Botswana tells De Beers: 50 pc not enough

By COLIN CAMPBELL
Investment Editor

THE GOVERNMENT of Botswana is likely to insist on an initial 65 per cent of the profits from the Orapa diamond pipe that De Beers is exploiting.

The original agreement was for a 50-50 share of the profits, but both parties have agreed to renegotiate the original terms.

The Botswana Government was obviously unhappy about being tied to a 50-50 pact now that Orapa is more profitable than it was at first thought, especially as neighbouring Lesotho has a profit agreement which starts at 65.5 per cent and rises to a maximum of 72 per cent.

The chairman of De Beers, Harry Oppenheimer, tactfully admitted in his 1974 chairman's statement that there had been a tussle between De Beers and Botswana.

De Beers, because of its financial strength and muscle, could well have suggested that it would call off the whole diamond exploration programme in Botswana, but in the interest of a "fair and friendly partnership" both parties have agreed to renegotiate.

For its Letlhakane-Tetina diamond mine in the Maletsunyane mountains, the Lesotho Government is to receive 62.5 per cent of profits after the recovery of capital invested, and if the mine proves substantially more profitable than expected, the Government's percentage could rise on a sliding scale to a maximum of 72 per cent.

The tussle has obviously come at a delicate stage, when De Beers has proved the DK1 diamond pipe payable but has yet to come to agreement with the Government on the terms under which it could be opened.

Botswana has obviously taken the opportunity to prod De Beers into renegotiating the Orapa agreement. The fact that Botswana is rich in minerals, and that De Beers is still looking for additional prospecting fields must have weighed heavily with De Beers in deciding to renegotiate.

Mr Oppenheimer makes the point in his chairman's statement that De Beers has found a number of kimberlite occurrences. He adds that a friendly partnership is in the best interests of all concerned.

A profit scheme which would lift Botswana's share to around 65 per cent should also insure that the existing structure of the diamond trade is maintained.

Talks between De Beers and the Government of Botswana have been going on for some time, and a final decision could be announced before De Beers' May 20 annual meeting.

While agreeing to renegotiate, Mr Oppenheimer hopes the new agreement will "allow us an acceptable share of profit."
Botswana link

'Mail' Africa Bureau

If Mozambique carries out its threat to close its borders with Rhodesia on June 25, it seems unlikely that Botswana will follow suit and block the rail link which runs south from Bulawayo to Mafeking.

Top government sources in Gaborone have made it clear that Botswana has no intention of taking any action which might offend South Africa.

However, if South Africa took the lead by restricting Rhodesian rail traffic across its own borders following action by Mozambique, Botswana would be delighted to do the same.

The value of the line operated by Rhodesian Railway personnel is limited. A single track over virtually its whole 900 km length through Botswana, it can carry a maximum of 15 trains a day.

There can be only a marginal increase in traffic, and certainly not enough to compensate for the loss of the Salisbury-Beira rail link.
PARIS — Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr. Mogwe, said here yesterday that he was convinced the South African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, was "working feverishly" for a settlement in Rhodesia.

In an interview with the French weekly, Top Africa, he said: "I do not doubt for a moment that he is heavily occupied with this task.

"I am certain that he has decided to do his utmost to prevent this part of Africa turning into a permanent zone of tension."

Asked whether he was satisfied with the result of the initiative by Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania to urge Mr. Vorster to use his good offices towards a Rhodesian settlement, Mr. Mogwe said: "I feel I can be satisfied. Other members of the Commonwealth who are not directly concerned, with this initiative appreciate what has been achieved — although it is very little up to now, it must be admitted."

Mr. Mogwe said the apparent change in Mr. Vorster's attitude towards Rhodesia had intrigued many people.

"But if you look at South Africa's history, it seems there has never been a period where the modern South African State feels itself so exposed as it is today," he said.
Selebi mine winning its war on problems

SELEBI PIKWE — The $200m Selebi-Pikwe copper-zinc mine is undergoing a revolution as it wrestles with the area of troubles that still haunt it.

Ever since the mine’s Pikwe plant was commissioned in November 1975, it has been plagued by technical problems in almost every element of its process.

Since mid-1974 the major shareholders — African American and American Metal Chrome — have sent out a team of the finest metallurgists and mining engineers in Africa in a bid to set the project right before their loss becomes unbearable.

GRILLING

The mine, headed by Mr Jumbo Pinkney (who became general manager last May), now believes it has identified all the niggles, at least of the plant and is noting about solving them.

Most important, production in rising — and with it morale.

FAULTS

After a grilling struggle with what seemed insurmountable problems, morale was at rockbottom when Mr Pinkney took over as managing director in May last year.

Pikwe plant’s integrated process for extracting metals is used in no other mine in the world.

Hinduists shows that there are serious and sometimes difficult-to-detect design faults in the plant. And this despite the fact that the major international companies involved concurred that the process and design were good and that they would have no problem for a pilot plant on site.

The plant was designed by Redpath Ltd whose parent company had decades of copper mining experience in Zambia But at the outset, Sundanwino Corporation, wrote the mine. But, as its redwells found, commissioning a plant is very different to running one.

SCARCE

Mistakes were sometimes the result of cost-cutting. Many features of the plant, included in the original plan but then omitted, will now be installed.

And many existing features are being scrapped after major recommissions, cost overruns and project studies.

Each major problem is attended by smaller ones. Major faults read like a catalogue of misfortune.

The biggest overall problem of the plant, to increase percentage extraction of copper and nickel, and get it to rated capacity.

The Crunch

Extraction was planned at 85 per cent for nickel and 94 per cent for copper. In fact, 65 per cent and 90 per cent outputs are being achieved.

If this is not improved, at current prices for its metals and with the company’s heavy financial burden, it will always be a marginal mine, even with production at full capacity.

The crunch, though, is that it may be unserviceable in future, even with production at full capacity.

The plant is rated to process 3,450 tons of ore a day. At the end of last year, it produced 20 per cent of that. This has now been pushed to 39 per cent, and increasing continuously.

Everyone spoke to was confident that Pikwe’s technical problems will be solved and that the rate of full production will be achieved.

After that engineers plan to push it further.

TEIGE PYLE

reports from Botswana

Other problems at Pikwe have been related to people, and in the plant, for instance, only one section head remains from a year ago. Where we have had trouble to handle the problem, it has not been due to lack of hard work or dedication.

The blame must ultimately rest with the major shareholders for too little support too late.

There has also been a problem of control. Amax and Anglo have equal stakes.

Capital costs of the project have more than doubled over first estimates, largely because production has been below capacity. This slowed cash flow, so the company was forced to borrow heavily.

The resulting higher interest burden, coupled with the effect of last year’s copper price slump, and the company will show a large loss this year. Future profitability is heavily dependent on higher metal prices.

Thus, while there is some optimism about Pikwe’s technical problems, its financial future must still be fought for.

In December, the company’s directors of this month, and there have been increased to the extent that cash flow is planned the development from Selebi Pikwe revert.

The Government’s nearer by power station also has serious design faults and is still not capable of operating with locally mined Marula coal in all its furnaces.

It provides Africa’s most expensive power. The company could have bought Beira power at a fraction of the cost, but politics torpedoed that possibility.

The expensive power nipped the sails in favour of having a flabby smelter, which was probably not capable of operating at a profit.

Power contract

An early contract for the Malwa power station has been awarded to McIver and Eng, who will construct the piled foundations.

South Africa’s nascent Alstoms will be among the largest in the world.
The government and its agencies often have to make decisions that affect the lives of many people. Sometimes these decisions are controversial and can lead to public debate and criticism.

The government is responsible for creating and implementing policies that affect the economy, healthcare, education, and many other areas. These policies can have a significant impact on the well-being of individuals and communities.

When making decisions, government officials must consider a variety of factors, including public opinion, the needs of different groups, and the resources available. They may also be influenced by political pressure, budget constraints, and legal requirements.

Despite the challenges, the government is committed to serving the needs of its citizens and ensuring a fair and equitable society. By working together, government officials and the public can create policies that meet the needs of everyone.

In conclusion, the government plays a vital role in our society, and its decisions can have far-reaching effects. By remaining informed and involved, we can help shape the policies that govern our lives.
PROLONGED negotiations between De Beers and the Botswana Government over the Orapa diamond venture have ended with De Beers spending an extra R40-million on expansion and the state's share of profits rising by some 40 percent.

Production is planned for the end of next year, with an output of about 330,000 carats a year, rising after about three years to 400,000 carats.

The equity held by the state in De Beers Botswana will be increased from 15 to 50 percent and the Government will have equal representation on the board.

The present 10 percent profits tax will be eliminated, but normal rates of income tax and withholding tax will remain in force.

Between 65 and 70 percent of profits will accrue to the Botswana Government by way of royalty, tax and dividends.

The original agreement covering Orapa was based on a 50-50 division of profits. But the Government felt profits earned by Orapa had proved substantially higher than anticipated and was entitled to a larger share.
Dr. After months of reportedly "agonizing negotiations", De Beers and the Botswana government have reached accord on the profit sharing agreement for production from the Orapa mine and the future exploitation of the DK 1 and DK 2 pipes, southeast of Orapa.

In effect, the new terms allow for the State's equity holding in De Beers Botswana Mining (Debwwana) to be increased from 15% to 50%, equal board representation and an amended tax agreement allowing for improved royalty payments to the host government. The existing 10% profits tax will be abolished but the normal rates of income and withholding tax will continue in force.

Moreover, for the next 17 years—when the leases are due for renewal—the new arrangement, based on present estimates of production (rising to 4.5m carats annually from 1979 onwards), cost, grade and value, means that nearly 70% of total profits will accrue to the State by way of royalties, taxes or dividends.

Although the new terms must be less palatable than the previous 50-50 split, regarded by De Beers as "comparatively favouroueable to private shareholders", the overall financial significance of the agreement to De Beers is nearly impossible to assess, since profit by source is not disclosed.

However, on the basis that production from Botswana presently accounts for nearly 25% of group production, with grade running to just over 90 carats/100 t, the ultimate effect must be substantial, and that as it may, it's a safe bet that De Beers is not staying on for only a handful of sparklers.

David Wolfe
New diamond mine for Botswana

A NEW diamond mine is being established at a cost of R20m in Botswana by De Beers. It will be a small output project (starting at 320,000 carats a year) but the quality of the diamonds is expected to be higher than at nearby Orapa.

The basis of the mine, which will employ 400, is the DK 1 pipe and its satellite, kimberlite pipe DK 2. They are about 40km south-east of Orapa in central-north Botswana. According to a statement from De Beers, the mine will be commissioned by the end of next year and will be followed by an increase of production at Orapa from 2.4m carats for 5.5m carats at a cost of R20m. With DK 1 expected to increase its production to 400,000 carats by 1979, the Botswana output should reach five million carats that year.

But the Botswana Government, like the Lesotho Government for the Letšeng 1e Tonalite mine in the Mahutshe mountains, has driven a tough bargain, aided by its Canadian advisers. The holding company, De Beers Botswana Mining Company, will on present estimates of output, quality, costs and grade pay between 65 and 70 percent of the profits by way of royalties, taxes and dividends. At present, Orapa is paying about 42 percent of its profits to the Government. Additionally, the Botswana Government will have its stake in the holding company increased from 15 to 50 percent and an equal number of members on the board.

My estimate of yield from DK 1/2 would be an initial 35 carats per 100 tons with a gemstone industrial ratio of 30 percent, against 60 percent at Orapa last year. Yield per 100 tons is expected to be only 18 percent.

Yield falls with depth, and costs can be expected to rise. At Orapa, the cost is presently 52 cts per ton and with DK 1/2 concentrates being treated at the Orapa plant, the costs at the new mine are likely to be on a par.

PRODUCTION

The Botswana production target of 4.5m carats by 1980 compares with De Beers group production, excluding Botswana, of 8.3m carats last year — indicative of the direction the group is taking.

It is understood that the negotiations, where the new tax agreement was hammered out, the arrangements for the new mine, made and the change of board representation also embraced the continuation of De Beers' assistance on building up the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company (held by the Botswana Development Company 55 percent, and De Beers Botswana 45 percent).

Diamonds will continue to be marketed through the Central Selling Organisation.

Jon Beverley
Why Anglo-Amax keep
Selebi working at loss

The sad story of Botswana's NRT's Selebi
Placer mine losses, put at R3.1million a month as
one time by Sir Ser-
vice Khama, raises the question of whether the
principal shareholders
should keep the mine
working at a high loss.

should they close
on a steady produc-

tion level until the copper
price rises or any operation
can be closed out either at
less loss or at a profit?

Despite the small share-
holder who says he's the
grey phantom in the mine
fourth estate is the one
who has the greatest

The first question is the
easiest to answer because
there is an overwhelming
case for continuing pro-
duction. For one thing, the copper mining industry in the world is suffering from a
recession which has caused a reduction in demand
for copper. The company
is therefore in the unfa-
desirable position of
producing copper at a loss. If the copper price rises, it is probable that the
company will make a profit.

There is a strong personal
aspect in the decision. The
management of the company
believes in the long-term future of the mine and is determined to keep it open.

Production costs are high at
the mine, but the management
believes that through improve-
ments in production methods
and increased efficiency, the costs can be reduced to a level where the mine can be
profitable.

The future of the mine is
in the hands of the shareholders. They must decide whether to continue produc-
tion or to close it down.

Some shareholders have been

The mine is located in the
Southern African region, and
there is a strong demand for
copper in this area.

The mine is a major source
of copper for the country, and
the government is keen to keep
it open.

The mine is also important for
the economy of the region.
It employs a large number of
people and provides a source
of income for many families.

The management of the mine
is committed to making it
profitable and is working hard
to achieve this goal.

The shareholders must decide
whether to continue support for
the mine or to withdraw
support.

Some shareholders believe
that the mine is essential for
the country's economy and
should be kept open.

Others believe that the costs
are too high and that it is
wiser to close the mine and
invest in other projects.

The future of the mine is
in the hands of the shareholders.
They must decide whether to
continue production or to
close it down.

Fast work

The main challenge for
the company is to reduce costs
and increase efficiency.

The management is working
closely with the workers to
reduce costs and improve
efficiencies.

The company is also looking
for new sources of revenue
such as by tapping into the
copper market. They are
also exploring the possibility
of selling off some of the
mine's assets.

The shareholders must
support the company in
this effort or the mine
will not be able to continue
operating.

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Varsity splits as Rogers departs

By Africa Bureau

The future of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland is at stake as the departure from the country of the vice chancellor, Professor Cyril Rogers, is confirmed.

Rogers is now believed to have left the country for a posting in another part of the region. His departure is likely to have an impact on the region's education systems.

The Lesotho government, which has been accused of corruption and inefficiency, had expressed concern over the refugee issue and had been pushing for the return of Rogers to the country.

The government had also threatened to take legal action against the university for not performing its duties effectively.

On the other hand, the university had defended its actions, saying that it had been performing within its capabilities and that it had been doing its best to address the refugee issue.

The situation remains tense, with both sides holding firm on their positions.
NORMALISE IN S.A. SAYS KHAMA

GABORONE — The President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, yesterday called on Mr. John Vorster to show he was sincere about detente by "normalising" the situation in South Africa.

Sir Seretse was speaking at celebrations marking the ninth anniversary of Botswana's independence.

He called on Mr. Vorster to "vindicate his purported desire for peace in the African sub-continent by taking decisive steps towards the normalisation of the situation in his own country."

And he added: "We remain adamant in our opposition to the policy of apartheid."

An estimated 25,000 people gathered at the Botswana National Stadium for the celebrations, heard Sir Seretse's recorded broadcast speech, in which he commented on the situations in South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa. Among them were diplomats from Britain, Red China, the United States and other European and African countries — among them Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya.

Sir Seretse was unable to attend the celebrations for the second time in nine years. He was at the Scottish Livingstone Hospital near Gaborone, being treated for high blood pressure.

On Rhodesia, he said, Mr. Smith "should be left in no doubt as to the implications and possible consequences of his refusal to accept the alternative to peaceful change."

On Southern Africa, he said: "This is bound to become a scene of carnage and mayhem unless the Rhodesian rebel leaders and his illegal regime see reason," he said.

On South West Africa, Sir Seretse said: "Botswana stood with the international community in its desire to see the territory "freed from foreign occupation."

"We equally abhor the introduction of ethnic Bantu states in the territory and we call upon the South African authorities to allow the people there to decide their future in peace, freedom and unity."

Sir Seretse said his Government was considering introducing military service and "every Tswana" would be expected to make a contribution. The days of "street jolting" were numbered.

"The nation is tired of carrying the burden of juvenile delinquency," he said.

The Vice-President, Dr. Quett Masire, announced at the stadium that the President's condition was extremely good. "Today he is making jokes and is full of life," he said.
Varsity rescue attempt works

Mbabane, The University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, which was on the point of splitting in two, has been rescued, for the time being.

This emerged from an urgent meeting of the university council at the Lesuwayo campus in Swaziland yesterday after an 11th-hour initiative taken by the controversial vice-chancellor, Professor Cyril Rogers.

He has offered to hand over his post—probably to a Basotho successor—at the end of the current academic year next May, a conference source said.

Prof. Rogers's surprise move appears to have defused the emotional crisis which many academics expected would lead yesterday to the breakup of the 13-year-old university. It dates back to a school founded in 1944.

Representatives from Botswana and Swaziland, who "last month confirmed Prof. Rogers's reappointment," went to yesterday's meeting expecting their Lesotho counterparts to confirm Lesotho's rejection of the New Zealand-born vice-chancellor.

With no compromise in sight sources in all three countries had predicted a split; with Lesotho going it alone and the other two forming a new university.

However, the split has been "staved off." No statement was made after the meeting, and the various delegates returned home without comment. Prof. Rogers was also unavailable last night.

"His decision was made because of the circumstances and because of his own record in developing all three campuses," conference sources said.
'Shooting was from Rhodesia'

The Star's Africa News Service
GABORONE. — The automatic weapon attack on the Botswana border post of Kgalagadi last Saturday came from the Rhodesian side of the border, a Botswana official said.

He was clarifying the Botswana Government's statement yesterday that about 70 bullets were fired at the border post and that the attack ceased when the 'Police Mobile' Unit (PMU) men returned the fire.

Three flares from a V2V were also fired during the shooting, he said.

SHOOTING

The official disclosed that the shooting was from the Rhodesian side of the border, although he could not see the shooters.

Kgalagadi lies at the north-east tip of Botswana, on the Zambezi River, where a ferry provides the only surface link with Zambia, north of the river.

The borders of Rhodesia, Zambia, Botswana and the Caprivi Strip meet at this point. There a number of shooting incidents have occurred.

The PMU men have been stationed there since the border post came under crossfire between the Zambian and Rhodesian sides of the river.
COUP MAN'S DEATH ROW

Mercury Africa Bureau

MASERU—Relations between Lesotho and Botswana—already strained by the continuing university dispute—have worsened following the death in Botswana of Lesotho Congress Party refugee Mr. Ephraim Moku.

Lesotho is apparently angered that Botswana did not notify them of Mr. Moku's death.

Prime Minister Chief Leabu Jonathan told the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday that first Lesotho knew of Mr. Moku's death was when South Africa advised Lesotho that the body was in transit.

"We are sorry that Botswana did not advise us of the weight of his death," Chief Jonathan said.

Mr. Moku, buried in northern Lesotho at the weekend, was one of the first treated of the many Congress Party supporters who fled Lesotho after the abortive coup there last year. His body was carried to the Lesotho-South Africa border by other CCP refugees who, Chief Jonathan told the Assembly, would have been arrested had they not fled to Lesotho.
An increased flow of political refugees from Rhodesia is straining the budget of impoverished Botswana, traditional halfway house for dissidents on the run in Southern Africa.

Botswana takes pride in being a haven, and the policy is to accept anyone who is a bona fide political refugee (the criteria is that the person would be subject to persecution for political reasons in their home country) and pass them on to another country, usually Zambia, as soon as possible.

Some 800 refugees have entered Botswana, mainly from Rhodesia. The security sweeps in South Africa have driven many people from the Rand area to seek asylum in Botswana, and there are believed to be about 100 Swapa people there.

Authorities are reluctant to give exact figures. The Swapa people generally want to pass on to Lusaka for training at the Namibia Institute there. Botswana authorities would like all the refugees to keep moving.

A tent transit camp with sanitary and cooking facilities is being put up near Gaborone, the main centre for Rhodesians, and at one time 77 were staying in a three-roomed house.

Botswana is willing to help the bona fide political refugees, but only if it does not make the country a battleground. ALLEN PIZZEWY, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

Halfway house for political refugees...

Vice President Dr Quett Masire... trained guerrillas not allowed back.

A tent transit camp with sanitary and cooking facilities is being put up near Gaborone, the main centre for Rhodesians, and at one time 77 were staying in a three-roomed house.

Botswana after training to carry out activities in their home countries, Botswana's Vice President, Dr Quett Masire, said.

A Government committee sees all persons claiming to be refugees, and then passes them on to the United Nations High Committee for Refugees, which has an office in Gaborone.

Occasionally people not deemed to be genuine refugees are told they are not welcome, and given a short time to get out of the country.

Refugees without valid travel documents are generally given United Nations refugee documents, valid for up to three years, so they can move about to find a country which will accept them.

That is all the help political dissidents can hope to get from this country. The peaceable Botswanans are not about to allow anyone to use their good offices for armed struggle against anyone.

As one high-ranking official put it: "We are not that stupid."
A new road of Africa is born in sweat and dust

Charles Adams ... “Where the hell’s Botswana?”

THE ride back to Francistown is hot and dirty and we stop several times to take on great chunks of firewood. They share their beer with you and laugh the falling darkness.

We are a peace-loving pe in Botswana,” says the big blue denim jacket.

And you think of the woman’s pink, crazy hat who tried to give you money because she presumed that a White man riding the crowded Mopani to Francistown bus must be a poor one.

The old road is a friendly road. Will the new be the same?

CHARLES ADAMS was last in Lima, Peru, before coming to Botswana.

“One call asking me how I’d like to go to Botswana,” he says. “Here... I had to say where the hell’s that?”

He has spent countless years working on civil engineering projects throughout the world: South America, Canada, North
A lot to do in the bush—if you’re in love

MARTHE OSTANO, 21, married her Vittore, 24, two months ago and left her home town of Smithfield in the Orange Free State to live in Moetsee—a university graduate, daughter of a police chief and now living in a dusty white camp of asbestos-and-tin houses built by men for men, a place with that man smell.

Her mother, she says, was upset.

"You’re going to live in the bush," she told her daughter.

"Well, mother, Smithfield's the bush," Marthe said.

Marthe's mother probably wondered what her daughter was going to do in a place where the soil is whipped into dust by sun and wind and where, when the 1 cm rains come, the ground turns into mud and where the nearest town is 115 km away.

But when you ask Marthe she will tell you.

She misses nothing yet: the cinemas, the newspapers, the television.

Since she came to Moetsee with Vittore, a surveyor for the Stirling Astraldi, she has found time to work on her hobbies, painting and sculpting.

She is enjoying meeting the local people and is trying to learn the language. That and trying to be a good wife to Vittore, which means experimenting with Italian foods and, she says, trying to be a "booroueu," a farmer's wife.

But what do you do when the pasta is cooked, the easel broken and the clay gone hard?

And she says: "Do you mean what else do we do when we are not making love?" Two months married and in the wilderness and she has to concede.

It's a damn fool question.

And behind, the dust cloud rolls back for a kilometre...
STUDENTS TO RETURN HOME

MASERU—The Governments of Botswana and Swaziland have ordered all their students at the newly established National University of Lesotho to return home.

This decision follows a week of crisis in which the Lesotho Government passed legislation to nationalise the former three nation University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The Botswana and Swaziland Government's decision was announced in a statement by Lesotho's Acting Minister of Education, Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana, in the Lesotho National Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Sekhonyana said he met a delegation of two Botswana Government officials who conveyed their Government's decision to him.

The Swaziland Government sent a message to the Lesotho Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. K. Alemanyelhu, informing him that the Swaziland Government will send aircraft to Lesotho on Sunday to pick up all the Swazi students.

The Minister said the Botswana and Swaziland students decided at a meeting on Wednesday to inform their governments that they wished to return home. He said the Lesotho Government got to know that the students of these countries sent a message to their governments saying they would rather be "guinea pigs" in their own countries.

The message said that if they were recalled this would elicit donor sympathy. He said that Botswana and Swaziland students took this decision despite all assurances given by the Lesotho Government that students and staff should not be prejudiced.

Mr. Sekhonyana said he tried to ask the Botswana Government delegation to reconsider their position without success.

The Minister said the attitude of the Lesotho Government is that those students who wanted to continue with their studies were welcome to do so, and added that he hoped the exchange of students between the three countries would continue in future. — (Sapa)
Blunt warning from Seretse

By MASOBAI MOTSETA 'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABORONE.

The President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, said in Gaborone yesterday that Botswana would never close its borders to victims of political persecution in Southern Africa.

Opening the second session of the third parliament, Sir Seretse said recent shooting incidents on Botswana's border with Rhodesia were apparently calculated to intimidate Botswana into shirking its responsibility as a temporary haven for Rhodesian refugees.

Referring to South Africa, Sir Seretse said, Mr Vorster's genuine desire for peace would remain in doubt so long as his Government pursued a policy of selective detente by wishing for Rhodesia what it did not grant Namibia (South West Africa), where it had absolute control.

"Peace in Rhodesia without peace in Namibia, and indeed in South Africa itself, holds little hopes for the normalisation of the political situation in Southern Africa," he said.

Sir Seretse said that because of the failure to find a peaceful solution in Rhodesia, there was now an ominous drift towards intensified armed confrontations in the region.

It, in our view, however, that reason will prevail upon the parties to the dispute so that the region of our continent can be saved from the haunting specter of a racial confrontation.

Angola

"However, I can assure this honourable house that we will not permit ourselves to be intimidated. In Rhodesia we are faced with the intransigence of a brutal minority regime whose purported mission is to preserve so-called White civilization at the expense of peace and the brotherhood of man.

"Nevertheless, the regime is increasingly feeling the pinch of isolation and hostile international public opinion."

Sir Seretse also referred to the Angolan situation and called on the liberation forces of Angola to stop the war and come together to forge a new state.

On relations with Lesotho, Sir Seretse said the nationalisation of the Roma campus of the joint university by the Lesotho Parliament had had serious and far-reaching implications for Botswana. Arrangements were now being made to cope with the immediate problems of the students who had been withdrawn from Lesotho.

(ends)
Seretse hits at detente

GABARONE — The genuine desire for peace of the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, would remain in doubt as long as his Government pursued a policy of selective detente, wishing for Rhodesia what it did not grant to South West Africa where it had absolute control, the President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, said here.

Opening the second session of the third Parliament, Sir Seretse said: 'Peace in Rhodesia without peace in Namibia, and indeed in South Africa itself, holds little hope for the normalisation of the political situation in Southern Africa.'

Sir Seretse called on the liberation forces of Angola to stop warring and to come together to forge a new spirit of cooperation.

The President said that Botswana would never close its borders to victims of political persecution in Southern Africa.

The recent shooting incident at Kasengula and Motsinjane and Botswana's border with Rhodesia, were apparently calculated to intimidate Botswana to shirk her responsibility as a temporary haven for Rhodesian refugees fleeing the tyranny of the minority in their own country.

Botswana would not allow itself to be intimidated, he said. 'In Rhodesia we are faced with the intransigence of a brutal minority regime whose purported mission is to preserve so-called White civilization at the expense of peace and the brotherhood of man.'

'Nevertheless, the regime is increasingly feeling the pinch of isolation and hostile public opinion.'

Sir Seretse said that because of the failure of all efforts to find a peaceful solution in Rhodesia, there was now an ominous drift towards an intensified armed confrontation.

'It is our hope, however, that reason would soon prevail on the parties to the dispute so that this region of our continent can be saved from the haunting spectre of racial confrontation.'
Rhodesia forces ‘harass villagers’

The Star's Africa News Service

CHIBORA – Rhodesian soldiers crossed into northern Botswana and ‘interrogated villagers’ about the whereabouts of ‘freedom fighters’ an opposition member claimed in the Botswana Parliament.

The leader and only MP of the opposition Botswana People’s Party, Mr. P. L. Matetsi, told Parliament the villagers, in which some of them had been shot, had been forced to give information about the whereabouts of ‘freedom fighters’ and called for the formation of a Botswana national army.

He said the NSL, recently imposed on two alleged American mercenaries, Joe Bolzani and Craig Atkinson, was a challenge to the Office of the President.

Replying to the call for an answer, the minister for Home Affairs, Mr. B. Kgari, said the Government had other priorities, such as education and rural development.

People who think of an army, rare misguided because we need schools,” Mr. Kgari said.
654 refugees in Botswana

GABORONE. — The Botswana Minister of Public Service and Information yesterday told the National Assembly that there were 654 refugees in Botswana.

For security reasons he could not give a breakdown of the refugees' countries of origin or the refugee concentration centres in Botswana.

He said refugees were granted political asylum in Botswana on condition that while there they did not take part in the politics of their country or in Botswana's politics.
Enrolment grows – and our building plans must keep pace

OUR ENROLMENT will be increasing each year until January, 1978, when we will have two streams from Form I to Form IV as well as our two A level years. Our enrolment growth will be: 1976 – 200, 1977 – 250, 1978 – 270.

Our buildings will have to keep pace with this growth. The immediate need is for further boarding accommodation for boys and for girls, increased dining-room space, a final laboratory and further staff accommodation. Into the immediate needs must also go a School library. By using the dining room and the existing prefab buildings we can delay on further classrooms until January 1978 when we will need two more.

By January, 1976 we will have accommodation for 56 boy boarders and 40 girl boarders; by 1978 we plan to have 76, the final number, in each boarding house. Chemistry and physics become A level subjects in 1976. Biology is introduced at O level and in 1978 at A level. Laboratory pressure will therefore be extreme – 1977 must see this relieved if we are to teach science properly.

Hand in hand with this growth will be the inevitable increase in the administration of the school; demands for more office space are already being felt. By 1977 this need will be acute. Hopefully in January, 1978, we will be able to man the school with only 12 full-time teachers. Presuming that some of these will be single we will require to build four further staff houses in the next two years. The initial construction of the school will then be complete.

Four more teachers to join us in New Year

In JANUARY, 1975, thanks to the success of the appeal, a two-stream Form 1, consisting of 57 students was enrolled at Maru a Pula for the first time in its history. The number of students on the school roll was then 143.

Apart from Botswana, these students come from South Africa, Lesotho, Zambia, and Rhodesia. The children of expatriates working in Botswana come from Britain, the United States, Canada and Nigeria.

The School Council decided that staff appointments should be proportionate to the number of students, the need to keep the school fees at the lowest possible level being an overriding consideration. The arrival of Mr. E.T. Hall as the sole addition to the teaching staff fully justified this very important decision. A retired headmaster from two of the most famous private schools in the United States, he has brought to Maru a Pula a richness of experience and a great sense of dedication.

Mr. Hall is also our fundraising organizer in the United States and while he was carrying out these duties in the second term, Dr. R.J. Lorch was acting as a most capable deputy for him at Maru a Pula.

In January, 1976, four additional staff appointments will be made, and again thanks to the success of the appeal, 58 more students will be enrolled.

President at ‘Open Day’

M A R U A P U L A has no sign saying ALL ARE WELCOME HERE AT ALL TIMES, but two successful ‘Open Days’ showed it has nothing to hide. On June 21 the Vice-President’s Appeal Planning Committee visited us, inspected, talked with us and refreshments were enjoyed in the dining room.

A week later parents, including Sir Seretse Khama, Lady Ruth Khama and Mrs. Masire, as well as Botswana donors to our appeal, were shown the school.

Pooling our resources

IS A SECONDARY school in Botswana in 1975 justified in having its own swimming pool? There are some who would say it was not. But many of these would change their minds if a school planned the project, its members raised the funds for it and built it themselves.

This is our justification, after much discussion and soul searching, for embarking on a home-made swimming pool. Is not this what self help or self reliance is all about? The educational need for healthy exercise and activity has been sorely felt these last four long hot summers.

Plans are for us to dig the hole ourselves and raise money through fêtes and cake-sales for the building materials and labour cost. The concrete mixer which we were given will pour the base. The expert advice of friends of the school and the expertise acquired on self-help bricklaying projects around the school will be invaluable.

Maru a Pula wishes all its friends a Happy Christmas
Botswana and Lesotho gems shine

DURBAN — Significant quantities of gem diamonds are expected to be mined from the mines in Lesotho and Botswana, says Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers, in the trade magazine Diamond News and SA Jeweller.

Mr. Oppenheimer says the capital being invested in these two new projects is a reflection of the measure of confidence in the future of the diamond industry.

In the present uncertain situation, it is difficult to forecast the immediate prospects for the industry. However, both De Beers and the Central Selling Organisation have built up their financial positions and will be able to adjust to any adverse developments in the market.

Much will depend on whether the expected upturn in world economies will materialise this year. He can only speculate, but there is reason to hope that the United States recession is beginning to bottom out.

The two new diamond mines are in the Malian mountains of northern Lesotho and at Letlhakane in central Botswana. They will come into production in the second half of this year.

CHANGES

Reviewing the diamond trade last year, Mr. Oppenheimer says there were dramatic changes in the economies of most countries.

In South Africa, the gold price fell and the rand was devalued.

Against this background it is easy to see why the diamond trade has been affected, but in the circumstances it stood up remarkably well and small diamonds were in demand throughout the year.

This reflected established demand from the retail jewellery sector and was encouraging. In previous years, under similar economic conditions, the
Botswana next to cut link?

SALISBURY — Botswana may be the next country to close its borders against Rhodesia.

As Salisbury businessmen yesterday counted the cost of Mozambique's border closure and seizure of assets, some were already preparing for worse news.

Anger also mounted against Mozambique, with talk of punitive strikes against guerrilla bases.

One source referred to a scorched-earth policy, culminating in the destruction of the Kariba Dam, in the hope of sending a massive wall of water down the Zambezi. This, it was thought, would topple President Samora Machel's Cabo-Bassa dam.

Rhodesian Government's first economic reaction to the border closure has been to cut petrol and other fuel rations by 20 percent.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Son Lardner-Burke, said the cut was a precautionary measure.

