces in Cuanza Sul attacked the coastal towns of Sumbe, Porto Amboim and Gabela about 280 km south of Luanda with heavy artillery and naval frigates.

It was not immediately possible to get government confirmation.

Unita radio also said several people had been killed by necklacing in Sumbe but did not give further details.

Unita rebels withdrew from the northern towns of Uige and Namibe on Friday in apparent compliance with a government ultimatum to leave within a week or face all-out war. But the official Angolan radio continued to report movement of Unita troops.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, front-runner in the presidential election against Savimbi, has demanded that Unita join the new government of national unity.

The rebel organisation, which turned into a political party before the elections, won 70 of the 220 seats in parliament.

Independence

The government won 132 with smaller parties taking the rest.

Civil war broke out in Angola in 1975, on the eve of independence from Portugal.

About 350,000 people died in 16 years of fighting.

Unita, backed by South Africa and the United States, fought to wrest power from the formerly Marxist government supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

— Sapa-AP.
Unita ready to play part in Angola govt

LISBON — Angola's opposition force Unita will participate in the new Angolan government and in parliament, but is demanding in return safety guarantees for its members, said Unita spokesman Jorge Valentim yesterday.

"Unita is going to participate in the Luanda government, and in parliament, but, in return, is insisting that the safety of its members be assured," Valentim told the Portuguese news agency Lusa from Huambo, where Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is staying.

Valentim said Unita wanted an "urgent meeting" to discuss the issue, with security guaranteed under the auspices of the UN mission in Angola.

While not wishing to specify which Unita members would enter the government and parliament, Valentim said certain of them were "in Luanda, in prison or under government protection".

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said Unita has until Thursday to name the members it wants to enter the government.

The government positions

The Frontline states will meet in Harare on Friday to discuss the situation in Angola. The gathering has been initiated by the current chairman, Zimbabwean President Mugabe.

Zambian Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Wendy Sina-kala said in Lusaka yesterday: "The Angolan situation is very critical and grave. It needs an immediate solution."

The Frontline states comprise Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Zambia has tightened security along its border with Angola after attacks on frontier villages in Zambia's western and north-western provinces, the State-controlled Times of Zambia said yesterday.

Armed groups, believed to be from Unita, had terrorised villagers and blocked the movement of Angolan refugees into Zambia.

Heavily armed bandits, also believed to be Unita members, raided a Zambian state ranch last week and herded 51 cattle across the border.

- A bomb explosion wounded eight people in Luanda yes-
Detained pilots 'abandoned by SA'

THE Foreign Affairs Department had abandoned the two SA pilots currently being detained by Angolan police in Luanda, a spokesman for the pilots' company said yesterday.

Theunis Steyn of Africa Air Cargo said the ANC, which still has a representative in Angola, Peter Faklarte, had been approached for assistance.

The pilots, AAC MD Manfred Brussow and Hendrik Lategan, were arrested by Angolan police following an unauthorised landing in Luena last week.

Angolan representative in Pretoria Manuel Augusto said the two pilots had not been in possession of current visas or travel documents as these were still at the Angolan embassy and had also affixed false Red Cross insignia to their six-seater Aztec aircraft.

A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross confirmed that no application had been received for the ICRC's insignia to be used.

Steyn said the aircraft was on a mercy flight to Kinshasa with a doctor on board but that a fuel selector problem may have caused the emergency landing.

Augusto said, however, that the two men would be returned to SA in the interests of good relations.

Meanwhile, the ANC has confirmed it will send a representative to the emergency Frontline states meeting scheduled for Friday in Harare.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said it was possible ANC president Nelson Mandela would attend.

It is understood that the meeting, called by frontline chairman Robert Mugabe, will discuss SA's alleged infringement of neighbouring countries' airspace.

Government has denied the claims.

Maize belt faces disaster as follow-up rains hold off

PRETORIA — High winds and temperatures in the mid-30s along most of the maize belt in the past 10 days have played havoc with early plantings and big rains were needed to prevent a disaster, Nampo said yesterday.

Nampo GM Giel van Zyl said: "Unless we get good rains before December 15, the situation will become extremely serious."

The optimum planting time had passed in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal and 1.2-million ha had not yet been planted.

In the western Transvaal and northern Free State, where about 60% of the total crop is normally grown, nearly half of the crop still has to be planted.

In the eastern Transvaal, highveld planting is about 90% complete but in Natal only 18 000 of the projected 70 000 ha had been planted by the end of last week.

Van Zyl said much of the 1.2-million ha already planted was exposed to a big damage risk unless the rains came.

Maize planted late also faced the prospect of frost towards the end of the growing season. What appeared to be good rains at the start of summer made little if any difference to the critical moisture content of the soil.

"We don't want to cry wolf," Van Zyl said, "but the situation could become critical if we don't get immediate rains and if January and February are dry months."

Sapa reports that the Transvaal Agricultural Union said conditions were critical, particularly in the western Transvaal. The lack of follow-up rain in the past few days meant that many Transvaal farmers were facing bankruptcy.

About 70% of farmers planted crops soon after the first rains, but young maize plants have been scorched and virtually no grazing remains.

In the Transvaal area, fruit trees are dying and a TAU spokesman said banana trees on some farms had been ruined.

Agricultural conditions in the eastern Transvaal are more promising, but follow-up rains are needed the next 10 days to save crops.

Conditions have improved in the eastern Cape, but the interior remains dry.

Eastern Cape Agricultural Union president Timus Hartman said good rains fell between Tzitsikamma and East London, and the outlook in coastal areas was promising.

Water for all by Christmas, says govt

ALL South Africans would have an adequate supply of water this Christmas with relief efforts in drought-stricken areas continuing throughout the festive season, Water Affairs spokesman Lucinda Scholtz said yesterday.

Although borehole drilling would be halted a week before Christmas, emergency supply operations would continue, she said.

Water Affairs, Forestry and Agricultural Development along with the Consultative Forum on Drought (CFD) were coordinating relief efforts to ensure an adequate water supply, she added.

A CFD spokesman said the situation was deteriorating in certain areas of Venda and Lebowa.

Water Affairs said restrictions were not expected for the PWV area next year following an improvement in the level of the Bloemhof dam and the halting of releases from the Sterkfontein dam.

Scholtz said it was too early to say the drought had been broken generally.
Unita agrees to join govt, respect ceasefire

LUANDA — Unita agreed yesterday to join a government of national unity and to respect a nationwide ceasefire, Unita spokesman Jorge Valentin said, raising hopes that civil war would be kept at bay.

The announcement on Angolan radio came after eight people were injured, two seriously, by a bomb which exploded in Luanda.

Police did not know who set the bomb or its intended target, Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

It quoted an Angolan police spokesman as saying the bomb was planted at tennis courts in a sports complex.

It exploded when a child began tampering with it.

Police were investigating who planted the device and what kind of explosive had been used.

"Pacifism and dialogue is the only path the Angolan people want, and this is the path the international community supports," Valentin said, adding that Unita would accept assigned posts in the new government.

Unita's offer came three days before the expiry of a government ultimatum for the rebels to halt hostilities and join a coalition government or face war.

Meanwhile in Lusaka, the state-controlled Times of Zambia reported that government had tightened security along the border with Angola after attacks on frontier villages in Zambia's western and northwestern provinces.

It said armed groups, believed to be from Unita, terrorised villagers and blocked the movement of Angolan refugees into Zambia.

Western province Minister Leonard Ssubiwa said reports reaching his office spoke of an increase in the number of attacks on Zambians by armed gangs in recent weeks.

"If measures are not taken now, there is bound to be an increase in terrorism," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

A state ranch was raided at the weekend by a gang believed to be Unita soldiers and more than 30 cattle were horded into Angola.

In Zambia's northwestern town of Mwinilunga, a district council spokesman said Unita appeared to have taken control of the Angolan frontier area.

This made it difficult for refugees fleeing renewed fighting in the country to cross into Zambia.

The Times said scores of Angolan refugees repatriated under a UN High Commissioner for Refugees programme earlier this year were trickling back into Zambia.

The repatriation programme has been suspended. — AP-DJ, Sapa-Reuters.
UNITA Ready to Play Part in Angolan Govt
Unita agrees to join govt, respect ceasefire

LUANDA — Unita agreed yesterday to join a government of national unity and to respect a nationwide ceasefire, Unita spokesman Jorge Valentim said, raising hopes that civil war would be kept at bay.

The announcement on Angolan radio came after eight people were injured, two seriously, by a bomb which exploded in Luanda.

Police did not know who set the bomb or its intended target, Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

It quoted an Angolan police spokesman as saying the bomb was planted at tennis courts in a sports complex.

It exploded when a child began tampering with it.

Police were investigating who planted the device and what kind of explosive had been used.

"Pacifism and dialogue is the only path the Angolan people want, and this is the path the international community supports," Valentim said, adding that Unita would accept assigned posts in the new government.

Unita's offer came three days before the expiry of a government ultimatum for the rebels to halt hostilities and join a coalition government or face war.

Meanwhile in Lusaka, the state-controlled Times of Zambia reported that government had tightened security along the border with Angola after attacks on frontier villages in Zambia's western and northwestern provinces.

It said armed groups, believed to be from Unita, terrorised villagers and blocked the movement of Angolan refugees into Zambia.

