



WORLD DAY OF PRAYER FOR A FREE NAMIBIA MAY 4th 1988

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE KASSINGA MASSACRE, MAY 4th 1978



4 May 1978 - when hundreds of Namibian refugees, men, women and children - having fled South African oppression in their country - were butchered by the South African Defence Force in a sudden attack at the Kassinga camp 250 kilometres inside Angola from the border with occupied Namibia.

Botha tightens grip on Namibia

From Mark Verbaan in Windhoek

PRESIDENT Botha of South Africa has given new powers to his Administrator-General in Namibia, Louis Pienaar, including the right to call elections and the authority to take "appropriate steps" against media in the territory which "promote subversion and terrorism".

After meeting the Namibian Cabinet and certain leaders of the tribal second-tier administrations here, Mr Botha told a news conference that "fitting and effective" action had to be taken against organisations that used violence to promote their political objectives — a reference to the South West Africa People's Organisation.

Mr Botha said Mr Pienaar's approval would be required to abolish existing authorities in the territory or to diminish their powers of government.

This would allow him to block the scrapping of proclamation AG8 of 1980, which created the 11 second-tier administrations, one for each tribal group in Namibia. Last month the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled that proclamation AG8 was totally in conflict with the territory's bill of human rights, while a majority of the interim Cabinet, excluding the white National Party, have indicated that they wished to see the proclamation scrapped.

The powers over the press given to Mr Pienaar could be used against *The Namibian*, which for almost three years has been documenting atrocities by South African security forces against civilians in northern Namibia.

Mr Botha also said the interim government had to broaden its political base and secure the greatest possible support from the people of Namibia. "It is of the utmost importance for the further constitutional development, prosperity and stability of the territory," South Africa was only in Namibia in an "advisory capacity", but it would ensure that minority (white) rights in the territory would be protected.

On UN resolution 435, which calls for UN-supervised elections, and a ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo, Mr Botha said it would have been implemented "long ago" if the presence of Cuban troops in Angola "had not made it impossible".

But he added that "the UN must give an indication of its impartiality, and must stop referring to Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people".

Shortly before Mr Botha and his entourage flew back to Pretoria, several hundred demonstrators gathered in Windhoek's main street to protest against his visit.

Pretoria's new plane threatens ANC bases

by Peter Godwin, Johannesburg



Gunning for trouble: South Africa is now a big arms exporter

SOUTH AFRICA is racing to develop a new generation of weapons to enable it to strike deep into neighbouring states and withdraw swiftly.

An airbase at Louis Trichardt, in the northern Transvaal close to the Zimbabwe border, has just been completed. A squadron of South Africa's latest jet fighter, the Cheetah, was last week fully operational there for the first time.

These planes, which bear a striking resemblance to the Israeli Kfir fighter, are a match for Soviet MiG 23s being supplied to South Africa's northern neighbours.

From their new base, using recently acquired Boeing in-flight refuelling aircraft, the Cheetahs now have the range to strike as far north as the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam. The main ANC guerrilla bases in Zambia, Angola and Tanzania are all potential targets.

Israeli technicians, hired by Pretoria after they were laid off when the Israeli Lavi fighter project was cancelled, are already helping the South Africans to update the Cheetah.

Keeping their aircraft up to date is the most pressing problem for South Africa's growing arms industry, whose latest products were on display in Johannesburg last week. The two most popular exhibits at the Rand Easter Show belonged to the South African Defence Force (SADF) and the police. The entrance to the military exhibit was an arch formed by the massive barrels of two G5 howitzers, of the kind that are currently pounding Angolan positions.

The G5 155mm howitzer can lob a high explosive shell almost 30 miles with devastating accuracy. "From here, we could wipe out Soweto," grinned a young white gunner.

Also on display was the G5's big brother, the G6, which weighs in at 46 tonnes and is self-propelled on six enormous wheels. Capable of firing nuclear shells, it is the only weapon of its type built outside the Warsaw Pact countries. Jane's Defence Weekly describes it as "one of the best artillery systems in production".

Both these weapons are made by the state-owned arms corporation, Armscor, South Africa's biggest single exporter of manufactured goods. It employs 23,000 people and provides another 67,000 jobs through 975 private contractors. Last year Armscor's sales were valued at 1.81 billion rand (£450m).