However, the private transport firms' damage would be restored in its fullness level on April 1, but the 20 percent cut would be maintained for other consumers.

Exporters and importers alike reported growing problems on the fast-time co-ordination of the export-import trade. The network of yesterday's communication with their overseas principals.

One exporter told me: "Our overseas connections have been coming through with urgent queries. We have been assuring them that the country has contingency plans." These plans are expected to include taking the stream of goods to the Mozambique border, which could be disastrous.

Rhodesia would then have to rely on the single line through Beit Bridge. The plans are expected to include some use of road and air transport.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. David Smith, held urgent meetings yesterday with the Agricultural Marketing Authority and the president of the Rhodesian National Farmers Union. The problems involved in moving Rhodesia's tobacco, maize and groundnut exports are understood to have been discussed.

Rhodesian companies active in Mozambique stand to lose all their property and assets. The seizures will most certainly extend to the rail equipment owned by Rhodesia Railways that was being used on the Mozambique system — some of it carrying much-needed food supplies to Mozambique.

One of the biggest suppliers of the border closure was the simultaneous request by Mozambique officials yesterday for more maize from Rhodesia.

A spokesman for the Rhodesian Ministry of Transport and Power who disclosed the request, added: "Mozambique has no harvest and its people are on the verge of starvation."

Initial assessments of Rhodesian losses are that not a great deal of money is involved. Most Rhodesian businessmen have been realising their assets and moving out of Mozambique since the war.

Sir Roy said: "Outside of the intrusion by a major power I don't think we will be crushed."

He did not believe that Cuban forces would be used against Rhodesia. In Mozambique, anti-Rhodesian feelings are being whipped up everywhere by the political committees of Frelimo with the staging of rallies, processions and trench-digging for air-raid shelters.

As soon as Pres. Machel had finished his 'state of war' address to the nation on Wednesday a propaganda machine was put into motion backed by the national radio network. This is now keeping up a steady barrage of war songs and slogans calling on Mozambicans to defend their country.

The campaign included a visit by press correspondents from Mozambique and communist countries to the Maputo military hospital where Frelimo soldiers allegedly injured in clashes with Rhodesian forces were available for interviews.

Meanwhile, despite the estimated 80,000 whites in Mozambique are making plans to leave. They are all that remain of the 100,000 who initially decided to stay on initially decided to stay after independence. Many are civil servants winding up one-year contracts.

DDCSAPA:RNS
BOTSWANA

Enter the pula

Slowly, but surely Botswana is easing itself out of the rand monetary area. By the end of the year, the rand, currently the country's legal tender, will be a foreign currency subject to exchange control.

Taking its place will be the pula (Tswana for rain) which will be divided into 100 thebe (shield). The new currency will be minted in Britain and issued in the third quarter of the year. Initially, one pula will equal one rand, and both currencies will be legal tender while the rand is phased out over three to four months. After that, some interchange will still be allowed so as not to hurt Botswana's largely inaccessible population.

Bank of Botswana Deputy Governor Palmer Lambie tells J.M. it has not yet been decided to what currency (perhaps the SDR?) the pula will eventually be linked. One thing is sure — it will not necessarily follow the rand. As Lambie puts it: “The interests of Botswana will come first in deciding our exchange rate.”

Though currency flows between Botswana and SA will be controlled, the former's regulations are unlikely to be tough. In any case, the convertibility of the pula on international foreign exchange markets, like that of almost all other African currencies, will be virtually nil.

The Bank of Botswana is examining the possibility of providing forward cover on the pula's exchange risks. Present demand would be negligible, but if Gaborone does not follow Pretoria's exchange rate adjustments, the need for forward cover could soar.

Since the Bank's creation last year, it has been busy introducing the normal functions of a central bank. At the Governor, H.C. “Quito” Hermans (formerly Permanent Secretary for Finance in a Botswana citizen, but most of the senior staff are British expatriates). Interestingly, SA is not helping in the Bank's establishment or the introduction of the new currency.

Botswana was not a signatory to the monetary union agreement signed by SA, Swaziland and Lesotho in December 1974. But says Lambie, relations with Pretoria are "very good and harmonious."
Johannesburg - The Botswana Government, after examining Mr. Arnott-Moore's report yesterday, described the suggestion of a "false" report from New York that Botswana was going to cut its railway and road links with Rhodesia as "false".

Mr. Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, had reported that the British government had discussed the possibility of a four-nation summit in Salisbury.

The report has been a topic at the recent four-nation conference of Southern African leaders in Limete.

Mr. Ramphal, who has been in South Africa for a brief visit, denied that the report was "false".

The Botswana government has denied that the report was "false".

Botswana was granted special permission in 1968 by the United Nations sanctions committee to maintain contact with the Rhodesian government.

Budgie, after the talks, said that there were still problems to be overcome.

Both in Whitehall and in diplomatic circles, sympathy is expressed with the plight of Botswana.

In London the government, after the meeting, said that they would not follow the "false" reports.

In Whitehall and in diplomatic circles, sympathy is expressed with the plight of Botswana.
Botswana rejects Matthews's views

Africa Bureau

GABORONE: — The office of the President of Botswana has issued a statement following an interview by a former top Government official, Mr. Joe Matthews, with a South African Sunday newspaper.

According to the statement, the views expressed by Mr. Matthews do not in any way reflect the Botswana Government's policy.

"It will be recalled that Mr. Matthews was until recently a senior officer in the Botswana public service," said the statement.

"Needless to say, Mr. Matthews's views regarding the situation in South Africa bear no relation whatsoever to the Government's policy on the matter."

"Unlike Mr. Matthews, the Botswana Government completely rejects the Bantustan policy of the Government of South Africa."

"As the President, Sir Seretse Khama, said in his address to the ruling Botswana Democratic Party Congress last Saturday, the Botswana Government does not believe that the future of South Africa lies in balkanization or institutionalized apartheid in the form of so-called independent Bantustans."

"The Bantustan policy is impracticable, unfair and inhuman. For this reason, the Botswana Government and indeed, the people of Botswana (with the exception of Mr. Matthews) will not have anything to do with it."

The statement further said: "Mr. Matthews believes that following the exit of the Portuguese from Africa, it is necessary to use armed struggle as the only means of producing meaningful changes in South Africa."

UNDERSTANDS

It concluded by saying that "The Government of Botswana has on a number of occasions stated that it deplores violence as a means of resolving the problems of Southern Africa. But the Government understands the decision of the liberation movement to resort to violence, and it cannot believe that the Portuguese presence in Africa was responsible for the 50 fruitless years which the ANC spent trying to bring about change in Southern Africa by peaceful means."

"Moreover, if the Rhodesian experience is anything to go by, the Portuguese exit from Africa does not seem to have as much significance for the White minority Government of Southern Africa as Mr. Matthews believes it has."
GABORONE, - Four-hundred Botswana University students demonstrated in Gaborone yesterday to demand the immediate deportation of a former African National Congress leader from South Africa, Mr. Joe Matthews.

The students, in a protest letter delivered to the Office of the President, accused Mr. Matthews of being "a tool of a boss intensifying campaign to sell Transkei independence to the world."

Placard-carrying students demanded the seizure of property belonging to Mr. Matthews, a wealthy shopowner and a former Attorney-General of Botswana.

The demonstration followed an article by Mr. Matthews in a Sunday newspaper last weekend in which he proposed an alternative to violence to bring political change to South Africa. On Wednesday the Botswana Government repudiated any connection with Mr. Matthews' views.

The student protest letter claimed that Mr. Matthews' remarks on the Transkei amounted to "a sellout of the South African struggle."

It warned the Botswana Government that "harbouring such political adventurers as Matthews may blur Botswana's image on the international political scene."
Botswana pledge of peace to Rhodesia

Allen Pizzey,
The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana has not been asked to close its border with Rhodesia and has no intention of doing so. Neither will the country allow itself to be used as a base or sanctuary for Black nationalists' guerrillas operating in Rhodesia.

This was spelled out today by the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Sirchie Mogwe, in an exclusive interview with The Star's Africa News Service.

There have been a number of reports indicating that Botswana, as a "frontline state", has swung into the camp of the militant Black African states, and will alter its passive stance towards Rhodesia.

Mr. Mogwe said Botswana supported the military struggle as the only way to achieve independence for Rhodesia, but had not changed its position about engaging in any sort of military activity.

"No fight"

"When it is said we support armed struggle in whatever way, the context does not refer to Botswana," he said.

"Botswana is not going to fight in Rhodesia and is not going to set itself up as a battleground," he said.

Rhodesian guerrillas, who center Botswana as a "battleground", said Mr. Mogwe, would not be treated as refugees and allowed to stay or travel onwards.

Rhodesia has no right of hot pursuit into Botswana.

He knew of only one incident where an armed man picked up by Botswana police claimed to have entered Rhodesia from Mozambique. The man said he had walked to Botswana because he did not wish to fight.

Botswana could not force people to fight and would not order such people out or turn them back, Mr. Mogwe said.

PROTEST

While there was no physical way Botswana could stop large numbers of ANC guerrillas operating from Botswana, the government could protest to the ANC and relevant governments.

To take over the Rhodesia railway line in Botswana would cost as much as $100 million. No amount of compensation could make up for the closure of the border in terms of suffering of the Botswana people, Mr. Mogwe said.

Reacting to reports that Rhodesian security people were operating in the trains inside Botswana, Mr. Mogwe said this would be a violation of Botswana's territorial integrity.

The matter is to be investigated.

Acknowledging Mr. Vorster's role in forcing Mr. Ian Smith to the negotiating table, Mr. Mogwe said South Africa could and should now close its border with Rhodesia.
Rhodesia

The South African Press began publishing this week under its new name, South Africa. The newspaper is now owned by the Christian Science Monitor, a religious publication based in Boston, Massachusetts.

The new owners have pledged to maintain the newspaper's traditional stance on political issues, despite the change in name. The newspaper will continue to cover local and international news, as well as feature articles on culture, arts, and entertainment.

The South African Press was founded in 1936 and has been a leading voice in South African journalism for over 80 years. The newspaper has a national circulation of over 100,000 copies and is read by many of the country's leading media personalities.

The newspaper's new owners hope to build on the newspaper's legacy and continue to serve the community with accurate and unbiased reporting.

As the newspaper marks its 80th anniversary, it has announced plans to expand its coverage of local and international events, as well as to increase its focus on investigative journalism.

The South African Press will continue to be published in its current format, with daily editions and a weekly supplement.
Botsana, beef

The Star's Africa News

Gaborone — Botsana is unhappy at having to send a top-level team to English to promote its beef to Commonwealth. In the past, Botsana has been able to sell its beef to South Africa on a more permanent basis.
Botswana

'cannot close its lifeline'

Mercenary Africa Bureau

GABORONE — The President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, told the American Council of Foreign Relations in New York yesterday that closing his border with Rhodesia would be economic suicide.

The world had been waiting for Botswana to seal her borders with Rhodesia and take over the Rhodesian-owned railways linking Mozambique, Rhodesia and Botswana. The economy of Botswana would collapse if we were to close our only lifeline, the absence of actual alternative routes and means of transport for our imports and exports.

Referring to the terrorists in southern Africa, he said they were deleterious because they were murdering, because they were fighting for their base human rights.

The Americans have a moral obligation to see to it that Mr. Smith and his friends in South Africa do not lead our continent into a racial war.

He said the South African Government had outlawed Mr. Smith's Government for 10 years in defiance of United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

South Africa continued to play the role of a rogue elephant even at a time when the Smith regime is becoming increasingly bemuddled, though remaining as infrangible as ever, he said.

President Khama has visited the United Kingdom and United States and flies to Canada today on the last leg of his visit.
BLACK WATCH NOT SO GOOD

CABORONI - The leader of the opposition, Botswana People's Party has called for increased patrols along the Rhodesian border to protect the lives of Botswana people.

In an interview in Gaberone yesterday, Mr. Philip Matsane said that the government had established that the country was being infiltrated by the Rhodesians, thus it should move immediately to protect the people along the border.

Mr. Matsane said Botswana should have its own, defence force, but failing that the Botswana Police Mobile Unit should patrol the border more frequently.

At the moment, officers are a complete failure," and he said they did very little patrolling near the area of the Shabi River, where a Botswana was shot and killed by Rhodesian Security Forces earlier this month. — (Sapa)
Students flee to Botswana

MAFEKING. The students of the Barolong High School here fled on foot across the border into Botswana on Thursday evening, police here confirmed yesterday.

The six boys and four girls left the country after they had demonstrated and marched through the streets here, with placards on Tuesday denouncing the writing of end-of-year examinations.

All 10 were taken into custody by the Botswana police, who found them exhausted.

The Botswana authorities said that "parents who want their children back may contact the police at Lobatse." — Sapa
Bark in dark was life saver in Botswana blast

B. JAN VAN DEN MERWE

A WIDE-AWAKE watchdog saved the lives of scores of people by barring the men who blew up the Botswana offices of Rhodesian Front Nationalist leader Issaia Nkombo this week.

A four-year-old child was killed in the blast.

Mr P Setswana, a senior Botswana government official, told me: "I shudder to think what would have happened if the animal had not barked. Not only would the six people sleeping in the building have been blown to bits, but the death toll among the surrounding houses could have been high.

"The dog should be given a medal."

Mr Setswana confirmed that five people had been treated for cuts and abrasions after the explosions which rocked Francistown at 2.30 am on Friday.

Officials of the Nkombo wing of the ANC escaped through a window after they had been caught by the dog.

The ANC building itself was destroyed. Damage to nearby houses was extensive. Mr Setswana said Government circles claim the raid was planned at Rhodesian Government level and carried out by a four-man unit of the crack Rhodesian Selous Scout Regiment specially trained in undercover operations.
115 flee Angola

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — About 115 refugees have fled from fighting in southern Angola to Shakawe in north-eastern Botswana near the Caprivi Strip, according to reports reaching Gaborone.

The officer commanding the area, Mr A Mabutle, said the refugees will probably be transported to the Etsha refugee settlement camp to ease conditions at Shakawe.

About 2,000 Angolans fled to Etsha, north-east Botswana in 1989. They became Botswana citizens.
One-week ultimatum to pupil refugees

JOHANNESBURG. — Black South African pupils who fled into either Swaziland or Botswana without documents had a week to return without the risk of prosecution, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in Pretoria yesterday.

SABC-TV said after an interview with Mr Kruger last night that the Minister had also said parents of pupils who had disappeared could phone the respective divisional headquarters in their areas to find out if their children had been arrested or not.

On the question of the week's grace given to refugee children in neighbouring countries, Mr Kruger was asked if they would also be let off possible prosecution on other crimes.

Mr Kruger replied: "No. Other crimes ... obviously the law must take its course. We are only allowing these people to come back as a gesture because we have evidence that there may have been a lot of misrepresentation and there may have been influence to get them out of the country."

Mr Kruger said the police did not disrupt the pupils' education. Young people had started intimidating the students who were writing examinations "and then the police were requested to go to the schools to protect the people writing examinations — and that the police did."

Replying to another question, Mr Kruger said he had had no conflict at all with the UN Commissioner for Refugees.

"As a matter of fact I've read in the press that he is taking an interest in these young people who have fled to Botswana and to Swaziland, which surprises me very much because I am aware of the fact that there are approximately three to four thousand refugees from Angola, and apparently he has taken no interest in them whatsoever."

Mr. Kruger also said that there was no truth whatsoever in a reported allegation that police were going from house to house in Soweto with school registers arresting Matric and Std 8 pupils who had not written examinations.

Asked by Sapa to comment on allegations reportedly made by Mrs Hélée Suzman MP for Houghton, in connection with the allegations, the Minister said: "I did see Mrs Suzman today. She came here in her usual aggressive manner trying to tell me how I should go about my work."

"I told Mrs Suzman she should remember that she and the party to which she belongs were not in power yet. She could put her advice into practice after her party, perhaps with the United Party, has come to power — if ever." — Sapa
Johannesburg. - About 500 Black South African schoolchildren had passed through Botswana since June, a spokesman for the office of President Seretse Khama said yesterday.

Commenting on reports that hundreds of students had fled to neighbouring states following unrest in South Africa's Black townships, the spokesman said most of those who had entered Botswana since June would have done so without travel documents. - Sapa
Refugees face hard time in Botswana

Don Knowler, of The Star’s Africa News Service

GABORONE — In a dilapidated farmhouse a few kilometres from Gaborone a group of Soweto teenage refugees yesterday sat pondering their uncertain future.

They were discussing a statement by South Africa’s Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, that action would be taken against fleeing students who returned home.

Although the schoolchildren regarded Mr. Kruger’s move as a “trick” and vowed to stay out of the country, they were in no doubt that life in exile was going to be a struggle.

$50 a month

The more than 500 Soweto pupils, now in Gaborone — whose ages are said to range from 13 to 20 years — are receiving a $50 a month grant from the Botswana Christian Council, but, from this, they must pay for food and accommodation. Some are lucky to have relatives or friends in the city, others must find whatever accommodation is available. Like the youths in the old farmhouse “commune”, which, up until now, has housed students from Rhodesia.

The general attitude of Soweto students interviewed at random here is that they totally reject any efforts by the South African Government to lure them back and the pupils are also adamant that they have left Soweto because they fear “brutality” by the South African police.

SOLITARY

Claims of torture, solitary confinement, mass arrests of schoolchildren, being banded about here, but positive evidence is hard to find.

Most pupils claim they fled because they feared arrest, and had not actually been arrested, but a 25-year-old pupil from Orlando West, who would only give his name as George, alleged that he had been imprisoned in Modder B Prison near Pretoria in 1978 for three weeks, and that he was in solitary confinement for a day or two before being put into a bigger cell. And as soon as he was released, he fled from Orlando West on April 20 and made his way to the farm house “commune”.

Last month a group of youths who constantly claimed to be from Rhodesia said they had nothing to do with Soweto and had been put to him about the township.

And he quickly closed the ramshackle door of the farmhouse when it was pointed out to him that he had been seen reading “The World”.

NORPLACES

The students here are trying to keep a low profile, but they are easily recognised by the people of Gaborone by the cut of their Johannesburg clothes and their aimless loitering around the shops and cafes in the main “Mall” shopping area.

The trendy look of the Soweto exiles may vanish soon, however, when their predicament begins to bite.

The Botswana Government issued a terse statement yesterday saying the students had fled, hoping of continuing their education in the country because of shortage of school places.

There were already 100 refugees in Botswana and the flow of pupils from Soweto has brought the situation to crisis point, with Botswana calling for help from the international community.
DILEMMA OF RUNAWAYS...

Mercury Africa Bureau

MBARANE — Scores of African students are believed to be in contact in Swaziland and Botswana with banned African Nationalist movements such as the Pan-African Congress and the Pan-African Nationalist Congress, both of which have been proscribed in South Africa.

African students in Swaziland have been proscribed by police, who have advised them not to speak to journalists. Only 50 of the known 150 students in the hands of the authorities at a reform school near Mbabane.

When a reporter visited the reform school, the students at a youth centre were warned by a group of police officials that they would be prosecuted if they returned to South Africa before May 22.

Some of the students are being held in Swaziland and Botswana by underground training schools set up in both countries. The Pan-African Congress and the Pan-African Nationalist Congress are represented in Swaziland and Botswana.

Worried parents believe their children may be persuaded to leave school to pursue education elsewhere in Africa. They also believe that this would merely be a way to force them to undergo terror-training as militant students, who are promised that they would not be prosecuted if they returned to South Africa.

Some of the students, who are believed to be in contact with underground training schools in both countries, have been proscribed by police, who have advised them not to speak to journalists. Only 50 of the known 150 students in the hands of the authorities at a reform school near Mbabane.

When a reporter visited the reform school, the students at a youth centre were warned by a group of police officials that they would be prosecuted if they returned to South Africa before May 22.
The Argus Africa News Service

FRANCISTOWN.—As the dust settled after two bomb blasts wrecked the offices of the Nkomo faction of the Rhodesian African National Council here early yesterday, fear and tension gripped this humid town near the Rhodesian border.

The townfolk have now been brought face to face with the realities of a terror war and all the intrigue and suspicion that go with it.

Although Francistown has long been a centre for Rhodesian nationalist activity, the bomb blasts have shaken more than the fragile colonial tin and plaster homes.

With accusations flying that the Rhodesian security forces are to blame, including a charge by the office of the Botswana President — White residents here fear an anti-White backlash.

JAMES BOND

Dramatic stories of White Rhodesians coming into town on an assassination mission, and a subsequent James Bond-style chase across the border, or Jewish to the east or Matabele to the north are the talk of the town and fear.

But possibly evidence of who planted the four suicide bombs — one of which exploded — it seems clear and confirmed.

The Rhodesian Government has categorically denied involvement.

The central house is owned by Mr. Nosh Mungai, who yesterday was in hospital among the UDF talks for his money and property, or even the house and bomb was planted.

LIVE PEOPLE

The house is said to have been occupied by five people, but may have had visitors on Thursday night.

Last night a Rhodesian official travelling by train through Pretoria dismissed the allegation of Rhodesian involvement.

"If our boys had done this they would have made a decent job of it," he said.

Nayon — Reuters reports from Gaborone that Mr. Komo has called the bomb her own aggression by the murderers of the Rhodesian regime.
Botswana wants world help for refugees

GABERONE.—The Botswana Government has appealed for the help of the international community in coping with the fast-growing refugee population.

About 1,500 refugees are now staying in Botswana, with more arriving daily, Mr. Lebong Mpelokwana, deputy secretary to the Botswana Cabinet, said in a statement this week.

Among them are about 500 Soweto school children who have fled South Africa since the start of the unrest in Black townships in June.

"The Botswana Government grants political asylum as a matter of principle, but this policy obviously imposes a heavy burden on the limited resources of the country," he said.

In recent months, the number of young refugees of school-going age has increased sharply, but these are few places in Botswana schools for them.

Some of the 500 Soweto students have had to proceed to other countries to pursue their studies.

Those refugees who are unable or unwilling to move to other countries have difficulty in finding employment because of the limited employment opportunities in all sectors of the economy.

Mr. Mpelokwana said an added problem was an acute shortage of housing in urban areas. The situation is causing the government a great deal of concern.

Unless something is done urgently to relieve the situation, the friendly and accommodating attitude of the people of Botswana towards refugees might change, he said.

Among the refugees are also groups from Angola, South West Africa, Rhodesia and Lesotho.
Botswana man shot

SALISBURY. A Rhodesian Government spokesman yesterday confirmed a report by Radio Botswana that a Botswana national was shot dead by Rhodesian security forces while attempting to cross into Rhodesia at dawn last Wednesday.

The report said that Pelepele, 35, was shot dead near Munlonge, 35 km west of Francistown, because he was carrying a shotgun and was mistaken for a terrorist.

The Rhodesian spokesman referred to a statement released here on Friday, which stated: "Two internationals, said a poacher from Botswana, have been killed." — Sapa
Students evicted

GABORONE.—Scores of armed para-military policemen yesterday moved in to evict all 500 students from their Gaborone campus following disturbances of a non-political nature at the University of Botswana and Swaziland.

The Botswana Government yesterday closed the university for an indefinite period as a student strike went into its second day. Students and lecturers refused to budge till about 100 members of Botswana’s mobile police unit moved in to evict them. Early last night the campus was being occupied by the police while students stood outside singing “freedom songs.”
Minister lists demands of Botswana students

GABORONE. — Among student demands that led to the closing down of the University of Botswana and Swaziland here this week were monthly pocket-money for the students after completion of their studies and private wards when they fell ill, the Botswana Minister of Education, Mr K P Morake, said in a radio broadcast on Thursday night.

More than 300 students were evicted from the campus on Tuesday by para-military police after they had locked the rector in his office and prevented anyone from entering or leaving the university until their demands had been met.

Speaking in Tsweu, Mr Morake said that when the students marched to his office earlier this week to voice their grievances they had already decided to boycott classes and take control of the university by force without waiting for the authorities to reply to their demands.

These included a demand that the university bursary committee provide them with a monthly R150 medical allowance for three months after they had completed their studies and examinations.

They also demanded to be admitted to private wards in hospital when they fell ill, be allowed to spend their R100 medical allowance as they saw fit and to buy spectacles at Government expense.

Mr Morake said students demanded that a member of the administrative staff be dismissed; that they be given better food; that tea and bread should be provided at 10am and 3pm; that better furniture should be supplied and that expectant women students should be allowed to remain at the university until the day delivery was due. — Sapa.
Evicted students say they will not return

Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — Many of the 90 Swazi students who were evicted from the Gaborone campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland last month have said they will not return even if they are readmitted to the university.

The Swazis were transported to their country in Botswana Government vehicles after paramilitary policemen stepped in to end a student strike. They forced 500 students from the campus and the university was closed for an indefinite period by the education authorities.

Mr. Mareledi Giddie, secretary-general of the opposition Botswana National Front, has warned that the Swaziland Government might react angrily to the "unilateral" closure of the university.

No accommodation

Accusing the authorities of forcing Swazi children from the campus without blankets or accommodation, Mr. Giddie said this was no better than what the Lesotho Government had done when it nationalized the Roma campus of the former University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (ULBS).

Mr. Giddie called on the Government to immediately reopen the campus and readmit the students without imposing any conditions. He claimed that the campus was closed by the Minister of Education, Mr. K. P. Monake, because he was angered when students insulted him.

Applications

Meanwhile, Mr. David Jenkins, registrar of the University College of Botswana, said that applications for readmission were coming in daily from suspended students.

An official of the university's staff association disclosed that they had spent about R370 on train fares for students to return home. The Ministry of Education had cancelled their travel warrants.
GABARONE. — The Government here has warned travellers to the country that the Pula is now the only accepted currency in Botswana. People visiting Botswana with rands and cents should convert the money into Pula and Thebe, Botswana's new monetary units. The rand, which formerly had the same value as the Pula, was now devalued by three percent against the Botswana currency. — Sapa
Send for Cubans, Khama urged

‘Mail’ Africa Bureau
LUSAKA. — Botswana Opposition MPs have urged their government to seek Cuban and Russian military assistance to repulse Rhodesian troops who, they say, have constantly violated their country’s border.

According to the Times of Zambia, they said Botswana’s security is being endangered by increasing attacks from Rhodesia.

The newspaper quoted the leader of the opposition Botswana People’s Party, Mr. Phillip Matante, as saying the only way to maintain security is by calling in Cuban troops to counter the Rhodesian attacks.

“You can send me to Cuba and Russia to seek military help,” he said. “I know these two countries.”

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dialectal study of Spanish texts.

Prescribed Books:


Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose (Oxford)

2) LITERATURES OF THE RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE PERIODS

Lecturers:

Mr. G. Belin; Mr. P.H. Knox-Shaw

Course Description:

The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:


Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward. (Hesperus).


Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)
4,100 pass in Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE.—Of 13,700 children who sat for the Botswana primary school leaving examinations this year, 4,100 have passed—but many will be unable to get places in the country's few secondary schools.

For the remaining 9,600, there is no hope of secondary education, and little hope of finding jobs.
in Botswana

The Star News — A Botswana Defence Force (BDF) soldier has been killed and another is still missing in an "unexplained" incident at the border with South Africa.

Parliamentary Business Committee appears to have agreed on the border issue, but there is no clear resolution on the matter.
Botswana accuses Rhodesia

Mercury Africa Bureau

GABORONE—The Botswana Government yesterday accused Rhodesia of violating the international border and kidnapping three people from the Francistown area.

At the same time, Mr. Philip Matsane, leader of the opposition Botswana People's Party, accused the Government of failing to protect the people from 'Rhodesian terror.'

Asking to be given the right to go to Cuba or Moscow to shop for arms, Mr. Matsane said at a youth rally yesterday: "This country is in big trouble. We don't sleep in Francistown for fear of Rhodesian soldiers. There is no point in repeatedly saying that we condemn Rhodesia."

Botswana police claim that the weekend kidnappings were similar to kidnappings of about two weeks ago. The allegation was confirmed by a spokesman at the Office of the President in Gaborone.

Other claimed incidents were: In mid-November, Mr. Phatsimo Topole of Matsigele was shot dead near his village. The Botswana Government claimed the killers were Rhodesian Security Forces.

On November 19, two suitcase bombs exploded at the headquarters of the Nkomo faction of the Rhodesian African National Council in a suburb of Francistown. Several people were injured but ANC officials narrowly escaped when they were awakened by a barking dog. The Botswana Government claimed that Rhodesian agents were responsible.

Grabbed

On November 25, Dirang Medukgana (18) from Motaplo village near the Rhodesian border in north-west Botswana was kidnapped by two Black Rhodesian soldiers while he was herding goats.

Police claim that the three people kidnapped at the weekend, Mr. Abel Mapone, his son, John, and a servant, Mr. Mboton, were grabbed at Masedi Gabeli near Francistown.

Eyewitnesses said the kidnappers were Black Rhodesian soldiers who burnt Mr. Mapone's home, stole his money and set fire to his car.

The border has been a source of friction...
Rhodesian terror' keeps Botswana awake at night

By MASOABI MOTSEBA
"Mail" Africa Bureau
GABORONE. — The Botswana Government, yesterday accused Rhodesia of sending Black soldiers across the frontier to kidnap three Botswana citizens.

Police claim that Mr Abel Maphane, his son, Jothe, and a male servant, Mr Bango, were grabbed at Matshelagabedi, near Francistown, at the weekend.

Eyewitnesses, allegedly said that the soldiers burned down Mr Maphane's home, stole his money and set fire to his car.

Meanwhile Mr Phillip Matanete, leader of the opposition Botswana's People Party, accused the Government of failing to protect the people of Botswana from Rhodesian terror.

Asking to be given the right to go to Cuba or Moscow to shop for arms, Mr Matanete said at a youth rally: "This country is in big trouble. We don't sleep in Francistown for fear of Rhodesian soldiers.

"There is no point in repeatedly saying that we condemn Rhodesia."

In other incidents:

- Mr Phatsimo Topole, of Matsilo, was shot dead. The Government claimed the killers were Rhodesian security forces.

- Two suitcase bombs exploded at the ANC headquarters in Francistown. Several people were injured. The Government claimed Rhodesian agents were responsible.

- Disang Modikgotla, 16, of Moroka village was kidnapped by two Black Rhodesian soldiers while he was herding goats.
Afrikaans—out of school hours

By Masoabi Motseta
Mall Africa Bureau

GABORONE — Children are taught Afrikaans outside official school hours at Orapa, a diamond mining town in Botswana, where there are hundreds of South African expatriate families.

This was revealed in the Botswana Parliament this week by Mr P.K. Morake, the Minister of Education.

Although Botswana has two official languages — Setswana and English — special arrangements were made for Afrikaans lessons at the mine township.

A Swedish language school had been established in Gaborone, the Minister said, for the children of Swedish contract officers. “These arrangements can only be agreed to when they apply to foreigners whose children should learn their own national languages so that they are not at a disadvantage when they return to their homes,” Mr Morake said.
Sir Seretse's new men

GABORONE, — The President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, yesterday announced two changes in his cabinet.

Dr G. Chile, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has been appointed Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs following the death of Mr M. Segokgo.

The assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Muntu, has been appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.
RHODESIANS HAVE
RAIDED AGAIN

By MASOABI MOTSETA
'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — Rhodesian soldiers were yesterday accused by the Botswana Government of making another lightning raid across the frontier and setting houses on fire in the border village of Moroka.

Botswana officials say at least two houses were destroyed as the villagers fled from the attackers on Tuesday night.

One of the victims was Mr. M. Modikgolwa, father of the 16-year-old boy, Thung, who was allegedly kidnapped by Rhodesian security forces at Matshelelagobedi at the weekend. The one man's car and home were destroyed by fire.

Rhodesia claims that ANC guerrillas are operating out of Botswana. The Botswana Government claims that it does not knowingly harbour any guerrillas — but it is clear that policing the long, sparsely-populated border is very difficult.
Botswana border probe

The Star's Africa News Service.

GABORONE—Botswana's Secretary for External Affairs, Mr L Mpotokwane, has said his government knows nothing about the alleged kidnapping of more than 20 Africans from a bus in Rhodesia.

The people were reportedly kidnapped from a bus near Bulawayo and taken to Botswana by two gun-wielding men.

The Botswana authorities are still looking into the alleged hijacking of the bus, which occurred in a lonely border region, and might comment further later.

Meanwhile the leader of the Opposition Botswana People's Party, Mr P Matente, has for the third time in two weeks called for the Government to ask the United Nations or even Cuba to help Botswana provide protection for its people.

There have been repeated charges by Botswana that Rhodesian security forces cross the border and kidnap and intimidate Botswana citizens.

Botswana has no army.
Red arms offer Botswana gets

Donkor: To Zambia and Southern Africa Dr Vassili Stol-

by Rhodesian troops, says Russian ambassador.

The Soviet Union is ready to give Botswana

Lusaka

The Star's Africa News Service
Show us those terror bases
-Botswana

By DENNIS GORDON

'Witl Africa Bureau

BOTSWANA'S Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, also be threatened by South Africa's Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to name the African National Congress guerilla base in Botswana which he says will be used as a springboard to attack South Africa.

Mr Kruger was reported in a Jolanda newspaper to have said that "terrorist squads are being trained in and were planning attacks from South Africa from Botswana and Mozambique.

"We are willing to allow authorities into this country to show us where the bases are", said Mr Mogwe in a telephone interview from Gaborone.

He made the same offer to the Rhodesian security authorities. They claim that Rhodesian African National Congress guerillas enter the Operation Got it area from Botswana. There have been shootings and alleged kidnappings along the western Rhodesia border.

Mr Mogwe said he did not think there was any basis for Mr Kruger's statement. "I think he is drumming up security fears," he said. If guerilla groups were plotting to hit South Africa from Botswana, then Botswana's security would also be threatened. "If Mr Kruger believes there is a plot, he should contact me or the Botswana Government."

Mr Mogwe said the Botswana Government had stated that it would not allow its territory to be used for terrorist bases. He admitted that the Botswana police could not prevent anybody from crossing the long, sparsely populated border area between Rhodesia and South Africa. In the case of Rhodesia there "possibly" was traffic, but the Botswana police were clearing bush and making new roads to make patrolling easier.

Mr Mogwe said if Rhodesian security forces gave the names of suspects to the Botswana authorities they would take the necessary action.