Western province Minister Leonard Subulwa said reports reaching his office spoke of an increase in the number of attacks on Zambians by armed gangs in recent weeks.

"If measures are not taken now, there is bound to be an increase in terrorism," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

A state ranch was raided at the weekend by a gang believed to be Unita soldiers and more than 30 cattle were herded into Angola.

In Zambia's northwestern town of Mwinilunga, a district council spokesman said Unita appeared to have taken control of the Angolan frontier area.

This made it difficult for refugees fleeing renewed fighting in the country to cross into Zambia.

The Times said scores of Angolan refugees, repatriated under a UN High Commissioner for Refugees programme earlier this year were trickling back into Zambia.

The repatriation programme has been suspended. — AP-DJ, Sapa-Reuters.
Detained pilots ‘abandoned by SA’

THE Foreign Affairs Department had
abandoned the two SA pilots currently
being detained by Angolan police in
Luanda, a spokesman for the pilots’ com-
pany said yesterday.

Theunis Steyn of Africa Air Cargo said
the ANC, which still has a representa-
tive in Angola, Peter Tshikare, had been ap-
proached for assistance.

The pilots, AAC MD Mannfred Brunsow
and Hendrik Letegan, were arrested by
Angolan police following an unauthorised
landing in Luena last week.

Angolan representative in Pretoria
Manuel Augusto said the two pilots had
not been in possession of current visas or
travel documents as these were still at
the Angolan embassy and had also
affixed false Red Cross insignia to their
six-seater Aztec aircraft.

A spokesman for the International
Committee of the Red Cross confirmed
that no application had been received for
the ICRC’s insignia to be used.

Steyn said the aircraft was on a mercy
flight to Kinshasa with a doctor on board
but that a fuel selector problem may
have caused the emergency landing.

Augusto said, however, that the two
men would be returned to SA in the in-
terests of good relations.

Meanwhile, the ANC has confirmed it
will send a representative to the emer-
gency Frontline states meeting scheduled
for Friday in Harare.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said it
was possible ANC president Nelson Man-
dela would attend.

It is understood that the meeting,
called by Frontline chairman Robert Mu-
gabe, will discuss SA’s alleged infringe-
ment of neighbouring countries’ airspace.

Government has denied the claims.
UN report on Unita forces disputed

LUANDA — A top Angolan government military chief said yesterday he was not convinced Unita rebels had left two strategic northern cities occupied last week.

Gen Higino Carneiro described as superficial a UN report that opposition forces might have started to pull out.

"There are still Unita forces in Uige and Nagage," the general told state-run radio. "We have still not received a response confirming the withdrawal."

The occupation more than a week ago of Uige, 300km northeast of Luanda, and nearby Nagage, the most important air base in the north, was a major advance for Unita, which has taken about 75% of Angola since disputing the results of elections held in September.

The UN special representative, Margaret Anstee, said at the weekend that according to preliminary reports Unita had apparently begun to leave the two cities.

But diplomats expressed scepticism and UN sources later said privately it appeared Unita still maintained a presence there and government forces had not regained control. — Sapa-Reuters.
UNITA JOINING LUANDA GOVERNMENT, SAYS PIK

DURBAN. - Unit leader Dr Jonas Savimbi had agreed to send a proportionate number of representatives to Luanda to join the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said here yesterday.

He said that in doing so UNITA had followed the advice of the South African government.

Mr Botha said he had spoken to the Angolan rebel leader by telephone.

"Dr Savimbi said his only concern was that a guarantee should be given for the personal security and safety of UNITA members who will join the government of Mr. Dos Santos.

"Dr Savimbi also indicated that senior members of UNITA are still held in detention in Luanda and the South African government's advice in this regard is that he should negotiate this with the government of Mr. Dos Santos," said Mr. Botha.

In Luanda a top Angolan government military chief said yesterday he was not convinced UNITA rebels had left Uige and Negage, two strategic northern cities occupied last week.

General Higinio Carneiro described as superficial a UN report that UNITA forces might have started to pull out.

The occupation more than a week ago of Uige, 300km north-east of Luanda, and nearby Negage, the most important air base in the north, was a major advance for UNITA, which has taken some 75% of Angola since disputing the results of the September elections. - Sapa-Reuter
It is fashionable in some quarters in Washington to liken Inkatha's leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to the leader of UNITA, Dr Jonas Savimbi. Both, it is argued, have an essentially tribal power base, both are the darlings of the same far-right protagonists in the US and elsewhere, both have been the beneficiaries of past support from the South African security establishment, and both face political opponents with Marxist lineage.

Now another comparison between them is being drawn — that both are losers who are having inordinate trouble facing up to the fact.

Savimbi, who entered Angola's internationally monitored elections with an unquestioning belief in victory, was roundly defeated; Buthelezi, so the reasoning goes, has conceded defeat even before free elections have taken place in South Africa.

This conclusion is arrived at by asking the question: If he were convinced that Inkatha could win a significant share of national support in free and fair elections, why would he choose to virtually abandon all of South Africa outside the borders of KwaZulu and Natal and opt, instead, for a separatist regional solution?

What does the Buthelezi plan say to the supposed multitudes permanently settled in the country's industrial heartland who until now have been counted as Inkatha supporters?

For all practical purposes, Buthelezi has said that constitutional negotiations which will determine their fate are of no consequence to him or to Inkatha — or, at least, that is the widely accepted interpretation in America.

The responses of Savimbi and Buthelezi to national defeat are seen to stem from their apparently shared inability to grasp the political realities around them, the most important — and, for many Americans, the most disturbing — being their seeming inability to recognise the extent to which they are no longer masters of their own political destiny.

The power struggle in both countries has become internationalised to the point where none of the major players — not even the ANC and the National Party, or the MPLA government in Angola — could unilaterally impose a solution unacceptable to the international community.

A UNITA government brought to power by force of arms almost certainly would not be recognised even by the outgoing US administration, which in the past gave UNITA such bouffant support and whose political constituency has lionised Savimbi.

A regional solution in KwaZulu and Natal in defiance of what South Africans elsewhere might want almost certainly would face the same worldwide opprobrium.

Since international acceptance is essential to the economic rehabilitation of both countries, the constitutional course upon which Buthelezi appears to have embarked, and the violent response of Savimbi's followers to political defeat, has thoroughly alarmed influential Americans who are well disposed to southern Africa.

They see Buthelezi's initiative as a reckless plunge into isolationism and believe it is especially dangerous because he will find it hard to return to the national constitutional debate without losing face.

Whatever he does now, they reason, he will have been seen to write off South Africa outside his own geographic fiefdom, he will have given credence to the view that he is a regional potentate rather than a national leader.

If Inkatha's leadership doubts the extent to which the negotiating process in South Africa has been internationalised, they should look more closely at the sudden, and universal, ostracism of the PAC and Apla this week following Apla's "declaration of war" against whites.

Not only was the disparate membership of the OAU united and mobilised against Apla's declaration, and the PAC's disavowal of co-responsibility, but there was condemnation from all corners of the world. The PAC and Apla, if they are wise, will quickly learn that the classical revolutionary strategies of the Cold War are not acceptable, and that for the first time in decades the international community is beginning to act.

Hugh Roberton
UNTAA faces chaos

They say UNITA's occupation of 75% of the country is strangling the economy.

The Angolan government claims the UNITA is creating shortages of food, fuel, and other necessities. Angola is one of Africa's rich nations but its economy is struggling.
Unita's men in unity govt

LUANDA - Angola's opposition force, Unita, has released the names of its members it has chosen to join the country's new government.

Vitorino Hossi has been picked to be Minister of Culture, the only ministerial post offered to Unita by Prime Minister Marcelino Moco in the new government. - Sapa-AFP.
Unita warned to honour peace accords

LUANDA — Angola's new armed forces command warned Unita yesterday to keep their latest pledge to honour May 1991 peace accords or face a new civil war.

New armed forces commander Gen Joao Matos warned at the swearing-in of the new military command that the army was ready to take matters into its own hands.

He said the military could not continue to wait for a political solution if Unita did not stop its mobilisation and end the undeclared war during which it has occupied about 78% of the country in recent weeks.

"Unita has regrettably chosen the violent path to seek power," Matos said at the ceremony. "The situation in the country requires that measures be taken rapidly."

Economists and diplomats say Unita's offensive is creating economic havoc in the country.

Hopes for a negotiated settlement rose on Wednesday night after Unita announced readiness to join a new national unity government.

However, Unita generals failed to take up senior posts offered to them in the new military command.

Prime Minister Marcelino Ncolo cautiously encouraged by Unita's statement on Wednesday, said it had to honour the peace accords before it could join the government.

Diplomats also appeared mildly encouraged by the statement but noted that Unita had made times gone against its word.

"Let's see words translated into action," a Western diplomat said.

The state media said the two sides might hold a peace meeting next week in the southern city of Namibe and dialogue had begun in Zaire, Malanje and Benguela provinces.

The ruling MPLA has left several government posts open for Unita.

Unita for the most part suggested moderate for the posts, including the culture minister, two deputy ministers and the head of the army.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Irish extremists in rival bomb blitzes

LONDON — Rival Northern Ireland extremists stepped up a Christmas bombing blitz yesterday with separate incidents in Ireland and London.