As the sole weapons procurement authority for the SADF, the corporation deals simultaneously with up to 40 major weapons systems and another 150 smaller projects.

Only 11 years ago South Africa imported over 70% of its military requirements. In 1977, the United Nations imposed an arms embargo on Pretoria, and Armscor was

born. Today South Africa imports just 5% of its military hardware. In 1982 it launched a major export drive to subsidise its arms industry. It now exports arms to 23 countries and is among the world's top 10 arms producers.

Iran and Iraq use South African G5s to lob tens of thousands of South African-made shells at each other, in return for oil supplies. Sri Lanka transports its troops in landmine-proof South African Buffels. Morocco prefers the South African-made Ratel armoured personnel carrier.

At last month's international arms fair in Santiago, Chile, the South African exhibit consisted of more than 150 different products under a tent the size of a rugby pitch. An Armscor spokesman told *The Sunday Times* that many new orders were expected.

New items on display included the Darter air-to-air missile, which can be directed to lock on to its target by a unique look-and-shoot helmet sight; the Seeker, a remote-controlled spy plane that sends back video pictures of a target up to 120 miles from the

control vehicle; the Krimp-vark (hedgehog) mine-resistant passenger vehicle; the Jakkals lightweight jeep, that can be dropped by parachute, and the Valkeri multiple rocket launcher.

The South Africans have had to improvise to overcome the arms embargo. Their latest tank, the Olifants 2B, is a cunningly converted British-made Centurion tank.

The army and airforce are not the only beneficiaries of Armscor's production lines. The police stand at the Rand Easter show, which won the trophy for the "most attractive exhibit", also boasted the latest in riot-control vehicles, realistically displayed against a mural of township unrest, with a riot soundtrack.

Next to a gruesomely convincing mock-up of the carnage caused by the recent Krugersdorp car bomb blast, South Africans could view the vehicle that is to replace the ubiquitous Casspir which, although originally designed for bush warfare, became the standard police township patrol vehicle. The replacement, embodying all the lessons learnt by the police during township unrest, is called the Nongqai — the protector — after a Zulu tribal baton. The police hope it will look "less aggressive" than the towering Casspir.

All this hardware has its price. Close reading of the recent budget shows that defence and security now consume more than 20% of government spending.

But the industry has some surprising spin-offs. Whatever fear the Casspirls may have struck into the hearts of black township residents, miniature toy Casspirls painted in the distinctive SAP canary yellow are a great favourite with white children. More than 25,000 have been sold so far.

THE GUARDIAN
Tuesday April 5 1988

SA tank mined

Reuter in Johannesburg

SOUTH Africa has admitted using tanks in Angola, where its troops are backing the rebel Unita movement.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that a tank had been lost to a mine during operations in Angola 10 days earlier. "There was no loss of life," he said.

The spokesman was responding to a report from the Angolan news agency, Angop, that South African tanks, containing identity documents belonging to an elite South African regiment, had been captured after a major battle on March 23 near the Angolan town of Cuito Cuanavale.

South Africa acknowledges that its forces are supporting the pro-Western Unita in southeast Angola but it has so far only mentioned the use of artillery and air support.

The presence of tanks suggests a more direct involvement in the fighting by Pretoria's ground forces.

The spokesman said it had been expected that Angola would try to make capital out of the incident involving the tank but gave no further details.

BNF aids Pretoria

Richard Norton-Taylor

BBRITISH Nuclear Fuels continues to import significant amounts of uranium from South Africa in a lucrative world-wide business not affected by the restrictions on trade imposed on Pretoria by the Common Market the US, and the Commonwealth.

Details of traffic in uranium given to the European Parliament show that nearly 1,000 tonnes of unprocessed uranium from South Africa passed through the West German port of Bremerhaven alone last year.

About 20 tonnes went to Britain.

BNF said yesterday that the uranium was probably processed in its plant at Springfields, near Preston,

where it was processed for overseas customers.

EEC and Commonwealth governments agreed in 1975 not to export nuclear materials to South Africa or collaborate in that country's nuclear development programme, but there are no restrictions on imports of its uranium.

Processing foreign uranium for overseas customers is worth £20 million a year. About half the uranium ore processed at the plant comes from South Africa or Namibia. The company declines to say who its customers are.