"Diplomatic links between the two countries have been severed, but the two countries are in a state of war if you consider".

Bombers are however flying in free to bomb the...
5. ON THE DAY

5.1 General:

1) Make sure you arrive in good time:
   (a) To pre
   (b) To mat
   (c) To any by
   (d) To do

2) Consult with the BOISWANA Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Archie Mogwe has challenged South Africa’s Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, to name the place where there is an African National Congress terrorist base in Botswana which will be used as a springboard to attack South Africa.

   (a) To produce you,
   (b) To bring

   Mr. Kruger was reported in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday as saying that terrorist squads were being said to come into this country to show us where the bases are,“We would be willing to allow them to come into this country to show us where the bases are,” said Mr. Mogwe in Gaborone.

5.2 The Floor is Yours

The moment has arrived when you will give you confidence in your audience will warn you that you have thought about the presentation a

5.2.1 The Delivery

a) Remember that nervous breathlessness, dry mouth and butterflies in the stomach can affect everybody. But your nervous energy can be used to concentrate on your ideas and on getting them across to your audience.

b) Confidence
   - Walk confidently on to the stage.
   - Stand as near to your audience as possible.
   - Wait for silence before you start.
   - Relax and speak in a natural, conversational manner.
   - Do not direct; talk to them, not at them or for them.
Gun battle after Rhodesian raid

Forces clash on Botswana border

From Dennis Gordon, Africa Bureau

GABORONE. -- Rhodesian and Botswana forces clashed for the first time in the tense border area on the outskirts of Francistown late on Friday evening, during the early hours of Saturday morning.

The gun battle -- which lasted about 20 minutes -- came within hours of the Botswana Government's decision to take the border problem to the United Nations Security Council.

In an exclusive interview, Mr. Charles Tibone, Deputy Secretary to the Botswana Cabinet, told me that the suspected Rhodesian target was the transit camp for refugees from the Mzorewa faction of the Rhodesian African National Council.

But the barraks of the Botswana police mobile unit is close by, and when they heard shooting they opened fire in the darkness.

Wounded

One policeman was taken to hospital with a bullet wound in his leg. Rhodesian casualties are not known.

Botswana accused Rhodesian security forces of blowing up the headquarters of the Nkomo faction of the ANC in Francistown with suitcase bombs less than a month ago.

Dr. Quett Masire, Botswana's Vice-President, Mr. Daniel Kwelagobe, the Minister of Information, Mr. Simon Horsfield, the Commissioner of Police, and other senior civil servants, flew to Francistown on Saturday for an on-the-spot investigation.

A Special meeting

Afterwards there was an unprecedented Saturday afternoon Cabinet meeting, which lasted late into the night.

Observers believe that the worried villagers that the government "would do anything" to protect them from Rhodesian incursions.

In the tense atmosphere a few hours after the attack, a Coloured man who ignored a police road block was shot dead near Francistown.

People living along the whole of the eastern area of Botswana are said to be extremely nervous after the 31 reported Rhodesian incursions.

FOOTNOTE: Last week South Africa's Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, claimed that South African guerrillas were planning an attack on Rhodesia from bases in Botswana.

Mr. Mogwe, the Foreign Minister, challenged him to say where the bases were located.

Dr. Masire promised 2,000 African refugees help at the same time.

A. (Lecturer) 4/7/70: "The competition of modem methods of education in honesty and efficiency in teaching and methods".

B. "Lord Spencer on Martial Law"; "J. R. A. Undergraduate Seminar"

C. "Lord Spencer on Martial Law"; "J. R. A. Undergraduate Seminar"

D. "Lord Spencer on Martial Law"; "J. R. A. Undergraduate Seminar"

E. "Lord Spencer on Martial Law"; "J. R. A. Undergraduate Seminar"
Botswana claims police camp battle

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana claims that the police mobile unit's barracks on the outskirts of Francistown was fired on from three positions early on Saturday morning.

And a senior government official has accused Rhodesian forces of carrying out the attack.

The Rhodesian Government was silent on the claim this morning but an official spokesman said that a statement on the allegations might be issued later.

Unofficial sources in Salisbury have dismissed the claim as a "fabrication" put out by Botswana to lend more weight to the call from Gaborone to the United Nations for aid against "Rhodesian aggression."

Rhodesian officials have previously claimed that the only aggression and violation of the border has been by guerrillas crossing into Rhodesia from base camps in Botswana.

A policeman is said to have been injured in the incident and the Botswana Government plans to give details of the attack among other incidents, when charges of Rhodesian "aggression" against Botswana are discussed in the United Nations Security Council soon.

Mr P Steenkamp, permanent secretary in the Office of the President, said an unknown number of people opened fire on the police barracks from the main gate and the southern and south-western sides.

The gunfire was returned by Botswana police but the attackers fled in motor vehicles.

The policeman who was allegedly injured — his ankle was shattered by a bullet — was outside the camp, returning home from duty.

The barracks is next to a transit camp for Rhodesian refugees at Francistown but Mr Steenkamp said it appeared the police camp was the target of the attack.
A new border clash alleged

Mercury Appeal Bureau

GABORONE, Rhodesia: Botswana, forces clasped for the first time in the tense border area on the outskirts of Francistown early on Saturday.

The gun battle, which lasted about 20 minutes, came within hours of the Botswana Government's decision to take the border problem to the United Nations Security Council.

In an exclusive interview with Charles Thibone, deputy secretary to the Botswana Cabinet, said he suspected the Rhodesian target to be a transit camp for refugees from the Muzorewa faction of the Rhodesia African National Council.

Investigation

But the barracks of the Botswana police mobile unit was close by, and when they heard shooting, they returned fire in the darkness.

One policeman was taken to hospital with a bullet wound in his leg.

Dr. Quett Masire, Botswana's Vice President, Mr. Daniel Kwelagoba, Minister of Information, Mr. Simon Herschfeld, Commissioner of Police and other senior civil servants flew to Francistown on Saturday for an on-the-spot investigation.

Afterwards there was an unprecedented Saturday afternoon Cabinet meeting which lasted late into the night.

Observers believe Botswana Foreign Minister Mr. Archie Koege will be leaving early next week for the United Nations on the instructions of President Sir Seretse Khama to spearhead the country's protests.
Botswana is offered Soviet aid

LUSAKA — The Soviet Union is on the verge of making further inroads into Southern Africa by giving military aid to Botswana to defend its border against Rhodesian troops in "hot pursuit" of terrorists.

Moscow is prepared to assist Botswana to repel insur- rections into that country by Rhodesian security forces, Soviet Union Ambassador to Zambia, Dr. Vassili Sokolovskii, told Zambian newsmen here.

What is holding back Moscow's military aid to Botswana is the fact that Botswana has not yet sought Russian assistance, Dr. Sokolovskii said.

Early this month, opposition members of Parliament in Botswana urged the Government to seek Cuban and Russian military assistance to hit back at Rhodesian troops which had consistently violated Botswana territory.

Botswana would consider the offer of Russian arms if it were made officially, the Botswana Foreign Minister, Mr. Archie Mogwe, said yesterday.

Tension

And as border tension mounts, Black States are planning at the United Nations to send an observer force to Botswana to police the area where there have been alleged incursions from Rhodesia.

Mr. Mogwe said he had had no official word of aid from Soviet sources. "But," he said, "if the Rhodesians continue to turn Botswana into their playground because we are weak, we will have to look for help from anybody who is disposed to help us."

The Soviet Union has diplomats in Gaborone at the moment making plans to open an Embassy there next year.

The Botswana Vice President, Dr. Quett Masire, told his Parliament on Friday the Government was requesting an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to seek international help against the Rhodesian incursions into northeastern Botswana.

He claimed there had been at least 21 incidents of arson, kidnaping and destruction of property by Rhodesian soldiers.
SALISBURY.—The Rhodesian Government said yesterday it had evidence that Botswana residents had actively assisted guerrillas infiltrating from that country.

At the same time it denied involvement in an alleged clash with Botswana police on the outskirts of Francistown.

On Sunday a Botswana Government spokesman said Rhodesian forces had opened fire on a Botswana mobile police unit barricades in the border area on the outskirts of Francistown, and that one Botswana policeman was injured.

Yesterday in Salisbury a Rhodesian Government spokesman denied this, and said: "Terrorists have crossed into Rhodesia from Botswana on a number of occasions and returned to that country after committing various acts of terrorism and violence. The government has evidence that residents of Botswana have actively assisted them."

He said in order to reduce tension in the area Botswana should round up the guerrillas and expel them. — Sapa.

By spot

Great Britain

Botswana told to expel guerrillas

Salisbury, August 15.

The government has evidence that guerrillas have been infiltrating from Botswana into Rhodesia on a number of occasions and returned to that country after committing various acts of terrorism and violence. The government has evidence that residents of Botswana have actively assisted them.

The government spokesman said Rhodesian forces had opened fire on a Botswana mobile police unit barricades in the border area on the outskirts of Francistown, and that one Botswana policeman was injured.

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He said in order to reduce tension in the area Botswana should round up the guerrillas and expel them. — Sapa.
Botswana does not want this war

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana is expanding its prime military force by the Police Mobile Unit (PMU) and establishing its own version of a "cordon sanitaire" along the Rhodesian border to counter incursions by Rhodesian troops.

In a response to growing demands by opposition members and a genuine fear of becoming more deeply involved in the vicious Rhodesian bush war the Government of Sir Seretse Khama has decided to increase the Police Mobile Unit from 500 to 700 men, obtain "sophisticated weapons" (Russia has offered to supply these should Botswana ask) and set up permanent PMU patrols along the border.

A track has been graded and cleared along the border near Francistown and PMU units, led by President Khama's son Ian Khama will patrol the sensitive area.

Boiled over

It is along this stretch that the Government claims Rhodesian troops cross to intimidate villagers and kidnap Rhodesian refugees. It boiled over at the weekend in a short, sharp gunfire at Francistown between Botswana police and, allegedly, Rhodesian security forces, the first such incident in the war.

Hundreds of Rhodesian refugees are sheltered in the Francistown area. Some of them will move on for guerrilla training and others are undoubtedly guerrillas on the run after operations in the new "Tangent" operational area of Rhodesia, which covers most of Matabeleland.

SAME TRIBE

The people along the border are of the same tribal grouping, Kalanga, and the border is a more or less arbitrary line along the normally dry river beds.

Before the present tension they used to cross freely to shop and visit relatives. Some Botswana children went to school in Rhodesia.

They readily give shelter to refugees and guerrillas, who, after all, are their own people, cut off by a war few of them understand or care about.

Botswana officials are in no doubt that Rhodesian forces have been responsible for but burnings, kidnappings and other intimidation along the border.

The tribespeople who claim to have seen these acts say the men who did them were "soldiers," and describe some as whites.

No Whites

Botswana PMU and other police do not wear the same sort of uniform as "soldiers" and, as far as is known, there are few whites with the guerrilla movements.

Hence the conclusion that the Rhodesians are inside Botswana.

Intimidation

The Botswanans believe the Rhodesians are trying to intimidate them by acts such as kidnapping a 16-year-old herdboy, burning storage huts, shooting and burning private homes and abducting a leading farmer — all of which happened in the past few weeks — to stop them giving assistance to refugees.

Rhodesian refugees claim as many as 130 refugees have arrived in Botswana over a weekend. There is no accurate count of them available.

Refugees say they left mainly to escape the unpleasant life of an operational zone.

A curfew is enforced on the Rhodesian side of the border. One refugee said: "If you go outside your hut at night to relieve yourself there is a chance you could be shot."

Botswana Government officials admit openly that there is little they can do if the guerrillas (mainly supporters of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU faction operating out of Zambia) decide to use the country for a base.

With only 500 men in the PMU (to be expanded to 700) to cover an area the size of France they cannot stop guerrillas using the country as a transit route back to Zambian bases.

Not Welcome

But the guerrillas are not really welcome and many reportedly have had their guns seized.

Even the refugees are not all that popular and they have complained about what they feel is less than adequate treatment by Botswana authorities.

There is little the Botswana can really do about a war they do not want to be involved in, but cannot avoid.
Botswana silent on Rhodesia plea

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — As Botswana declared its sensitive border zone with Rhodesia a “protected area” yesterday, Rhodesia called for talks between the two countries to ease tension.

Special border regulations were announced by the Office of the President here just four days after a raid on the barracks of the Botswana Police Mobile Unit outside Francistown. Botswana said Rhodesian security forces were the raiders.

Rhodesia, which denies the allegation, yesterday appealed to the Botswana Government for talks to try and arrest this dangerous decline into confrontation."

There was no immediate reaction from the Botswana Government.

The protected area extends from Kazangula in the north to the junction of the Shate and Limpopo rivers in the south. It is some miles wide, Mr. M.C. Tibone, administrative secretary in the Office of the President, said today the protected area would also extend 30 km inside Botswana, and would cover Francistown.

Raid blocks would be established by armed police from time to time. Because of an increase in border incidents recently the Botswana Government has called for an urgent debate on the border situation in the United Nations Security Council.

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First Tune

(CHRSITIAN)
Botswana to put up roadblocks

"Mail" Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — The Botswana Government yesterday declared its border with Rhodesia a "protected area" in special regulations published by the Office of the President in Gaborone.

The announcement follows Botswana Government charges that Rhodesian security forces have violated its territory at times to kidnap citizens and to commit acts of arson and sabotage.

All areas in Botswana within 30 km of the border from Kazungula in the north to the junction of the Shashi and Limpopo rivers in the south are affected.

The protected area includes Francistown and the whole of the northeastern district.

The latest border violation was at the weekend when Rhodesian security forces attacked the Botswana Police Mobile Unit camp near Francistown.

Mr. Charles Yohne, administration secretary in the Office of the President, said yesterday he had been misreported as saying the main target of the attackers was a nearby transit camp belonging to the Rhodesian faction of the Rhodesian African National Council.

In the new protected areas, the government announcement says, police will have the authority to stop and search any person at any time. Roadblocks will be established from time to time.

"It is important to note," says the statement, "that police in the protected areas may be armed."

Motorists are requested to stop and remain in their cars until the police have cleared them.

The tightening of security in the border area follows earlier decisions by the government to increase border patrols and improve roads in the isolated bush areas to make patrolling easier.

Last week the Rhodesian Government declared the whole of its eastern border with Botswana to be an operational area. Coded named "Operation Tangle," the Rhodesians claimed that the area was heavily infiltrated by guerrillas who came from Botswana.
Botswana—Rhodesia row

Call for border peace meeting

SALISBURY

The Rhodesian Government last night appealed to the Botswana Government for talks to ease the tension on the two countries' border.

The call was in contrast to the tone of Monday's strong denial in Salisbury that Rhodesian security forces had clashed with the Botswana Police Mobile Unit near Francistown and its allegations of Botswana's complicity with Rhodesian terrorists.

Last night's statement was issued by the Rhodesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr. C. O. Mogavo, said early today that his government had not yet received an appeal from Rhodesia.

"When this appeal is made to us, our cabinet will consider it and make a decision," Rhodesia's statement referred to a speech the Botswana vice-president, Dr. Quett Masire, made to his parliament last Friday. "If this was accurately reported, it is to be regretted," the Rhodesian Ministry said.

Dr. Masire was said to have alleged the territorial sovereignty of his country had been violated by Rhodesian security forces on numerous occasions.

"The Rhodesian Press"
Government last night appealed to the Botswana Government for talks to ease the tension on the two countries’ border.

The call was in contrast to the tone of Monday’s strong denials in Salisbury that Rhodesian security forces had clashed with the Botswana Police Mobile Unit near Francistown and its allegations of Botswana’s complicity with Rhodesian terrorists.

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Botswana’s Foreign Minister, Mr. Amin Magwe, said early today that his government had not yet received an appeal from Rhodesia.

“When this appeal is made to us, our cabinet will consider it and make a decision,” Rhodesia’s statement referred to a speech the Botswana vice-president, Dr Quett Masire, made to his parliament last Friday. “If this was accurately reported, it is to be regretted,” the Rhodesian Ministry said.

Dr Masire was said to have alleged the territorial sovereignty of his country had been violated by Rhodesian security forces on numerous occasions.

“The Rhodesian Government has viewed with increasing anxiety the use of Botswana to commit murder and destroy property,” the Ministry said.

Rhodesia had made every effort to avoid infringing the territorial sovereignty of Botswana, and was concerned at the deterioration in the good relations between the countries.

“Rhodesia considers that it is more important than ever to try to arrest this dangerous decline into confrontation and to try to resolve in discussion with the Botswana Government the means by which the present tension can be reduced,” the statement said.
Botswana rejects talks call

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana has rejected Rhodesia's appeal for talks between the countries to ease the tense situation in border areas.

A brief but strongly worded communiqué from the office of the President yesterday said Rhodesia should stop its violations of Botswana's territorial sovereignty instead of appealing for talks.

"It is difficult to understand the need for discussion when the remedy is so obvious," the communiqué stated.

BORDER

The Rhodesian Government called for peace talks on Tuesday — on the same day that Botswana declared its whole border with Rhodesia a "protected area."

Meantime, Mr. L. Mpolokwe, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, today strongly denied a morning newspaper report that Botswana's Ambassador to the United Nations had been instructed to ask for an UN peacekeeping force to patrol the border.
Urgent plea by Botswana at UN

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — Botswana yesterday formally requested an urgent Security Council meeting to hear its complaint about Rhodesian aggression. It is expected to be heard after January 8, with Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr. Archie Mopane, taking part.

In a letter to the council, Mr. Thebe Abagami, the Botswana ambassador, accused the Rhodesian Government of trying to force Botswana to abandon its support of "the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe".

Tension had mounted steadily as Rhodesia stepped up acts of subversion, murder, arson and kidnapping under the pretext that Botswana was supporting and harbouring freedom fighters, Mr. Mopane wrote. Botswana's security was endangered and so was international peace and security.

There had been at least 31 territorial violations by Rhodesian forces.

Botswana's policy was to grant asylum to genuine political refugees, but not to permit the country to be used as a launching pad for attacks against neighbouring states. The campaign was intended to intimidate Botswana into denying asylum to refugees. "This will not happen," he said.

Botswana had wanted an immediate meeting, but was advised that a very thin turnout could be expected over the holiday period.
By MARGARET SMITH

BOTSWANA may have a United Nations peacekeeping force patrolling its border with Rhodesia early in the new year.

Mr Archie Mogwe, Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, said this yesterday when he explained that the offer of such a force would be accepted because "the constant harassment and aggression from Rhodesian forces can no longer be tolerated."

Mr Mogwe fled to the UN early in January to put his country's appeal for assistance to the Security Council.

"A small nation like ourselves with no military strength or army of our own must turn to those who will help us when we are attacked," he said.

Last week an offer was made by Dr Vasili Solodovnik, Russian Ambassador to Zambia, to give aid to Botswana to guard its border with Rhodesia.

Asked if Botswana would reject such an offer because it could impair relations with South Africa, Mr Mogwe said: "This depends on how serious the situation becomes."

"If South Africa would be unhappy to see Russian forces in Botswana, one must ask if they are not unhappy also to see us attacked and our territory violated by Rhodesian forces."

Mr Mogwe said Russian aid would affect Botswana alone. It would not be transporting Russian influence beyond its borders to South Africa.
Armed attack claim by Botswana

Gabon—The Botswana Government announced yesterday that their forces had clashed with four heavily armed assailants who launched a rifle and grenade attack across the border with Rhodesia on Wednesday night.

Not one was injured in the attack.

The statement said that at about 9 p.m. an illumination flare was fired near the house of Mr. M. Gobwe in the Matselasgade area, about 300 km from the frontier.

A burst of automatic rifle fire followed and was immediately returned by a patrol of Botswana's police mobile unit.

The attackers then hurled two grenades at the house, causing some damage, before fleeing across the Ramolqwe River into Rhodesia, the statement said.

Police claim to have established from footprints that there were four assailants, who wore the same type of footwear as Rhodesian troops who allegedly kidnapped Mr. Able Maphane and Mr. J. Bongo earlier this month.

Mercenary

Meanwhile, Botswana police say that they have detained an American mercenary who claimed to have deserted the Rhodesian security forces in the northeastern operational area. He is 30-year-old Lawrence Meyers, of California.

In an interview in Gabon, he said that many of the mercenaries bolstering the Rhodesian Army had deserted.

"I personally knew of 10," he said. Terrorists were making tremendous gains in Rhodesia, he said, with the length of Rhodesia's survival depending on the supply of arms from South Africa.

He was a trooper in the army and had been recruited by a Major Nick Longpa, head of the Rhodesian Army recruitment headquarters.

Many other Americans had been attracted to Rhodesia by the American Soldier of Fortune, he said.
BOTSWANA

GENERAL

1977.
UK man held in Botswana

'Mail' Africa Bureau
GABORONE. — Anthony Geoffrey, 20, a British citizen and a member of the Rhodesian Army, is being held by Botswana police after entering Botswana this week.

Mr Geoffrey claims to have deserted the Rhodesian Army, which he had allegedly been forced to join during a visit to his parents in that country.

Mr Geoffrey, a psychiatric nurse at a British hospital, said he had not intended joining the war against the nationalists.

"I was forced to sign call-up papers to go and do military service for the Rhodesian Government," he said.

The British High Commission in Gaborone said they had advised UK citizens against visiting Rhodesia because the British Government could not offer them consular protection.
Botswana defends refugees

The Star Africa News Service

GABORONE — A report that more than 30 refugees were being arrested in a drive against crime, said a Botswana Government spokesman today.

He added: “There have been cases of the odd theft and that sort of thing.”

But, he said, there was no major wave amongst pupils who had fled from Soweto.

In November the Botswana Government said there were more than 600 refugees from South Africa in Botswana.

Most were said to be schoolchildren with no hope of furthering their education in Botswana.

ATTACK

Earlier, a police spokesman in Gaborone had said recently arrived South African refugees had come under attack from older established refugees over their lack of discipline.

The recent arrivals were said to be mainly responsible for an increasing number of frauds involving dod cheques and stolen cars.
Khama supports Richard idea

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau
GABORONE. — President Sir Seretse Khama yesterday tacitly approved plans for a British presence in an interim Rhodesian government.

After a two-hour meeting with Sir Seretse, Mr. Ivor Richard, chairman of the Geneva settlement talks, said the Botswana President thought the idea "not unreasonable and worth following."

The British envoy spoke to newsmen yesterday shortly before he flew to Maputo. From there he will go to Dar es Salaam before embarking on a second round of talks in Southern Africa.

Mr. Richard said his discussion with President Khama had been detailed and sympathetic.

"Agreement" on an interim government was more possible now than when the Geneva conference adjourned, he said.

"If there is an agreement I would assume the war would stop. This has been too implicit in the past and should now become more explicit."

Mr. Richard said Britain would continue seeking an agreement no matter how long it took.

"We are not prepared to use force," he said. "It can be settled by agreement."

"You can't just present the parties with a set of proposals and stand over them and say: sign or else."

On his recently-reported stormy meeting with the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, Mr. Richard said: "Temperatures rose a little when discussing historical digressions."

"It was a vigorous meeting but we ended up having tea in the garden. We certainly were not fighting with each other."

He described Mr. Smith as a man in authority with decided views which he holds strongly and doesn't mind expressing."
Botswana steps up security unit

GABORONE — A major recruiting drive was launched yesterday to increase the strength of Botswana's mobile police unit on the eve of the UN Security Council debate on "Rhodesian armed aggression" against Botswana.

In the first step to increase the country's military preparedness, the Botswana Government announced that minimum entry qualifications in the small paramilitary police unit had been lowered to Sld 7.

"We need men who can shoot rather than those who can write good statements," Mr. Simon Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Police, told the Government owned Daily News.

'Khesheke' Khama has announced moves to expand the mobile unit and equip it with more sophisticated weapons because of the threat of his country's security.

Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr. Archie Mogwe, leaves for New York early next week to attend the UN debate requested by his ministry.

He will join his Permanent Secretary, Mr. Lobang Mpotokwane, who left yesterday to prepare Botswana's complaint.

The tense situation along the two countries' border has remained unresolved following Botswana's rejection of Rhodesia's recent appeal for peace talks.

While Rhodesia claims that nationalist guerrillas are operating from bases in Botswana, the Botswana Government has accused its neighbour of attacking its villages and killing and abducting Botswana citizens.

Botswana has stepped up patrols in the border area and the first batch of recruits will start military training in Gaborone early next month.

The recruits will be engaged in the fields and they have no prospects of eventual transfer to normal police duties. — DDC.
Border torrent crowds exile camps

Mercury Africa Bureau

GABORONE - The Botswana Government announced yesterday that another 314 refugees had fled Rhodesia, bringing the number of Rhodesian exiles living in Botswana to 850.

The latest arrivals have severely taxed Botswana's already limited facilities with most of the refugees being crowded into a centre at Francistown which is designed to accommodate only 300 people.

Some of the refugees crossed the border after the Rhodesian security forces toured their areas last week and said they would return to collect them for military training.

They were not prepared to fight against their own people, they said.

In Gaborone it was learned that banned Cape Town journalist Mr. Eric Abraham, who fled South Africa earlier this week, has been provided with travel documents by the British High Commissioner and flies to London today.

Botswana police have detained a 20-year-old American, Mr. Lawrence Meyers, and a Briton, Mr. Anthony Geoffreys (20) who crossed the border and claimed to have deserted the Rhodesian Army, according to a report in the Botswana Daily News.

Mr. Geoffreys said he was one of many to have recently deserted the Rhodesian forces.
Guerillas gaining, says army deserter

GABORONE. Botswana Police have detained a 30-year-old American, Mr. Lawrence Meyers, who crossed the border by train and claimed to have deserted from the Rhodesian Army.

Mr. Meyers said the nationalists were "making tremendous gains" in Rhodesia and would "score more success as the war escalates."

British, Australian, South African, and Portuguese from Angola and Mozambique formed about 30 per cent of the Rhodesian Army, Mr. Meyers said. There were also about 50 American regulars in the army.

Many had deserted in the various operational areas.

Mr. Meyers said many Rhodesian Army officers were dissatisfied with the war. They would leave if they had the option, but could not as their passports had been confiscated.

When he was recruited he was made to believe the war was non-racial and that a small section of the Rhodesian population was causing trouble. After his arrival, he realised it was "simply a racial war."

Rhodesia's Ministry of Defence yesterday admitted Mr. Meyers had deserted from the Army, but said he had made "grossly misleading" and "vindictive" statements "with a view to obtaining publicity and possibly raising funds and sympathy for a free trip home."

Meanwhile, a British citizen detained by the Botswana Police last week after deserting from the Rhodesian Army, has claimed he was forced to join the Army during a holiday visit from Britain to his parents in Rhodesia last month.

Mr. Anthony Geoffrey, 20, said he was handcuffed and forced to join the Rhodesian Army.

Mr. Geoffrey said he walked for two nights before crossing into Botswana.
Refugee wave in Botswana tops 2000.

The Star’s Africa News Service

GABORONE—The Botswana Government is making an urgent study on how to resettle the more than 2,000 fugitives who have raised this country’s refugee situation to crisis point.

Government policy is to offer sanctuary to refugees from Southern African states until they are able to pass on to other countries. But a flood of refugees from South Africa since the Soweto riots began—total more than 1,000—and a constant flow of Africans from Rhodesia into north-east Botswana is demanding urgent action.

Mr Charles Nkone, administrative secretary in the Office of the President, said today that Botswana now accepted that many of its refugees would not be able to move on to other countries and would have to be accommodated here permanently.

AIR PASSAGE

Most of the South African refugees are Soweto schoolchildren and many have found secondary school places in black African states like Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia and Tanzania. They are travelling out by air via Lusaka.

But there are still between 500 and 600 pupils in Gaborone with no hope of finding university places in Botswana.

Angolan refugees who fled the Angolan civil war in 1975, have been successfully resettled in a self-help farming community in northern Botswana. The Government is looking closely at this scheme as a possible solution for the Rhodesian refugees.
Race friction over Botswana security

FRANCISTOWN: Whites living in Botswana's tense border area of Francistown are living in fear following emergency regulations passed by the Government to curb Rhodesian "aggression."

Relations between black and white townfolk, for long a point of friction, have hit an all-time low with the tight security checks and roadblocks by the country's mobile police units.

Mr. Simon Hirefield, Commissioner of Police, said yesterday that the whites in the town — many of whom are Rhodesian expatriates — resent roadblocks "because they are not the targets of Rhodesian aggression."

Mr. James Soppe, a South African expatriate, said: "The only problem we have is with police mobile unit members who are drunk on duty."

He claimed that there had been cases of people who, after stopping at unmanned road barriers and hooting for attention, had been fired out of their cars. Dismissing these claims, Mr. Hirefield said that his men were always absolutely sober. — DDC.
Disillusioned deserter fled racism

Mercy Africa bureau

GABORONE.—Diplomatic efforts are being made to secure the release of an American and a Briton being held in Botswana as suspected Rhodesian mercenaries.

The former Rhodesian soldier, Mr. Lawrence Meyers (30) and Mr. Anthony Jeffries (20), were being held in the Francistown State Prison at the weekend — after being arrested in the town recently.

In an interview in the presence of police officers, Mr. Meyers said he had deserted the 1st Rhodesian Light Infantry Regiment and crossed the border by train on Christmas Day. He was arrested in the Francistown Hotel an hour after his arrival.

Recruited

Mr. Meyers, who was recruited to the Rhodesian Army after replying to a magazine advertisement, said he became disillusioned with Rhodesia after his arrival last August. Most of the time was spent on Operation Hurricane — on Rhodesia’s border with Zambia and Mozambique with an increasing number of other foreigners recruited by "a world-wide network," he claimed.

Battlefield

"There are very few Whites with the right attitude to make a successful multiracial society," he said. "Zimbabwe will be built on the battlefield.

Mr. Meyers, a divorced father who completed a B.A. degree before going to Rhodesia, served in the United States Army in Germany for more than two years.

In his paper, has been to question the certainties - which provide the apparently solid basis for this myth. It is not possible as small ignorance about black farming, to c answers. However the doubts that remain may ful starting-point for research for the politically difficult task of framing a new agricultural policy for South Africa."
Whites feel tension in "War Zone"

A special edition of 

The Times of "The Times of" 

The Times, this week, is publishing a series of articles on the current situation in the "War Zone." The articles will focus on the experiences and perspectives of the local population, government officials, and international observers. The series aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics at play in this volatile area.

The articles will be published in weekly installments, with the first article, "Residents Speak Out," set to be released this week. The series will cover topics ranging from the impact of the conflict on daily life to the ongoing negotiations and international efforts to bring about peace.

Stay tuned for the latest updates on the "War Zone" situation.
Shooting across Botswana border

SALISBURY — The tense Botswana-Rhodesia border situation deteriorated yesterday into an exchange of automatic fire by Rhodesian security forces and armed men inside Botswana.

A Security Force headquarters communiqué did not say whether Rhodesian guerillas were involved but observers understood that the fire was initiated by ZAPU guerillas.

The communiqué said shots were first fired across the border from Botswana on Monday but Rhodesian troops did not retaliate.

Yesterday morning Rhodesian security forces watched a build-up of armed men inside Botswana. The men were setting up a mortar and the Rhodesians immediately reported to their base.

Two Rhodesian officers went to investigate. They were fired at from inside Botswana as they approached the Rhodesian outpost on the border.

The security forces retaliated and the firing from Botswana stopped.

Meanwhile, UN Security Council members met behind closed doors yesterday to consider Botswana's charge of aggression against Rhodesia.

The council has to take up the complaint formally at a public session today. — DDC-SAPA-RRS.
Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

Botswana takes Rhodesia to UN

NEW YORK — The Security Council meets tonight to hear a complaint of armed aggression by white-ruled Rhodesia against Botswana.

The first speaker is expected to be Botswana’s Foreign Minister, Mr. A. M. Mogwe.

Botswana says Rhodesia stepped up a campaign of "subversion, murder, arson and kidnapping" that Botswana was "supporting guerrillas battling for black rule" in Rhodesia.

The 15-nation council will be holding its first public meeting of the new year just one day after Rhodesia reported an exchange of fire between its troops and armed men across the border with Botswana.

A working paper being circulated among some council members suggests a basis for a possible resolution, would call for strong condemnation of all acts of provocation, harassment and aggression against Botswana by Rhodesia.

It would also make the "special economic hardship confronting Botswana", as a result of having to divert funds from development to defence, and request the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim, to organise an assistance programme.

Sage-Reuters

(c) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g., films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:
Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Botswana tension build-up

ANTHONY RINDER

SALISBURY — The tense Botswana-Rhodesia border situation deteriorated yesterday into an exchange of automatic fire between Rhodesian Security Forces and armed men inside Botswana.

A Security Force Headquarters communique issued here did not say whether Rhodesian soldiers or ZANU insurgents were involved, but observers understood that the fire was initiated by ZANU supporters.

ZANU, a banned party inside Rhodesia, is the external wing of the ANC led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

ZAPU forces with those of Zimbabwe People's Army (ZPA), which is waging the war against the Rhodesian Government, fired across the border from Botswana on Monday but Rhodesian troops did not retaliate.

Yesterday morning Rhodesian Security Forces watched a build-up of armed men inside Botswana at a kraal opposite their own position.

"The men were seen setting up a mortar," two Rhodesian officers went to investigate.

Are there any suitable audiovisuals or other aids (e.g., films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:
Shooting across Botswana border

By Anthony Rider
Mail Africa Bureau
SALISBURY.—The tense Botswana-Rhodesia border situation deteriorated yesterday into an exchange of automatic fire between Rhodesian security forces and armed men inside Botswana.

A security force headquarters communique issued in Salisbury yesterday did not say whether Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas were involved but it is believed the firing was started by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African Peoples’ Union (Zapu).

Zapu, a banned party inside Rhodesia, is the external wing of the ANC led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo. Zapu forces with those of Zanu form the Zimbabwe People’s Army (Zipa) which is waging the guerrilla war against Rhodesia’s White minority. Shots were first fired across the border from Botswana on Monday after Rhodesian troops did not return a retaliatory fire.

Yesterday morning Rhodesian security forces watched a build-up of armed men inside Botswana as they prepared to fire at a kraal opposite their own position. The men were seen setting up a mortar.

Two Rhodesian officers went to investigate and were fired at from inside. Botswana as they approached the Rhodesian outpost on the border. The small arms fire was followed by a long burst of automatic weapons fire. No security force casualties were reported.