The IRA claimed responsibility for two blasts that injured eight people in London, while the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF), an outlawed group fighting to keep Northern Ireland British, admitted responsibility for planting eight firebombs in Dublin and Dungalk near the Northern Ireland border, none of which caused serious damage.

The London explosions damaged electrical and magazine shops in Wood Green shopping centre in the north of the city that had been partially evacuated after a warning by a man saying he was from the IRA.

The mainland is in the grip of the worst IRA bomb campaign since the 1970s, and armed police have mounted roadblocks around Britain.

Republican sources in Ireland said the roadblocks would not deter the bombing campaign, and pointed out that IRA guerrillas had consistently broken through security checkpoints in Belfast.

The UFF sounded a similar note of warning after its attacks in the Irish Republic, saying: "We will bring in 1993 with a bang."

In a statement issued in Belfast, the UFF said: "Sheer luck prevented our operation from bringing you a fiery Christmas. You will not be so lucky in 1993."

Irish police put traders on full alert for a pre-Christmas blitz. They feared the UFF might step up its campaign with van bomb attacks on Irish towns.

— Sapa-Reuter.
Savimbi in the cold as Clinton plans a US policy somersault

The election of Bill Clinton as United States president will bring a swing in America's attitude to Angola — away from Unita and towards the MPLA.

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

The “Savimbi problem” to which the US State Department official referred has been creating military as well as diplomatic mayhem.

Units forces have been advancing in several provinces taking previously MPLA-held towns; their escalating offensive has been denounced publicly by the US State Department as a breach of the 1991 Bicesse peace pact and of their promises to abide by a ceasefire.

On the diplomatic front South Africa has again been sucked into the situation. The coincidence in timing between Unita’s offensive and the privatized or state-blessed South African airlift has attracted international attention and suspicion. Besides Angola itself, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia have all accused South Africa not only of penetrating their air space but also of resupplying Savimbi’s forces — charges Pretoria has denied. There have been unconfirmed reports from Harare claiming that the SADF’s Buffalo (32) Battalion, made up largely of Angolans, has been sent into Unita territory by elements in charge of the SADF’s special forces.

Against this overall background the failed role assumed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Angola’s renewed strife has come under international scrutiny and has yielded some ironic comments.

Botha told the Sunday Star in a question-and-answer interview — reprinted verbatim in the London Financial Times as an advertisement paid for by the South African government — that: “Governments both in Europe and Africa asked South Africa to act as a facilitator in the Angola peace process. I believe this indicative of an acceptance of the positive role that we have played and can play in Africa generally and in the southern region of the continent specifically. We regard it as a privilege to be able to do so.”

A senior political authority in London, noting that the British government is incumbent president of the European Community, said in answer to a question: “We did not ask for South Africa’s help in Angola.”

In Harare, Zimbabwean government officials claimed Pretoria had advised Savimbi that he has until January 20 — the day Clinton is due to be inaugurated as president — to win power, or at least a big chunk of it, in Angola; otherwise he could be effectively sidelined by the new administration’s formal recognition of the Dos Santos government.

In Luanda, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, elements of the Angolan government have been “deliberately blackmailing” South Africa. That was cited as one reason why Pretoria has pulled its diplomatic mission out of the country.

And in Washington one veteran Africanist in Clinton’s transition team observed drily: “Perhaps when the South Africans were being asked to facilitate the Angolan peace process they were being asked politely to keep out of the way and not interfere.” That informant declined to be identified.
SA medics to leave Angola

Pretoria. — Twelve South Africans are to be pulled out of the extreme south-eastern Angolan town of Mucusso bordering the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, it was disclosed yesterday.

However, at this stage, it is not clear exactly when the personnel from a small South African-run hospital will leave because South Africa is still awaiting landing rights in Angola for its military evacuation aircraft, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

Overflying rights for the aircraft have already been obtained from Botswana, the spokesman added.

The hospital at Mucusso is staffed by eight SA military medical personnel as well as a liaison official and three civilian pilots working for the air charter company Professional Air.

The existence of the South African-run hospital on Angolan soil first became known on August 31 when an aircraft crashed near Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi's southern Angolan headquarters at Jamba. On that night SA military medical personnel were rushed to the crash site from the Mucusso hospital to assist the injured.

The SA Department of Foreign Affairs announced last week that the staff of South Africa's diplomatic mission in Luanda had been recalled because of political uncertainty in Angola.

Frontliners wary of attacks

Harare. — The frontline states yesterday asked the international community to stand against South Africa's campaign of covert military operations in the region.

At the end of a six-hour meeting here, heads of the governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as the leaders of the ANC and the PAC, said there was a likelihood of South Africa restarting its campaign.

A communiqué expressed grave concern at the alleged violations of the airspace of four of the countries by aircraft of the SA Defence Force.

In recent weeks, Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe lodged official protests with Pretoria that military aircraft had flown unauthorised missions across their territory.

Pretoria rejected the claims. The leaders also condemned South Africa's recent threats of cross-border raids in pursuit of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, held responsible for attacks on whites in King William's Town and Queenstown.

• Safair denied a suggestion by British Anti-Apartheid Movement honorary secretary Mr Abdul Minty that SA could have used chartered Russian planes intended for drought-relief flights to ferry weapons to Unita rebels in Angola. — Sapa
SA medics to leave Angola

PRETORIA. — Twelve South Africans are to be pulled out of the extreme south-eastern Angolan town of Mucusso bordering the Caprivi Strip in Namibia.

However, at this stage it is not clear exactly when the personnel from a small South African-run hospital will leave because landing rights in Angola for its military evacuation aircraft have yet to be granted, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

Overflying rights had already been obtained from Botswana, he said.

The facility at Mucusso is staffed by eight South African military medical personnel, a liaison official and three civilian pilots working for the air charter company Professional Air.

The existence of the South African-run hospital became known on August 31 when an aircraft crashed near Unita leader Jonas Savimbi's southern Angolan headquarters at Jamba.

Medical personnel were rushed to the crash site to assist the injured. -- Sapa
The head of the OAU said in remarks published in Luanda yesterday that Unita rebels should abandon their return to arms, and accept the democratic path in Angola.

OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim described as unacceptable statements by Unita leaders that local commanders acting without orders occupied several areas following a dispute over September elections.

He said a high-level OAU delegation comprising himself, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Cape Verdean President Antonio Mascarenhas was due to visit Angola soon to try to help resolve the crisis.
Pilot and three German journalists held after landing in Angola

SAPA reports from Luanda that SA's external affairs service channel Africa reported on Saturday that government officials had released two pilots of the German journalists who had landed in Angola.

The government response to their decision to land in Angola was that the journalists would be held until the government could ensure the safety of the SA airfield.

However, Prime Minister Marcolino Machado said the journalist's safety would not be guaranteed until the safety of the entire region could be assured.

Meanwhile, OAU secretary-general Salim AhmedSalim said that the journalists would be allowed to remain in Angola as long as they were safe and that the government would not interfere with their work.

Savimbi said he was waiting for a government response to his proposals, and that he wanted to continue his campaign against the Angolan government.
Held aircraft ‘from Namibia’

The Department of Foreign Affairs has denied any South African involvement concerning a light aircraft with four people on board which was detained in southern Angola after it allegedly entered Angola without clearance.

It was reported that the aircraft — with three German journalists on board who wanted to interview Unita leader Jonas Savimbi — had landed in the town of Huambo.

Angolan government officials said the pilot was a member of the SA Defence Force.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday that according to available information the journalists chartered the aircraft in

Jonas Savimbi . . . reporters allegedly on way to see him.

Windhoek to interview Savimbi.

After the interview, the pilot of the aircraft was refused permission to take off from the Huambo airstrip. The spokesman said the matter was being discussed by the Angolan government and Unita.
PRETORIA. — A claim that a South African light aircraft with four people on board has been held after entering Angolan airspace without clearance was yesterday denied by a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

The spokesman said according to available information a number of German journalists chartered the aircraft in Windhoek to interview Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi at Huambo in southern Angola.

After the interview, the pilot of the light aircraft was refused permission to take off from the Huambo airstrip.

The spokesman said the matter was being discussed by the Angolan government and Unita.

Meanwhile the department is still attempting to secure the release of South African pilots Mr Manfred Brus sow and Mr Hendrik Latogan, who were arrested by Angolan police after an unauthorised landing in Luena two weeks ago, the spokesman said.

The department also dismissed a communiqué from the frontline states summit in Harare repeating allegations of SADF involvement in Angola and airspace violations. — Sapa

LUANDA. — The Unita rebels should abandon their return to arms and accept the democratic path in Angola, the head of the OAU said on Saturday.

OAU secretary-general Mr Salim Ahmed Salim described as unacceptable statements by Unita leaders that local commanders acting without orders had occupied several towns.

Angola's new military chief has threatened Unita with armed retaliation for any single "act of provocation" following reports of rebel troops gathering just across the northern border in Zaire.

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has denied Unita has any military plans and has said he is waiting for government negotiation offers.

Prime Minister Mr Marcelino Moco has said negotiations depend on withdrawal of Unita troops from strategic towns in northern Angola. — Sapa-AP
Angolans question TV crew
LUANDA — A top Angolan officer said today that a three-man German television crew detained in Huambo had been sent to Luanda for questioning and accused their South African pilot of being a mercenary aiding Unita rebels.

General Bigino Carneiro, a senior military figure, said if Pretoria's claims were true that the pilot was not a member of the South African military, he must be helping Unita.