Officials of Euratom, the EEC safeguards agency, expressed concern recently that a world-wide system of uranium fuel swaps could undermine import bans imposed on South Africa by the US and the Soviet Union.

Monday March 14 1988
THE GUARDIAN

Nuclear boycott

Alan Dunn

DOCKERS disrupted British Nuclear Fuels' £20-million-a-year trade in exporting treated uranium for the first time yesterday when they refused to handle a consignment from Namibia in support of a United Nations decree banning trade with the southern African state.

The National Union of Seamen and Transport and General Workers' members in Liverpool blacked the US-bound shipment in line with the 1974 UN decree which claims Namibia has been illegally occupied by South Africa. The British Government does not

recognise the decree.

BNFL removed the shipment from Seaforth Docks itself yesterday and attempts are now being made to export the four containers of uranium hexafluoride through another port, possibly Felixstowe.

T&GWU and NUS members there, however, and at other ports, are expected to refuse to handle the containers.

A BNFL spokesman yesterday admitted that some of the uranium ore processed at its Springfields plant in Preston, Lancs, came from Namibia. The problem lay with the companies and countries sending the ore for conversion to hexafluoride, he said. "We cannot control the country of origin."

THE GUARDIAN
Friday March 4 1988

Liverpool dockers refuse to handle 'Namibian' uranium

BY KEVIN BROWN, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

PART of a cargo of processed uranium remained on the quayside in Liverpool's Royal Seaforth container terminal last night, after dockers refused to load it because of an alleged Namibian connection.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, which runs the port, confirmed that four of 14 containers of uranium hexafluoride destined for the US were not on board the Atlantic Container Line vessel Atlantic Cartier when it sailed on Tuesday morning.

The company said the containers were left behind because of "operational difficulties," and denied that any protest action had been taken by the dockers.

But both ACL and local officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union said registered dock workers had refused to load the containers because they were thought to contain

uranium mined in Namibia.

This is in line with TGWU policy, which supports a United Nations resolution forbidding the mining and processing of uranium from Namibia, the former German colony of South West Africa, which is now administered by South Africa.

The cargo was despatched by British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) from its processing plant at Springfields, near Preston, and is believed to have been bound for an enrichment plant in Kentucky run by Martin Marietta Energy Systems on behalf of the US Department of Energy.

The TGWU says it has an agreement with BNFL that uranium cargoes will be loaded only if documentation is provided specifying the country of origin.

"At this point the lads are waiting for the information necessary from BNFL before they will release the cargo," a union

official said.

BNFL said documentation had been provided to the dockers which showed that the consignment contained uranium from a number of different countries.

The company said the consignment was likely to contain Namibian uranium, because 80 per cent of uranium handled by the Springfields plant originated in Namibia.

"We have explained to the dockers that we are not in a position to turn away uranium from any source, and the argument about the morality of dealing with Namibian uranium is between the dockers and the purchasers," the company said.

The port authorities will attempt to load the containers on board the next ACL ship to call at Liverpool, which is expected to dock on Sunday. It was unclear last night whether the dockers would co-operate

Financial Times Thursday February 25 1988

unloaded
at terminal
Action violates
law, group says

By George Shadrout

Staff writer

MAR 11 1988

PORTSMOUTH — A shipment of uranium believed to have originated in South Africa passed through the Portsmouth Marine Terminal this week in violation of the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Act, according to a political group opposing the shipment.

A spokesman with the U.S. Coast Guard confirmed that the vessel carrying the uranium, the Atlantic Cartier, unloaded at the marine terminal Sunday.

A bill of lading obtained by the American Committee on Africa, based in New York City, shows that the Atlantic Cartier was carrying uranium hexafluoride, a form of uranium enriched that can be converted to nuclear fuel.

The committee on Africa is a private organization based in New York City. It has argued that uranium shipments from South Africa are illegal.

The shipment departed from Liverpool, England, in late February. Containers were unloaded in Portsmouth and since then gradually have been shipped by rail to Paducah, Ky., site of a Department of Energy nuclear enrichment plant.

Steve Wyatt, a DOE spokesman, confirmed that containers from the shipment have started to arrive at the processing plant in Paducah.

In addition to the committee on Africa, several U.S. congressmen said uranium hexafluoride shipments coming into the country from South Africa violate the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Act, which Congress passed over the veto of President Reagan.