The security forces retaliated and the firing from Botswana stopped.

Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g., films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — In 36 violations of Botswana’s territorial integrity since independence in 1966, Rhodesia had committed acts that "included arson, murder, kidnapping and the destruction of houses by explosives," the UN Security Council was told last night.

A resolution is expected to be introduced today condemning the alleged aggression by Rhodesia against Botswana.

The council was last night holding its first meeting of 1977, called to discuss Botswana’s request that it consider "the grave situation which is developing along Botswana’s border with the British Colony of Southern Rhodesia."

INCIDENTS

Botswana has previously said that it is having to strengthen its defence forces and capabilities at considerable cost and that it desires financial aid so that expenditure on its development programme is not impaired.

At last night’s meeting, the Botswana Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Archibald Mrgwe, who has come to New York specifically to attend the council, was invited to take a seat at the council table.

He told members when Rhodesia began causing incidents in Botswana, they were originally directed against Rhodesian refugees there.

But this was no longer the case: they were now directed against Botswana nationals as well and had "increased in their frequency and seriousness."

Mr. Mrgwe said in one incident in August, a helicopter carrying eight Rhodesian soldiers had landed some 50 km inside Botswana and had searched and interrogated several Botswanan about the whereabouts of "freedom fighters and Botswanan police patrols."

SOFTENING

The resolution expected to be introduced today by Ambassador Radha Kantha Ramesh, of Mauritius, whose country holds the chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity, would condemn acts of "provocation and aggression by Rhodesia against Botswana and request the UN Secretary-General, Dr. U. N. Wazi, to organise an assistance programme."

It would also be asked to send a mission to assess Botswana’s needs.

It is reported agreement has not been reached yet on the final wording and Western members of the council are seeking some softening of a text being circulated by African nations, reports Sapa-Ruter.

UK ANXIOUS

Britain, in particular, is reported to be anxious not to jeopardise its delicate central role in the search for a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian problem.

Diplomats said Botswana’s case was likely to be bolstered by the appearance of the Foreign Minister of Zambia, Mr. Siembo Kande, and the vice foreign minister of Tanzania, Mr. Isaac Seputu, who were both on their way to New York.
Ex-BPC leader flies to Holland

Staff Reporter
GABORONE — Mr. Drake Koka, former general secretary of the Black People's Convention and exiled nationalist, flew out of Botswana at the weekend to Holland on an unspecified mission.

His departure from Gaborone on Saturday morning was confirmed by friends. Although he is expected to return, it is not known how long he will be in Amsterdam.

Informed sources here say Mr. Koka was to have left for London, but Britain would not grant him refugee status.

Mr. Koka fled South Africa early in November. His disappearance led to a police raid on his home, where documents and a typewriter were seized.

In terms of his banning order, Mr. Koka was to have reported to the Police Station every Monday.

He was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1973, almost six years after being refused a passport to attend an international conference in Rome.

This was the second time he had been refused a passport. The first was when he wanted to work in Zaire.
Botswana 'is almost at war'

Own Correspondent
NEW YORK. - Botswana told the United Nations Security Council on Wednesday that a state of war virtually existed along a 1,600 km Rhodesian border and said $25 million urgently needed to strengthen its defences against Rhodesian attacks.

Not only did regular Rhodesian troops make frequent incursions, but, even more threateningly, Selous scouts were engaged in frequent and often unprovoked attacks on Botswana. Special commando training and sabotage missions were being intensified in Botswana, it was claimed.

As the liberation war intensified and the Smith government grew more desperate, Botswana warned of the need to strengthen its defences against Rhodesian attacks.

Details of a five-point defence programme were presented. These called for substantial strengthening of its police mobile units with new bases set up at strategic points, the purchase of arms, a security force along part of the border, and relocated water supplies for people and cattle who normally use the border rivers.

"This will cut a huge hole in our development programme," the Botswana Foreign Minister, Mr. Archibald Mogwe, told the council. "We have absolutely nothing to hide," he said, asserting that Botswana had been under attack by its neighbour. The council then formally invited the UN to send an inspection team.

Mr. Mogwe cited an example of the military build-up by Rhodesia. Since Botswana's independence in 1966, the government had been in a continual state of war with its neighbour. The council responded by giving Botswana asylum to those who fled from political oppression in Southern Africa.

The council also discussed the possibility of sending a military force to Botswana to help fight the Rhodesian army. There was no mention of South Africa in the meeting, as there was no mention of the issue of South Africa in the council meeting.

The Rhodesian Government yesterday asked the Security Council for an invitation to take part in the debate on Botswana's complaint of border violations against Rhodesia. The council agreed and invited the Rhodesian Government to send a representative to attend the meeting.

The relevant clause in the UN Charter which states that a non-member country is indeed involved in a dispute under consideration by the UN shall be invited to take part in Security Council discussions of that dispute.

There is also no mention of South Africa in the draft - a rare phenomenon.
Audio/visuals
Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Venue
Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:
(a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?
(b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as background for your subject?
(c) Is it the right size for the silence expected?
1. Everyone be able to see?
2. There a dais or platform?
3. There enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

1. Everyone be able to hear?
2. Do you need to use a microphone?
3. Is there a public address system ready installed? Will there be distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
4. Will the room be darkened easily?
5. Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or ordered sound?

Visuals
(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget
Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Adult claim in Botswana
The Star's Africa News
GABORONE — Incursions by whites in Francistown has been heightened by an assault on a British anthropologist by a uniformed policeman.

Friends of Mr Alistair Sutherland said he was assaulted despite the fact he had a letter with him from the office of the Botswana President explaining that he was studying African tribes near Maun.

He visited Francistown unaware of the tension there because of alleged incursions across the border by Rhodesian security forces.
UN hits at Smith over Botswana

NEW YORK — The Security Council, accepting Botswana's charge that Rhodesian forces had violated its sovereignty, demanded an end to all hostile acts in a resolution approved late last night.

The council also condemned "all acts of provocations and harassment, including military threats and attacks" committed against Botswana by Rhodesia.

Though the Rhodesian Government asked to take part in the Council debate to rebut the charges, its request was publicly ignored as was the case in 1966 after Salisbury declared unilateral independence from Britain.

Last night's resolution also called for the dispatch of a UN survey team to Botswana to evaluate its economic and financial needs. Assistant Secretary-General Aliy Parah told newsmen the group would leave New York next weekend and visit also Lesotho and Swaziland.

LESOTHO VISIT

The Lesotho visit was planned after a Council decision last month when Lesotho complained that its border with Transkei had been closed causing severe economic hardship.

The mission to Swaziland was in response to a December 16 General Assembly resolution asking Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to consult with Swaziland and other countries on aid to South African students who had left as refugees.

The mission had to report back to the Security Council on aid to Lesotho and Botswana by the end of March.

Last night's resolution, submitted by eight Third World members, was approved by 13 votes to none with the United States and Britain casting abstentions.

BRITAIN
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BRITAIN

Britain's James Murray noted that his Government had indicated its willingness to assume a direct role in the transitional government to majority rule in white-run Rhodesia.

In the present delicate stage of negotiations being conducted by Britain, his Government believed the right course was to abstain on the Council resolution.


—— Sapa-Reuters.
Staff Reporter

GABORONE—The runaway Soweto pupils who fled the country in large numbers late last year are faced with innumerable problems as they try to eke out a living in Botswana.

They are desperate for accommodation, clothing and food and also want scholarships to study abroad.

They are also concerned about their personal safety from South African Government agents but their biggest problem is being idle.

AGGRAVATED

Their leader Mr Tsetse Mashinini said he had returned to Botswana to assist the stranded pupils. According to him what seems to aggravate the problem was the steady inflow of students who were running away from South Africa.

"There is the difficulty of getting scholarships, visas and enrolment with overseas countries," he said.

He was grateful to the Botswana Christian Council which has been helping each pupil with a grant of 500 pula a month to cater for basic needs. That amount was, however, not enough to keep a student through for a month.

He is RECRUITING.

Mr. Mashinini also revealed that the African National Congress of South Africa has been active in recruiting pupils—some of whom were 13 years old.

His immediate task was to get the students out of Botswana as soon as possible.
Third mercenary held

GABORONE — A third white mercenary who has defected from the Rhodesian Army is being held by Botswana police. He is Mr Hugh Lynn, 25, from Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

Two other mercenaries who were declared prohibited immigrants and have already left Botswana were Mr Lawrence Meyers, 30, an American, and Mr Anthony Jeffirs, 20, a Briton.

So far the mercenaries have come from the United States and Britain, the two countries which recently refused to cast their vote in favour of a security council resolution on Botswana.

It appealed to all states to assist Botswana meet an increased budget for "defence against the brutalities of the Rhodesian Army.

Mr Lynn claims that he disagrees with the principles of the Rhodesian Government. "The country does not belong to the whites and should be given to the owners (black).

"I did not know about the Rhodesian crisis until I arrived in the country because newspapers overseas do not publish the truth about the country," he said.

Mr Lynn, a widower with a three-year-old daughter, said that after training for five weeks at the Cranbourne Light Infantry barracks in Salisbury he was admitted to hospital for seven weeks because of internal bleeding.

After discharge he was assigned to do light duties in an army store.

He felt homesick and when given two days' leave during the New Year, decided to leave.

"I hid in friends houses in Salisbury and other towns until I made my way to Botswana," he said. — DDC.
GABORONE. — More than 500 young men have rallied to the Botswana Government call for recruits to the Police Mobile Unit to defend the country against alleged Rhodesian armed aggression.

But about 300 will have to be turned away because of the limited number the police want.
Bypassing the White routes

Mercury Africa Bureau

GABORONE — Botswana forged its first landlink with southern Africa yesterday with the official opening of the American-financed Nata-Kazungula road near the Rhodesian border.

The road, 80km all-weather gravel-road linking Botswana with Zambia, took Zambia five years to build at a cost of $1.5 million, which was financed by a loan from the United Nations Development Fund.

The road, originally opposed by South African officials fearing that the route might be used by terrorists, is now proving valuable to Botswana.

It includes a 60km Cobe River bypass and stretches to a point on the Zambezi River opposite the Botswanan border. Traffic will cross the river by ferry.

At present Botswana relies on a railway through Rhodesia to Zambia and the rest of southern Africa for trade routes, but the new road will help the country end its isolation.

The new development will enable Botswana to increase its exports to Zambia and will also open up the undeveloped northern region to farming and mining activity.

When opposing the scheme, South African officials claimed that Botswana and Zambia had no common border and that the intended crossing point on the Zambezi River — where the border is — had never been delineated.

However, both American and Botswana officials pointed out that there had been a ferry crossing at this point for about 80 years and that this connection would merely be improved.

The opening of the "strategic road," called the "Botswana Highway," yesterday was performed by Mr. Donald Norland, American Ambassador to Botswana, and was attended by the Vice-President, Dr. Quett Masire.
Demos march in Gaborone

Mail Africa Bureau

GABORONE. More than 500 placard-carrying students marched through Gaborone yesterday in an unprecedented demonstration against United States and British involvement in Southern Africa.

Singing freedom songs and chanting Frelimo slogans, the students were in an angry mood as they disrupted traffic on their way to the United States Embassy and the British High Commission.

Almost the entire Gaborone campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland took part in the march, which was the first open hostile reaction to the American and British abstention in last week's United Nations Security Council condemnation of Rhodesia armed aggression against Botswana.

The countries abstained because they did not want to jeopardise the efforts of Mr. Trevor Richard.
Student demo over voting

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — University students marched on the American embassy and the British High Commission here yesterday to protest at the two countries' abstention during the UN Security Council voting condemning Rhodesian "aggression" against Botswana.

Also seen at the protest gathering outside the embassies was "Soweto student leader" Taiseli Mabinini.

The students escorted by police marched from the Gaborone campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland. They carried placards with the words: "Anglo-American hypocrisy", "UK-USA: Selling Out Black Africa" and "Kith and Kin Politics."

The American Embassy closed down before the students could reach it but at the British High Commission they were met by a British representative.

TWO-FACED

One of the leaders, making a speech from the High Commission steps, said "it was high time the two governments were made aware that the people of South Africa are tired of two-faced, double dealers."

He accused the countries of hypocrisy because although they failed to vote for Botswana in the UN, they still gave this country aid.

Mabinini: "kept a low profile but gave a black power salute outside the High Commission."

Earlier, he had visited the British authorities and is believed to have submitted an application to have his British entry visa renewed.
Runaways have life of poverty in Botswana

Birt Mr. M. c/o School of Business
Bloch Mr. N. c/o SALDRU, School of
Boonzaler Mr. E. 2 Baronrath Road,
Botha Mr. D. c/o Die Burger CAPE T
Boyle Mr. B. c/o The Argus CAPE T
Bowery Mr. M. Wesbro Investment Serv
Broekhsha Prof. D. Dept. of Anthropo
Barbara, CALIFORN
Brown Mr. P. P O Box 71,Hilton, NAM
Bromberger Mr. N. 7 Cavendish Close
Budlender Ms. D. c/o Economics Dept,
Christie Mr. R. 20 Cook Street, OSSET
Clarke Mr. D. c/o Dept. of Economics
Cummings Ms. P. 37 Carditt Road, Uni
Dinnell Mr. M. c/o Dept. of Econom
Dorrington Dr.J. P O Box 47 PORTVII
Dorrington Mrs. P O Box 47 PORTVII
Evans Mr. A. P O Box 41, Viljoenskr
Finlay Mr. W. Tue Moss, Klein Const
Ford Mr. Cape Midlands Bantu Affai
Fiske Mr. S. 6 Pat Newsom Road, P
Frenn Mr. N. c/o S.A.Cane Growers
Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHO

Langa Skosana,
The Star's Africa News Service
GABORONE — Soweto's hundreds of run- away children are living a dismal life in poverty and semi-primitive conditions outside Botswana's capital of Gaborone.

The children are worried about their uncertain future as they sit idle day and night.

Some of the girls who left for Tanzania are said to have become pregnant there.

The schoolchildren left South Africa late last year in the wake of the riots which were followed by a series of police raids at schools and homes.

I spent a day and a night with some of the children in a mud-and-thatch rondavel outside Gaborone.

I arrived there on Friday just after the pupils had eaten breakfast of mealie-
meal porridge which had been prepared by a fellow student nicknamed "Housewife."

Inside the rondavel there were no chairs, tables or furniture. Clothes hanged from a wire tied across the rondavel and the students had to sleep on the floor. There was little ventilation.

The pupils, who would not give their names, said they each received R20 a month from the Botswana Christian Council, which they used mainly to buy food.

Most of the time, they eat pap without vegetables or meat. They drink on an old primitive stove with pots given to them by an old Moswana woman.

After three days of investigation here, I have found that hundreds of other Soweto students here are living in similar poverty.

SCHOLARSHIPS

One of the students, a 19-year-old Soweto youth, told me his story.

"I come from Dube township and I attended school at Orlando North secondary school, in Form Three.

"I left South Africa on December 19 after raids at the school and at my home by police who were looking for me.

"When I arrived here a group of us was apprehended by a man who said he would get us scholarships in Tanzania. I was warned by others that the man wanted us for military training.

"I refused the offer because what I wanted was to further my education."

More than 1,000 Soweto students have reached Botswana. Most have moved on to other African states.

One who has returned to Botswana from Tanzania said 23 of the girls who had gone there were now pregnant.

TIA

Box 14024 PORT ELIZABETH 05
278 DURBAN 4000
Students in Botswana erupt in protest

MOSOABI MOTSETA
Mercury Africa Bureau
GABORONE — More than 500 placard-carrying students marched through Gaborone yesterday in an unprecedented demonstration against American and British involvement in southern Africa.

Singing freedom songs and chanting "Freedom" slogans, the students were in an angry mood as they disrupted traffic on their way to the United States Embassy and the British High Commission.

Almost the entire Gaborone campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland took part in the march, which was the first open hostile reaction to the American and British abstention in last week's United Nations Security Council condemnation of Rhodesian armed aggression against Botswana.

The two countries abstained because they did not want to jeopardise the current diplomatic efforts of Mr. Ivor Richard, the British chairman of the Rhodesian constitutional talks.

Many of the students yesterday carried placards denouncing the two powers and the Rhodesian settlement moves. Their ranks were swelled by bystanders outside the British High Commission, where they sang "Nkosi Sikelela!"
Runaways Swap Rits for Poverty

These little children have suffered...
FRANCISTOWN — Strong evidence has been found that Rhodesian security forces have been crossing into Botswana to attack and burn villages and abduct and beat up Botswana citizens in their pursuit of terrorists attacking western Rhodesia.

In my on-the-spot investigation I travelled about 120 km along the increasingly tense Botswana-Rhodesia border near Francistown.

I found a trail of broken huts, deserted villages and plentiful evidence of attack by gunfire, grenades and rockets.

Botswana villagers packed at random deserted huts while black soldiers and a number of whites in Rhodesian kaffie are convinced that these are Rhodesians.

COMPLAINT

My investigation has so far prevented the Botswana Government and I was forced to leave the area without informing members of the Botswana Police Mobile Unit.

The investigation followed Botswana's complaint to the United Nations Security Council that Rhodesia was constantly committing acts of aggression.

Mr. Archie Magwe, Botswana's Foreign Minister, said there had been 25 border violations since Botswana's independence in 1966, with a dramatic increase in frequency in the past year. He listed recent incidents.
Botswana traffic rolls north

By DAVID FORBES

11/14/74

The American Airlines

Opening a new route...
On the night of December 11 last year Thupane Seleka was awakened by two knocks on the door of his home at Mahatane in northern Botswana.

As he opened the door Mr Seleka was punched in the face by one of three men who demanded to know where another villager lived.

One of the men was a white soldier. The other two were Africans and, after being hit about the head, Mr Seleka led them to the house of Mr Abel Mphahlele, a short distance from his own home and not about 500 metres from Botswana's border with Rhodesia.

Mr Mphahlele was then fed into the bush but returned the next morning to find Mr Mphahlele's son and another man huts had been set on fire. Mr Mphahlele was missing and his body has not been found. A man described as Mr Mphahlele's "spearhead" Mr Juta Phepo was killed in the incident.

On the night of December 19 Mrs Ntsa Gombasa was sitting outside her home listening to the radio. Suddenly a blast "made the sky red" and smoke opened up. She ran inside her hut and rushed to the bed as the firing continued.

Although her husband's settlement in the Matshekwebedi area is only about 500 metres from the Rhodesian border, Mrs Gombasa said the sound appeared to come from inside Botswana.

Grenades, she said, were also fired into the village but the firing ceased when members of Botswana's border militia Police Mobile Unit (PMU) arrived on the scene and returned the fire.

As far as is known the terrorist forces do not live there.

Two shots were heard in the direction of the Mountain River, that marks the border, leading back into Rhodesia.

I found the two witnesses to these incidents during an on-the-spot investigation last week into Botswana's allegations that Rhodesian forces are constantly conducting raids against the country.

These witnesses and other villagers gave spontaneous interviews that were not prearranged in any way by the Botswana authorities and there is no reason to doubt they were telling the truth.

A nine-man police patrol, however, escorted me to the villages to pinpoint them and to provide protection in this tense and sensitive area.

Deserted

The roads on the two villages, among others incidents were prearranged by Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr. A. K. M. A. Major, in the United Nations Security Council earlier this month when Rhodesia was remonstrated for its "aggression" against Botswana.

In a 150km tour of the border areas, I found that some of the villages were now deserted, with chickens and ducks searching for food amidst broken and brick houses.

But at other points along the Mountain River, village life appeared to be carrying on as usual.

Herdsmen were ranging through the bush and the river bed looking for pools of water and little boys, or older tribesmen, were crossing to the Rhodesian side to retrieve straying animals.

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Curfew

A donkey-drawn cart, heading from a well-travelled track from Rhodesia to the Botswana side of the river, was stuck fast in the sand and a few metres from the Rhodesian bank and the driver was trying frantically to free it.

After dark, he could be shot as a curfew breaker and there have been such incidents, which Rhodesia has admitted. Since Rhodesia declared its border with Botswana an operational zone, the Rhodesian "Fango" last year.

North of Mahatane and Matshelagapo, which is roughly east of Francistown, the river narrows to less than a stream in places and the border is less, easily defined. The northern regions of the river are reached by a special patrol track used by the PMU convoys on border patrols.

Following the track, I came to Sebwe, the scene of a standoff between Rhodesian troops and the PMU on Tuesday, January 11.

Both governments allege that the other troops opened fire first but the other details do not concern the villages, which have all moved out leaving their houses and chickens in safe areas inland.

Dangerous

The huts still bear bullet holes and a request to walk down to the river bed about 200 metres from the village was initially turned down by Inspector Zacharia Rakeka, head of the PMU on this border.

He said the Rhodesians had sent word across the river by way of villagers, that PMU personnel would be shot if they went too near the river. Iron poles in the bed indicate that the official Rhodesian border runs across the river at this point to only a few of the Botswanan villages, across the river itself. Other large villages are not involved.

There was a lot of mud on the other PMU side, including their armour.
Border of terror

Botswana has accused Rhodesia of attacks across the border. People have been abducted, villages have been burned down, and crops destroyed. How true is its charge of "terrorism"? DON KNOWLER, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports on his interviews with eye-witnesses during his on-the-spot investigation.

Slowly walked to the front, giving the instructions for the ground. Explain the importance of theRhode and to be prepared for any unexpected situations.

After seeing Sanyava without incident, we cut inland to a point near the Rhodesian town of Plumtree, crossing the Rhodesian Railways line to Gaborone to reach a village called Mokalan

Here was the burn-out shell of Mr. Sanyava's home and adjacent huts. The raid on Mr. Sanyava's property took place on December 14 and he is missing.

Also missing from the same area is 16-year-old Dionso Mochong and during the Security Council debate Mr. Mochong said that the boy had been abducted by two black soldiers from Rhodesia.

Witnesses to the Sanyava incidents could not be found but a visit to the house of the boy's father, about one kilometer from where he was abducted, also revealed that the settlement had been attacked.

"It appears the Rhodesians were after the boy's father," said Inspector Rutshuru, "but he got word they were coming and ran away."

Mr. Mochong had taken the doors off his buildings, wrecked out window frames and taken roofing so that he could build a new home somewhere else, like many of the people in the border areas. Back in Francistown, many white residents spoke to say they personally believed the Rhodesians had cracked into Botswana at various times.

But some described such raids as legitimate "not pursuant" tactics to catch terrorists operating from bases in Rhodesia.

"It is our belief that terrorists in the North transact their activities in the African National Council and recruit in the area, and then travel to Botswana for training." - Prof. Mibanga, Head of the Security Council.

An armed group of Rhodesian nationalists are active in Botswana, having been involved in military operations in Rhodesia.

There is also a threat of some kind of military incursion into Botswana, particularly in the north, where the border is not well secured.

Aim

There is also a threat of some kind of military incursion into Botswana, particularly in the north, where the border is not well secured.

But the scale of the operation is highly unlikely.
order of terror

Botswana has accused Rhodesia of attacks across the border. People have been abducted, villages have been burned, and homes burned down. How true is its charge of "aggression"? DON KNOWLER, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports on his interviews with eye-witnesses during his on-the-spot investigation.

By walking to the scene of the incident, it is not the Rhodesian fire. Leaving Sesaywa, the first point near the border town of Pindal, crossing the Rhodesian border, and entering the village, a burnt-out shack of Mr. Brucey Nolova was found. The raid on Mr. Nolova's home took place on December 14 and he is missing.

Also missing from the same area is 10-year-old Desang Mdlatgola and during the Security Council debate Mr. Mogwe said that the boy had been abducted by two black soldiers from Rhodesia.

Witnesses to the Moroka incident could not be found but a visit to the home of the boy's father, about one kilometre from where he was abducted, revealed not only that the settlement had been attacked, but also that the Rhodesian terrorists had entered the home of the boy's father. "When I went back, the boy's father told me that he had been shot and run away," he said.

It appears that the Rhodesian terrorists were after the boy and his father, but when they found out that the boy had been abducted by two black soldiers from Rhodesia, they decided to attack the village.

At present, the Moroka incident is not being investigated by the Rhodesian authorities. Some Rhodesian officials denied that any such incident had occurred.

Botsman journalists are arrested in Botswana, but the Manłyka police in Botswana have not been able to find them. They have not been able to find any other terrorists operating from bases in Botswana.

It is no secret in Francistown that terrorists of the Rhodesian National Council are recruiting in the town and staging anti-Rhodesian terrorist attacks.

Denial

The Botswana Government, though, denies that there are any terrorists in the country, but the incident at Moroka indicates that this is not the case.

There is also a theory that the Moroka incident was staged by Rhodesian nationalists in order to create an anti-Rhodesian atmosphere.

But the scale of destruction and the number of incidents make this highly unlikely.
Deportation for mercenary

GABORONE. — The third mercenary to be arrested by Botswana police after defecting from the Rhodesian Army has been declared a prohibited immigrant.

A Botswana official said yesterday that the British High Commission had been told about the deportation order on the mercenary, Mr Hugh Lynn, a British subject from Northern Ireland.

"I was personally advised to decide to go and fight in Rhodesia, I got a sickness there and was unable to send money back of the country," Mr Lynn told reporters.
Botswana fear of war

The Star Africa News Service

GABERONE — Botswana has appealed to countries with influence on Rhodesia to make it abandon its rejection of the British proposals to save the whole of Southern Africa from "the tragedy of protracted war in which there will be few survivors."

A statement from the office of the Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, said Botswana received the news of Mr. Smith's decision "with great shock and dismay."

"By his tragic decision to close the door to peaceful negotiation aimed at finding a lasting solution to the Rhodesian constitutional problems, Mr. Smith has virtually launched Rhodesia on the warpath."
Botswana alert for kidnappers

By MATEU NONYANE
'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — Botswana Security Police, afraid of politically embarrassing incidents in the country, are on the alert to protect South African refugees.

Two members of the security police visited me in my room at a Gaborone hotel this week and questioned me for about 10 minutes, politely demanding to see my South African travel documents and my newspaper credentials.

"It's just a routine check and I hope you won't mind, Sir."

To ensure the safety of the increasing number of refugees, police had stepped up security as a precaution against kidnappings they said. They did not say who the kidnappers might be.

"It would embarrass the Government a great deal if anything happened to these young people in a country where they thought they were safe."

The Security Police adopted a more careful stance after Mr. Tletsete Mashinini, the Soweto student leader, was involved in an argument with White reporters from a Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper.

Mr. Mashinini was reported to have dismissed the policemen because he suspected they were South African agents. Police later intervened.
Botswana's casualty dies

The Star's Africa News Service

GARORONE — A Botswana woman shot in the stomach on January 31 while getting water from the river which forms the border with Rhodesia has died in Francistown hospital. Before her death she told Botswana police that two shots were fired at her from the Rhodesian side and, when she ran, a third shot hit her and a fourth missed.

She was unable to say who fired the shots but the Botswana Government has accused Rhodesia.

DEMONSTRATION

A group of Francistown residents, led by Mr. Philip Matane leader of the small People's Party, demonstrated in Francistown on Saturday against the abstention of Britain and America from voting in the recent Security Council meeting called to condemn Rhodesian attacks on Botswana.
400 CHILDREN ARE KIDNAPPED
They came of their free will: Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Not one of the many Rhodesians allegedly abducted into Botswana had said they wanted to go back when they were questioned by the authorities here, a Botswana Government spokesman said today.

He said the government firmly believed that the 400 schoolchildren said to have been abducted into the Tuli area on Sunday were not abducted but, like those who came before, were fleeing from harassment by Rhodesian forces in the 5 km deep curfew area on the Rhodesian side.

The permanent secretary to the Botswana President, Mr P Steenkamp, said today that 394 schoolchildren had arrived at a small village in north-east Botswana, named Khejingo, which lies across the Shashi River close to the Rhodesian border.

Mr Steenkamp said another 45 Rhodesian refugees had arrived at two other villages in the past few weeks.

He said that apart from these refugees, a Bulawayo newspaper had reported that since May last year about 400 other Rhodesians had been abducted and there had been numerous Rhodesian allegations of kidnappings from beerhalls, buses, bottle stores and elsewhere.

"We have asked all recent arrivals whether they were forced to come to Botswana and whether they wished to return to Rhodesia.

"They have without exception denied abduction claims.

"The main reason for fleeing is to escape death at the hands of the Rhodesian forces, who, according to numerous reports from refugees, 'shoot innocent people to maintain a killing quota of 10 (guerrillas) to one (Rhodesian security member)."
Africa

Give back our children
Rhodesia asks Botswana

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia is unlikely to launch a big-scale raid into Botswana and in an attempt to retrieve the 400 African schoolchildren abducted at gunpoint by terrorists on Sunday, say officials in Salisbury.

But the Rhodesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. L. van der Per, yesterday appealed to the Botswana Government to return the pupils, reports Sapa.

"Mr van der Per, who is not planning a formal protest, urged the Botswana authorities to consider the fate of the pupils — aged between 12 and 21 — and the feelings of their parents."

The Ministry added that the international committee of the Red Cross had agreed to intervene on behalf of the children and that several other initiatives were being explored.

The pupils, from the Halibwe Mission School, who were close to the border, are believed to have been captured in Lusaka to join the United African Peoples Union army.

A 12-year-old boy who escaped from the terror area said that after crossing the Shashi River into Botswana the terrorists had them rest.

"We all lay down and when they asked us to get up I lay hidden and watched my friends going away. My mother was among them," he said.

The Botswana Government announced yesterday that 200 schoolchildren between the ages of 12 and 15 had arrived at Kababanguni Village near the Shashi River and about 40 km from the school, says the Daily Mail's Africa Bureau.

Another 68 children had reached simultaneously at the Botswana village of Gaborone. They were reported at Famos Drift after midnight from the Red Cross, the South African media.

Mr Charles Tshome, administrative secretary to the president's office, and Mr H. M. Mutale, assistant commissioner of Police, says in a statement:

"We are not aware of any children we have not accounted for."

The Daily Mail's Africa Bureau tells us that the minister who was yesterday present at the meeting between the Botswana and Rhodesia delegations was Philip Zaidi.
'Abducted' pupils say they fled Rhodesia

By DAVID FORBET
Mail Africa Bureau

GABORONE. — Many of the 394 children Rhodesia claims were abducted by guerrillas on Sunday have told Botswana Government officials they fled because of harassment by Rhodesian security forces.

Denying Rhodesian Government claims of abduction at gunpoint from the Manama Mission School, children interviewed at random said they had unanimously decided to leave for Botswana.

The permanent secretary to President Seretse Khama, Mr. Philip Steenkamp, said yesterday that the International Red Cross would be welcome to interview the children.

Reacting to the request from the Rhodesian Foreign Minister, Mr. P.K. van der Byl, for the Red Cross to investigate the affair, Mr. Steenkamp said he hoped Rhodesia would allow the organisation's representatives to interview four Botswana citizens he said were abducted recently.

Most of the 394 children who arrived at Kobobango Village in Botswana are to be transported in Government trucks to Selebi-Pikwe and Francistown where they will be given accommodation.

Mr. Steenkamp said the children had said that they had had to hide in bushes when they crossed into Botswana because Rhodesian Air Force helicopters had hovered near them.

"This is another violation of Botswana's air space but it is nothing new to us," he added.
Mashinini told to 'shut up'

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Students' Representative Council of the University College of Botswana has told the South African student refugee, Bieki Mashinini, to "shut up."

It has also called him a "political toddler."

In a statement, the SRC condemned what it called Mashinini's "flirting with the 'white liberal press'" and said this endangered the security of all exiles in Botswana.

"South African and other foreign journalists" were accused by the SRC of making Mashinini believe and behave "as a hero."

The SRC denied any connection between Mashinini and the recent student demonstration here against the British and American abstention from voting in the Security Council on Botswana's complaint against Rhodesia.
Kidnap denial by 400 children

GABORONE—A large number of the 400 children allegedly abducted by guerrillas from Rhodesia on Sunday have told Botswana government officials they fled because of harassment by Rhodesian security forces.

Denying Rhodesian government allegations of abduction at gunpoint from the Manama School children interviewed at random said they had decided unanimously to leave the country.

Mr. P. Steenkamp, permanent secretary to Pres. Khama, said yesterday the International Red Cross would be welcome to interview the children in Botswana.

Reacting to the request from Rhodesian Foreign Minister Mr. Van der Byl for the Red Cross to investigate the abduction, Mr. Steenkamp said he hoped Rhodesia would also allow the organization's representatives to interview the four Botswana citizens ab ducted recently.

Meanwhile, most of the 300 children who arrived at the Kgalagadi border village, about 40 km from the Manama School, are to be transported in Government trucks to Selibe-Pikwe and Francistown for accommodation.

Mr. Steenkamp said the children had claimed they had to hide in bushes when they crossed into Botswana because Rhodesian helicopters were hovering over their roads.
Red Cross to contact ZAPU over children

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA - Red Cross officials in Lusaka are making contact with representatives of ZAPU here, following the Rhodesian Government's request for Red Cross intervention in the alleged abduction of schoolchildren in Botswana.

Diplomatic observers in Lusaka say the Red Cross must establish ZAPU's position, as well as that of the Botswana Government, because they can act only at the request of all parties concerned. They say that if the children from the Maramba Mission school in Rhodesia crossed into Botswana over their own free will, and were not abducted as claimed by Rhodesia, it is unlikely the Red Cross will be able to arrange their return.

MESSAGES

But humanitarian grounds, they could carry messages to parents.

Children interviewed by the Star Africa News Service on their arrival yesterday at Sekela Pake in Botswana insisted they were not abducted and left of their own free will in a collective decision.

Some said they wanted to join the guerrillas of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU movement and indicated their flight into Botswana might have been organised by a committee of the Nkomo Youth League that functioned clandestinely.

INSIDE HELP

From Salisbury it is reported that a Rhodesian police officer had there may have been help from inside the school for the guerrillas who abducted the students, nearly 400 in number, on Sunday.

Chief Superintendent Chris Carver, officer commanding Gwanda police station, said: "There are people at the mission who are sympathetic towards the terrorists and there may have been some conspire, but so far we have no definite proof of this."