A South African Foreign Affairs spokesman said the pilot, Stefan de Wet, is employed by the Namibian Commercial Aviation company.

The four men were detained on Sunday for landing in Huambo without permission.

A German embassy spokesman in Pretoria said the German foreign department in Bonn had summoned representatives of the MPLA government and of Unita and requested that the men be freed. — Political Correspondent-Sapa-Reuters.
Lisbon - A senior official of Angola's former rebel movement Unita criticised Unita leader Jonas Savimbi yesterday for listening too much to the advice of hardliners.

Norberto de Castro, Unita's deputy director of information told the Portuguese radio station TSF that Savimbi should pay more heed to moderates opposed to a resumption of civil war.
UN chief’s peace plan for Angola

MIKE LITTLEJOHN
The Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — United Nations Secretary-General Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali has asked the Security Council to back what he termed “a new peace process” in Angola, but has not spelled out the details.

He disclosed the initiative at a news conference here, saying that over the weekend he had sought President Jose Eduardo dos Santos’s support and that of Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader.

This followed a personal report to him by Miss Joan Anstee, his special representative for Angola, whom he praised for her “marvellous work” in trying to reconcile the two sides.

“We discussed what should be done to carry on the operation,” he said. “I hope that we will be able to start a new process.”

Meanwhile, apparently at US insistence, the council deferred for the time being any action on Mr Boutros-Ghali’s proposal to deploy more than 7,000 UN troops and a large civilian staff in Mozambique to promote peace and supervise elections — at a cost of more than $1 billion until October 31 next year.
New Angola plan mooted

NEW YORK - United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is asking the Security Council to back what he termed "a new peace process" in Angola, but he has not yet spelt out the details.

He disclosed the initiative at a news conference in New York, saying he had sought President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's support and that of Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, in contacts with them last week.

This followed a personal report to him by Joan Amstee, his special representative for Angola.

"We discussed what should be done to carry on the operation," he said, adding, "I hope we will be able to start a new process."

This would need backing from the Security Council, which has already agreed to maintain a UN presence in Angola until the end of January.

Meanwhile, apparently at United States insistence, the council deferred for the time being any action on Boutros-Ghali's proposal to deploy more than 7,000 UN troops and a large civilian staff in Mozambique to promote peace and supervise elections.

-- Star Bureau.
Lebone Mosia examines why Angolans still cannot find an end to conflict

Savimbi: egomaniac or saviour?

THE resurgence of violence in Angola is regrettable because an occurred at a time when the United Nations and other independent monitors and observers expressed relative satisfaction at the conduct of the first general election held in that country's history.

Why did Unita refuse to accept the election results even though the MPLA presidential election candidate, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, had agreed to a second round of presidential elections? Did Unita really attempt a coup in Angola as the MPLA alleged?

The answers are to be found in the character of Dr Jonas Savimbi. Some have called him the "African Saviour" whilst others accused him of collaborating with the Portuguese secret police (Pide) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

As early as 1981, according to an article cited by Gerald Bender, Professor of International Relations at the University of Southern California, "Savimbi showed much more hostility towards other rebel groups in Angola than he did against the Portuguese." Savimbi had introduced himself at the US Embassy in Berlin, Switzerland as the "future president of Angola".

Savimbi was born on 3 August 1934 in Mungongo, Bie Province — the son of a stationmaster and chief. He attended school in Kuito (Bie), Huambo and Lubango before proceeding to Switzerland where, with a grant from the American Evangelical Missions he started to study medicine. Eventually he took a degree in political science.

His political background has its roots in the MPLA. His first contact with it was in the '60s through correspondence with Dias de Almeida, former Angolan ambassador to France and now ambassador to Ethiopia.

Dias de Almeida, who was then a student in West Germany, eventually recruited Savimbi into the MPLA in 1961. Savimbi was then delegated to represent the organization at a conference at Makerere University in Uganda.

It was apparently during this visit to Uganda that Savimbi began to have doubts about the objectives of the MPLA. He met Tom Mboya, who was then the secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union (KANU). Savimbi claims that Mboya persuaded him to leave the "communist MPLA" and join the Union of the People of Angola (UPA) of Holden Roberto. Savimbi told his biographer, Fred Bridgland, that another Kenyan leader, Odinga Oginga, had on that same occasion told him not to listen to Tom Mboya.

Later, Savimbi did join the UPA and subsequently became its secretary-general.

In March 1962, UPA merged with the Angolan Democratic Party (PDA) and became the FNLA, which set up an Angolan Revolutionary Government-In-Exile (GRAE) and Savimbi was appointed foreign secretary. The FNLA was not making any progress since launching its armed struggle on March 15, 1961, and instead became riddled by ethnic differences between the Bakongo and Ovimbundo.

Savimbi took advantage of this dissension within the FNLA to forestall Ovimbundu sentiments among those coming from the central provinces. Relations between Holden Roberto, leader of the FNLA, and Savimbi were uneasy. It was clear that Savimbi did not want to play second fiddle.

On March 1986, Unita was formed at Muangane. According to testimonies and documents compiled since April 25, 1974 (the day on which the Portuguese army overthrew the government), there is evidence of Unita and Savimbi collaborating with the Portuguese secret service (Pide). These documents were found in the archives of the Pide and the General Staff Headquarters in Lisbon.

In its July 8, 1974 issue, the Paris-based Afriqueuse published translations of four documents, three from Savimbi to the Portuguese military authorities in eastern Angola, one a reply from Lieutenant-Colonel Ramos de Oliveira, chief of staff of the eastern military zone. From September to November 1972, these documents showed, according to Afriqueuse, that Savimbi had been, at least since 1972, an agent of the Portuguese.

Savimbi claims that these documents are forgeries, but the former Portuguese Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, in his book "Depoimento," published in Brazil in 1978, confirmed the agreements reached with Unita.

The recent history of Unita's collaboration with Pretoria can be traced to the SA State Security Council's 1977 white paper which elaborated its policy of "total onslaught" against "total onslaught." In it Unita was conceptualized as proxy force, like Renamo in Mozambique. Pretoria was concerned about the MPLA's overt support for Swapo and the ANC as well as its perception of the spread of "Soviet imperialism" and "communist influence" in the region.

There was also UN Security Council Resolution 351 (1978), which set out the "African independence. From these political factors, Unita started to take appropriate policy for Pretoria by the end of the '70s.

Unita's close relations with Pretoria coincided with the Reagan administration's policy of linkage and its corollary "constructive engagement," which linked the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibia's independence. Unita became and appropriate tool for Washington to implement this policy. Gordon Winter, in his book,"Inside Boss," said Savimbi had been controlled by a senior CIA operative, James Cunningham, at the US Embassy in Lusaka.

The 1975 Clark Amendment prevented any US aid to Unita. However, after lobbying by the Reagan Administration, this Amendment was repealed in 1985 and consequently, Unita began to receive aid from Washington and, eventually, the CIA, and Sencer missiles. This brought an intensification of the Angolan civil war.

However, the majority of Angola's leaders supported the MPLA in the September general election, mainly because Unita was seen as responsible for the wanton destruction of the country.

Angolans are tired of war and that is why there was jubilation and celebrations when Unita and the MPLA finally signed a ceasefire. A tenous peace held until the general elections results, but all hell broke lose.

Since then, international attempts to put the settlement back together have continued.

The key to these efforts remains the death of Jonas Savimbi. The struggle in Angola is not only political but highly personal and historic. It is about Savimbi's lifetime quest to seize power. Savimbi does not want to accept the democratic decision of the Angolan people. He cannot accept that his dream of becoming the president of Angola is just a dream.

What is unfortunate is that his "mentors in Pretoria, and probably Washington, also seem unaware of this."

Lebone Mosia teaches in the International Studies Unit at Rhodes University
Angola loses diamond sparkle

LUANDA — Smuggling and the fact that Unita rebels control the main mining areas have taken some of the sparkle out of Angola's diamond industry, but sales are still up on 1991, government figures show.

Mininig and Geology Minister Jose Domingos Dias told the state-run Jornal de Angola in an interview that only 1.2 million carats worth $250 million had been sold so far this year.

That compared with potential sales of 1.5 million carats worth $300 million, he added.

Domingos Dias said millions of dollars had been lost because of Unita's occupation of the main mines in the north and illicit trade across the Zaire border.

Sales were, however, up on the 1991 total of less than one million carats, worth $180 million.

Unita has occupied 75 percent of the country since a dispute over September elections.

Domingos Dias said Unita had completely paralysed the area of Ca-fundo — where two big projects were being developed by the state diamond firm Endiama.

"The political-military crisis, coupled with Unita's occupation of the principle production areas, has led to great losses for the country," he added. — Sapa-Reuter.
Angola to release SA TV crew

JOHANNESBURG. — South African-based pilots and journalists held in Angola would be released this week, Angolan officials said yesterday.

This could not be confirmed by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday, but a spokesman said Pretoria had demanded "in no uncertain terms" the release of the detainees.

A German television crew — including two South Africans — were arrested at the weekend after flying from northern Namibia to Huambo to interview Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Meanwhile, Unita rebel radio yesterday accused the government of creating a dangerous military situation in southern Angola by increasing troop movements and positioning tanks near Unita residences.