But the Reagan administration contends that the law prohibits only certain kinds of uranium oxide and ore. Therefore the shipments of the uranium hexafluoride are considered legal by the State Department, Wyatt said.

It is almost certain that the unloaded uranium came from Namibia, the site of the world's largest uranium mine. Namibia, the former South-West Africa, is administered by South Africa.

The issue of nuclear shipments to Portsmouth was raised in 1986 when Rafiq Zaidi, a Portsmouth resident and now a candidate for the City Council, sought a court injunction that would have stopped nuclear waste from entering the city pending an environmental impact study. The U.S. District Court in Norfolk denied the request for an injunction, saying that Zaidi had not shown that "irreparable injury" would result from the shipments.

The marine terminal handles most of the highly radioactive waste entering the United States, government sources have said. Wyatt said it is not unusual for uranium hexafluoride to pass through the Portsmouth Marine Terminal.

Some groups across the country have argued that uranium shipments of the kind that came through Portsmouth pose dangers. The uranium is stored in pressurized canisters.

EURATOM, the body which supervises safeguards on civil nuclear power in the European Community, yesterday denied press allegations that it has been undermining US and Soviet restrictions on the import of South African uranium.

But officials from Euratom, part of the EC, said that a complex system of uranium "swaps" had developed in the nuclear power industry, and they conceded that this might, indirectly, blunt the effect of politically-motivated import bans on South African uranium.

EC agency denies bending rules, reports David Buchan

They stressed that the EC did not ban the import of South African uranium: therefore, European nuclear utilities and reprocessors under the swap system could, and sometimes did, take title to South African uranium shipments in return for nuclear fuel coming from elsewhere.

In this way, Europe might mitigate disruptive effects of US and Soviet import restrictions on the pattern of world uranium supplies.

However, Euratom rejected allegations this week by the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* that it was aiding deliberate mislabelling of South African uranium to circumvent the US restrictions on such imports which came into effect in January 1987.

What the briefing by Euratom officials yesterday revealed is

increasingly widespread fuel swaps organised by the nuclear industry. Its declared aim is to avoid unnecessary shipment of nuclear fuel around the EC or back and forth across the Atlantic, as well as having mixed batches of fuel coming from different suppliers and therefore under differing safeguard regimes.

Euratom claims it is meeting all the safeguards required by the community's main suppliers - the US, Canada and Australia. But swapping ownership of fuel is sometimes essential, it

argues, to ensure the smooth running of a world industry which has only seven uranium producers, seven main enrichment facilities (one in the US, one in the Soviet Union and four in the EC), but as many as 350 "client" reactors (120 of them in the community).

Basically, Euratom's problem seems to be that its safeguards are essentially aimed at preventing the diversion of highly-enriched uranium to countries which have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is thus more concerned about the

destination of nuclear exports than the origin of imports. This is line with EC policy which only bans the export to South Africa of nuclear materials, not their import.

Euratom officials further complain that US and Soviet policy towards South Africa is not clear-cut. Even after US law was tightened up in mid-1987, the US still allows import of uranium mined in South Africa but which has been chemically converted into enrichable fuel in a third country. Likewise, the Soviet Union, say Euratom officials, still

countenances the import of South African origin fuel under old contracts.

South African fuel has the added advantage, according to Euratom officials, that Pretoria, unlike other producers, attaches no conditions or safeguards on its use. For instance, Australia and Canada require that all their fuel shipped from Europe to the Soviet Union for enriching be returned, including waste, while the US has a flat ban on US-origin uranium going to the Soviet Union. South Africa makes no such stipulations.

Financial Times Friday February 19 1988

THE GUARDIAN Tuesday September 29 1987

British and SA mining companies accused of plundering Namibia

An interlocking network of British and South African mining companies has been plundering the mineral riches of Namibia for more than 30 years without any effective state control, a Granada TV World in Action report claimed last night.

At the centre of the network is the giant De Beers diamond cartel owned by the South African Oppenheimer family.

During investigations in Johannesburg and Windhoek, the film's producer, Laurie Flynn, and researcher, John Coates, were harassed by immigration officials and the security police who, at one stage, confiscated their film for four hours. According to Mr Flynn, it became clear that De Beers had prompted the officials' actions.