In Salisbury a spokesman for Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU-orientated wing of the ANC denied the party had organised any committee at Maramba Mission.
Concern over 400 children

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Rhodesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr van der Byl, has appealed to the Botswana Government to allow the parents of the children abducted from Manama Mission an opportunity to see their children again. He called on Botswana to give the undertaking that the children would not be "transported northward for terrorist training."

© Red Cross to contact Zapu — Page 4.
Mercenaries as criminals

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Laws under which mercenaries can be tried on criminal charges will be formulated by the Government, according to the Minister of Information, Mr Daniel Kweleagobe.

Several foreigners said to have served with the Rhodesian security forces have been arrested in Botswana in recent months. Most have been deported after being tried for illegal entry into Botswana.
Red Cross arrives to interview the '400'

The Star's Africa News Service
GABERONE — The plight of the almost 400 Rhodesian schoolchildren who were abducted or fled from Rhodesia last Sunday is to be investigated by Mr. Nicolas de Rougemen of the International Red Cross, who arrived here today.

Tomorrow he will fly with a member of the British High Commission here to Francistown, where the pupils are being accommodated in a refugee camp.

Mr. Charles Tlhobe, administrative secretary in the Office of the President, confirmed today that there was nothing to stop the children going back to Rhodesia if they wished, nor to stop their parents visiting them.

The British High Commissioner, Miss G. Emery, has asked the Botswana Government to allow the children to stay in this country until a commission of inquiry had investigated the situation.

The children's mass movement and their fate caused a row in the House of Commons last night between the Government and the Opposition. But when the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Crosland, announced Britain's intervention, an emergency debate on the children was dropped by the Tories.

From Bulawayo it is reported that parents of pupils converged on Gwanda from all over the country yesterday, and considered a plan to enter Botswana on 'hounds' and bring their children home.

All have been angered by reports from Botswana that their children had said they don't want to go back to Rhodesia.

The parents are convinced that their children have been intimidated.

Police in Gwanda have now questioned 56 boys who have escaped. The last three to arrive were picked up by security forces on Wednesday afternoon.

One, aged 14, told of being taken to a village in Botswana before he and his two friends escaped.

On their way back to the border, they were stopped by a white woman, last of the Rhodesian citizens, and they told him he was 'looking for cattle' which had strayed across the border.

They accused him of running away. They said he wanted to tell the security forces where the other boys were being held.

They took him, and his friends back to the village where he was struck by a pupil who had been given a revolver to help shepherd the children through the bush. He escaped a second time.
Kidnap parents to see children in Botswana

The Rhodesian Government has hired eight buses to take parents to see children missing from the Manama Mission in the northwest of Rhodesia to Botswana to bring them home.

The Botswana Government has given permission for the parents to see their children. A Rhodesian Government spokesman said yesterday there would be enough seats in the buses for the children. A total of 458 parents will make the trip.

The police have said the children escaped set to run and travel the 27 km from Manama Mission to the border.

But on arrival in Botswana the children were held in a court house. The police said the children refused to talk or answer questions. The police officer in charge was transferred to the police station.

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The police officer in charge was transferred to the police station.
The Rhodesian Government said last night that the long stand-off impersonal in the air was almost over.

A spokesman said the parents were being accommodated last night in the border town of Phuthaditjhaba and another attempt would be made today to get them into Botswana to see their children.

Most of the parents have refused to believe their children went voluntarily to Botswana. The Rev. Robert Shuma, a minister of the Swedish Lutheran Church, was present at a meeting of his daughter, Simhadi (20), and Neemterti (25), had been abducted.

The children were, he said, worried about their future and parents have been intimidated. Since they left they have not heard from their families.

But in Francistown, most students continue to support the 200 pupils who crossed the border. The students would not return to Botswana if they were not allowed to return to Rhodesia.

About 25 students gathered at the police station here bearing placards saying their mothers should "go in peace" because their children were happy in Botswana.

The student group said they represented all pupils from Kanaa Mission School and wanted to train to fight white Rhodesia.

A Botswana government spokesman said that his government had never either denied or supported the contention that the children were abducted.

Since the affair began it had simply quoted what the children themselves had said.

"Because they said they wanted to leave Rhodesia we gave them refuge. It is now a matter between the parents and the children."

Botswana respected the legal fact that most of these children were below age and therefore the wards of their parents. If parents wished to take their juvenile children

away, that was their business.

"But if some of the 15-year-olds say they are not going back and they are bigger than their parents, well that is their problem."

A three-man television team from the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation was arrested when they crossed into Botswana because they were carrying a loaded FN rifle.

The trip was on the first of the fleet of buses which tried to enter Botswana.
Parents off to see 'abducted' schoolchildren

By PETER STANLEY
SALISBURY. Seven bases carrying parents of 400 schoolchildren from Mutuma Mission in South West Rhodesia, said to have been forced by guerrillas to make an 18 km crossing into Botswana, left Bulawayo yesterday for Francistown, where the children are being held.

Permission for the journey has been granted by the Botswana Government. There is enough room on the buses to bring the children back to Rhodesia.

There is no doubt that their parents are deeply distressed and will try to persuade the pupils to return. But it remains difficult to assess the degree of compulsion, if any, used by the armed guerrillas who arranged the crossing, and whether the children were refugees fleeing from military harassment, voluntarily guerrilla recruits or press-ganged conscripts.

The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, says he is satisfied that the 'hostage' mass of the children were given no option.

But he added that some may have changed their minds since arriving in Botswana, influenced by the 'terrorists' and the 'euphoric atmosphere' of their enemies.

A senior police officer has admitted that some of the children may have left voluntarily.

On the eastern border at least 1,000 schoolchildren and several hundred others of school age have voluntarily crossed into Mozambique as recruits.

The crossings were at their peak in 1975 when guerrilla activity was intensifying, now that tension on the Botswana border is increasing. The same thing may be happening.
Alex Mowersmith: The girls' attack: now it happened

Bosnian FN rifle incident: how it happened
Botswana court jails RBC men for 6 months

SALISBURY. — Three Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation employees have each been jailed for six months by a court in Francistown, Botswana, on charges of illegal entry into the country and illegal possession of arms.

Quoting Francistown court officials, the RBC in Salisbury reported that the men were sentenced yesterday morning and were not given the option of a fine.

They are to serve their sentences in Francistown Central Prison.

The three men, Mr. Rodney Gaff, the RBC's news editor in Bulawayo, Mr. David Cockburn, a television cameraman, and Mr. Ben Ncube, a black announcer and producer, were arrested at the Rhodesia-Botswana border on Saturday while reporting on the mission school pupils taken to Botswana by guerrillas.

Botswana police said customs officials found an FN rifle and 30 rounds of ammunition in the RBC men's car and charged them with illegal entry and illegal possession of the weapon.

A spokesman for the RBC said an appeal was being considered.

Foreign journalists in Francistown reported yesterday that the RBC men appeared to have been beaten up while in custody but this has not been confirmed.

A Rhodesian Government spokesman yesterday accused Botswana of adopting double standards, with its firearms laws by arresting and charging the Rhodesians.

The Botswana Government, said the spokesman, had admitted that its disarmed Rhodesian terrorists but did not arrest them or bring them to court.

"But, on the other hand, accredited journalists are arrested apparently beaten up and brought to trial," he said.

The wives of the three men have appealed to the International Red Cross for help. — Sapa.
UN teams probe the problems of Botswana

By MASOABI MOTSETA
'Mail' Africa Bureau

GABORONE.— Two United Nations missions will be in Botswana this week to investigate the refugee problem and the tense border confrontation in the northeast with Rhodesia.

The joint leader is Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, United Nations assistant secretary-general from Somalia, who has already investigated Lesotho's border complaints with the Transkei and the South African student refugee problem in Swaziland.

The emphasis of the refugee inquiry will be on the 384 runaway schoolchildren from Manama Mission in Rhodesia who turned down their parents' pleas to go home and have since been flown to Zambia.

Many South African refugees are in Botswana, including a large number of students who fled there after the Soweto riots in June last year.

The second team will investigate Botswana's plea for financial help from the UN. Botswana has diverted funds earmarked for development to the security forces required to protect the border against alleged Rhodesian aggression in the Francistown area.

The UN passed a resolution condemning "Rhodesian aggression", with abstentions from the United States and Britain which were received unfavourably by the Botswana Government.

The assistance team will probably be in Botswana for two weeks and is expected to visit border villages in the sensitive area near Francistown.
Botswana may be getting Red arms

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau
GABORONE

Botswana may be getting Russian arms aid channelled through Zambia, Mr. Phillip Steenkamp, Permanent Secretary in Botswana, has admitted. The arrival in Gaborone of a Zambian Air Force aircraft, but he would not deny or confirm whether weapons had been offloaded from the plane.

Diplomatic sources claim that cases of Russian war material, perhaps light automatic weapons and mortars, were seen being removed by a lorry from a Zambian Air Force aircraft recently.

The airlift of arms from Zambia was reported by several sources to have taken place on January 2.

Ten days later the Botswana Police Mobile Unit (BPMU) and Rhodesian security forces clashed on the border—"for the first time," it was reported, "that Botswana's forces set up a mortar position and used sophisticated automatic weapons."

The arms apparently arrived just 15 days after Botswana claimed that Rhodesian security forces had attacked police barracks near Francistown on December 13. At the time of the attack, Mr. Archie Mkhize, Botswana's Foreign Minister, said his country would consider an official offer of Russian arms to defend its borders against Rhodesia.

He was reacting to an arms offer from Dr. Vasili Golosovnikov, the Russian Ambassador to Zambia and Southern Africa.

Asked to confirm or deny that weapons had been offloaded from a Zambian plane at Gaborone, Mr. Steenkamp said, "I can't comment on this because it is a security matter."
In Botswana

Rhodesian Shot
A white Rhodesian soldier was shot dead by a Botswana Police Mobile Unit patrol in the Shoshwane area about 15 km from the Rhodesian border yesterday.

The statement said that the white Rhodesian soldier was shot dead on his way to fortnight's leave to Shoshwane. On their way they encountered a group of soldiers who then attacked the village. The soldier was killed and the men were also killed.

A postmortem examination of the soldier was conducted last night and the body was flown to Shoshwane. The police are continuing their investigation into the incident.
Botswana
spy watch—
two expelled

BY DAVID BERESFORD
LONDON. — A British electronic surveillance station at Francistown, Botswana, which has been used to spy on South Africa and its neighbours, may have been a factor in the British Government's decision this week to deport two Americans.

The Americans, a Fleet Street journalist, Mark Hosenball, and a former CIA agent, Philip Agee, are to be expelled next month on the grounds that they have imperilled British security.

They appealed against the deportation order to a Home Office tribunal but Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, ruled this week — in the face of furious protests by Labour MPs — that Hosenball and Agee must go.

**Code-breaking**

It is now widely believed that action was taken against Hosenball because of an article he helped to write for a radical magazine, Time Out. It was about a British electronic intelligence network known as Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ).

This organisation runs a series of sophisticated electronic spy stations which intercept foreign communications and break codes.

Hosenball and his co-author — a scientific journalist called Cancan Campbell — claimed that GCHQ was operating a station near Francistown.

Campbell gave evidence to the secret Home Office appeal hearing on the deportations. He said later that the tribunal was particularly interested in the reference to Botswana.

**MARK HOSENBALL**
Radical article

**PHILIP AGEE**
CIA agent

**SA link revealed**

He had made the allegation after hearing that RAF men were working at a "radio" station near Francistown.

GCHQ is administered by the Foreign Office but is closely linked with British intelligence agencies and would use RAF technical staff.

**Hijacker**

The GCHQ operation is run in cooperation with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and America's National Security Agency. The Americans are believed to have used spy ships to monitor Southern African military developments, including the Angolan war.

Campbell said a British spy station in Botswana would be of strategic importance because the former British protectorate joins South Africa, South West Africa, Zambia and Rhodesia.

Such a station would also be able to monitor commercial communications and information could be leaked to British companies.

Hosenball and Agee have a number of connections with South Africa. Hosenball was deeply involved in the Great South African Spy Hunt last year.

He fed information on alleged SOAS activities to Mr Harold Wilson through a Labour MP, Mr Paul Rose — who is now leading parliamentary protests against the deportations.

Hosenball was one of the first journalists to interview South African hijacker Fred Kamil in an attempt to get hold of a mysterious dossier which was alleged to contain details of a South African plan to wreck the British Liberal Party.

He has also been involved in the publication of a series of stolen documents purporting to show links between the CIA, a London strategic research organisation and South Africa.
Abducted children taken to Botswana

BULAWAYO. — Black children at Dombodera Mission School at Plumtree, 100 km west of Bulawayo, panicked and fled into thick bush surrounding the school when guerrillas raided boys' dormitories on Wednesday night, rounding up schoolboys for training.

Reports from the school say the guerrillas reacted swiftly as the children scattered and recaptured 27. But four managed to escape before they were taken across the border with Botswana, eight km away.

One of the boys who escaped said the guerrillas told the pupils they were "going for higher education."

The head of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa in Rhodesia, Rev J. C. Tema, said his church, which runs the school, was satisfied the pupils had been taken against their will.

He said he would appeal to the head of his church in Botswana to secure the release of the children. He called for an independent investigation into the abductions.

The Rhodesia Herald reported on Saturday that the International Red Cross has been asked to intervene over the Manama Mission children — 15 of whom were reported to have been murdered by a Zapa commander when they expressed loyalty to Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The abductions are seen by observers as an attempt by Mr. Nkomo to recruit an army which can compare in numbers with that of his partner in the "Patriotic Front", Mr. Robert Mugabe.
Terrorist found wounded

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Mr Ndlovu Shabalala, reported to have been abducted in the Rhodesian raid, in which Detective Inspector Hatlow was killed, had been found in a field near his home, the Office of the Botswana President said today.

Rhodesian sources say that Mr Shabalala is a known terrorist and a Rhodesian national.

The Office of the President said Mr Shabalala had a bullet wound in the stomach and was now in hospital in Francistown. He had been found near the village of Shoshwe, 9 km west of Maitengwe, which is close to the Rhodesian border.

The statement also said that a Rhodesian spotter aircraft had flown low over Shoshwe on Saturday and was followed by a Rhodesian helicopter "carrying soldiers", which landed at the village and took off after a few minutes.

There was no indication in the statement whether the helicopter had rescued Police Field Reservist John McLean, who was injured in the raid.

Rhodesia: hope to get body back — Page 2.
Botswana accuses Rhodesia of aggression

Dossier of ‘death and destruction’

GABORONE — Botswana’s rapidly deteriorating relations with Rhodesia are chronicled in a dossier that has been compiled by the Office of the Botswana President on Rhodesian “aggression.”

The list of 62 incidents goes back to December 1968, but it is only in recent years — since the first alleged kidnappings occurred inside Botswana in 1974 — that tension between the two countries has reached crisis point.

The following is a condensed version of the dossier:

1. At the end of 1968 members of the British South Africa Police crossed the Shashe River that marks part of the border and arrested a group of Batswana. The group was detained in Rhodesia for 20 days before being released without having been taken to court.

2. In 1969 there were three occasions when armed BSAP personnel crossed into Botswana.

3. In February 1970 Rhodesian troops stopped two Batswana near Pandamatenga, just inside Botswana, threatened them and ordered them to strip off their clothes in front of women and children who had been travelling with them on a tractor.

4. In April that year shots were fired near Pandamatenga at Batswana and a member of the Botswana Police.

5. In 1971 incidents increased, and on five occasions Rhodesian Air Force Hunter jets flew across Botswana, near Kasane, on the border with Zambia.

6. In 1974 Mr Mthimatsa was kidnapped in Francistown and seven months later, in October, Mr Ethan Dube, a Rhodesian refugee, was kidnapped from Francistown.

7. Shots were fired at children in August 1975 while they were fetching water from the Ramokwehane River, near Matlosane. The village was fired on in October.

8. There was a dramatic increase in incidents last year. In February, three Batswana travelling from Kasane through Rhodesia to Francistown were assaulted by the BSAP.

9. In June, Mr Makhipeni Ramonwana was shot and killed in the dried-up Shashe River. In mid-1976 Rhodesian helicopters on three occasions flew over the Nxai Pan area, 120 km inside Botswana.

10. Rhodesian security forces interrogated Batswana at gunpoint at Maltangwa and arrested Rhodesian refugees.

11. In November Mr C Mpheto was shot at by White Rhodesians about 2 km inside Botswana and a Mr Tobedza, who crossed into Rhodesia to collect stray cattle, was shot dead. His body was later returned to a border post. In the same month a 16-year-old boy looking for stray goats was kidnapped near the offices of Mr Joshua Nkomo’s African National Council wing in Francistown.

12. Two men were kidnapped near Matselapheani and the home of a Mr Modlaloga blown up and a Mr Ndlovu kidnapped.

13. Four Batswana were arrested inside Rhodesia and offered money by the Rhodesian security forces in return for information on location of camps of the Botswana Police Mobile Unit and on refugee camps.

14. In December two Batswana employed on a farm on the Rhodesian side of the border were shot by Rhodesian security personnel. Another Batswana, Mr S Tobedza, was shot and killed in Rhodesia near the border.

15. This year there have been 10 further incidents including attacks on houses, the shooting of a woman collecting water from a border river, the raid on the RHO base in Francistown and attempted kidnappings.
Seretse for Cairo summit

GABERONE — President Seretse Khama of Botswana will leave on March 3 for Egypt to attend the 'Afro-Arab' summit opening in Cairo from March 7 to 9.

He will be joined by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Archie Mogwe, who is attending the budget session of the Organisation of African Unity in Morocco, Togo, and the Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr. Lesang Mopolokwane.
Plan to attack Botswana?

Rhodesia: A major attack on Botswana on 30 August was aimed by the South African government at forcing the government to capitulate and withdraw some of its forces from the border region. The attack was intended to be a show of force by South Africa, which had recently relaxed its military posture. However, the attack was unsuccessful and resulted in significant casualties for South Africa. The attack was seen as a serious escalation in the conflict and led to increased tensions between South Africa and Botswana.
Botswana host for 6,000

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — About 6,000 refugees, mostly Rhodesian Africans, have arrived in Botswana in the past few months and all but a few have already travelled on to Zambia or other African states.

The figure was revealed yesterday by Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, at the end of a UN team's investigation into the refugee situation in Botswana.

The figure was confirmed by government sources.

Of the total, between 4,000 and 5,000 of the refugees are from Rhodesia. Some were abducted, but most came voluntarily to join Rhodesian nationalist movements, particularly ZAPU and most are in their late teens or early 20s.

ZAMBIA FLIGHTS

Most of these are being flown to Zambia within a day or two of their arrival here. In the past few weeks about 300 Africans have arrived in Botswana from Johannesburg, where they were migrant workers, to join the Nationalist wing of the Rhodesian African National Council.

About 100 of these came in last week, moving illegally across the border. They were recruited by nationalist agents, operating among Rhodesian Africans in South Africa.

Nearly 1,000 of the total of refugees is made up of Soviet students expelled from South Africa after the uprising began last June.

At one stage, they were coming in here at the rate of about five a day. Few have entered since the beginning of the year. About 500 are still in Botswana, mainly around Gaborone, and most are on the move while awaiting transport out or positions in schools.
BULAWAYO:— A teenage African pupil abducted from Dombodema mission told his terrorist captors, when asked if he knew what terrorists were: "No, we have only seen pictures of them."

The lad was one of 12 who arrived back in Plumtree border post by train on Wednesday, a day later than promised by the Botswana Government.

One of the boys, aged between 14 and 16, said he was armed with a long stick and went to the mission on the afternoon of February 23 and walked the boys through the bush across the border into Botswana. He said that at a junction in Botswana, the terrorists stripped their uniforms for jeans.

An old man took them to a kraal from where they were taken by truck to Tshwane police station after which they were taken to Francistown. They were interviewed and fingerprinted before being taken to a "liberation camp" and fed.

"We were asked if any of us had come unwillingly. Twelve of us raised our hands. When asked why, we said we had been forced. Others said they had come willingly to join Zapu." "We, 12, who wished to return, were put in cells. The others remained at the liberation camp. We did not have much food in jail and we were very hungry," said the pupil.

He said the 12 were very happy to be back home but "none of us want to go back to Dombodema because we are afraid the terrorists will come back." — (Sapa.)
Botswana problem probe ends

Mall Africa Bureau
GABORONE — Top-level missions from the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations have completed on-the-spot investigations into the refugee and economic problems facing Botswana.

The problems have been caused mainly by the Rhodesian war and the increased tension between Botswana and Rhodesia, which has resulted in "hot-pursuit" raids across the border.

Botswana is finding it difficult to cope with the influx of refugees from Rhodesia, and government spokesmen have also said the country needs about B26-million to replace development funds which have been diverted for defence against Rhodesian incursions.

A UN economic team has just finished a three-week visit to Botswana, where they held discussions with President Seretse Khama and visited border villages that have allegedly been attacked by Rhodesian security forces.

The UN mission is expected to report its findings to the Security Council before the end of the month.

Meanwhile, the OAU will be asked to help Botswana resettle the increasing number of refugees fleeing from Rhodesia and South Africa.
Visitor tells of blast

A man admitted to hospital in Botswana with 60 shotgun pellets still in his body after being discharged from a Transvaal hospital claims he was shot by a South African farmer near Blyvooruitzicht.

In a report in the official Botswana Daily News, Mr. Pulisele Sebogodi says he and five other Botswana were visiting friends when the farmer opened fire on them.

Mr. Sebogodi said he was hit in the right thigh and arm, and one of his friends in the thigh.

He was discharged after two weeks in the Blyvooruitzicht mine hospital, with 26 pellets still in his body, and resigned from his job because he felt weak.

The Lobotes hospital in Botswana has so far removed three pellets from Mr. Sebogodi's arm.

A spokesman for his former employers, Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mine, Carletonville, told The Star that according to the hospital and a medical officer, the pellets not removed would not endanger Mr. Sebogodi's health.

They were set to avoid unnecessary scars and some pellets might move to the surface later when they could be removed. A similar practice had been followed during the last war without ill effect.

The company spokesman said a market gardener, Mr. Francisco, of Blyvooruitzicht, reported that on February 6 at 12.40 am to unidentified blacks, causing a disturbance near his house.

After they refused to leave, he fired his shotgun. But the group then threw stones on his roof, making his wife and children hysterical.

Mr. Francisco fired more shots and the men fled.

The spokesman said two mine workers were later admitted to Blyvooruitzicht Hospital. Mr. Sebogodi had numerous pellet wounds on his right side and stayed in hospital until February 14.

The South African Police and the public prosecutor had declined to prosecute as it was felt Mr. Francisco was acting in self-defence.
BULAWAYO — A Rhodesian police beat-up resulting in the death of a man. The victim was arrested and taken to the police station. When he was released, he was found dead in the cells. The police claimed self-defence, but the family claimed police brutality. The case is under investigation.

The police beat-up took place on 1st March. The victim was caught by the police during a protest. The police claimed that he was carrying a firearm and resisting arrest. However, the family claimed that the police beat-up was excessive and caused the death.

The police said that the victim had a weapon and was threatening an officer. The family said that the police had no right to beat-up the victim. The family has filed a complaint against the police.

The police have launched an internal investigation into the incident. The family is demanding justice for the victim and an apology from the police.
Botswana plans to set up an army

By MADOABI MOTSEWA
"Mail" Africa Bureau

GABORONE — Botswana is to form an army to counter border aggression by Rhodesia, according to a Botswana Government Gazette.

The Botswana Defence Forces Bill will be discussed at the current session of parliament, but it is unlikely there will be anything more than a show of support for it.

The draft Bill provides for a regular force and a reserve force and provision is made for training of personnel outside the country.

President Sir Seretse Khama announced in November last year that Botswana was increasing the strength of the para-military police forces, the Police Mobile Unit, to counter the threatened security of her borders by "repeated incursions" by Rhodesian forces.

Sir Seretse said: "No responsible government can sit down while its citizens are being killed and maimed by trigger-happy and 'blood-thirsty agents of an illegal regime.'"
Refugee bill in Botswana
R47.8-m—UN

The Star's Africa News Service
GABORONE — Botswana needs R47.8-million in international aid to offset the cost of the border conflict with Rhodesia and the country's refugee problem, according to a United Nations report.

The report says just over half this amount is needed to expand the paramilitary Botswana Police Mobile Unit, which is responsible for patrolling border areas, and the rest is required for the care of refugees and for measures to protect the Botswana economy.

HARDSHIP

A United Nations team visited Botswana earlier this year to investigate "special economic hardship" being faced by the country.

The Star's New York Bureau reports that, according to the full report published there, Botswana had at least 3000 refugees from South Africa, Rhodesia and SWA.

Hugh Robertson reports from New York, the report said 2636 of the refugees came from Rhodesia, 961 were from South Africa and 758 were from SWA/Namibia. The report listed 404 peace refugees as having emigrated from "other" territories, thought to be Zimbabwe and Angola.

The largest influx of refugees to Botswana occurred last year when 6000
Botrest: the agony continues

Aloeholics suffering from withdrawal symptoms are reputed to be assuaged by pink elephants and other alarming chimeras: they usually wake up sweating and promise never to touch another drop. I have it on good authority that a number of senior Anglo and Amax executives are regularly troubled during their slumbers by white elephants charging towards them, pushing a desert landscape... but whether it will cure their addiction for throwing good money after bad into the sands of the Kalahari is another matter.

The annual report highlights Botrest's continuing problems. Metal sales last year amounted to 12,004 t nickel and 10,106 t copper, from which revenue was R84.3m. Since the nickel is sold at just below the Iroco price, $2.12 lb, Botrest's sales revenue was roughly R41m from nickel and the R15m balance from copper. This is a 52.25 split between nickel and copper which shows the dependence on improvement in nickel if break-even is to be achieved.

Last year, the smelter produced 32,506 t of nickel matte. In 1977, it should operate at capacity of 3,500 t/month of matte, or 42,000 t in the full year. But the smelter has been closed for six weeks, so matte output will be at best about 12,000 t up on 1976, at 36,750 t and it would be reasonable to assume a comparable rise in copper nickel metal. Costs will be up from last year's R64m as well so the improvement in revenue will probably do no more than compensate, enabling the operating company to break even against allowing for interest payments.

So the situation has been reached where even at close to maximum output, Botrest has no positive cash flow. The gross break-even point rises from R64m to R69.9m. On the metal sales figures provided, Botrest could have achieved break-even on an average nickel selling price of just under $3.00 and average copper price of R2.150/t ($1.452/t at the present sterling/ rand rate). These required figures would be roughly the same in 1977.

This means the company needs an increase of 40% in its nickel and copper selling prices to break even. With costs rising, every year in which an improvement in metal prices is deferred raises Botrest's break-even point and increases both the interest burden and the total level of debt. R268m in the latest accounts.

The break-even points, I stress, are before allowing for any debt repayment. Allowing for capital repayments, nickel-copper selling prices need to average double present levels over the remaining life of the mine. And here we come to another problem.

The statement of ore reserves at the back of the Botrest report, published for the benefit of its US shareholders, shows "total tonnage remaining" of 33.8m t of which 31.9m t is proven and the balance "probable". Total tonnage withdrawn so far is 4.9m t and at full capacity, it will be depleted at a rate of over 2m t/year. On present indications, and assuming the "probable" reserves can be exploited, the mine has exhausted 8% of its reserves and has a remaining life of 20 years.

To put the problem another way, although the mine is not generating positive cash flow and will be unable to do so at present metal prices, it has only 20 years left to pay off R268m. All this raises a serious doubt as to whether its chief sponsors, Anglo and Amax, will get much of the money back.

Whether R268m prove to be the peak of the loan requirement is doubtful. The continuing interest bill in 1977 alone will add another R30m or so. Inventories, amounting to R17m according to the report, have been funded without outside finance, but are included in the global borrowings. A note to the accounts records that R18m will be needed to develop the Selibe shaft to replace the open pit. So the total funding requirement will creep over the R300m mark this year. Presumably this is why the borrowing limit was increased to R350m at the last AGM.

Debt repayments of the major Deutschmark loans, equivalent to R74m, are scheduled to begin in June and will absorb R3.7m half-yearly. At this stage the assumption is that Anglo and Amax will meet the repayments by increasing their own joint commitment, which was R200m at the balance sheet date.

The accounts also refer to Triomf's claim of R9.9m for losses arising from alleged non-delivery of sulphur. The review records elsewhere that no sulphur was produced during the year and that a detailed report on the technical and economic problems of sulphur production was completed during the year. It is still under consideration and its timing may strike outsiders as odd as an earlier Botrest document (July 1971) records that it has "made arrangements to sell approximately 72,500 t of sulphur annually for a period of ten years to Triomf Fertilizer".

Meanwhile Anglo's partner Amax is also claiming for R7.5m "for increased charges under a toll refining agreement for failure to deliver a certain quantity of matte over the contract year commencing January 21 1975". Thus Amax is protecting its position in relation to its partner.

Small wonder that the auditors, Deloitte, say that "the recovery of project costs and continuation of the group as a going concern is dependent upon funding from the principal shareholders of the company until the successful operation of the project and restructure of debt". They add that the outcome of the claims by Triomf and Amax are "not presently determinable" and have not been provided for in the financial statements.

So it goes on. The esteemed Marquess of Queensberry held that you should not kick men when they are down, and it would be superfluous at this stage to start inquiring where the blame lies for the whole disaster. It only remains to say that the shares are now 55c. There is no particular reason why they should be 55c rather than 5c or 15c: it simply represents speculative influences from time to time.
By Adams Payne

The Government had found a large diamond field in northern Bechuanaland, and its potential as a mine was the subject of much discussion. The field was reported to be rich in deposits of gem quality, and there was a high demand for diamonds in the international market. The discovery led to an increase in interest in the prospect of mining diamonds in Bechuanaland. The De Beers Consolidated Mines was formed to exploit the mine, and the company's annual report for the year showed significant progress in the project. The report discussed the challenges faced in the mining operations and the steps taken to overcome them. The company continued to invest in technology and infrastructure to improve efficiency and productivity. The future looked promising for the De Beers Consolidated Mines.
Khama’s son a brigadier at 24

Mail Africa Bureau

GABORONE—Ian Khama, 24, eldest son of Botswana’s President, Sir Seretse Khama, has become one of the world’s youngest brigadiers in the country’s newly-formed defence force.

Brigadier Khama, the former commanding officer of Botswana’s Police Mobile Unit, is now one of the top-ranking officers in the army — only one rank below the commander, Major-General Mopasi Mafatlha.

Sir Seretse’s son, who is fast emerging as a significant factor in Botswana’s political future, was recently proposed as Chief of the Bamangwato, the largest tribe in Botswana.

However, if he had accepted the chieftainship it would have meant giving up his military career to live in Serowe, the traditional seat of the tribe.

Botswana’s defence force was formed last month after a number of alleged incursions and attacks by Rhodesian security forces.
The 5% revaluation this week of the Botswana pula comes as no surprise (FM last week). The only surprise is that the adjustment wasn’t bigger.

The key factor behind the revaluation (which brings P1 up to R1.05) is the soaring rate of Botswana’s imported inflation (up 17% last year). With imports equal to almost 80% of GDP, increases in the cost of foreign purchases have a major impact throughout the economy. Now, to make matters worse, Botswana is being hard hit by SA’s import surcharge (which applies to its imports too) and by recent hikes in SA’s rail tariffs, maize prices and sales duties.

With a reasonably healthy balance of payments (despite persistent current account deficits), Botswana’s economy could have withstood a bigger revaluation, though it may in the long-term have pushed up the already high unemployment rate.

The most likely reason for sticking to 5% was the effect which lower export earnings would have on Botrest’s disastrous copper/nickel operation at Selebi-Pikwe. “It might have been the straw which breaks the camel’s back” remarked one Gaborone source this week. Moreover, politically powerful cattle farmers (who export almost their entire production to SA and the EEC) would have kicked up a fuss at a bigger revaluation. And a cut in the pula earnings of migrant workers probably also influenced the decision.
Botswana's 5% revaluation of the pula (FAI last week) is an example of how governments can act when they are responsible to a poor, black majority.

Faced with the need to trim spending, SA Finance Minister Owen Horwood was on electorally safe ground when he cut R45m from food subsidies. According to Botswana officials, the SA budget had the effect of making the poor subsidize the rich. Income taxes were held down, but only at the cost of decreasing subsidies on the basic foods of blacks.

By contrast, say the Botswana officials, Botswana's revaluation was necessary "to redistribute the burden of inflation imported from SA". The effect of SA's Budget was to exacerbate the already high inflation rate as far as the poorer sections of Botswana's population were concerned. Horwood's food subsidy cuts also raised the price of commodities like bread and maize in Botswana, which imports most of its food from SA.

Revaluation had the effect of taxing the rich in order to subsidize the poor. The wealthy sector of the population, mainly beef and mineral exporters, will receive less in pula for their exports while the poorer sectors will pay less for imported foodstuffs.

This is clearly in the short term interests of the majority of people. Revaluation, however, is often harmful to economic growth.
Botswana is under attack. Military leaders have confirmed that the country is under attack by a group of armed forces. The attack has left many people dead and others injured. The government has declared a state of emergency and has called on the international community for support. The situation is critical and the country is facing a severe security threat. The government has urged citizens to stay indoors and avoid all non-essential travel. The military has been deployed to secure the border and protect the country. The situation is ongoing, and updates will be provided as they become available.
Botswana turns to rustling

Own Correspondent

BULAWAYO. — A Botswana "Police Mobile Unit (PMU)" crossed into Rhodesia last week in the Plumtree area and became cattle rustlers.

Last Thursday they drove 10 head of cattle from the Raniakweba tribal trust land in Rhodesia across the border. After slaughtering the animals they shared the meat with villagers.

The tribal trust land stretches southwards from Plumtree along the border between the two countries.

The incident was confirmed by a combined operations headquarters communiqué issued last night.

A recent statement from the Botswana Ministry of Agriculture said all movement of livestock across the border would be considered illegal, and that animals brought into Botswana without permission would be destroyed.

The order was brought into effect on March 30. Earlier this month, the order was enforced when 12 Rhodesian cattle were destroyed in Botswana.
Botswana Minister at UCT

BOTSWANA was making concerted efforts to utilize its mineral resources in stimulating the country's economy, Dr G K T Chipa, Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, said yesterday.