The radio said government military activity had been stepped up in Ondjiva and Xangongo, where government troops were reported gathering three days ago. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-AP
Angola to release pilots and journalists

SIX SA-based pilots and journalists held in Angola would be released this week, Angolan officials said yesterday.

Angolan Press attaché Jorge Moreira said the six would be freed "some time this week", after negotiations involving Angola, SA and Germany.

This could not be confirmed by the Foreign Affairs Department yesterday, but a spokesman said that on Tuesday Pretoria had presented a demand to Angolan representative Manuel Augusto for the release of South Africans.

It is understood that two pilots of a Lanseria-based Africa Air Cargo plane, who were arrested earlier this month after an unauthorised landing in Luena, may already be on their way back to SA.

Angola claimed Manfred Brüssow and Hendrik Lategane were flying a plane displaying the insignia of the Red Cross.

A German television crew — including two South Africans — was arrested at the weekend after flying from northern Namibia to Huambo to interview Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.
Detention a ‘total misunderstanding’

South African pilot Manfred Brussow yesterday described his detention by Angolan authorities — after claims that he had made an unauthorised landing in Luena with a aircraft displaying Red Cross insignia — as a “total misunderstanding”.

Brussow, a pilot for Lanseria-based Africa Cargo Air, and a Namibian medical doctor, Dr Dries Gouws, returned to South Africa yesterday.

Brussow said the Angolan authorities were not satisfied the party was supporting Unita.

He said he, Dr Gouws and an interpreter, Dino Dias, were on their way to Kinshasa in an “ambulance aeroplane” to pick up a Zairean patient.

Brussow said they received permission from a Luena air traffic controller to refuel at Luena airport close to the Zambian border.

As they refuelled, an Angolan aircraft, with an MPLA general and officers on board, landed and suspected them of supporting Unita. They were detained.

According to Brussow the incident was a “total misunderstanding”. — Sapa.
German TV crew on way to Windhoek

The German television crew arrested at the weekend after flying to Huambo in Angola to interview UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has been released on Wednesday by South Africa's Foreign Affairs spokesman Patrick Evans.

The crew's Namibian pilot Stefan De Wet, who was accused by the Angolan government of being an SA mercenary, was also released.

The crew — identified as Stefan Pauln of Germany and South Africans Sam Groenewald and Twoboy Nkos — were apparently on their way to Windhoek.
Unita ceasefire plan rejected

LUANDA. — Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Vencio de Moura on Wednesday rejected a proposal from Unita for a new ceasefire and called instead on the rebel movement to withdraw from all towns it is now occupying.

Mr De Moura said there was no question of a new ceasefire agreement because Unita alone was responsible for the new outbreak of fighting.
He reminded Unita that under last year's peace agreement it had an obligation to disarm and become part of the new Angolan armed forces.

Last week, Unita put forward 11 proposals to the government to settle conflict arising from the elections nearly three months ago, which Unita lost. Details were not released but Mr De Moura said the proposals were unacceptable.

Mr De Moura said a US envoy, Mr Jeffrey Davidow, was expected to arrive in Angola yesterday for a four-day visit.
He will meet new Prime Minister Mr Marcelino Moco and may travel to Huambo for talks with Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi. — Sapa-Reuter
Two SA men freed

Detained in Angola after making a stopover in their aircraft:

TWO men who had been detained in Angola after they made a stopover in their aircraft returned to South Africa yesterday, Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr Patrick Evans said.

Mr Manfred Brussow, a director of Africa Air Cargo, and Mr Hendrik Lategan arrived at Lanseria Airport near Pretoria yesterday after they had been released by the Angolan authorities. Brussow said they had been treated well. They had been detained because of `unusual' on the part of the authorities.

A third man who had been detained with them, Dr Gouws, returned to his home in Namibia.

Evans said their release was `reason for optimism' that the German television crew and their pilot, arrested in Angola recently, would be released soon as well.

The television crew were Stefan Pauli, San Groenswald and Tseboyi Nkosi.

A spokesman for the Angolan mission in Pretoria, Mr George Morais, confirmed yesterday they should be released this week. - Sapa.
SA men home after Angolan detention

PRETORIA — Two men detained in Angola after a stopover in their aircraft returned to SA yesterday, said Foreign Affairs spokesman Patrick Evans. Africa Air Cargo director Manfred Brussow and Hendrik Lategan arrived at Lanseria Airport after their release by Angolan authorities, Sapa reports. A third man, a Dr Gouws, returned to his home in Nамибіа.

ADRIAN HADLAND reports that Evans also said a German television crew — captured after interviewing Unita leader Jonas Savimbi — had been released.

A spokesman for the German ZDF television bureau in Johannesburg said the release of the crew had not yet been independently confirmed.

Brussow said his detention by Angolan authorities, after claims that he had made an unauthorized landing in Luena with an aircraft displaying Red Cross insignia, was "a total misunderstanding".

The Angolan authorities were satisfied his party had not been supporting Unita, Brussow said. "We were detained on a suspicion, but no charges were laid."

Brussow said he, Gouws and a French/Portuguese interpreter, Dino Dias, were on their way to Kinshasa in an "ambulance aeroplane" to pick up a Zimbabwean patient, a Mr Didier.

Meanwhile, MICHAEL HARTNACK reports from Harare that Russian ambassador to Zimbabwe Yuri Ukalov yesterday denied that there had been any aviation collaboration between his country and SA in the alleged airlifting of war matériel to Unita.

Ukalov said the Moscow company Eocotrends, in which the Russian government was a joint partner, was considering legal action over reports that Eocotrends had leased two SA helicopters and giant Antonov transport jets allegedly used to violate Zimbabwean airspace when flying SA supplies to Unita.

He said Zimbabwe's semi-official daily Herald, which printed the Russia-SA collaboration allegations last Monday, had refused to attend his news conference to hear a denial. The newspaper had also declined to show Russian diplomats a copy of a memorandum on Russian-SA collaboration which the Medieval alleged was circulated at last week's Frontline states summit.

*See Page 6*
LUANDA. — The Angolan government rejected an American proposal yesterday that it resume talks with the Unita opposition before the former rebels withdrew troops from towns they had occupied, an official source said.

The proposal came from US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr Jeffrey Davidow, who is seeking to break a deadlock over a new government for Angola, where military tension has run high since Unita lost the elections in September.

Angolan army General Higino Carneiro said the government remained "open to dialogue" with Unita, on condition that it withdrew from towns it had occupied.

Since the elections and renewed heavy fighting early in November, Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement has occupied major towns in the northern provinces of Uige and Kwanza-Norte, as well as in Bengo province just 60 km from Luanda.

On Friday Mr Davidow met the Prime Minister, Mr Marcelino Moco, and was due yesterday to hold talks with Dr Savimbi at his central highlands stronghold of Huambo. — Sapa-AFF.
Angolan govt wants Unita out of towns

LUANDA. — The Angolan government yesterday rejected an American proposal that it resume talks with the Unita opposition before the former rebels withdraw troops from towns they have occupied, an official source said.

The proposal came from US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr Jeffrey Davidow, who is seeking to break a deadlock over a new government for Angola, where military tension has run high since Unita lost elections in September.

Angolan army General Higino Carneiro said the government remained "open to dialogue" with Unita, on condition that it "withdraws from towns it has occupied".

Since the elections and renewed heavy fighting early in November, Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement has occupied major towns in the northern provinces of Uige and Kwanza-Norte, as well as in Bengo province just 60km from Luanda.

Mr Davidow yesterday met Prime Minister Mr Marcelino Moco, who has offered Unita one full cabinet post and four deputy ministerial jobs, and was due to hold talks today with Dr Savimbi at his central highlands stronghold of Huambo. — Sapa-AFP
**World in brief**

**Famine after floods**

NAIROBI - Up to 180,000 people in north-east Kenya are in urgent need of food supplies because floods have cut roads there. Kenya radio yesterday quoted the District Commissioner at Garissa as appealing for an airlift to move food to areas cut off after several weeks of heavy rain.

The local famine relief committee estimated that 180,000 people were at risk as it was not possible to transport food supplies to feeding centres.

The radio said the Kenya army was being asked to organise an airlift.

**Food for Baidoa**

MOGADISHU - United Nations trucks carrying 300 tonnes of food left under armed US escort from the Somali town of Baidoa.

Two helicopter gunships hovered above the convoy of 20 white trucks, which carried enough wheat to feed 100,000 hungry mouths for a week. It will be the first big convoy of food to reach Baidoa, the “City of Death” at the epicentre of Somalia’s famine, since July. The last convoy, on November 11, was hijacked on the outskirts of the southern town.

**RPP rules Djibouti**

DJIBOUTI - The ruling party of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon swept to victory in Djibouti’s first multiparty election. Results of Friday’s parliamentary election in the small Red Sea state showed the People’s Rally for Progress (RPP) won nearly 75 percent of the vote.

**Mobutu riots toll**

KINSHASA - Authorities in Kinshasa said three people died in a day and night of street protests against President Mobutu Sese Seko in the Zairean capital. The Zairean Human Rights League said five people were killed while an opposition newspaper reported eight deaths.

**Gaddafi’s forecast**

NICOSIA - Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi said North Africa was doomed and its people must eventually move to other Arab countries or at least acquire water from their neighbours.

**Traore case break**

BAMAKO - A Malian court trying ex-president Moussa Traore for “blood crimes” has adjourned the case until January 4.