A letter from De Beers refusing to co-operate in making the film was marked for copying to a unit of the South African Police. Granada has protested to the IBA about De Beers' attitude.

The programme alleged that De Beers had "stolen" assets of about £1 billion from its Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) in Namibia by excessive overmining in breach of a 64-year-old agreement. Contrary to accepted mining practice, this involved working the reserves with the largest stones and the highest grade - effectively reducing the life of the mine.

Other companies paid little or no tax; rented mining areas

David Pallister reports on World in Action's allegations of the systematic stripping of Namibia's mineral wealth while the authorities turned a blind eye. The film-makers drew much of their evidence from the inquiry conducted a by South African Judge, Mr Justice Thirion (right)



for pittance, engaged in transfer pricing and disguised valuable minerals were exported in huge "samples" of thousands of tonnes.

Much of the evidence for the film has come from the 1986 report of a commission inquiry, conducted by Judge Thirion of the Natal Court into corrupt practices in the administration and the contribution of the mining industry to the development of Namibia. Much of it written in Afrikaans, the report has been given scant attention in Britain, even though London is the centre of De Beers' marketing arm, the Centre Selling Organisation, and the site of the huge CSO diamond stocks in Clerkenwell.

One of the mining houses criticised for alleged transfer pricing, the Tsumeb Corpora-

tion, is effectively controlled in London by Consolidated Gold Fields which in turn is locked into the Oppenheimer empire through a substantial shareholding.

So far none of Judge Thirion's recommendations for controlling mining have been implemented by South Africa's "transitional" regime in Windhoek, despite his conclusion that by far the largest proportion of the minerals mined in Namibia was exported without any beneficence.

In the film Gordon Brown, a former CDM employee who gave damning evidence of overmining to the commission, said: "I would say that CDM is one of the most profitable mines in the world. The bulk of the money had just been taken out of the country with no

investment in regional development."

In an interview with the Guardian last year, Mr Brown claimed that the overmining was because De Beers feared for its future under an independent Namibian government.

Judge Thirion discovered that the mining houses were a law unto themselves and that "despite the trappings and the facade of state control ... effective control of all aspects of the mining and marketing of SWA's diamonds remains firmly in the hands of De Beers."

It was "ridiculous" that the secretary of the Diamond Board, which assessed how much export duty CDM should pay, was also a senior CDM employee, he said.

De Beers has denied the allegations of overmining but refused to be cross-examined publicly by the commission. Judge Thirion dismissed the company's brief memorandum as meaningless. And he found that a report, supporting the company's position, had been impaired because its author, Dr R. Miller, the director of Geological Survey, accepted CDM's figures uncritically.

In De Beers' annual report, Mr Julian Oglvie Thompson, the chairman, said: "CDM is confident that it has not breached any of its obligations and that its mining practices have not been detrimental to the state."

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THE KUDU GAS FIELD: SOUTH AFRICA CONTINUES ITS THEFT OF NAMIBIA'S RESOURCES

The illegal plunder of Namibia's resources by South Africa seems set to continue, a clear signal to the world that Pretoria hopes to occupy the territory for a long time to come.

South Africa's plan to exploit the Kudu gas field, 120 kilometres out in the Atlantic in territorial waters belonging to occupied Namibia, has entered a new stage. Last month, Andreas Shipanga, "mining minister" in P. W. Botha's appointed "Interim Government" in the territory, claimed to have held "intensive discussions" with several companies in Britain. Shipanga said they showed "keen interest" in the development and exploitation of the gas field, said to be the fifth largest in the world.

The identity of these "interested" companies has not been made public, no doubt due to the implications of doing business in this diplomatic minefield.

The giant gas reservoir off the mouth of the Orange River just inside Namibian waters was discovered in 1973 during drilling operations by the American company, Chevron. Chevron's interest was soon bought out by the South African state exploration company, Soekor. South Africa has no natural oil reserves of its own.

For years the find was a well-kept secret. South Africa apparently held the view that the colony's uncertain status rendered the exploitation of the field unrealistic. Now Dr. Piet van Zyl, the Soekor managing director, has said his government had changed its mind and had approved a final evaluation of the project, which is being undertaken by the French offshore engineering company, Forinter. A test drilling rig and platform were in place by late October, with the operation being directed from offices in Cape Town.