Dr Chipa was addressing University of Cape Town students at a lunch-time lecture arranged by the university's Student Representative Council as part of the Nusas "Africanization" campaign.

Evaluating her country's industrial and mining potential, she said Botswana had implemented a four-tiered development programme, the major objectives of which were rapid economic growth, social justice, economic independence and sustained development.

Botswana's mineral development faced problems however, such as inadequate technology, energy and water.
‘Scout’ jailed for border kidnaps

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A black Rhodesian who claimed to be a deserter from the elite Selous Scouts, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment on each of four counts of abducting Batswana into Rhodesia.

Amos Nyathi pleaded guilty before Chief Magistrate Mr G L Patel in Gaborone. The sentences will run concurrently and he has been given leave to appeal.

Nyathi said he deserted from the Selous Scouts while on leave and crossed into Botswana to give himself up.

He had been forced to assist three other men, two of who were white, kidnap 16-year-old Disang Modilgloa from Moroka village on November 25 last year, Nyathi said.

On December 11 last year he helped kidnap Mr Abel Maphane and Mr Jotha Baigo of Moroka, and on December 14 he assisted in kidnaping Mr Brunej Ndlovu of Mahatane, Nyathi told the court.

He said the four men were kept in Bindura prison until the Rhodesian appeal court ruled it had no jurisdiction over three of them.

The three were held for five months and then released on April 15. The fourth man, Mr Ndlovu, is still in detention in Rhodesia.
Khama warns West on race war in Southern Africa

BRUSSELS. — Botswana's President Sir Seretse Khama yesterday urged Western countries to toughen their line on South Africa and Rhodesia to prevent a race war from spreading to the whole of Southern Africa.

Sir Seretse said it was the West's fear of communism taking over the greater part of Africa that motivated its current position on Southern Africa. "When it comes to the crunch, the white minority regimes of Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith believe that Western countries will support them," he told a press conference at the end of a four-day private visit to Belgium.

"They have reason to believe so," he said, noting that apart from a broad condemnation of apartheid and racial discrimination, none of the Western countries had done anything positive to influence Rhodesia and South Africa to change their policies.

"Vorster and Smith simply and rightly think that if they shout communism loud and often enough, the Western countries will remain neutral as before, or stand at their side," President Khama said. "Fear of communism in the West is so great that it will overlook injustice in South Africa and Rhodesia."

President Khama said that as long as those two countries believed the West was at their side, they would continue to head towards a racial conflict.

The Botswana President said he feared this conflict would engulf the whole of Southern Africa "if there is no peaceful settlement."

Sir Seretse said he could give assurances that none of the movements waging a guerrilla war against Rhodesia and South Africa had permanent bases in Botswana.

It was possible, he said, that some refugees had gathered at times to organize strikes against Rhodesia, but there was little his government could do about it.

He said he only had 300 men at his disposal to control a 500 km border.
12.5.3 School of Modern Languages
Afrikaans en Nederlands
French

13. **Ethiopia airlifts crack troops**

**ADDIS ABABA.** — Ethiopia has started a massive airlift of troops to the north and southeast of the country in a fresh attempt to crush guerrilla movements threatening the future of the Marxist military government, reliable sources said yesterday.

The airlift followed the spectacular unveling on Saturday of Ethiopia's new peasant army, reportedly 300,000 strong, which will bolster the regular army in its drive to crush insurgents.

Regular troops were being airlifted in civilian aircraft to Asmara in the north and the troubled Ogaden desert region in the southeast, the sources said.

Hundreds of heavily-armed troops of the crack Flame division, trained by Israeli specialists, were seen yesterday boarding an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 720B aircraft at the civilian airport in Addis Ababa.

Many troops carried rocket launchers, mortars and American-made machineguns and rifles.

Trolleys and trucks laden with tons of ammunition waited to be loaded on aircraft.

American-made F5 fighter-bombers, their bellies bristling with bomb pods, screamed off the runway on bombing missions. — UPL

**Botswana bids to reduce ties with SA**

**CANBERRA.** — Botswana's Minister for Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr G K Chipe, said in Canberra yesterday her country was trying to cut its dependence on South Africa.

"With this aim in mind, she was visiting Australia... to discuss the establishment of a consortium to include Japanese companies to develop a R127-million soda ash deposit in the Sua Pan basin. Botswana's land-locked position meant the South African railway system was the only means of moving mineral and beef exports but her government was aware that if the situation in South Africa deteriorated, Botswana would be affected. — Sapa Reuter.

School and submitted to the Faculty for approval.

14. **Summary of Recommendations**

14.1 **Ultimate Goal** That it be recognised that the ultimate goal of any review of University structures should be the optimisation of conditions within the University for successful teaching and research.

14.2 **Devolution** That wherever appropriate, central decision-making and executive action should be delegated to the Faculty level (see Section 6).

14.3 **Faculties of Arts and Social Science and Music** That restructuring of these Faculties into three new Faculties (Human Sciences; Language and Literature; Performing and Fine Arts) be implemented forthwith (see Section 10).
DE BEERS

Jwaneng: the pressure's on

A confidential paper which has been prepared for the Botswana Government advocates putting maximum pressure on De Beers to proceed rapidly with the development of its Jwaneng diamond prospect in southern Botswana. It says that Botswana's policy should be to exploit the country's diamond resources "as quickly as possible, bearing in mind marketing constraints" and argues, in support of this policy, "government's financial needs, the potential long-term instability in demand for diamonds and Botswana's very large resources of them."

The latest De Beers' chairman's statement, dated March 31, records that Jwaneng is "large in size and contains diamonds in payable quantities". It adds that detailed underground sampling would be required (the pipe is overlain by sand and calcrete 30 m 65 m thick) and would take four years. During this period, work would be carried out by the wholly owned subsidiary, De Beers Prospecting Botswana (Pty), while the natural vehicle for a mining operation would be the holding company Debswana, only 50% owned.

But the effect of De Beers' initially proposed exploration method is that and mine is about 10 years away and would involve expenditure of P100m (R105m). Harry Oppenheimer, faced with Botswana resistance to so long a gestation, has made alternative proposals to the government, involving investment of P50m "in order to go mining immediately without the full information which would be derived from the proposed prospecting programme". The report says: "This would be a gamble, but would avoid the problem of rising working and capital costs". It adds: "De Beers would be prepared to go ahead on this basis provided it gets a good deal from the government, and Oppenheimer indicated that he was looking for an agreement based on a split of profits yielding the mining company a DCF return of 20%.

It then says: "This seems a typical piece of Oppenheimer opportunism. Having realised the importance to the government of rapid development at Jwaneng, he has made a proposal to achieve this, which is advantageous to De Beers in that it protects them against inflationary increases in capital costs and allows De Beers to limit the productive capacity of the new mine by building a small plant. He is also asking the government to pay a price for this by giving De Beers a favourable tax deal."

De Beers' reaction this week was that "cordial discussions" continue to take place with the Botswana Government, and that the initial prospecting licence, which expired on June 30, has been renewed for a further period of nine months. This basis of renewal includes a higher expenditure commitment; higher. De Beers says, than the level the Botswana Government wanted. Another meeting with the government is planned for August: meanwhile, De Beers feels circumstances have changed since the confidential paper was circulated (in January) but doesn't wish to comment.

The paper contains much detail on grade and technical aspects of Jwaneng which will interest De Beers' shareholders. The size of the pipe is put at 50 ha, which compares with Orapa (112 ha), Finsch (18 ha) and Premier (32 ha). It says: "Jwaneng is the third largest known Kimberlite after Orapa and Mwadui (in Tanzania)."

Grade is high at 1.33 carats per ton "although this includes small diamonds between 0.5mm-1mm which are not normally mined"; it says in the paper that "De Beers estimate these small diamonds are around 30% of the total and if they were excluded the grade would fall to 0.93 carats per ton and the average price would also rise". For comparison, carat per ton yields at other mines are: Orapa 0.69; CDJ, 0.13; Finsch 0.64; Premier 0.3. The vital information missing from the paper is the split at Jwaneng between gems and industrials, which at Orapa is 85%.

The estimate for profitability, in rough terms, is that the investment profile of P100m would produce 3m carats per year, worth P66m at a working cost of P15m, which would leave P51m to be split between the government and De Beers, "which will be looking to get over P20m a year, leaving the government around P31m a year". The report says that difficulty "must be expected in arriving at a tax agreement with De Beers" as "new negotiations will re-open old arguments about rates of return and levels of inflation".

But it recommends, inter alia, that the Botswana government should "emphasise that an accelerated programme of development is the only basis on which it will allow De Beers a further prospecting licence or mining lease". One problem of this approach is said to be that it "estabhishes the strength of government's bargaining position but may discourage De Beers from giving us all the information available".

Not only the Botswana Government may be wondering whether it has all the information available. The period covered by the report all fell before the De Beers' annual report, released on April 22. Yet it has little technical information on Jwaneng and none on the proposals put to the Botswana Government, although these were made as long ago as November.

Richard Kajfe

Financial Mail July 1 1977
Botswana keeps eye on refugees

GABERONE — The Botswana Government is keeping a close watch on the hundreds of young South African refugees who have settled here since the uprisings in South Africa's black townships.

Officials are keen to ensure that the student exiles' activities do not interfere with the Government's generally cordial relations with Pretoria, and they are anxious to prevent the students' militancy and radicalism spreading in Botswana.

The Government's unease was illustrated recently when the student refugees' 18-member coordinating committee announced plans for a 'Soweto commemoration' rally in Gaberone town hall.

The office of the President issued an order banning all political speech-making, forcing the students to limit their programme to an evening of music, drama and poetry.

In another recent action, the Government banned an academic conference on the liberation of Southern Africa arranged by the faculty of social sciences at Botswana University college. The conference, which should have been held in June, was judged a security risk, according to Government officials.

Sources here also say that soldiers of the Botswana Defence Force raided the homes of South African refugees on May 16, reportedly to search for arms.

Apparently there are now between 500 and 550 South African refugees in the country, compared with about 400 in March. They continue to arrive at the rate of about 50 a month. — DDC.
1. Explain graphically the determination of the equilibrium price and (b) the WTP.

2. What is the MPC here? What will be 0.6, and 1?

3. How may the saving schedule be expected to shift? (a) Threat of war.

Exclusive

Mystery SA plane lifts guerillas

Cape Times 7/1/77

A MYSTERY South African-owned aircraft is airlifting thousands of guerrilla recruits from Botswana to Zambia in a vast, international operation that could dramatically escalate the Rhodesian war.

Details of the "pipeline" in human cargo were unsealed in Botswana, but leased from mystery South African interests, the identity of which is a closely-guarded secret.

It is believed that the plan is being maintained at Jan Smuts Airport and leaves empty each week for Botswana for the shuttle service between SelebiPILEN and Lusaka.

Zambian Airways have a casing the backlog by the flood of guerillas into Botswana with regular flights from Beira.

Charles Tibone, bursar in the University of the Botswana, confirmed last night that more than 600 refugees were being flown to Zambia weekly.

Disclosed that about 10 black Rhodesians had crossed into Beira this year at the rate of 100 a night. He said: "They only now that the South African Government was aware of the traffic in and out of Botswana, but they were financing the South African airlift operation.

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Joseph, a former resident of Soweto, tells his story...
The terror charter

Mail team watches secret airlift

Situation critical, says

Field has become the centre for a massive airlift of refugees.

The airlift begins...
Terror airlift bomb threats

Anonymous threats to blow up the planes and offices of Air Botswana were made yesterday after Rand Daily Mail disclosures that the airline was using a mystery South African-owned Viscount to airlift refugees and guerilla recruits.

Air Botswana officials could not be contacted for confirmation of the sabotage threats yesterday, but it is understood police were called in after calls were received at the airline offices in Johannesburg.

The threats followed the disclosures in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday by a team of investigators that more than 10,000 refugees — among them guerilla recruits — were flown from Selebi Pikwe in Botswana to Lusaka following the flood of Rhodesian refugees across the border during the past six months.

It is believed that security has been stepped up at the airline offices and on board all Air Botswana planes.

The "Mail" team last week secretly photographed and watched the South African-owned aircraft, which is chartered by Air Botswana, as it was being loaded with refugees for a flight to Zambia.

All were men or youths, although it is understood that since February, many of the refugees have been women and children, indicating that a large proportion were not guerilla recruits.

A tight veil of secrecy surrounds the identity of the owners of the green and white Viscount which bears the markings "AT" and "A2-ABD".

Yesterday, the South African director of Civil Aviation, Mr J Germishuys, said only one Viscount was registered in South Africa and it was not the aircraft photographed in the airlift operation from Selebi Pikwe.

The "AT A2-ABD" Viscount is registered in Botswana although it is owned by South African interests.

Air Botswana has not commented on the special Botswana-Zambia charter but it is understood that the charters have been undertaken because it was feared that if Air Botswana did not provide the airlift, military aircraft from a foreign power might have been used.

Mr Charles Tibone, administrative secretary in the office of the Botswana President, said in a statement to the "Mail" yesterday that he had not referred to the refugees being flown out of Botswana as guerilla or terrorist recruits.

"They come to us as refugees and leave as refugees. It would be absurd to refer to them as guerillas or terrorists because they are refugees," he said.

Mr Tibone also said that when he was asked by the "Mail" who was paying for the airlift of the thousands of Rhodesian refugees, he had referred to "various organisations."

When asked if the Zambian Government was financing the charters, he replied: "I don't know if they are involved in the financing of the charters. You would have to ask them."

Mr Tibone confirmed the "Mail" findings that an estimated 100 Rhodesians had been crossing into Botswana every day for the past six months — bringing about congestion in the country's refugee camps.

June 1977.
Botswana worried by South African refugees

TONY HODGES: Gaborone

The Botswana Government is keeping a close watch on the hundreds of young South African refugees who have settled here since the uprisings in South Africa's Black townships a year ago.

Officials are keen to ensure that the student exiles' activities do not interfere with the Government's generally cordial relations with Pretoria, and they are anxious to prevent the students' militancy and radicalism spreading in Botswana.

The Government's unease was illustrated recently when the student refugees' 18-member coordinating committee announced plans for a Soweto commemoration rally in Gaborone town hall.

Drama

The office of the President issued an order banning all political speech-making, forcing the students to limit their programme to an evening of music, drama and poetry.

In another recent action, the Government banned an academic conference on the liberation of southern Africa arranged by the faculty of social sciences at Botswana University College. The conference, which should have been held this month, was judged a security risk, according to Government officials.

Sources here also say that soldiers of the Botswana Defence Force raided the homes of South African refugees on May 16, reportedly to search for arms. "The soldiers came fully armed," one student told me.

"This is the kind of intimidation we thought we had come here to avoid." No arms were found during the searches, and the students say they do not possess any.

In an interview last week, Charles Tibone, a top official in the President's office, denied that the Army had carried out an arms search.

He said that routine checks were made for the security of the refugees, noting that in 1974, Abraham Tiro, a leader of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), was assassinated by a parcel bomb. According to Tibone, there are now between 500 and 550 South African refugees in the country, compared to about 400 in March. They continue to arrive at the rate of about 50 a month, although 85 students have now left here to attend schools in Nigeria.

Student refugees have not yet been admitted to Botswana's own secondary schools. But, on June 6, the United States Government announced plans to provide $6,000,000 for the construction of two secondary schools with a total of 960 places.

The schools will be built within 18 months, allowing the South African students to be absorbed into the country's secondary school system.

But the Government has not yet decided whether it should keep the South Africans isolated in the new schools or to mix them with Botswana students: "We are wary about spreading them through the Botswana system," David Finlay, the permanent secretary at the Ministry of Education told me, "because the Soweto students are much more politically sophisticated and militant than the local brands."

Finlay said that he feared a repetition at the secondary level of the student militancy which has erupted in recent months at the University College, where 10 percent of the students are South African and Rhodesian.

Influx

Above all, the Government is determined to ensure that the influx of refugees here does not upset its relations with the South African Government.

Botswana is totally dependent on South Africa's railway system for shipping its key exports of beef, diamonds and copper-nickel matte.

In addition, Botswana depends on South Africa for roughly 80 percent of its imports, and there are about 4,000 Botswana workers in South African mines and industries, whose remittances to their home last year totalled about 20 million rand.
Rhodians aid terror plane

By MERVYN REES, GEOFF DALGLISH and INGRID NORTON

THE Air Botswana charter plane which is airlifting black Rhodesians to Zambia for guerilla training is being kept in the air by white Rhodesians, according to a source connected with the aircraft.

The source confirmed that Jan Smuts Airport was not equipped to undertake major repairs on Viscounts and the engines had to be repaired in Rhodesia, where Air Rhodesia flies Viscounts.

The plane’s flight engineers are also understood to be white.

According to the Aviation Society of Africa newsletter of February, 1977, the aircraft changed its registration to Botswana A2-ABD on December 23/24, 1976 — shortly before the start of the massive airlift operation out of Selebi Piikwe in Botswana.

One of the planes was on the South African register before being re-registered in Swaziland.

The second aircraft is the only Viscount still registered in South Africa and bears the markings ZS-JVY. It is registered by Nation Hire and Traders (Pty), with offices in Risik Street, Johannesburg.

Locked

The manager of the office is recorded as Mr J A Hill, but the company’s offices were found to be locked when the “Mail” went there yesterday.

Last night, Botswana’s director of civil aviation, Mr Harvey Dipper, refused to provide the identity of the owner of the Botswana-registered plane.

“The register is a confidential document,” he said.

He referred ownership enquiries to Mr John Morrison, the managing director of Protea Airways, the company which handles South African bookings for Air Botswana flights, was not available for comment and was said to have left on a holiday with his family.

At the Mbahane office of Swazi Air, which also does bookings through Protea, a spokesman said that Swazi Air was Swiss owned but he refused to discuss the airline’s connection with Mr Morrison.

Earlier this week, the Rhodesian Mission in Pretoria refused to comment on the “Mail’s” findings that more than 10,000 refugees — among them guerilla recruits — had been airlifted from Selebi Piikwe to Lusaka since the beginning of the year.
VLUGVLEIGTUIG IS S.A.
VROU S'N

Deur Johan Steynberg

DIE vlugtuig waarmee duisende vlugtelinge van Suid-Afrika, Suidwes en Rhodesië uit Botswana na Zamibië vervoer word, behoort aan twee Suid-Afrikaanse vroue.

Die vroue, mej. Jeannette Allison Hill en mej. Delores Linley, albei van Kemptonpark, kon egter gister nie vir kommentaar opgespoor word nie.

Volgens dokumente in die kantoor van die Registrateur van Maatskappye in Pretoria dien die twee vroue in die direksie van Aviation Hire and Traders, 'n Johannesburgse maatskappye. Die maatskappye het drie Dakotas van die Rhodesiese Lugdiens gekoop.

Die vlugtuig was toe in Suid-Afrika geregistreer.

Vrydag was die kantore van die maatskappye in Surrey House, Rissikstraat, Johannesburg, gesluit. 'n Afgelewerde lugposbrief het agter die geslote deur gelei. Die telefoon gee net 'n besettoon.

Mej. Hill woon nie meer by die adres wat in die Registraat van Maatskappye se dokumente aangegee word nie. By mej. Linley se adres, maak 'n man die deur oop en sê hy het die huis nuut gekoop; daar woon nie so'n vrou nie.

Die vlugtuig wat die vlugtelinge vervoer, word deur Air Botswana van Air Services Botswana gehuur. Meer as tienduisend vlugtelinge is oor die afgelope ses maande uit Botswana na Zamibië getrivate. Na bewering vertrek 'n deel van die vlugtelinge na die buiteland vir militêre opleiding. Vandeesweek is berig dat 860 swartes verleda jaar uit Suid-Afrika gevlug het. Van hulle het 309 na bewering na onbekende bestemming vertrek.

Na verneem word, is die vlugte na Zamibië voorlopig gestaak omdat die stroom van vlugtelinge opgedraag het. Die vlugtuig-vlugtuig, A2-ABD, was Vrydagmiddag weer op die lugheawe Jan Smuts vir 'n geskeduleerde vlug na Botswana.
Terror plane secret out

By MERVYN REES and GEOFF DALGLISH

THE mystery owners of Air Botswana’s charter Viscount “AZABD” — which has flown more than 10,000 refugees and guerrilla recruits to Zambia — last night disclosed that they are controlled by Swiss interests.

Breaking a week-long silence on the South African-based company which owns the aircraft, Mr John Morrison said: “The Viscount is owned by of Johannesburg.

He categorically denied reports that there were any Rhodesian interests behind the aircraft and the refugee charters, or that the company was involved in sanctions busting operations.

Speaking on behalf of the owners, Mr Morrison, who is also the managing director of Protea Airways and Air Services, Botswana, identified the Swiss interests as Avdev Aviation Development Ltd, registered in Zug, Switzerland.

The company buys aircraft and leases them in underdeveloped countries.

Mr Morrison said the green and white Viscount — which the “Mail” secretly photographed flying “refugees” from Seibhi Pikwe in Botswana to Lusaka — was leased to Air Services Botswana on a normal commercial leasing arrangement.

“The agreement provides for the aircraft to be used on both scheduled services and charter operations of Air Botswana.

“No restriction whatever has been placed on the type of traffic to be carried. This is at the discretion of Air Botswana.”
CHIDING
FOR
YOUNG
RADICALS

The Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE.—The Botswana Government appears to be growing increasingly concerned about the 'radicalisation' of youths and the tendency to press the Government to take a harder line on Southern Africa issues.

In a speech to a Botswana Democratic Party youth rally, the vice-president, Dr. Quett Masire, told delegates not to be carried away by the "perpetual preaching of revolution."

He said the search for an "elusive Utopia could too easily become a fashionable pursuit for young people who in their youthful minds can afford to live in a world of ideas where irresponsibility and indiscipline are the order of the day."

Dr. Masire criticised the policies of the tiny main opposition Botswana National Front, which is calling for disengagement by Botswana from South Africa.

"A LONG TIME"

"We cannot re-haul geography," he said. "Botswana is part of Southern Africa and though we are determined to change its present political character, we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that we will for a long time have to live with it until it is changed."

The Government was working towards making the country as independent as possible. We derive no comfort from our dependence on regimes whose policies and values we do not share," Dr. Masire said in a reference to his country's economic reliance on South Africa.
Mercury Africa Bureau
MASERU — An 18-year-old herdboy described in the Lesotho High Court yesterday how he had heard a middle-aged woman screaming in a valley near a river and pleading for mercy as pieces of flesh were cut from her face.

The youth, Basunyane, said Thaha Banna, was giving evidence at a trial of seven men and a woman facing charges of ritual murder arising from the death of Mrs. Mpho Matete on November 30, 1975, at Thaba Khubelu, in the Okhotlong district.

All the accused have pleaded not guilty.

Banna told the Court that in November, 1975, he had been employed as herdboy by one of the accused, Mr. K. Ramasike, a schoolteacher.

On the night in question he had been accompanied by another herdboy on the way to look after horses near the mountain when they had heard a female voice calling the first accused, Mr. Abel Matete, asking him whether he was actually killing her.

The witness said that earlier in the day he had seen the accused woman, Mpeo Ntsoue, with the deceased.

The witness said Mr. Ramasike had threatened to kill him if he disclosed what he had seen.

The hearing continues today.
Botswana says it is holding three SA ‘soldiers’

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, has outlined steps he has taken in connection with three South Africans reportedly held by authorities in Botswana after they had been removed from a train at Francistown.

In a statement last night, Mr Botha said he had just been told by the permanent secretary to the President of Botswana in a telephone call that the whole matter would be thoroughly investigated and that the permanent secretary would contact him (the minister) again today to inform him about further developments.

Earlier, a Rhodesian family returning home from a holiday in South Africa told a newspaper correspondent in Bulawayo that a group of African men took a South African man, wearing army uniform, off the train. Two or three other South Africans on the train were reported to have followed him.

Another family told of being terrorized on the train by the unidentified group of blacks.

well as the political events. Although his cultural history in the fullest sense, he suggests workers onto a new path. It should be in terms of civilization, rather than a number of civilizations; in this way too then, he had merely made an important one, towards cultural history.

The minister said it came to his attention on Saturday night that three South African men had been arrested in Francistown, Botswana.

Injuries

According to his informants, the people had been travelling by train to Bulawayo.

"Immediately on receiving this information, efforts were made to get in touch with the Government of Botswana. This was done late on Saturday when I got in touch with the permanent secretary to the President of Botswana.

"I asked him whether the people involved had been assaulted and/or injured, and if so why they had been assaulted and/or injured and how serious their injuries were; whether they had been arrested and if so on what grounds they had been arrested; and finally, whether my department could gain consular access to them if they had been injured and were being detained.

by cultural Resistance

"The permanent secretary phoned me later last night (Saturday) to inform me that according to his information the three people concerned had offered resistance when Botswana police wanted to arrest them; that one of them had allegedly been wearing a South African uniform and that they had either not been injured or, if they had been injured, it would have been of a minor nature.

"I informed the permanent secretary that the three persons concerned are not in the service of the South African Defence Force.

"The permanent secretary remarked that documents had been found on them which indicated that they had been dis-

Continued on page 2
SA men held in Botswana: Botha reacts

Continued from page 1

charged from the Defence Force.

"Furthermore the Botswana police were said to have gained information that they wanted to join the Selous Scouts in Rhodesia.

"According to the permanent secretary it is an offence for any foreign soldier to be on Botswana territory, or to enter Botswana in a military uniform of a foreign country.

Would be stupid

"I pointed out that on the strength of the facts as they had been given to me by the permanent secretary, the three men had discharge certificates and that they could therefore not be regarded as South African soldiers.

"I also emphasized that it was against our policy that South African citizens be recruited to take part in military actions in other countries. In addition it would be stupid of the South African Government to send troops to Rhodesia by train through Botswana, apart from the fact that we absolutely do not send troops to Rhodesia by any route.

"The permanent secretary phoned me this morning (Sunday) to say that the three people would be taken to Gaborone in the course of the day and that my representations and inquiries would be submitted to the Botswana Government.

"He telephoned me that (Sunday) to say that the whole matter would be thoroughly investigated, and that he would inform me tomorrow about the platform, had locked his compartment door as a precaution.

"The men said they would shoot their way through if we did not let them in," he said.

"When the door was unlocked, the men entered and one slapped Mr Summers across the face while another hit him over the head. They asked if he was a member of the Rhodesian security forces and demanded to see the family's passports.

"When we asked what authority they had, the men refused to say who they were and threatened to shoot our baby if we did not cooperate," Mr Summers said.

"Mr Summers's wife, Ruth, appealed to the men to leave her husband alone. She was then hit in the stomach and told to 'keep quiet'.

After searching the compartment the men left.

In the dining car of the train an untutored couple, Mr and Mrs C Davies, and their daughter, Renen, 9, were sitting with some South African passengers when a group of African men entered and demanded that all passengers produce their passports.

"On showing his passport, one South African dressed in army uniform was immediately taken off the train. He was closely followed by three other South Africans, with whom we had had drinks the night before," Mr Davies said.

A Defence Force spokesman yesterday denied that any South African soldiers were among the men taken from the train.

While the Botswana police have been dealing with the situation, the Botswana Government has been trying to establish the facts of the case.

The police later arrived at the train and searched the compartment.

"We have no idea what went on when the men entered the train," Mr Davies said.

The two German writers confined their efforts to the history of Germany itself, while Guisot turned his attention to Europe in general. However, rather than attempt any detailed of particular periods, he
GABORONE. - Botswana Government sources said last night that two of the three South Africans arrested at Francistown on Saturday night were on their way to join the Rhodesian Army.

The sources said the men were Mr. Rene Bernard Beyleveld, 22, of Scotforth, and Mr. Ian Keith Sole, 23, of Maritzburg.

The third South African, Mr. Peter Bezuidenhout, 22, of Maritzburg, was being released last night.

A fourth man who was arrested with the South Africans, a Briton, Mr. Edward Fallen, of Newcastle, was released in Gaborone yesterday afternoon.

The government sources said Mr. Beyleveld was in "full South African Army uniform" at the time of his arrest.

His presence on the Francistown station was reported to police by a local resident, according to police sources here.

He was reported to have told interrogators later that he had served in the South African army until his discharge on September 3.

Also admitted

The other two South Africans also admitted to serving in the South African forces, according to the sources.

They also disclosed that Mr. Beyleveld was carrying a form saying he had been appointed a corporal in the Selous Scouts, a crack anti-terrorist Rhodesian army unit. He also had a pamphlet on the Selous Scouts and a book entitled "Rhodesian Army: Extracts, conditions of service".

Mr. Beyleveld was also carrying a South African Army book.

The three other men were all said to have had "incomplete army uniforms" in their possession, including military-type duffle bags carrying serial numbers.

Mr. Fallen told interrogators he had lost his job in South Africa and had met the South Africans for the first time on the train.

Sources said he denied having ever undergone any form of national service in South Africa.

"Why should I do national service in a foreign country," he is reported by sources to have said.

Mr. Fallen reportedly said he was going to Rhodesia to seek employment. It is believed Mr. Bezuidenhout gave the same reason for making the trip.

Under Botswana law any person entering the country dressed in a foreign army uniform is liable for prosecution.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R.F. Botha, announced in Pretoria last night that Mr. Bezuidenhout had been released. He said negotiations for the fate of the other two were continuing.

Mr. Bezuidenhout was to be released at the Kopfontein border post about 40 km from Gaborone.

Today the head of the Africa Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ray Killen, will visit Gaborone to continue negotiations with the government there.

In Gaborone, Mr. Philip Steenkamp, permanent secretary to Sir Seretse Khama, said yesterday that there was no evidence that the Botswana police or the Botswana Defence Force had arrested anyone at Francistown station on Saturday.

Mr. Steenkamp said the incident had started when one of the four men was seen walking along the station platform wearing a military uniform.

"Distressing time"

"A crowd started gathering around him and it was lucky they did no damage," Mr. Steenkamp said, adding that tempers had run high among the local people, some of whom had boarded the train.

The release of Mr. Fallen was confirmed last night by the British High Commissioner in Botswana, Mr. W. Turner.

"He was released in Gaborone this (Monday) afternoon and as far as I know he is now carrying on with his plans. I understand that he has joined the Bulawayo train again," Mr. Turner said.

Asked whether Mr. Fallen showed any signs of having been assaulted by the Botswana authorities, Mr. Turner said: "He had obviously had a rather distressing time." However, he had not seen Mr. Fallen and the case had been handled by his staff.

Mr. Turner could provide no details concerning the South Africans.
train every day to look for spies
meet the mail

in the country where soldiers

riers.

by don knowler

reh the fable news service

in the country where soldiers...
October 20, 1977

Botswana to charge S Africa 'soldier'

PRETORIA. — The Botswana Government had indicated that one of the two South Africans held in prison in Francistown would be deported, while the other one would be charged, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fouché, said today.

It is understood that Mr. Keith Sole, 23, of Maritzburg is already back in South Africa, and that Mr. Rene Beylèveld, 22, of Scottburgh, will probably be charged under a law which makes it a treasonable offence to wear a foreign military uniform in Botswana.

The question of the possible extradition to Botswana of three South African soldiers who allegedly raped a Botswana woman was also raised, Mr. Fouché said.

"In view of the fact, however, that formal proceedings have already been started against them here in South Africa, the question of extradition does not arise," he said.

According to a statement released in Gaborone last week, a 28-year-old Botswana woman was raped by three South African soldiers.

In the meantime Defence Headquarters in Pretoria had announced an investigation into alleged misconduct by a number of national servicemen stationed at Groeswalde, a drug rehabilitation centre for the army on the banks of the Limpopo River.

The three South African soldiers who allegedly raped the woman would appear at a court-martial tomorrow, a statement by the office of the Botswana President said.
Botswana, Zambia

Shoot it out

Rhodesian security forces watched yesterday as Zambia and Botswana fired at one another in a prolonged border clash.

The incident occurred at Kazungula, where the border of Rhodesia, Zambia, Botswana and South West Africa's Caprivi Strip meet.

Combined Operations Headquarters said: "Security forces at Kazungula were fired on from Zambia. During the exchange, Zambian overflights landed in Botswana causing the Botswana defence forces to open fire on Zambian positions. The exchange of fire between Zambian and Botswana forces continued for some considerable time." — Sapa.
Botswana and Cuba form link

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE - Botswana is to establish diplomatic relations with Cuba at ambassadorial level, the Office of the Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama, announced yesterday.

The two countries wanted to promote cultural and economic links, said the statement, and the decision to establish diplomatic relations had been taken in accordance with United Nations principles and the movement of the non-aligned countries.

Botswana already has diplomatic links with Russia, China, North Korea, and Eastern European countries, and observers do not see the decision to invite Cuba to set up an embassy in Gaborone as being particularly significant.

FOREIGN AID

Botswana is pro-West and receives most of its foreign aid from Britain, the United States, Canada and Western European nations.

Sir Seretse has also issued a message to mark the United Nations Human Rights Day today in which he attacked "the racist" governments of southern Africa.

It must be remembered, that as we celebrate this historic occasion, thousands of men, women and children are rotting in the jails of the countries that have adopted racism as a state policy, he added, calling on the UN to rededicate itself to the elimination of racism in the sub-continent.
Our landlocked satellites

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are heavily dependent on SA. It's not easy to see how they can become less so.

"In very many respects the economy remains a satellite of SA. It is a key objective of the plan to reduce this dependence by strengthening the internal economy and diversifying external economic links," Botswana’s national development plan.

PM John Vorster recently stated that in the event of oil sanctions against SA it would be "every man for himself", and that, while an economic boycott might hurt SA, it could "kill independent black countries in Southern Africa like Botswana and Lesotho.

Despite their electioneering flavour, Vorster’s remarks do highlight the plight of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS), and underline their dependence on SA.

Indeed, with SA in the role of the “metropolis”, the three former British Protectorates face, in almost classic form, the underdevelopment problems of ex-colonial countries throughout the world.

All three have sparse populations, in hospitable terrain, little or no mineral resources, painfully inadequate infrastructures and offer little incentive to foreign capital to invest. Lesotho and Botswana are rated by the UN amongst the “poorest in the world” countries.

In true colonial tradition, the three countries are locked into an economy vastly stronger than their own, which deliberately ensures that their own economies develop only in accord with the overall needs of the SA economy. The British made little effort to develop the Protectorates prior to independence in the mid Sixties, and in fact governed them from Pretoria until that time, believing that they would in due course be incorporated into SA.