Lawyers said defendants needed a rest over the holidays.

**MPLA troops on alert**

LUANDA - Angolan government troops were put on general alert last Saturday and ordered to respond with full military force as Unita rebel troops were reported advancing on the central region.

Rebel forces were building up around Malange, a provincial capital 350km east of Luanda, and Cuito, 300km further south, Angolan state radio reported.

Military spokesman General Higino Carneiro said: “Regional commanders have been ordered to respond aggressively to any offensive military manoeuvre by Unita.”

The military alert came as US Assistant Secretary of State Mr Jeffrey Davidow began a second day of shuttle negotiations between the government and rebel leaders, trying to resolve the crisis that has pushed Angola to the brink of civil war.

Government and rebel troops have been at an armed impasse since Unita leader Mr Jonas Savimbi accused the government of rigging multiparty elections in September. - Sapa-AP.
Savimbi stand on elections ‘lesson for SA’

SHARON SOROUR, Labour Reporter

RECENT events in Angola are a major cause for concern for South Africa’s future, says labour expert Dr Duncan Innes.

In the latest Innes Political Briefing, he said Dr Jonas Savimbi’s rejection of the United National-monitored elections in Angola raised the possibility of a similar rejection in South Africa if any party did not like the outcome of the country’s first “truly” general election.

“In this context, the greatest threat is likely to come either from Inkatha or from the Pan Africanist Congress, neither of whom seem to have anywhere near the popular support they claim.

“The possibility that they might be tempted to dismiss a poor showing in the polls on the grounds of electoral fraud is heightened by (Dr) Savimbi’s action.”

Dr Innes said another problem related to claims by the governments of Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe that South African aircraft had been violating their airspace while flying in supplies to Unita to help in intensifying the civil war against the Angolan government.

“It is almost inconceivable that these four governments together would manufacture such claims unless there was some truth to them,” said Dr Innes.

Furthermore, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha’s response, that these were “phantom radar blips”, “stretches credibility enormously”.

“Why should phantom radar blips only occur at the times when the fighting in Angola is intensified?”

“Mr Botha’s credibility as far as Angola is concerned is already weak, since it was he who told the world back in the late 1970s that South Africa was not militarily involved in Angola while an armoured South African column was heading towards Luanda,” said Dr Innes.

The question now was, if South Africa was flying supplies in to Dr Savimbi’s army, was this taking place with the support of the South African government or was it yet another covert military operation being conducted by the SA Defence Force without government knowledge?

Dr Innes said if the former were true, it posed further problems for the National Party’s credibility.

If the latter were true, “then once again South Africa has evidence of a defence force which is clearly accountable to nobody and which operates according to its own secret agenda”.

Both these interpretations were “bad news” for the future of negotiations.
New Aids breakthrough

WASHINGTON — Harvard University scientists have developed a vaccine that gives full protection against simian Aids and the breakthrough has been hailed as a turning point in the fight against the disease in humans.

The vaccine, administered to laboratory monkeys two years ago, has prevented a control group contracting the simian version of AIDS — even when concentrations of the live virus up to 1,000 times greater than is considered necessary to contract the disease, were injected directly into them.

The simian AIDS virus is the closest relative to the human AIDS virus, and scientists said the procedures used in the Harvard research could be readily adapted to the human virus. But they cautioned that it would be some time before it would be possible to test a vaccine on humans.

In the Harvard study, an entire gene of the simian virus was removed before the weakened, but still living, virus was developed into a vaccine and injected into monkey hosts.

By following this procedure, the researchers were able to ensure that no matter how rapidly the simian virus mutated, it could not reassemble itself into the same lethal virus that causes simian AIDS.

The findings of their study appear in the latest edition of the Journal of Science, and have been hailed as one of the biggest breakthroughs in AIDS research since the discovery of the HIV virus itself.

But scientists warn that procedures that work in developing vaccines for monkeys do not always work when applied to humans.

---

Two men shot dead at party

Crime Reporter

A Christmas party for SpoorNet employees at Vandylskrif, near Witbank in the eastern Transvaal, ended in tragedy on Saturday night when two men died in a shooting.

A police spokesman said the men, Andries du Plessis (32) and Martinus Potgieter (26), were involved in an argument outside the house where the party was being held.

People in the house heard shots at about 9.45 pm. They found the bodies of the two men outside.

A 38 revolver was found lying next to Potgieter's body. Police said it appeared he had shot du Plessis before turning the weapon on himself.

Both men were married.

Police said a full statement would be released today after the men's wives had been questioned.

An inquest will be held.

---

Neto's body buried

LUANDA — After 13 years in a government house, the embalmed body of Angola's first Marxist president, António Agostinho Neto, was buried yesterday amid tight security in this war-ravaged country now on the brink of a renewed civil war.

The coffin carrying the body of the founder of the MPLA (Movement for the Liberation of Angola), was buried in a glass and wooden casing at the basement of the Mausoleum, a giant octagonal shaped concrete monument over-looking the beach.

Armed anti-riot police and government soldiers lined the 3 km road from the "People's Palace" where the body has lain since his death in 1979.

The turnout of around 2,000 people was described as disappointingly low by some Angolans.

"For a burial of the country's first president, I think this is a disappointing turn-out," one Angolan told newsmen.

However, the potentially explosive situation in the country may have kept people away from the widely publicised ceremony. — Sapa-APP.
Unita-MPLA talks set to begin

LISBON — The opposition movement Unita has agreed to withdraw its troops from two northern Angolan towns and resume dialogue with the ruling MPLA, a US official said yesterday.

Acting Assistant Secretary of State Jeffrey Davidow, who met MPLA representatives and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi during a four-day visit to Angola, told the Portuguese radio station TSF that talks could begin in the next few days.

"The parties have both agreed with us on a plan that will re-establish dialogue," Davidow said.

"The first step will be for Unita to ensure that its troops have left Uige and Ngage, and Unita has said it will send a general to work with UNAVEM (the UN mission in Angola) to accomplish that," he added.

The government would immediately set up a civil administration in Uige and Ngage and talks should begin in the next few days, he said.

Angola has been on the brink of renewed civil war since elections in September. The vote was intended to set the seal on a 1991 peace accord to end 16 years of Unita-MPLA fighting.

The MPLA won the parliamentary elections, but Savimbi rejected the results.

Unita forces have since occupied more than two-thirds of the country. Thousands of people were killed in clashes early last month when government troops ousted Unita from the capital, Luanda.

The MPLA and Unita agreed in peace talks in the southern coastal town of Namibe on November 26 to respect last year's peace accord. But fighting flared in the northern town of Uige, the nearby airbase of Ngage and the oil town of Soyo on November 29. Unita gained control of Uige and Ngage after fierce gun battles.

The agreement by Unita to withdraw its troops from Uige and Ngage indicated a success for Davidow, who had earlier proposed to the MPLA that it should resume dialogue with Unita even while it occupied the two towns. But the government rejected this.

The Angolan armed forces were put on general alert on Saturday amid reports that Unita was massing troops to attack other cities in the interior. — Sapa-Reuters.
Unita ‘yes’ to pull-out and talks

LISBON. — Angola’s Unita opposition movement has agreed to withdraw its troops from two northern Angolan towns and resume dialogue with the ruling MPLA, a United States official said yesterday.

Acting assistant secretary of state Mr Jeffrey Davidow, who met MPLA representatives and Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi during a four-day visit to Angola, told the Portuguese radio station TSF that talks between the two sides could begin in the next few days.

“The first step will be for Unita to ensure that its troops have left Uige and Negage, and Unita has said it will send a general to work with Unavem (the United Nations mission in Angola) to accomplish that,” Mr Davidow said.

“Then immediately the government will reinstall a civil administration in Uige and Negage and both sides should begin talks in the next few days,” he said.

The announcement came after government troops were put on general alert and ordered to respond with full military force as Unita rebel troops were reported advancing in central Angola.

Rebel forces were building up around Malange, a provincial capital 350 kilometres east of Luanda, and Cuito, 200km further south, Angolan state radio reported.

Government and rebel troops have been at an impasse since Dr Savimbi accused the government of rigging multi-party elections in September.

Peace accord

UN observers have tried to get both sides to respect the terms of the May 1991 peace accord that ended 16 years of civil war and paved the way for September’s elections.

● Angolan authorities released a Namibian pilot and a three-man German television team detained in Angola last Saturday. — Sapa-Reuters
LUANDA. — Unita rebels have accepted a US-brokered peace plan and agreed to withdraw from captured cities in northern Angola, US officials said, but government troops remained on alert pending government approval of the plan.

US Assistant Secretary of State Jeffrey Davidow met Unita leader Jonas Savimbi at the weekend and reported that rebel troops would withdraw from Uige and Bengo, two strategic northern towns, and resume negotiations with the government, said Joseph Schreiber, spokesman for the US liaison office in Luanda.

Mr Davidow was to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today to win government approval for the plan, which calls for a series of talks and the gradual return of government administration to rebel-occupied territories.

"Dr Savimbi said he was surprised and disappointed that his troops hadn't already withdrawn from Uige and Bengo," said Mr Schreiber.

A team of United Nations, US and Unita officials will go to the captured towns early this week to supervise the withdrawal of rebel troops.

Government troops were kept on general alert, however, after reports of rebel forces building up in central Angola.