Analysts at Ed Hern, Rudolph Inc., Johannesburg, claim that Kudu, which is estimated to be between 5-10 times as large as the South African gas field near Mossel Bay in the Cape Province, could supply between 30-65 percent of the Republic's fuel requirements.

Several factors have persuaded the South African government to go ahead with the exploitation of the Kudu field:

- * With the gathering momentum of an international oil embargo, South Africa has to attain self-sufficiency in its fuel requirements.
- * The saving on foreign currency would relieve the financial strain South Africa is experiencing in its war against SWAPO (the Namibian liberation movement) and the government of Angola. South Africa would hand over some of the Kudu royalties to its puppet government in Namibia, but the bulk of profits would flow back into South Africa.
- * Converting gas into oil has become so sophisticated in recent times that it is now cheaper than the oil-from-coal process on which South Africa relies so heavily.

...more

KUDU GAS FIELD: - page 2 -

- * The sharp fall in the value of the Rand has pushed up the cost of oil imports substantially.
- * The Mossel Bay plant is certainly being used as a pilot to iron out problems which could be encountered at the much larger Kudu development.
- * South Africa depends heavily on gold and diamond exports, which provide half of its foreign currency earnings. A giant gas field with its accompanying refineries and chemical by-products might diversify the country's narrow economic base.
- * Gas from Kudu would almost certainly be refined in South Africa, thereby creating thousands of jobs.
- * The multi-national companies erecting the sea- and land-based installations will act as an important lobby for the Pretoria government in Europe and North America.

The implication of this green light on the development of the Kudu field is that South Africa does not envisage giving up control of Namibia in the near future. If British and French gas exploration and construction companies are involved in the costly operation, Western governments will be even less likely to try and force President P. W. Botha's hand over his occupation of the former trust territory, demanded by the United Nations since 1966.

For almost a decade, a "Contact Group" consisting of the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Canada, have been charged with getting Pretoria to accept United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, a blue-print for Namibian independence.

The exploitation of the massive gas field will be a clear violation of the UN Council for Namibia's Decree No. 1, which prohibits any exploitation of Namibian natural resources until the territory has attained its independence.

In July this year, in an attempt to implement Decree No. 1, the UN Council for Namibia initiated legal proceedings against the Dutch-German-British uranium processing consortium, URENCO, which is accused of processing uranium from the large Rossing mine in Namibia. The trial will be heard in the Hague in March 1988. If successful, the case would pave the way for further legal actions, either in the Netherlands or in the courts of other EEC member states, or even in the European court itself.

It might also render Kudu's so far shadowy international contractors liable to enormous compensation claims from the future government of an independent Namibia. ends/

(The above was written by staff of the Namibia Communications Centre, London, a church-based news agency working with churches in Namibia and their overseas partners in Europe and North America.)

NEWS from and about South Africa and Namibia is more difficult to come by in the US press - despite the fact that newspapers in those countries -- some of them -- continue insightful, vigorous and risky reporting.

THE NAMIBIAN has three and a half years of tough coverage of that occupied land, Pretoria's misrule there and the war in Angola - staged from Namibia.

SOUTHSCAN is published in London and is fed by South Africa-wide confidential sources which the world press either ignore and are reluctant to deal with - a fatal flaw in newsgathering in a war situation.

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Friday, January 29, 1988

THE NAMIBIAN



MR JERRY Ekandjo, Secretary of the Swapo Youth League, stands in front of day. Dr Strauss, as he arrived at a local hotel for a luncheon, could not have missed seeing the demonstrators in Windhoek's Kaiser Street yesterday. Picture by John Liebenberg.

Franz Josef Strauss, right wing premier of Bavaria in the Federal Republic of Germany, was sent on a safari by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl ostensibly to patch up differences between Mozambique and South Africa in late January 1988. He was enthusiastically received by the Pretorian President, P.W. Botha, and by Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Progressive groups refused to meet with him. Strauss - who has condemned sanctions against South Africa and said one-person, one-vote elections were 'unattainable and undesirable' - did confer with UNITA's Jonas Savimbi. Then, in his Luftwaffe plane, he flew to Namibia where he was hailed by occupation functionaries - and roundly rejected by Windhoek demonstrators.

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