The result of this neglect, coupled with the dynamics of SA’s own development, is that BLS are now unable to break out of their satellite role. SA has long regarded the BLS countries as simply glorified Bantustans, labour pools into which it is possible to export unemployment in hard times without having to live with the uncomfortable consequences.

In the early Sixties the then prime minister, Hendrik Verwoerd, in fact made an offer to Britain for the Protectorates for precisely the purpose of incorporating them into the Bantustan policy. Even today, government supporting academicians like Carel Bothoff, head of the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs, (as well as certain cabinet ministers) talk wistfully of the fact that if the BLS countries are included, the white/black land allocation figures for SA are not 87:13, but nearer to 50:50.

Guest workers

Not only are BLS dwarfed by SA’s size (according to World Bank figures, their combined GDP’s in 1973 were $420m against SA’s $25 420m), but their economies are structurally and contractually bound to SA.

Some 50 000 Botswana citizens, or about half the total wage earning force (in a population of 700 000) are employed in SA. Swaziland (population 500 000) has 20 000 workers here. Lesotho (population 1 880m), by far the poorest and most vulnerable of the three, has over 140 000 or 40% of its male workforce in SA, mostly on the mines. Nor is the situation likely to change in the near future. Official projections by Lesotho show an anticipated increase in the "absent population" to 150 000 by 1985.

Trade figures tell a similar story of dependence. Despite its mineral potential (diamonds and copper-nickel), a major source of Botswana’s revenue remains the large meat products sold mainly to SA. In 1973, over 80% of Botswana’s imports came from SA, though this figure also includes re-exports.

Lesotho’s situation is even more desperate. With its manufacturing sector contributing less than 1% of the GDP in 1975, it is almost wholly dependent on revenue from the remitted wages of its migratory workers, and on its share of the customs and excise duties collected by SA. In 1974, Lesotho’s food imports, mainly from SA, were double its total exports of R98m.

Swaziland, with a wide range of exports (sugar, minerals) for so small a country, and a positive balance of trade since independence in 1968, is in a somewhat better position.

A major handicap, however, is the fact that only 55% of the country’s total area is Swazi-owned. This is held in trust by the King for the nation and is allocated by the chiefs to each farming family in their domain, with the remaining land being grazed communally.

The balance of 45% of the land is held under freehold, mainly by non-Swazi, most of them resident in SA. Since agriculture accounts for almost a quarter of Swaziland’s GDP and 40% of its exports, the problem of absentee landlords and under-utilised land is serious.

BLS countries are further locked into the SA economy by the Southern African Customs Agreement. This creates a free trade area in Southern Africa for which SA makes payments to BLS in lieu of customs and excise duties according to a formula. In 1976, these were worth just under R43m.

Their effective participation in the SA
monetary area further entwines the fortunes of the BLS economies with those of SA. Though Botswana launched its own currency, the pula, in January last year (it is linked to the dollar), and Swaziland operates its own currency, the emalangeni, jointly with the rand, all three countries are affected by Pretoria’s decisions on exchange rates. The 18% rand devaluation in September 1975, with its inflationary effects on the landlocked countries, was presented to the BLS as an accomplished fact.

Other, less obvious, factors contribute to the satellite status of the BLS. The tourist industry provides a microcosm of these difficulties. Tourism is an important source of revenue for all three countries, particularly Lesotho. Yet the actual economic benefits of tourism are often overestimated.

Tourists stay at SA-owned hotels, drinking imported liquor and using imported fuel. The bulk of the profits is then repatriated to SA, leaving little benefit to the local economy beyond providing employment, and that’s mostly seasonal.

The same pattern frequently applies in other sectors. Moreover, a significant proportion of domestically generated savings and revenue in the BLS countries ends up by being invested in SA institutions.

The actual effect of oil sanctions against SA for BLS, despite Vorster’s dramatic warning, are likely to be fairly small. The major suppliers in SA all have independent companies in the three countries, and are confident that overseas suppliers would export directly to BLS in the event of sanctions.

The same applies to most other export items. Short of a blockade (unlikely) by SA, oil sanctions and even a general blockade are unlikely to seriously affect the BLS countries, despite their links with SA. It’s not inconceivable that items subject to sanctions could trickle back to SA.

Vorster’s warning is indicative, however, of the general tone of government’s approach to the satellites.

In January this year, SA, without warning, suddenly withdrew its subsidies on maize and wheat supplies for Lesotho, and, according to Lesotho’s claims, delayed paying the money due to Lesotho each quarter under the Customs Agreement. Since some 50% of the country’s revenue is derived from the Agreement, Lesotho was understandably irritated and called on SA to unblock its “economic blockade.”

Although there is little the BLS countries can do to increase their independence, they keep on trying. All three have become members of the Long Convention as a way of increasing the scope of their export markets. Botswana has won the right to use its own vessels to move Botswana goods in SA, previously an SAR monopoly, and it has established diplomatic links with both Russia and China in spite of SA’s disapproval. Lesotho has diplomatic relations with Mozambique. None of the BLS countries has established diplomatic offices in Pretoria, despite an obvious desire that they do so.

They also have the ability to take political stance, unpopular with Pretoria (Maseru’s actions once prompted Vorster to say: “I don’t tempt me too far”), but the truth of the situation is that the BLS countries are, and seem likely to remain, satellite economies of SA.

Large doses of foreign aid can’t provide a solution. Establishing new industries without changing the basic economic relations simply creates industrially sophisticated satellites, rather than independent economies.

It is therefore unlikely that the BLS countries will be able to break the shackles of their dependence without a fundamental change of policy by SA. The new policy would not only have actively to encourage the development of alternative growth nodes in the BLS countries, thereby changing their economic relations with SA, but would have to abandon the present political pressures by SA for their integration into the SA economy.
Botswana cool to SA draft dodgers

By Noz Knowler
The Star’s Africa News Service

GABORONE — South African Army deserters and draft-dodgers trying to reach Western Europe and North America from Gaborone are getting a cool response from diplomats in Botswana.

Fifteen of them have approached embassies in the past 15 months — six of them in recent weeks — seeking entry visas, but South African exile sources say they have been treated unsympathetically.

FUNDS

Although applicants for visas have been told their cases will be treated "on merit," it has been made clear to the draft-dodgers that they must travel to the countries they want to enter at their own cost first, entering, if necessary, as tourists and then making an "application" to stay.

This invariably means having a return ticket to South Africa and enough funds to stay in the country of destination.

A spokesman for the British High Commission in Gaborone confirmed yesterday that funds were not available to send conscientious objectors or deserters to Britain at British expense.

There was also no guarantee that once a South African fugitive arrived in Britain he would be given permission to stay.

- Zimbabwe refugees
- Namibia refugees
Soweto refugees worry Botswana

The Star’s Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana Government is planning to round up about 400 Soweto students who are becoming a nuisance and put them in a special refugee camp on the edge of the Kalahari desert.

The Soweto refugees recently came under fire for being “arrogant and ungrateful” because many have turned down scholarships offered by other, richer black African states.

A senior government official said this week that the students had instead chosen to live “a life of leisure” on the R50 a month charity handout they each receive from the Botswana Christian Council.

The official added that sight of the students standing around central Gaborone every day was causing friction among local Botswana most of whom did not earn R50 a month.

Although there has been no official announcement about the new refugee camp, sources close to the Government say it will be in a remote region west of Molepolole, a mission centre north-west of Gaborone.

It is not clear when the students will be rounded up, but it is understood that the camp will be run on the lines of Botswana’s successful Brigade System, an educational scheme which teaches self-help and was initiated by a former South African diplomat, Mr Patrick van Rensburg.

In all probability the students will have to build part of the camp themselves and will, at the same time, learn trades.

Since the Soweto riots of June last year, Botswana has accepted more than 1,000 students from South Africa as refugees — mainly from Soweto and other Reef townships — and a sprinkling of white refugees.

Botswana’s policy is to assist refugees to go to other countries because it has not the resources to care for them itself.
BOTSWANA MEAT

Crucial January

(Botswana’s major industry will not be celebrating this Christmas. Instead, meat producers will be nervously holding thumbs that the health authorities will allow the Lobatsi abattoir to open again on January 4.

Since early November an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in northern Botswana has --- for the first time since 1968 --- brought slaughtering to a standstill. The Botswana Meat Commission has now asked the IEC (the industry’s major export market) to permit meat imports from uncontaminated southern areas. But it’s no way near certain this will be allowed. Says the Commission’s deputy manager Bill Harvey: “We hope to open again in early January. But we’re in the hands of the veterinary experts.”

Fortunately, big stocks of chilled beef had been built up in Cape Town before the foot-and-mouth outbreak closed the abattoir. And so far exports have barely been affected.

Harvey reckons total 1977 earnings should be around P53m — had the abattoir stayed open, the figure might have topped 1976’s receipts of P56m. The South African Meat Board is still drawing 200 t of Botswana beef a week from the Cape Town store for local consumption. “We can carry on for some time,” says the Board’s GM Gerrie Marais.

But if the January target for reopening the abattoir isn’t met, Botswana’s meat industry could be in big trouble. Harvey concedes for instance, that “stocks are very low at the moment.”

And not everyone is confident that operations will restart next month. One South African meat export points out that the foot-and-mouth epidemic has come at the start of the rainy season — “the bugs could flow with the water and contaminate other areas,” he reckons. In which case, the vets probably wouldn’t allow cattle from even the southern areas to be slaughtered. Harvey, however, is confident that an extensive vaccination campaign will throttle the epidemic.

Meanwhile, the Meat Commission is taking steps to ensure that any future outbreaks of foot-and-mouth don’t debilitate the industry. It has bought an engineering workshop close to the abattoir in Lobatsi, which is being converted to a cannery. It’s hoped to have the production line rolling by next April.

Financial Mail December 18 1977
BOTSWANA

GENERIC

1978
BOTSWANA MEAT

Tougher

Despite hopes that Botswana’s big abattoir at Lobatsi would reopen last week (FM December 16), the foot-and-mouth outbreak which closed the plant over two months ago has not been wiped out and the abattoir is still idle.

Botswana Meat Commission deputy GM Bill Harvey is holding thumbs that slaughtering will start in early February.

“We’re still waiting for veterinary clearance from the EEC — the major market for Botswana beef”, he says. The major remaining problem area is apparently the Orapa region.

Meanwhile, Botswana’s beef exports are dwindling. Up to mid-December, the export programme could be sustained at near-normal levels, thanks to large stocks in the cold storage depot in Cape Town.

According to Harvey, current exports however, are “very limited”, and stocks will “shortly be exhausted.” SA for instance, bought only 59 t of Botswana beef last week compared to the normal quota of 260 t. Total December purchases amounted to less than 400 t.

Botswana’s earnings this month from one of its few big export commodities will thus be sharply down on the normal monthly average of around P12m (R12m).
"Has anyone ever got a generous deal out of De Beers?" — a top Botswana official.

Judging by persistent rumours on the fiscal arrangements for the new Jwaneng diamond mine, Botswana has. So far Gaborone has merely revealed that "fiscal arrangements for development and operation of Jwaneng have been agreed." There will be a more detailed announcement within the next few months on the size of the new mine which is situated in the south-east corner of the country and due to come on-stream in 1982. But Charles Johnson, special adviser to the Department of Mineral Resources, says: "We won't release information on the financial arrangements."

Why not? The FM learns De Beers has asked the Botswana government to keep these details top secret, fearing that the authorities in an independent Namibia may demand a similar royalty and profit-sharing deal for Consolidated Diamond Mines.

Despite the Botswana official's doubts, rumour is that De Beers have been extremely generous to the Botswana government. The latter will apparently be getting a better deal from Jwaneng than from Orapa, De Beers' other mine in Botswana, where it holds half the equity and gets 65%-70% of earnings.

Says one man close to the negotiations: "De Beers are missing out on a major public relations opportunity to show their generosity to an under-developed country." Which seems a great pity.

Though details are sparse at this stage, observers agree the Jwaneng project could prove more valuable than Orapa and its appendage Lethakane, which earned Botswana P54m in foreign exchange last year. (In 1977, diamonds for the first time ever, overtook beef as Botswana's major export.)

Further evidence of Jwaneng's attraction is the report that much of the investment in the project will be financed by commercial bank lending. Spearheading the operation will be First National Bank of Boston.
Beyleveld trial hears of ‘hostilities’

The Star’s Africa News Service

LOBATSE — The trial of South African Bernard Beyleveld — who faces a 15-year jail term for allegedly preparing to assist Botswana’s enemies — finally got under way today after the Judge overruled a defence objection that evidence relating to hostilities between Botswana and Rhodesia was inadmissible.

Earlier this month Botswana’s president Sir Seretse Khama declined to furnish an affidavit, at the request of the Botswana High Court here, saying that Botswana was at war with Rhodesia.

But today Mr Justice J.B. Edwards ruled that the prosecution could present evidence detailing “alleged Rhodesian raids into Botswana.”

Mr Beyleveld, of Scottsburgh, Natal, was arrested on a Rhodesia-bound train in Francistown on October 8 last year while on his way to join the Rhodesian army. He has been in detention since then.

WITNESS

The first State witness, Lieut-tenant Mongwawarona Nomathunye of the Botswana Defence Force, told of an alleged Rhodesian raid on the village of Mopoka on the Rhodesian border near Francistown on May 10 last year.

He said a Rhodesian helicopter first flew into Botswana and landed close to a Botswana Defence Force base camp near the village.

The helicopter took off, flew back into Rhodesia and met up with three troop carriers and an armoured car carrying about 50 to 60 Rhodesian soldiers.

The Rhodesians mortared the Botswana base camp, then crossed the border and stole a radio from the Botswana positions.

Then they went to a trading store at Mopoka and allegedly shot up the store and looted goods inside it.

TRADING STORE

The next witness, Mr Freddie Gomba, the owner of the trading store, said that when his store was attacked the soldiers asked him where the people were who had “killed the Europeans in Rhodesia yesterday.”

The third witness, Warrant-Officer Petrus Nyonde of the Botswana Defence Force, said that on January 11 last year Rhodesian soldiers had crossed the Zambezi river which forms a border between Rhodesia and Botswana near Francistown.
SA man in Botswana:
judgment reserved

IN COURT

LOBATSI—If South African Bernard Beyeleveld was guilty of assisting Botswana's enemy — Rhodesia — then Rhodesian Railway employees in Botswana could be guilty of the same offence, defence counsel Mr Eddie Stafford argued in Lobatsi yesterday.

Mr Stafford, in his summing up in Mr Beyeleveld's trial, said if the Rhodesian Army was considered a genuine threat to Botswana it would be improbable the Rhodesia Railways would be allowed to operate train services through the country.

He said these services conveyed goods and materials to the people of Rhodesia and "at the very least, indirectly to the Rhodesian Army."

"If the accused is guilty of assisting the Rhodesian Army, then every time the train driver or the guardsman boards and accompanies the Rhodesian Railways train through Botswana, they also contravene the section in question."

Mr Beyeleveld (22), was arrested on a Rhodesia-bound train at Francis-town on October 8.

He is charged with preparing to assist Botswana's enemies. When he was arrested he was wearing a South African Army uniform and was on his way to join the Rhodesian Army.

Mr Stafford told Mr Justice Edwards in the Botswana High Court that because a request to the President of Botswana to state that Botswana was at war with Rhodesia had been declined, this would be a mitigating factor against the State's case.

"The only inference to be drawn is that the Executive (the Botswana Government) was unable to pronounce on this question because the Rhodesian Army was not a threat to the security of Botswana on October 8."

Mr Beyeleveld had not known that he was committing an offence at the time of his arrest and he stood to receive a 15-year mandatory jail sentence for innocently contravening Botswana's security laws.

Judgment will be given later this week.

Played the wrong tune

A bus driver, alleged to have driven people to Swaziland for military training, told the Rand Supreme Court today he thought he had been transporting "musical troupes."

Mr Moses Jabi Mkwazazi (29) of Orlando West, Soweto, has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice le Grange to a charge under the Terrorism Act and two under the Immigration Act.

It is alleged he aided and encouraged 31 people to undergo military training in Swaziland. Mr Mkwazazi, said he was hired to take two groups of people to Swaziland in his bus on October 29 and November 2 last year.

Both groups had carried musical instruments and some had played on them and cleaned them.

On both occasions some of his passengers had disembarked and crossed the border at the Oshoek post, before he drove across. He had been told they had gone to eat at a cafe across the border.

He had not found this suspicious and had not known that they did not possess passports.

Mr D Steeples, with Mr K Pienaar, appeared for Mr Mkwazazi. Mr K Burke prosecuted.

(Proceedings)
SAB takes over sole Botswana brewery

SA Breweries has taken over Botswana’s only brewery, the West German financed Prinz-Brau, as from March 1.

This company has been running at a loss since its establishment three years ago, despite the 100 per cent surcharge on imported beer. But Mr. Arnold Crouse of Southern Breweries, an SAB subsidiary, points out that the Swaziland Brewery, which was a loss maker before SAB took it over less than a year ago, is now profitable.

He says that the problems at the Botswana plant will probably take longer to sort out. But many changes are on the books and the stringent SAB standards will be applied.

SAB already has around 50 percent of the market in Botswana and with the new plant hopes to capture still more. The usual SAB brands will be brewed at the newly acquired plant, and the soft drinks which are bottled at the same factory will be retained.

SAB now has brewing interest in Rhodesia, Swaziland, Botswana and a brewery is under construction in the Transkei.
Botswana jails SA "army" man for 15 years

LOBATSE. — A South African man who wanted to join the Selous Scouts in Rhodesia was yesterday jailed for 15 years in Botswana.

Bernard Rene Beyleveld, 22, of Scottburgh, Natal was found guilty in the Botswana High Court by Mr Justice J B Edwards for “manifesting intention of assisting persons threatening the security of Botswana”.

Beyleveld was arrested at Francistown on a Rhodesian-bound train soon after being discharged from the South African Defence Force.

He was wearing a South African army uniform when he was arrested.

Completed application forms to join the Rhodesian Selous Scouts were found in his possession.

In mitigation, an attorney, Mr T Kelly, said the section of the law under which the South African had been convicted was meant to catch “a big fish. Unfortunately it has snared a minnow.”

Passing judgment, Mr Justice Edwards said according to the law “the minimum sentence for an offence like this” was 15 years. It was not possible to suspend part of it.

“No doubt he could have changed his mind or the Rhodesian army could have refused his application to join it, but I’m unable to accept his counsel’s submission that Beyleveld’s intention to join the Rhodesian Army did not necessarily amount to an intention to give assistance to that army.

"Whether the Rhodesian Army was threatening the security of Botswana or not, the charge alleges that the Rhodesian Army threatened Botswana’s security. To establish this allegation, the State has adduced evidence relating to six incidents which occurred from 1976 to 1977."

“He was not prepared to accept Beyleveld’s story that he was completely unaware of the activities of the Selous Scouts.” — Sapa.
Serious view on jailed SA man

RENE BEYLEVFELD
"Threat to security"

THE GOVERNMENT may appeal directly to Sir Ser-
oble Khamas, President of Botswana, to release or de-
port Bernard Heyes Beyle-
feld, the young South Afri-
can jailed for 10 years by a Botswana judge.

The South African High Court has ruled that the case is a serious threat and believes it could have disastrous con-
sequences for Botswana's re-
lations with South Africa.

The Foreign Minister, Mr
PM Botha, would only say yesterday that he had asked the department to appeal

the following authorities on the issue. He did not comment on Beyle-
feld's interest in making any further com-
ments.

Mr Beylefeld, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brandt Fritz, and senior officials were underlined to be studying the matter in Pretoria.

Steyn's appeals fall.
South Africa could close its border with Rhodesia and so stifle the flow of Bot-
swana's exports and imports through south African ports.

A lawyer who sat in the court last night said that Beyle-
feld's appeal to the court would be a warn-
ing to all South Africans to stay out of Botswana.

Mr Beylefeld, 20, was charged with
being a member of an "illegal" organization, the "People's Movement for the Freeing of Apartheid-

South Africa," and was accused of plotting to carry out terrorist activities in South Africa.

He was arrested on October 7, 1976, and has been held without trial since then.

The government has refused to comment on the case, saying it is a matter for the courts.

If Beylefeld is released, it could have serious implications for South Africa's relations with Botswana and other African countries.
Botswana holds six students

The Star Africa News Service 2/1/78

GABORONE — Six South African students who returned to Botswana after being offered education opportunities in Nigeria are being held indefinitely in a Gaborone prison, Botswana's Minister of Information, Mr. Daniel Kwelagobe, said yesterday.

He said they had returned to Gaborone for "illegitimate and frivolous reasons."

The Government now had decided to "control" their movements because they were considered unlawful immigrants.

Mr. Kwelagobe said the students' behavior demonstrated they were "delinquents who merely want to exploit our hospitality by climbing on the refugee bandwagon."
Beyleveld: Botswana may consider clemency

GABORONE — Botswana's President, Sir Seretse Khama, will consider clemency for Bernard Beyleveld only after the South African's appeal against conviction has been heard by the Botswana Appeal Court, a spokesman for the President said today.

Beyleveld (22), from Scottburgh, Natal, was sentenced to 13 years by the Botswana High Court on Friday after being convicted of preparing to assist Botswana's enemies (the Rhodesian Army).

The spokesman said it was normal practice for the President to consider pleas for clemency only when all judicial avenues had been exhausted.

Sir Seretse did not intend to depart from this practice and would only consider a plea for clemency if Beyleveld's appeal was not upheld.

A judicial source in Lobatse said appeals took a minimum of 14 days to get to court.

Beyleveld was arrested on a Rhodesia-bound train at Francistown in October last year while on his way to join the Rhodesian Army, which the judge at his trial found to be a threat to Botswana's security.
Beyleveld: Sir Seretse stays out

GABORONE — The President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, would consider representations concerning Mr Rene Beyleveld, a young South African who was last week sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by the High Court at Lobatse, only if his appeal was not upheld, the President's office has announced.

Mr Beyleveld was found guilty by Mr Justice Edwards of manifesting an intention to help people threatening the security of Botswana.

A press release from the office of the President quoted a spokesman as saying: "It is normal practice for the President to consider appeals for clemency by persons convicted of criminal offences only when they have exhausted all their judicial remedies.

"The President does not intend to depart from this practice in Beyleveld's case and he would, therefore, only consider representations on his behalf if his appeal to the court of appeal is not upheld." — SAPA

World's biggest

JAKARTA — Pres Subarto opened a new R31 million mosque there yesterday, believed to be one of the world's biggest.
Release of Bernard Beyleveld

14. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What steps have been taken to secure the release of Bernard Beyleveld by the Botswana authorities?

(2) Whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Immediately on hearing of the arrest of Mr. Beyleveld and his two South

African companions on 8 October 1977 I sent a senior official of my Department to Gaborone to discuss the matter with Botswana officials and to inquire whether they would be released. Botswana released Mr. Beyleveld's two companions but decided to prosecute Mr. Beyleveld in terms of a recent provision of its penal code.

After learning of the conviction and sentence imposed on Mr. Beyleveld the matter was taken up with the Botswana authorities with a view to ascertaining whether in view of circumstances clemency might be exercised. We were informed that Mr. Beyleveld had lodged an appeal and that the normal practice was to consider appeals for clemency when all judicial remedies had been exhausted and that representations on behalf of Mr. Beyleveld could only be considered if his appeal to the Court of Appeal were not upheld.

I may add that as recently as yesterday, 23 February, an official of my Department again visited Mr. Beyleveld in Gaborone and found him in good health.

(2) The reply in respect of the second part of the question is: no, not at this stage.

Mr. J. W. E. WILEY: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is he aware of the growing anger at Botswana's apparent willingness to arrest our enemies and to hinder us and our friends.

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I cannot say that I am aware of "growing anger", as it was put by the hon. member, but I am aware of the necessity of guarded against using language to exacerbate the situation as it exists at present.
Russians monitor SA from Botswana

President Seretse Khama

Don Knowler

GABORONE — In a literal sense the Russians are showing the flag here but their real motives for being in this corner of southern Africa may be more sinister than just that.

The Hammer and Sickle flies high above a plush suburban area of Gaborone, competing with the Stars and Stripes because senior United States diplomats live on each side of the Russian ambassador.

The red flag, in fact, is one of the few obvious signs of a Russian presence just 300 km from Pretoria.

The Russians, who have been in the city for over a year although the ambassador arrived only recently, keep a low profile and Western cynics may argue that their profile is as low-key as the development aid they give to poor nations.

Compared to Britain and America, Russian aid to Botswana is minimal, consisting mainly of scholarships to Russian universities, but the Russians have a staff of between 14 and 16 in Gaborone which compares in size with the diplomatic staff at the British High Commission and the American Embassy.

The Russian mission, however, does not comprise of only diplomats. The Russians do not employ local labour and clerical staff, telephone operators and even chauffeurs are all posted out from the Soviet Union.

Policy

Observers here believe the strong Russian presence, besides just showing the flag in one of the “Frontline” states, primarily forms a monitoring unit for events going on inside South Africa and, to a lesser degree, from Gaborone to Rhodesia.

Lusaka remains Russia’s main listening post for Rhodesia and political operations for the whole of Southern Africa are considered to fall directly under the control of the Russian Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vassily Solodovnikov, a noted Kremlin expert on African affairs who helped frame the Russian Government’s policy for Africa.

The Ambassador to Botswana is Mikhail Nikoievich Petrov, who came direct from Moscow but has had previous African experience. Although the Russians are keenly interested in what goes on inside South Africa, observers here discount South African fears that they would actively plan or encourage subversion from Botswana soil.

The Botswana Government pursues a strict policy of neutrality and officially frowns on insurgent activity. Rhodesian guerillas, for instance, have never been given bases in Botswana and such guerillas are disarmed and then deported if they are caught inside Botswana.

Observers, however, believe the Russians are in contact with South African refugees and “dissidents” here, if only as part of their monitoring exercise.

It has not been possible from Gaborone to find any definite proof of direct Russian interference inside South Africa, such as channelling funds, explosive or arms to elements opposed to the South African Government.

During the time there has been a Russian mission in Botswana, the Russians have appeared “cold” and unfriendly to most people living here but Mr Petrov, apparently, is determined to give the Russians a new image.

In the past Russians approached casually in Gaborone have often said politely “We don’t speak English” but Mr Petrov speaks English fluently and is already establishing easier communications between his embassy, the Botswana government and other diplomatic missions.

Chinese

In addition to the Ambassador’s residence the Russians operate from a cluster of town houses a few kilometres from the centre of Gaborone and they have plans to build a large embassy.

The low-profile of the Russians contrasts sharply with the easy-going outward approach of the Communist Chinese in Gaborone.

The residence of the Red Chinese ambassador, Chao Cheng-yi, is situated near State House and acts as an embassy. The rest of China’s mission — estimated at about 30 — is spread in other homes here.

The Chinese are planning two agricultural projects — one on the edge of the Okavango Delta and another near the Gaborone Dam — and this might explain their large contingent of staff.

Certain sections of the South African Press have been critical of Botswana for allowing Marxists and “revolutionaries” to set up shop in Gaborone but having diplomatic, if not economic, ties, with governments of all shapes of political philosophy makes good sense for the country.

Dependence

As a non-aligned state, Botswana is embarrassed and concerned about its economic dependence on South Africa and Rhodesia.

At least by having diplomatic ties with other countries hostile to South Africa’s apartheid policies, it demonstrates that the country is not a satellite of the white-ruled state.

But, despite its non-aligned status and its willingness to be friendly towards all countries, Botswana is basically pro-Western and receives most of its aid from Britain, the United States, Canada and Western Europe. It is also the European Economic Community that takes most of Botswana’s beef and meat products, its principal export, on special terms favourable to Botswana.
Botswana soldiers buried

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE - The 15 Botswana soldiers killed by Rhodesia forces inside Botswana on Monday were buried today in full military honours. Thousands of people watched from rooftops and trees overlooking the Gaborone cemetery as the 15 coffins, each draped in a Botswana flag and carrying a military cap, were carried into the line of graves by soldiers.

Four ministers, jointly conducted the interdenominational service, and the Vice-President, Dr. Quett Masire, was the only government speaker.

Dr. Masire said of the dead soldiers: "They died because they wanted to defend their country."
Botswana out to buy arms?

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE Three high-ranking Botswana representatives left for Algeria today amid speculation they were going to buy arms in response to the recent Rhodesian raid in which 15 soldiers were killed.

Officially, the Minister of Public Service and Information, Mr Daniel Kwegisaro, the head of the Botswana Defence Force, Major-General Mongali Mafana, and the Administrative Secretary to the President, Mr C. Tshone, were to visit Algeria concerning "matters of mutual interest."

However, observers in Gaborone said the government wanted to increase its defence capabilities in light of the possibility of Rhodesia making further raids and the trip could be for that purpose.
Forex rules eased

It's not every country in southern Africa which can afford to relax foreign exchange controls. But Botswana has done just that, albeit slightly.

Temporary residents are allowed to remit abroad up to half their gross pula earnings. And at the end of their contracts, to send out their terminal gratuities in toto. Until now the definition of a temporary resident has been confined to expatriates who have been in the country less than six years, excluding the self-employed.

The definition has now been broadened to include all expatriates, no matter how long they have been in Botswana and whether or not they are self-employed.

This means that all Botswana's roughly 5,000 expatriates will now legally be entitled to hold foreign bank accounts.

Why the new concession? A senior Bank of Botswana official explains that "until a man takes up citizenship, we presume he will at some stage leave the country," Gaborone's localisation policy implies that almost all non-citizens are only temporary residents, no matter how long they have lived in the country.

A further concession is that all Botswana residents can now keep on their person up to P100 of foreign currency, including travellers' cheques. (Temporary residents have been allowed to hold up to P200.) Idea is to make things easier for those who shop frequently across the border, especially in SA. Shops this side of the frontier often charge a hefty commission on pula notes.
Botswana acts to save wildlife

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — All hunting in northern Botswana, including trophy hunting, that brings in Kw400,000 a year into Botswana, has been stopped indefinitely. The ban has been imposed in a bid to control the spread of foot and mouth disease that threatens Botswana's cattle industry.

Coming shortly before the start of the hunting season on March 14, the ban has reportedly dismayed the four firms that operate trophy-hunting safaris in northern Botswana.

If the ban is enforced for an extended period the firms will have to lay off many of their staff, including trackers, skinners and camp servants.

None of the firms is expected to be put out of business because many of their clients are not hunters but photographers and game watchers.

With the decline in the trophy hunting and safari business in East Africa in recent years northern Botswana had become one of the major trophy hunting areas in Africa.
14. While on your farm? If yes, also payments?

15. Why not?

17. Is there currently a shortage of shearers?

18. Do you foresee a shortage in future?

If yes, why?

How will you cope with this shortage?
Ban on planes at ferry

GABORONE - The Botswana department of civil aviation has restricted the movement of aircraft within the 20 nautical mile radius of the Kazungula Ferry on the Zambezi River. A spokesman said here yesterday...

The spokesman said the restriction applied to all aircraft excluding those on the scheduled flights to and from Zambia. No other aircraft could enter the area without permission from the department according to the statement. (Sapa)

Students should try to master this analysis. There are several ideas that must be grasped.

(a) The injections schedule is regarded as being autonomously determined, i.e. it is not a function of current income (GNP) but determined by variables outside this model. The Marginal Propensity to Inject (MPI) i.e. $\frac{AD}{Y}$ is zero. Note the distinction between a movement along an existing schedule and a shift of the entire schedule, i.e. a change in autonomous injections.

(b) The withdrawals schedule is upward sloping, i.e. seen as being partly determined by income. Savings schedule has an autonomous component and an induced component i.e. $\frac{AS}{Y}$ is positive and normally $\leq 1$. Note that the concept of "induced" saving (or spending) refers to that saving (or spending) that results from a change in income.

Here again the distinction must be made between a shift along an existing schedule and a shift in position of the whole schedule.

(c) Note that GNP is measured in constant prices along the horizontal axis, i.e. real output/income increases until the FE line. Beyond $Ox'$ real output cannot increase so that the GNP is increasing only in money terms but not in real terms.

(d) We assume that the general price level does not change from 0 to $Ox'$.
Botrest ever gets into a position to repay its loans to ZCI, or even more unlikely to pay ordinary dividends, Minorco's rake-off could be enormous.

No doubt the reason can be advanced that the potential returns to Minorco have to be pitched high to compensate for the risk. But if this is the risk level perceived by Anglo and its associates, it is hard to see how further investment in Botrest can be justified to shareholders — though the cost of closure would be frightening.

The Botswana government has renegotiated its royalty agreement to give it 3% of gross value of metals sold (which would have meant P2,1m in 1977) rather than a percentage of profits with an annual minimum of P750,000. Could closure of the mine, or failure to negotiate the royalty terms, have hardened further Botswana's position with De Beers on Orapa and Jwaneng?

Anglo seems to have been forced to struggle on. It has gained the co-operation of Amax by the agreement whereby Amax takes on the marketing and refining of all the mine's output, and gives the mine a guaranteed outlet for all its product. And the partners are committed to Phase II of the project at a currently estimated cost of P21,6m, to complete the underground mine by 1980.

Bad news for ZCI

ZCI's shareholders may be forgiven if they see the arrangements made for their company to follow its 11,75% participation in Botrest as akin to a rip-off. At June 30 1977, ZCI had available net current assets of $2,2m (P1,8m). There is little near-term chance of the other $22,7m of net current assets being externalised by either Zambia or Rhodesia. So ZCI will need to borrow to cover even part of its share of this year's likely contribution to Botrest's interest payments to outsiders.

ZCI's 49,98% controlling shareholder Minorco will make the necessary funds available. But the loan will not come cheap. The terms screwed out of ZCI are that all its cash flow, from whatever source, will first be allocated to repaying the Minorco loan and interest at "commercial" rates.

But even then ZCI is not off the hook. Thereafter part of any cash flow it receives from Botrest (and that can mean interest on or principal repayments of its loans to Botrest as well as for the prefs) are to be paid to Minorco until it has received an effective 20% return on its advances. Once that stage is reached, Minorco is entitled to 25% of all ZCI's cash flow from Botrest. It means that if
Rhodesia fugitives flood Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service
GABORONE — Rhodesian "refugees" are now pouring through Botswana on their way to Zambia at a rate of nearly 1,000 a week, according to sources in Gaborone.