Until now UN negotiators have had little success breaking the armed impasse since Dr Savimbi, leader of Unita, accused the government of rigging elections in September.

UN observers judged the elections generally free and fair, but Unita withdrew from the unified army after losing a parliamentary majority to the ruling MPLA.

MPLA leader Mr Dos Santos also won more votes than Dr Savimbi in the presidential poll, but fell half a percent point shy of the 50 percent required for outright victory. The legal victor has to be declared in a runoff.

Fighting between government and rebel troops broke out on October 31, killing thousands nationwide. The government accused Unita of attempting a military takeover, but Unita claimed it was the victim of a government campaign to destroy the opposition.

Although rebel forces were routed in the capital, they rallied in the provinces to occupy about 60 percent of the country. The government has refused to negotiate until Unita withdraws its troops from captured territories.

Meanwhile, three German journalists and their pilot, seized by government police when they landed in the central town of Huambo for an interview with Dr Savimbi, were released on Saturday, national radio reported.

The news team had been held since December 12, when police surrounded their plane after it landed without authorization near Unita's headquarters.

An estimated 350,000 people died in the 16-year civil war in Angola that broke out on the eve of independence from Portugal in 1975. Fighting appeared to have ended when the changing world situation made peace more possible in 1991.

Unita, backed by the United States and South Africa, fought for 16 years to wrest control from the then-Marxist government, shored up by Soviet weapons and advisers and Cuban troops. — Sapa-AP.
President "Guardado des Santos" agreed to send a high-level delegation to northern Angola to monitor the promised withdrawal of "US" forces from the region. Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was confident of the withdrawal, and the Angolan government expressed its willingness to implement a cease-fire as part of the brokering peace plan.
New hope for peace as Unita withdraws

LISBON. — Unita has begun withdrawing troops from the northern Angolan towns Uige and Negage, says the Portuguese news agency Lusa.

"Troops are returning to their barracks," said Lusa, quoting a report from Unavem, the United Nations mission in Angola.

Anaveni officials met Unita generals on Monday, Lusa said. Angola has been on the brink of renewed civil war since elections in September. The vote was intended to set the seal on a 1991 peace accord to end 16 years of fighting between Unita and the MPLA.

The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) won the elections, but Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi rejected the results.

Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), forces have since occupied more than two-thirds of the country. Thousands of people were killed in clashes in early November when Unita was ousted from Luanda.

The MPLA and Unita agreed in peace talks in the southern coastal town of Namibe on November 25 to respect last year's peace accord.

But fighting flared in the northern town of Uige, the air base at Negage and the oil town of Soyo on November 29. Unita gained control of Uige and Negage after fierce gunbattles.

Acting United States Assistant Secretary of State Jeffrey Davidow, who met MPLA representatives and Dr Savimbi during a visit to Angola, said on Sunday Unita had agreed to withdraw from the two towns.

The move would be the first step towards resuming dialogue between the MPLA and Unita leaders.

But a government minister said in Lisbon yesterday that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was prepared to meet Dr Savimbi only in Luanda.

But Dr Savimbi apparently refuses to go to Luanda for security reasons.

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is attempting to meet Mr Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi in an effort to rescue the stalled peace process and diplomats said the venues under consideration included Geneva and Addis Ababa. — Sapa-Reuters.
Fear in a handful of dust

*WMail 23/12–29/12/92*

**War in Angola and Mozambique, political changes in Malawi and Zambia—and drought all round.**

**ANDY MELDRUM**

reviews 1992 in southern Africa

Angola's elusive quest for peace and Mozambique's determination not to repeat the same mistakes marked 1992 as a transitional year for southern Africa. While the entire region coped with the drought, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe continued their journeys towards more democratic systems.

Throughout most of the year it appeared that Angola was far ahead of Mozambique in the race for peace. Angola achieved a ceasefire and peace process leading to elections before Mozambique's intransigent negotiations in Rome had even produced a cessation of violence.

But by the time the results of Angola's elections were announced in early October, the whole settlement quickly unravelled as Jonas Savimbi's Unita rejected the outcome and fighting erupted throughout the country.

As 1992 came to a close Unita had taken control of the provincial capitals of southern and central Angola, where its ethnic support is based, and had also taken key positions in northern Angola. Despite Unita's return to the government of two northern cities and Savimbi's conciliatory statements, it appears highly probable that Unita will attempt to seize control of the entire country before January 20, when Bill Clinton becomes US president.

The Bush administration has withheld its recognition of the newly elected Angolan government, making it easier for Savimbi to wret control.

At the same time, there are gathering reports that the MPLA, under pressure from military hardliners, is preparing for a massive new year offensive to drive Unita back to its traditional strongholds.

The sinister hand of South Africa's Department of Military Intelligence (MI) cannot be ruled out as a factor in Angola. Known MI agents were with Savimbi throughout his election campaign and afterwards. The frontline states have accused South African planes of repeatedly violating their airspace, charging that South Africa's C-130s are flying heavy artillery and tanks to Unita-held areas. That equipment could well be used in an assault on Luanda.

The violence, chaos and despair in Angola at the end of 1992 contrasts sharply with the guarded optimism prevailing in Mozambique. Although its ceasefire only took effect in November, Mozambique rapidly learned the mistakes made in Angola and appears to be sprinting towards a lasting settlement.

Both the Fretilin government and the Renamo rebels have stated their commitment to the peace process and open elections. Even more decisively in favour of peace has been the United Nations' decision to send 7,500 personnel to Mozambique — it sent 800 people to Angola.

The UN special envoy to Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, has taken a high profile and is determined to see the UN force push Mozambique towards a genuine settlement. Admitting the UN made mistakes in Angola, Ajello insists the international force in Mozambique will not permit the election campaign to begin until all military forces are disarmed and dispersed from their camps.

Clearly, Mozambique's peace timetable, which calls for elections in October 1993, is unrealistic as it is already behind schedule in several key regards. In Angola, such lapses from the timetable were glossed over by the UN monitors, but in Mozambique Ajello has stipulated that a longer time frame must be set, giving the country at least 18 months to prepare for elections.

Political developments were not as decisive in the rest of the region, although drought continued to bring misery to millions and sap economic development. Millions of tons of food were imported to avert famine.

Malawi experienced tumult as activists pressed for an end to the one-party stranglehold in which President for Life Hastings Banda has held the country. Although Banda's regime is still firmly in control, former leaders like Chakufwa Chihana, now jailed, challenge the system, and it will be hard to turn back the clock.

In Zambia, the new government of President Frederick Chiluba struggled to run the bankrupt country more justly and efficiently than his predecessor, Kenneth Kaunda. As cholera broke out again in Zambia, the jury is still out on whether Chiluba's government can achieve real improvements in the living standards of Zambians.

Zimbabwe's political situation remained largely static, with President Robert Mugabe's government widely unpopular in the cities, but with no effective opposition to pose a challenge to it.
UN urges Angolan rivals to start talks

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council urged the Angolan government and Unita yesterday to enter into reconciliation talks, warning that the world would not support peacekeepers in Angola forever.

A council statement approved by all 15 members appealed to President Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to accept UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's invitation for a meeting in Geneva or Addis Ababa next month. Boutros-Ghali will visit Europe and Africa in early January.

Savimbi said he would attend but Dos Santos wanted Boutros-Ghali to come to Luanda, apparently feeling he should not leave Angola during this tense period.

The council said both sides needed to produce "early evidence" of their willingness to work together so that UN members would "feel encouraged to continue to commit its scarce resources" to Angola.

The UN organised parliamentary elections in Angola in October. They were won by Dos Santos's MPLA and immediately challenged by Savimbi, who renewed the country's civil war. Both men are supposed to participate in a second run-off presidential election.

Unita forces have since occupied more than two-thirds of the country. Thousands of people were killed in early November when government troops ousted Unita from the capital Luanda.

The council's statement was in response to a letter from Boutros-Ghali, who said there was "disturbing evidence that both sides are continuing their preparations for a resumption of war on a large scale".

He said that if the two leaders showed willingness, he would ask the council to enlarge the peacekeeping force, including some armed troops in Luanda so that Savimbi and other Unita members could participate in a new government.

The council also urged Unita to withdraw from the northern cities of Uige and Nacage, captured on November 29. Unita has withdrawn only some of its forces from these towns.

Meanwhile, seven members of the SADF's medical services corps who were posted to an Angolan hospital were due to return to SA last night after the souring of relations between the two countries.

The medical crew, including a doctor and dentist, had to travel overland to Namibia from the hospital at Mucusso because Pretoria was unable to obtain landing rights from Luanda. — Sapa-Reuters
Angola poll may not have been so free and fair

A secret United Nations document throws new light on UN claims in the Angolan election was invalid. GERALD L'ANGE of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

A secret United Nations document that has not been made public casts doubt on the UN finding that the Angolan election is invalid. The document, which was obtained by the UN special representative in Angola, is considered by some experts to be a "smoking gun" in the case against the election.

The document, which was obtained by the UN special representative in Angola, is considered by some experts to be a "smoking gun" in the case against the election. The document claims that the UN mission in Angola was compromised by corruption and that the election was rigged.

The document states that the UN mission in Angola was compromised by corruption and that the election was rigged. The document claims that the UN mission in Angola was compromised by corruption and that the election was rigged.

The document states that the UN mission in Angola was compromised by corruption and that the election was rigged. The document claims that the UN mission in Angola was compromised by corruption and that the election was rigged.

The document states that the UN mission in Angola was compromised by corruption and that the election was rigged. The document claims that the UN mission in Angola was compromised by corruption and that the election was rigged.
OAU team in bid to avoid new Angola war

LUANDA — A high-level delegation from the Organisation of African Unity arrived in Luanda yesterday in a bid to haul the country back from the brink of a new round in its 16-year civil war.

The delegation, headed by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, met Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the presidential palace, Putungo, yesterday afternoon.

Dos Santos laid out his conditions for meeting his arch rival, Jonas Savimbi, leader of the opposition Unita movement.

Implementation

Dos Santos said his MPLA party was ready to complete the implementation of the Biceis Peace Accord, which signalled the end of the war.

But he stressed that the talks would go ahead only if Unita accepted the first round of legislative elections, withdrew its troops from northern towns and the military air base it had seized since the elections, and helped re-establish government authority in those areas.

Dos Santos blamed Unita for disrupting the formation of a united army.

He said Unita had also violated the peace accord, which he believed still served as the basis for the solution to the country’s political crisis.

Informed military sources said Unita had withdrawn 40% of its nearly 500 troops which were still occupying the northern town of Uige and the Nagage military base.

The OAU delegation includes Cape Verde President, Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro and OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim.

The delegation is not scheduled to meet Savimbi during its two-day programme.

The committee is, however, due to meet leaders of the other political parties with seats in the new parliament.

Savimbi has been holed up in his provincial stronghold in Huambo in the south ever since the disputed elections in September.

The peace mission was launched at the request of Dos Santos after a summit of the Frontline states — consisting of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Angola and Tanzania — in Harare early this month.

After talks with Dos Santos, Mugabe called on Savimbi to open himself to dialogue.

While he had committed himself to a peace process, Savimbi had to realise it was now “very wrong” of him to resume fighting, Mugabe said.

He said he hoped that after talking to Dos Santos and other parties, the OAU delegation could focus Savimbi’s mind on the “peace process and emphasise that there was no need to resume fighting”.

“Savimbi should therefore be persuaded to accept democracy in full,” said Mugabe, who called on Unita to accept the election results and withdraw troops from areas they had occupied.

Unita forces now control around 60 percent of Angola after government troops forced them out of the capital in the wake of the contested presidential and legislative polls.

Sapa-APP.

● Angola poll may not have been so free and fair — Page 8
Dos Santos lays down conditions

LUANDA. — Angolan President Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos said yesterday he was prepared to meet his arch rival, Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi, as early as January, on condition the former rebel movement committed itself to the May 1991 peace accord.

Mr. Dos Santos laid out his conditions for talks with Unita while welcoming an OAU peace mission to Angola led by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Mr. Dos Santos said conditions for any negotiations with Unita were that the movement recognised the results of the country's September elections and committed itself to the peace process.

Unita would have to withdraw from all territories it had captured after the elections and allow government authority to be re-established in these areas. — Sapa

PRETORIA. — The Angolan hospital vacated by a South African medical team has no doctor or senior medical personnel and an international agency or foreign country should urgently step in to continue essential services, the team's dentist, Dr. Antoinette Keyser, said here.

She was among the small team that included the hospital's sole doctor, Dr. Charles van Reenen, that was withdrawn from the Mucusso hospital after the souring of relations between Pretoria and Luanda.

She arrived home last week.

Dr. Keyser, 33, said she wished it had been possible to have made a more orderly withdrawal from the hospital so that its valuable services could be continued.

The 200-bed hospital had an average occupation of 85%, which increased to 100% during the summer malaria season. She said the nearest hospital was in Luanda, which sometimes transferred patients to the better-equipped Mucusso hospital which had two modern operating theatres but, as of this week, no doctor.

Dr. Keyser and her husband Patrick, who returned with her, spent Christmas in an hotel while they pondered their future.

The team had been posted at the hospital at Mucusso — an isolated town without as much as a shop — since January.

Dr. Keyser said the South African team had been providing a training programme for 60 nurses a year, as well as other training programmes. — Sapa
Mugabe in Angola
ZIMBABWEAN President Robert Mugabe left for Angola yesterday. He is to lead an OAU peace mission to get Angola’s stalled peace process back on track. He was accompanied by Cape Verde president Antonio Mascarenas and OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim.

The delegation is expected to meet the ruling MPLA leadership and also Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, who indicated at the weekend he was ready to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.
Unita withdraws its troops from 2 towns

JOHANNESBURG. — Angola’s opposition Unita movimiento said yesterday it had withdrawn its troops from two towns it had occupied in the north of the country.

Unita radio, monitored by the BBC, said the MPLA government and UN peace monitors had toured the two towns on Sunday and confirmed the withdrawal.

Dr Jonas Savimbi’s Unita occupied Uige and Negage, 200km north-east of Luanda, after heavy fighting in November.

"The economic blockade can be lifted and the government administration in Uige and Negage can be reinstated," Unita said. Unita has threatened to plunge Angola into civil war again with its non-acceptance of the September election results.
Kenya vote result delay to be explained

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kenyan electoral officials are poised to explain why the results of yesterday's elections have not yet been announced — more than 12 hours after the polls closed.

Electoral officials are to address the media this morning.

This morning a local radio announced election results from a few areas which showed President Daniel arap Moi of the Kenya Africa National Union party and Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party in the lead for the presidency.

Missing ballot boxes, wholesale omission of names in voters' registers and other irregularities marred what was otherwise a peaceful election.

Voting was delayed in certain areas by as much as 10 hours. In one constituency in the Busia district the start of voting was delayed until mere two hours before the polls were due to close because the presiding officer and his deputy could not agree on the voting procedures.

POLL WATCH: An armed policeman checks election cards yesterday in Kajado, Kenya.
MPLA accused of launching offensive

LUANDA — Unita rebels have accused the Angolan government of launching a major offensive in north-western Cuanza Norte province, killing dozens of civilians.

Western diplomats said there was no immediate confirmation of yesterday's claims by Unita's Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel radio station of attacks around the provincial capital of N'dalatando, which the rebels have occupied since November.

"Several dozen defenceless civilians were killed and hundreds wounded," the radio said. "Many villages were destroyed."

N'dalatando is one of three northern provincial capitals taken by Unita since the group seized a huge swathe of territory after disputing the results of September 29-30 elections.

Diplomats said there were unconfirmed reports of shelling on Monday outside Unita-held Caxito, capital of Bengo province about 60 km north-east of Luanda. It was unclear who was responsible for the attacks, they said.

Unita and the ruling MPLA have been on the brink of renewed civil war since the rebels began occupying territory in violation of May 1991 peace accords.

Unita says it has withdrawn from the strategic northern cities of Uige and Negage, a precondition for peace talks with the government. — Sapa-Reuters.
MPLA strike at 2
Unita strongholds

LISBON. — Unita yesterday accused government forces of attacking two strategic rebel-held towns in the north-west of the country with planes and heavy artillery.

Unita spokesman Mr Jorge Valentim said that government forces were attacking Caxito and Ndlatando.

The towns give Unita a virtual stranglehold on Luanda.

An observer said it could mark the start of a MPLA push to drive Unita from towns it seized after rejecting the results of the UN-supervised election.

"Everyone has been waiting for the government to take some sort of action. There had been a lot of movement observed," one Lisbon-based diplomat said.

He predicted that Unita would fight hard to retain Caxito, which is only 60km from Luanda, and Ndlatando, which is 200km south-east of the capital.

— Sapa-Reuter
Govt forces ‘attack Unita-held towns’

LISBON — Unita accused government forces yesterday of attacking two Unita-held towns in the northwest of the country with planes and heavy artillery.

Unita spokesman Jorge Valentim said government forces were attacking the provincial capitals Caxito and Ndala, which Unita forces occupied in November.

One observer said it could mark the start of a government push to drive Unita from towns it seized after rejecting defeat in UN-supervised elections three months ago.

The first hint of a new offensive was a report on Unita radio that government forces had destroyed several villages in Cuanza Norte province, killing dozens of civilians.

A Lisbon-based diplomat said lots of movement had been observed. He predicted Unita would fight fiercely to retain Caxito, only 60 km from Luanda, and Ndala, 200 km southeast of the capital.

“The towns are considered extremely important by Unita and there is likely to be tough resistance to any attempt to throw them out.”

Caxito, capital of Bengo province, and Ndala, capital of Cuanza Norte, give Unita a virtual stranglehold on Luanda.

Unita signed a peace pact with the ruling MPLA last year to end 16 years of civil war in the former Portuguese colony. But the country has been on the verge of renewed conflict since Unita rejected its defeat in September elections and began seizing towns in the interior.

The MPLA responded by crushing Unita’s military and political presence in Luanda in a four-day offensive in November when thousands were killed.

There has since been little change in the military position, but international mediators have failed to arrange a meeting between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to revive the peace process.

The latest attempt collapsed on Monday when OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim and the presidents of Zimbabwe and the Cape Verde Islands were unable to entice Savimbi to Luanda for a meeting.

Savimbi has agreed in principle to accept the MPLA victory in the parliamentary poll and stand in a run-off election with Dos Santos, who fell short of the 50% needed for a presidential election victory. But distrust has prevented high-level meetings being held between the two sides for the past month. — Sapa-Reuters.