ATTACKS
Rhodesian nationalists here say the people are leaving western Rhodesia because of indiscriminate attacks on civilians by the security forces there.

"However, other sources say the exodus is the result of a drive by Zapu to recruit all able-bodied men and women — by force if necessary — for its guerrilla forces.

"Few, if any, of the 'refugees' are elderly, they say."

Not all the refugees are being flown to Zambia. Some are staying, at least temporarily, in a refugee camp at Selebi-Pikwe.

"HORRIFIC"
According to a foreign correspondent who visited the camp recently it had more than 4,000 inmates on March 15. It was built to house 500.

He described the scene at the camp as "horrible" and quoted an official of the Rhodesian migration board as saying that before 12,000 exiles had already passed through Botswana. High temperatures were said to have caused deaths and ill health.
You could be the prey on a safari through Botswana

Will Nussey, Editor
The Star's Africa News Service

The Olifants Camp, halfway up the arid eastern side of Botswana, has become a place to be visited by strangers with the greatest of care, if not avoided altogether. An unauthorized visit to this town became the unwary holidaymaker heading through for the Okavango Swamp and equipped with a sheath knife runs a real risk of arrest.

This was demonstrated last week when a Rhodesian barman - a resident of Francistown - was arrested for being unlawfully in possession of military ammunition.

Details of the incident are not yet known, but it is understood that a Rhodesian Railway worker was also detained and that a large amount of ammunition was found in his possession.

Rhodesia Railways and the Botswana Government

The man was remanded in custody until April 6. He is at least the ninth outsider detained at Francistown.

Mr. Brian Linn, the permanent secretary to the Botswana President, said the authorities had been informed of the situation and were taking action.

Three Rhodesian Broadcast Corporation men were detained over a year ago when Botswana police found a rifle in their car. They were among a number of journalists in a group to report the influx of children from the Mokwana Mission School.

Their conviction was thrown out on appeal.

Last October, Bernard Beyersdorff (25) and three other men were arrested on suspicion of possessing a "package" which appeared to have been a large homemade bomb used in Rhodesia.

Osborn had got off the train to go for a stroll when the police saw what they thought was a gun sticking out of his clothing.

Beyersdorff had lodged an appeal, which might not be heard until late this year, but it is not yet known if Osborn will appeal.

The sensitivity in Francistown has been heightened by incidents along the border involving Rhodesian security forces chasing guerrillas who infiltrate through Botswana and flee there when pursued.

The effect is a damaging blow to Botswana's tourist industry.

People who used to look up to the Okavango as the Chobe in this region no longer do so, or go by air.

It is safer than going by road with the standard kit for camping, such as knives, axes, pans and ammunition, even if they are properly licensed for Botswana.

Use of EPF in Botswana and recently that many so-called hunters were Rhodesian and South African agents in disguise...
Botswana alleges bid to escape

Gaborone
Botswana alleged today that the two South Africans and the Briton killed there were shot dead when they tried to escape after one had grabbed a rifle from a soldier guarding them.

The dead were South Africans Billy de Beer and Mike Arden, both in their 20s, and Nicholas Leve (19), a London man.

A statement from Botswana's President, Sir Seretse Khama, said the three had been detained by Botswana Defence Force patrols which was investigating reports that Rhodesian troops were being ferried across the Shashi River into Botswana.

The statement came as South Africa and Britain were making inquiries.

Mr Arden, who was on crutches at the time of the shooting after a motor cycle accident a fortnight ago, and Mr de Beer, managed game ranches in the northern Tuli block of Botswana.

No witnesses

A diplomat in Botswana said the truth behind the killings might never be confirmed because there were no witnesses other than Botswana Defence Force personnel.

Mrs J H de Beer of Pretoria, mother of Billy de Beer, said:

"Something will have to be done. People can't just be picked up and shot."

"My son had a very delicate character. It took a lot to make him angry."

Mrs Pat Arden, wife of Mr Arden, dismissed the Botswana statement as "totally ridiculous and absolutely stupid."

She said her husband had telephoned her only the day before and told her that he was in some pain as a result of a motorcycle accident. She thinks
Botswana claims three died in tussle for gun

The three detainees, who were all wearing military-type clothes, were placed in the back of an open Land Rover under the guard of two armed soldiers.

They were warned that they would be shot if they attempted to escape. The party proceeded towards their temporary base camp near the Tuli Circle, which is the Botswana-Rhodesia border.

"As the vehicle slowed down at the approach to the camp, the three detainees attacked their guards. One of them managed to take a rifle from a guard."

"They jumped off the vehicle and two of them started running away. The third detainee pointed the rifle at the BDF men and it appeared that he intended to fire, so the patrol commander ordered his men to fire."

"The three detainees were killed on the spot."

One of the men's property included, an M16 semiautomatic rifle and automatic pistol and a 7.62-calibre ammunition used for automatic rifles: the statement said.

"Many articles of military clothing and equipment, including binoculars, were found. The three bodies were handed over to the South African Police at Botswana border."
Briton led escape bid, says Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Briton Nicholas Love began the escape attempt which led to the shootings by Botswana troops in which he and two South Africans died on Wednesday, Botswana authorities said last night.

The three men were detained for allegedly subversive activities such as assisting Rhodesian troops to infiltrate Botswana.

The three men are Mr. Michael Arden and Mr. William de Beer, both South Africans in their 20s and managers of private game farms in the northern Tuli Block of Botswana, and Mr. Love (19), son of a British businessman and an ex-pupil of the renowned Gordonstoun school.

Last night The Star's Africa News Service was told that Mr. Love had begun the escape move.

The three men were on the back of an open Land-Rover with two Botswana Defence Force soldiers while three more rode in the front. Botswana troops have been using only open vehicles since 15 were killed by Rhodesians in closed vehicles earlier this year.

Mr. Love, I was told, jumped at the two guards on the back of the Land-Rover and the two South Africans promptly did the same.

One of the soldiers threw his rifle out of the vehicle so the three could not get it, but Mr. Love, the official sources here said, grabbed the other man's rifle.

However, it was either a Kalashnikov AK-47 or a Simonov, both Russian-made, and he was apparently unfamiliar with it.

By then the three soldiers in the front of the vehicle had emerged and opened fire. Mr. Love was shot in the face and the two South Africans as they ran for the Rhodesian border a few kilometres distant.

An autopsy was done on the three men yesterday at Selebi-Pikwe. No outside doctors representing relatives or other interested parties were present.

A civil law inquest will be held later. The authorities in Gaborone pointed out that if the Botswana troops were found to be at fault, they could be prosecuted under both civil and military law here.
Govt probe into ranger killings

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government is deeply unhappy with a statement by the Botswana Government concerning the recent deaths of two South Africans and a Briton in Botswana.

This emerged last night from a statement issued by a senior spokesman for the South African Foreign Ministry in which it was stated that the Government was "gravely concerned" about the incident.

Earlier the Prime Minister said that all departments concerned were still conducting "full investigations" and that nothing further could be said at that stage.

However, the Foreign Ministry said later: "The South African Government is gravely concerned about the deaths of the three men in Botswana.

"There is a large degree of vagueness in the statement by the Government of Botswana and the matter is being investigated further."

Meanwhile our Johannesburg correspondent reports that Mr. John Love, father of Nicholas Love, the 18-year-old Briton who was shot dead after being arrested in Botswana, said last night that Nicholas had been having the time of his life in South Africa and Botswana.

"Strange that, he didn't know it was to be the end of his life," he said.

Mr. Love said that Nicholas had recently left Gordonstone School in Scotland.

"He went out to southern Africa to get experience of a sort, I suppose. He had wanted to travel before he joined the army. He was due to join the Welsh Guards, my old regiment, in April."

Mr. Love was speaking from his country home in Suffolk, where he wanted yesterday morning in order to "get away."

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said yesterday that the British Government would be represented at the post-mortem in Botswana, Sapa reports.

In Pretoria, the family of Pretoria game ranger Billy de Beer were stunned and angry yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. C. de Beer of Van der Merwe Drive, Meyerspark, said after they and their three other children were told of Billy's death: "Something will have to be done. People can't just be picked up and shot."

In Gaborone yesterday, the Office of the President, Sir Seretse Khama, announced that the three men were killed by Botswana soldiers when they attacked their guards and attempted to escape after being detained inside Botswana.

The statement implicitly accused the men of espionage, saying one had a diary detailing contents of Botswana defence force equipment, vehicles, radio and radio call-signs.

It said one had an unlicensed rifle, an automatic pistol and a .22 calibre ammunition for an automatic rifle.

The statement which was the first official comment on the shootings, said Mr. de Beer, Mr. Michael Arden and Mr. Love were all wearing "military-type clothes" when they were detained for questioning.

"They were placed in the back of an open Land Rover under guard of two armed soldiers. They were warned that they would be shot if they attempted to escape," said the statement.

"The party proceeded towards their temporary base camp near the Tuli Circle which is on the Botswana-Rhodesia border."

Approach

"As the vehicle slowed down at the approach to the camp, the three detainees attacked their guards. One of them managed to take a rifle from a guard. They jumped off the vehicle and two of them started running away. The third detainee pointed the rifle at the Botswana Defence Force man and it appeared that he intended to fire, so the patrol commander ordered his man to fire. The three detainees were killed on the spot."

According to reports from Johannesburg, the South African Government has opened high-level talks with Botswana and the British High Commissioner in Gaborone has asked for an investigation.

The statement from the President's Office said a post-mortem was being conducted yesterday, but no further details were available.
MILITARY SECRETS
IN VICTIM'S DIARY
MIKE ARDEN, the South African game ranch manager shot dead this week by Botswana para-military police, had strong ties with the South African Police, a background of commercial detective work and kept diaries alleged to contain military details.

Botswana officials claim that Arden, 28, and the two men shot with him, Billy de Beer, 25, and Nicholas Love, 19, were working as spies for South Africa. The South African Government has strongly denied this.

A Sunday Tribune inquiry shows Mr Arden has worked as a police reservist and a private detective.

Diaries shown to the Press by the Botswana president's office disclose that Mr Arden made detailed notes of Botswana military movements and equipment.

Mrs Pat Arden has confirmed that the diaries belonged to her husband. Botswana has not backed up its early allegations that the men were undercover agents.

Mr de Beer, a South African, is also known to have kept diaries but they have not been released.

There has been no suggestion that Mr Love, a British citizen and friend of Prince Andrew, kept notes of any kind.

The three men were shot dead on Wednesday. The official Botswana explanation is that they were shot as they tried to escape.

They were being transported in the back of an own Land-Rover when Nicky Love is claimed to have snatched one of the guards' guns in an attempt to clear the way to freedom.

Mr Love was shot in the face by soldiers in the cab of the Land-Rover. Theotes of the same land-Rover ran towards the Rhodesian border but were gunned down.

Tracking

The diary of Mike Arden

Some of the equipment taken from the dead men

Owen plays it cool

LONDON: Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen is to take no action against Botswana over the killing of 18-year-old Nicholas Love.

The London Sunday Express says that suggestions that Britain might retaliate for what appears to have been a blunder by trigger happy troops were being firmly discounted by officials.

The play-ice-skating approach by the Foreign Office could spark off angry parliamentary protests when Commons resumes this week.

One Tory MP, Mr Michael Brotherton, has already demanded that an inquiry team should be sent out from London.
Agter toe gordyne

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK
uit Sobei-Pikwekwa

MICHAEL ARDEN, die jong Suid-Afrikaanse plaasbestuurder wat die week saam met sy twee maats deur Botswana se soldate afgemaai is, is waarskynlik deur die soldate gedwing om 'n soort uniform aan te trek.

Hy was gebore en gekleed in 'n kort-broek en kortmouwkamp toe hy Donderdag saam met vier vragmotors vol soldate by sy seunrunderhuis op die plaas Safari Lodge afgemaai is, vertel ooggetuies.

Wat daar blyne met hom, gebeur het, weet niemand nie. Die soldate het die drankkelder by die opstel oopgebroek, die drank afgespik en saam met mnr. Arden in sy seunrunderhuis verdwyn. Die gordyne is toegetrek, en toe hulde uitkom, was Michael Arden gekleed in 'n soort uniform en sy gesig opge- swel.

Kort nadat die soldate met hom weg is, is hy en Billy de Beer en die Brit Nick Love deur die snelvuur van 'n AK 47 neergeval.

Deursoek

Ooggetuies van die soldate se doenighede by Safari Lodge, wat te wene op agtertoe gordyne was, vertel van 'n groot oorlogsgeweld wat op dié plaas plaasgevoel het.

Soldate agter toe gordyne

Tall Lodge, wat by buite die ploeg van die naburige lande bekend is, het by die soldate aangetref. Die soldate was deur 'n groot oorlogsgeweld in dié gebied verdwyn.

Patrone

Die soldate het hul kapotte van die soldate na die plaas gebring. Hierdie plaas, wat 'n waarde van 'n paar miljoen rand het, is deur die soldate geruïneer.

Kamoeleer

Die soldate het dit oorlogsgeweld met die plaas bestred. Hulle het opge- swel en gewonde onder die soldate gevind.

RAPPORT

Die soldate het die plaas gekapt en die patrone neergelê. Hulle het met hardheid en geweld oor die plaas gedraai.

Hulle het die soldate aangetref en oorlogsgeweld gebruik om hulle te verwoes. Die soldate het hul plaas vir die plaas verwoes en oorlogsgeweld gebruik om die plaas te verwoes.
THE BOTSWANA Government's account of the killing of three young white men in police detention last Wednesday has been challenged by witnesses.

An on-the-spot investigation by the Sunday Times has established doubt that the Government's claim that Michael Arden, the crippled South African game ranger, was arrested on Sunday, is true.

Mr. Steve Steenkamp, spokesman for the President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, rejected angrily in the surprise attack on the official account of how Mr. Arden, ranger Bill de Beer, and a British visitor, Nicholas Love, died after their arrest by Botswana's paramilitary police.

"What else can you expect from a white South African," he said. "I am sure if you asked blacks for their opinion they would approve of the action we took.

The South African Government has demanded a clarification of the "numerous discrepancies" surrounding the affair and the Sunday Times inquiry has found a number of anomalies.

Mr. Arden, whom the Botswana authorities claim to have arrested on Tuesday night, was seen by a number of people at Tuli Lodge, a game farm, that night.

According to these witnesses, he was only arrested on Wednesday morning. He was not with Nicholas Love then.

The official statement says Arden and Love went to Tuesday night's police cell at the police station.

The official autopsy was performed in old circumstances. It proved impossible to establish where in Botswana the autopsy had been performed, who carried it out, and whom. Police arrested the undertaker who tried to make inquiries at the hospital. Local citizens were not clearly directed to answer questions.

Credibility

Mr. Steenkamp had prepared an official report, but a message sent by the Anglo-American Corporation to two doctors asking them to attend the examination was mysteriously astray.

Reports were circulating in the Tuli Block that a fourth man, a black hunter, had crossed the border into Botswana by the time of the arrest and had vanished. There was speculation that he may have been a fourth victim.

On Tuesday evening, when the Botswana Government said the arrests were made, Mr. Arden went out on a night-time tour with the Tuli Lodge staff. Nobody was aware of the arrests.

The next morning, about 11:45, Bill de Beer and Mr. Arden went out for a four-hour hunt into the bush. Mr. Arden was killed in the early morning hours.

There was an army patrol which approached Mr. Arden, asked him to identify himself and when he had done so, arrested him.

Mr. Arden was taken to Tuli Lodge and yesterday morning Mr. Arden had spent his last evening with friends. He was under the influence of drink when he was arrested.

Mr. Arden's wife and children were present, with the police officers.

They were killed with a single bullet to the head.

They were taken away at noon.

We let a neutral observer attend autopsy'
Fears for fourth man in Botswana

The disappearance in Botswana of a young South African who wanted to join the Rhodesian Army is being linked with last week's killing of three men in the Tulula Block.

South African Police have confirmed that a Mr. Neville Ross (or Ross) from Epping in Cape Town, crossed into Botswana at Ponts Drift on March 20 and visited Mr. Billy de Beer (23).

Billy de Beer was one of the men shot dead by Botswana Defence Force troops.

According to other sources in Botswana, the missing man was detained by the Botswana Defence Force and has since disappeared.

EXPLANATION

Local people claim he was badly beaten up by BDF members at the village of Simila. It is thought he is dead.

The sources say that Mr. de Beer ferried Mr. Ross across the Limpopo between the two border posts at Ponts Drift after he had stayed the night with Mr. de Beer.

It is claimed that this could explain, partly, what was said in the official Botswana statement about the killings - that Rhodesian soldiers had been 'terried' across the Shashi River during the Easter weekend.

Mrs. Pat Arden, wife of Mr. Mike Arden who was killed by Botswana soldiers, Mrs. Arden dismisses the Botswana official explanation of the killings as 'totally ludicrous and absolutely stupid'.

Residents in the area point out that the Shashi River is only ankle-deep and the Rhodesian forces would not be likely to need to use somebody else to ferry across their forces.

The fact that Mr. Ross had spoken freely to Mr. de Beer about his plans to join the Rhodesian Army could also mean that he had told the Botswana authorities of this, and led them to mistake him as a Rhodesian soldier.

An authoritative source, who did not wish to be identified, told The Star that Mr. de Beer had spoken to him about Mr. Ross two days before the three were killed.

Both Mr. de Beer and Mr. Mike Arden (23), another of last week's victims, had advised Mr. Ross to return to South Africa across Ponts Drift. They told him of the danger if Botswana authorities learned he was intending to join the Rhodesian Army.

TURNED BACK

The police have confirmed that Mr. Ross first attempted to get into Rhodesia at Bell Bridge, but was turned back by the Rhodesian authorities because he did not have the R50.00 necessary to enter the country.

Mr. Ross then travelled to Ponts Drift and crossed into Botswana, with the hope, it is claimed, of trying to enter Rhodesia at Plumtree.

After staying the night with Mr. de Beer, and against the latter's advice,
Botswana trio ‘badly shot up’

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The bodies of the three men killed by Botswana para-military police last week were “badly shot up,” the pilot who flew them back to South Africa said yesterday.

Mr. Dennis Kimble of Pretoria flew his plane to Selebi Pikwe early yesterday with Mr. Willie Flynn, a cousin of one of the victims, Mr. Billy de Beer.

They returned to Wonderboom Airport in the afternoon with the bodies of Mr. de Beer, Mr. Mike Arden and British visitor Mr. Nick Love.

Mr. Kimble said he and Mr. Flynn saw the bodies at the mortuary attached to the Government hospital at Selebi Pikwe. “The police were pretty decent to us but it took them quite some time to sort out all the legalities and paperwork.

“We identified only Billy — he was the only one we knew — but all three bodies were badly shot up, two in the back and the other in the side,” Mr. Kimble said.

Mrs. Eve de Beer, Billy’s mother, said that a medical report received from Botswana yesterday stated that her son had been killed by one clean shot. She could give no other details.

The State Pathologist, Professor J. D. Loubser, said in Pretoria that he would not be seeing the bodies today.

Our London correspondent reports that Mr. John Love, father of the British boy, has been told that the British Government would do everything in its power to help him in his search for the truth about his son’s death.

Only hours before he left Heathrow Airport last night, his close friend and neighbour, Mr. Anthony Buck, QC, Conservative MP, told him he had been assured of this assistance by Mr. Ted Rowlands, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in an urgent personal interview yesterday.

Mr. Buck said: “Mr. Rowland, who was most sympathetic, said that I should reassure Mr. Love of the help of British representatives in both South Africa and Botswana.

“He also asked me to tell Mr. and Mrs. Love that a representative of the British Government would be present at the inquest.”

Before he left Mr. Love said: “Of course my wife and I realise that, no matter what we or anyone else does, nothing will ever bring our boy back.

“But I am determined to clarify the matter, clear my son’s name, of any ‘secret agent’ slur and prevent, if at all possible, another similar tragedy ever happening.

“We are going to South Africa to pay our last respects to our son and bring back his ashes and to get to the bottom of what hap-
No sign of assault on three bodies

Pretoria Bureau

Post-mortems conducted in Pretoria today in the presence of three top pathologists on the bodies of three men shot by Botswana soldiers last week revealed no outward signs of assault before their death.

It was obvious that the three men died instantly of multiple shot wounds, said Dr. J. C. de Beer, father of one of the dead men, Mr. Billy de Beer.

De Beer was at the post-mortems.

Bullet holes were apparent in the blood-stained clothing on the three bodies.

The examinations were conducted by Professor J. D. Louwerse, chief state pathologist, in the presence of a British pathologist and Dr. Jonathan Glickman from Johannesburg.

Dr. Glickman was at the post-mortem by Professor Louwerse on black consciousness leader Steven Biko.

The British pathologist was in South Africa after delivering a lecture in Durban.

NOT HIS

Dr. de Beer said the bodies of his son and the young British victim, Mr. Nicholas Love, were dressed in army-brown uniforms.

Mrs. Evelyn de Beer, Billy's mother, said her son did not own such a uniform.

The body of the third man, Mr. Mike Arden, was in a camouflage outfit.

The final post-mortem report would be completed in about three weeks following examination of firearms and clothing specimens.

The vehicle is said to be the one Mr. Arden used at Safari Ranch in the northern Tuli block where he was manager. It was taken by the Botswana Defence Force soldiers who arrested him and the other two men.

Sources said the "terrorising" had been reported by the villagers to police in Selebi Phikwe. Full details were not available, however.

The villagers reportedly told the Selebi Phikwe police they thought the men were Rhodesian soldiers.

BLOODY NOSE

Mr. de Beer's mother told reporters her son's body had a swollen mouth and bloody nose, the Star's Pretoria Bureau reports.

The body was dressed in a brand-new Rhodesian uniform, she said, but Billy had never owned one.

Mr. and Mrs. John Love, the parents of Nicholas Love, one of the three dead men, arrived in Johannesburg today to make inquiries into their son's death.

The Foreign Secretary is to be questioned in the House of Commons tomorrow about the killing of Mr. Love.

The Star's Africa News Service at Gaborone further reports that the vehicle of Mr. Mike Arden, one of the three men shot, has been identified as the same vehicle used earlier by three white men to "terrorise" people in a village in western Botswana, according to sources.
Mercury Correspondent

PONT DRIFT - A hitchhiker’s determination to join the Rhodesian Selous Scouts led to the slaughter of two South Africans and a Briton in Botswana by soldiers who had been on a drunken orgy after raiding a liquor cellar.

Reliable sources in the area have revealed the part played in the deaths of Mr. Billy de Beer, Mr. Mike Arden, and Mr. Nick Love by Mr. Neville Ross who was detained until yesterday by the Botswana Defence Force.

Information released has shown that the Botswana soldiers responsible for the killings had raided a liquor cellar at a game farm and had gone on a drunken orgy before leading the three men away to their deaths.

The information shows that the Rhodesian-style uniforms worn by the dead men when they were flown back to South Africa were identical to those sold to the public in the Tuli Block, and that it was information given to the Rhodesia Defence Force by Mr. Ross who swam the flooded Limpopo River in his bid to join the Selous Scouts that sparked off the tragedy.

Mr. Ross, a bricklayer from Cape Town, was deported from Botswana yesterday through the Tlokweng border post and had reached Zeerust, 100km away, by late in the afternoon.

Swam Limpopo

Mr. Ross, originally from Epping in Cape Town, swam the Limpopo River into Botswana after passing through the Pont Drift border post in South Africa on March 20.

He was on his way to Rhodesia to try to join the Selous Scouts - a crack anti-terrorist unit.

He had previously tried to cross into Rhodesia at the Beit bridge border post but was turned back because he did not have the necessary R100 to enter the country.

Mr. Ross made his way to the Pont Drift border post. He was dressed in denim jeans and a blue T-shirt and was carrying a backpack when he arrived there about 2 p.m. on March 20.

He had shoulder-length light brown hair and had his face very sunburnt. He had tattoos on both his arms - one of an eagle with a girl’s name written on a scroll above.

He tried to borrow a boat to cross the flooded Limpopo, but finally swam across. He made his way to Safari Lodge, owned by a Tuli Block official.

Mr. Ross told Mr. de Beer and Mr. Arden, manager of the adjoining farm Safari Ranch, that he wanted to join the Selous Scouts. Mr. de Beer advised him to return to South Africa and Mr. Ross stayed the night in the lodge.

Mystery

Mystery surrounds his whereabouts during the next five days but it is reported that he tried to make his way into Rhodesia through the Tuli Circle, an enclaves of Rhodesian territory lying in Botswana, and over the Shabeb River. He turned back because of serious activities by Botswana soldiers found some clothes he had discarded in the area, to fights his pack.

On March 22 Mr. Ross turfed up at Alpadai village and slept in a hut for the night. The next day he hitched a lift with a half-bred Mr. Solomon and a dog, and asked for a lift to Tuli Circle, explaining he had no money.

And in Pretoria post mortems conducted yesterday in the presence of officers and pathologists on the bodies of the three men revealed no signs of a struggle or fight.

It was obvious the three men had died instantly of multiple shot wounds, said Dr. J. de Beer, father of game ranger Mr. Billy de Beer. He was present at the post mortem.

Bullet holes were apparent in the blood-stained clothing on the three bodies.

The examinations were conducted by Professor J. D. Lombard, Chief State Pathologist, in the presence of a prominent British pathologist and a Dr. Gluckman of Johannesburg.

The final post-mortem report would only be completed in three weeks after examinations of tissue and clothing specimens. Dr. de Beer said he felt the Department of Foreign Affairs would be interested in the final report.
Arden accused of taking part in bushfire by Botswana

by Allen Plazoy
The States-Africa News Service

GABORONE — Armed white soldiers were said by police to have visited a farm in the Tuli Block several times before the arrest of the three men shot by Botswana soldiers in the area, according to a senior Government spokesman here.

The reports came from two women, the spokesman said. The Botswana Defence Force soldiers went to the area to investigate reports that Mr Michael Arden, one of the three men shot, spent a lot of time at the Bushfhillen game farm and had several times been seen taking to the farm armed white men dressed in camouflage uniforms.

The Bushfhillen farm is about two kilometres from the Rhodesian border at Tuli Block. Senior Botswana police officials have denied that there was any direct connection between the shooting of the three men and the arrest in Botswana of Mr Neville Ross, the 15-year-old South African deported from Botswana and last night here.

Mr Arden was manager of the Tarara Ranch, a farm close to the Tuli Circle border. He is said to have made frequent visits to the nearby Bushfhillen farm, which was managed by Mr Billy de Beer, one of the other men shot.

The third man, Mr Nicholas Lova, was working temporarily with Mr de Beer at Bushfhillen, also known as Fikatuti.

DENIALS

Both the Government spokesman and police officers in Gaborone denied reports that the three men were arrested by the BDF because Mr de Beer had allowed Mr Ross to stay at Bushfhillen while trying to reach Rhodesia to join the security forces there.

A Botswana Government spokesman said that to the best of his knowledge, the BDF did not see Mr Ross and had no knowledge of his presence in Botswana at any time.

Some reports have said Mr Ross was beaten up by the BDF, but an official photograph of him taken in Gaborone yesterday shows no marks on his face.

Mr Ross told Botswana authorities he was trying to get to Zambia to get work as a bricklayer but reports from South Africa indicate he was seeking to join the security forces in Rhodesia.
**Khama, UK diplomat to discuss shootings**

London — Botswana's President, Sir Seretse Khama, would be seeing Britain's high commissioner in Gaborone, Mr. Wilfred Turner, to discuss the March 29 shooting of 18-year-old Briton Mr. Nicholas Love, the Commons heard yesterday.

The deputy Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ted Rowlands, said in a written reply to Mr. Anthony 'Buck' (Conservative) that Britain was "in no doubt that the Botswana Government shares our desire to establish the full facts."

Mr. Love and two South Africans, Mr. Billy de Beer and Mr. Mike Arden, were shot last Wednesday by Botswana soldiers.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr. Love and Mr. Arden were cremated at separate services.

The cremation service of the other ranger killed, Mr. Billy de Beer, will be held in Pretoria today. — SAPA.
Phil speaks for the Other Africa

Africa, he belongs to the other Africa, says The Star's Africa News Service in Gaborone.

By ancestry Phillipus Steenkamp is, as his name reveals, an Afrikaans as melkert — a fact which gives him as much pride as do his close family ties in South Africa.

But he is not what many people now seeing his name frequently in print assume him to be — a South African.

His place of birth, upbringing and career belongs to the Other Africa. He is a citizen of Botswana, which, although lumped with black Africa is, in fact, a non-racial state and one of the continent's only genuine democracies.

And his name crops up often in the newspapers now because he is this country's top civil servant and, after the President and cabinet, its most senior official spokesman.

It is Phil Steenkamp, as he is known in the easy-going social and golf club circles here, who conveys to Botswana and the outside world the statements and opinions of the government.

In recent months these have been dominated by the Rhodesian war and its impact on Botswana.

His job, he says, is to execute the policy laid down by President Sérese Khama and his cabinet — that Botswana shall be a non-racial, democratic state with equal rights for all races, that it shall stay neutral in the internal conflict of its neighbours, and that it shall give shelter to genuine refugees from political and racial oppression.

He was born in Kenya, where his grandfather and other Afrikaners settled 45 years ago and completed his education in South Africa at the University of Natal.

He came to the then Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1955 and served with the British Colonial Service as a district commissioner at Lobatse, Ma-halapye, Ghanzi and Francistown, in the days when "you virtually ran the district, you were lucky to have a radio doctor, you were responsible for what little development you could do with the funds available."

Today he is Permanent Secretary in the office of the President and head of the civil service, with certain powers of appointment and discipline.

As such he is also confidante and adviser of the President as well as top cog in the administrative machine.

He is also the most prominent representative of Sir Sérese Khama's non-racialism.

A lean man nearly two metres tall, Phil Steenkamp relaxes by making furniture or repairing old cars at the comfortable home he shares with his wife and son. Or by erratically trying to reduce his handicap at the local golf club. But the tension of Botswana leave him little free time for this.

The Rhodesian situation, he says, "has affected Botswana's whole way of life. We have had to take large sums of money from normal development projects to build the Botswana Defence Force. We may have to take over the railways because Rhodesia is no longer capable of running it here."

"We are committed to take over the line in the long run, obviously, as it is our lifeline."

He insists that Botswana's neutrality is positive.

"We even disarm freedom fighters and send them to the north as soon as we can, and we imprison them in the meantime."

With so big a flow of refugees from Rhodesia plus more from South Africa, and a few from Angola, it is, however, virtually impossible for Botswana's security forces and Mr Steenkamp's civil service to sort out the genuine refugees from those transiting to join terrorist forces.
We are working on it, says Owen on Botswana

LONDON. Foreign Secretary, Mr. David Owen, yesterday angrily rejected suggestions that Botswana, trying to cover up the circumstances under which a Briton and two South African citizens were killed last week, and that his office was doing nothing about it.

Botswana authorities, he said, had indicated that the three men were shot as they attempted to escape from custody, reports Sapa from London.

Dr. Owen was reacting to a question put to him in a BBC radio interview. Part of the question was: "Why has no member of the Foreign Office challenged the attempt by the President of Botswana to whitewash the atrocity?"" Dr. Owen said the Botswana President, Seretse Khama, was a respected man in Britain. The way Botswana handled the Rhodesian schoolchildren who had been forced to cross the border — the immediate repatriation of those who wished to return — had won much praise.

"Now don't let's automatically assume the Botswana Government aren't capable of handling this, very difficult issue," he said.

"My job is to talk about this between friendly countries," Dr. Owen said. His office would deal with Botswana as it dealt with other countries under similar circumstances.

His present task was to work through the High Commissioner in Botswana to bring about as satisfactory a solution as possible, Dr. Owen said.

"If he sounded urgent it was because he was not going to say what was being done, he said.

Earlier this week, the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, had remarked Dr. Owen was like a spaniel on top and puddling like hell below the surface." That was what the Foreign Office was doing in the Botswana shooting case, Dr. Owen said.

ROY DEVENISH reports that about 350 people attended yesterday's funeral service in Pretoria for Mr. Billy de Beer, one of the three men killed by Botswana soldiers on March 29.

Paying tribute to Mr. De Beer in a service in the Catholic Cathedral, Pastor Peter Steyn said Mr. De Beer had been a young man who had loved Africa and the veld.

There were no answers or smooth explanations for the tragedy, Father Steyn said.

Mr. De Beer's service was the last of the three men killed.

Services for the others, Mr. Mike Arden and Mr. Nicholas Love, were held in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

GDP expenditure

\[ \text{GDP at all prices} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{GDP} & = 365 \\
\text{NDP} & = 33 \\
\text{GDP expenditure} & = 398
\end{align*} \]
NP up to strength

**THE ASSEMBLY.**—The new National Party MP for Springs, Mr Gellee Geldenhuys, was sworn in yesterday, bringing the Assembly to full strength for the first time this session.

The Government now has its largest ever total of 135 MPs against a total Opposition strength of 30.

The Springs seat was not included in last year's General Election due to the murder of the National Party candidate, Dr Robert Smit. Mr Geldenhuys won the resulting by-election on Wednesday. — Sapa.

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We'll act on killings — Pik

South Africa intended taking further steps over the shooting dead of two South African citizens in Botswana on March 20, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

In reply to Mr Japie Bascon (PFU Beniidenhout), Mr Botha said he had made representations to the Botswana Government.

"In reply to our representations the office of the President of Botswana sent my department a copy of a Press statement about the matter which was issued by the Botswana authorities on March 31, 1973," he said.

"We have since then made urgent inquiries about various aspects concerning the inquest and are awaiting replies," Mr Botha said he intended taking further steps as soon as investigations had been completed.

"Pending the outcome of these investigations it would be premature to indicate what steps would be taken," he said.

Ministerial replies to other questions were:

- There was no evidence that the Ku Klux Klan was active in South Africa. — Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger.
- During the 1976-77 financial year, R3 996,7 million was collected in income tax. — Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.
- A final decision had not yet been taken on legislation to amend the provisions of the Insurance Act dealing with war risks. — Minister of Finance. — Sapa.

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E. FOREIGN TRADE (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS)

Payments made and received for imports, exports, capital flows alter the liquidity of the banking system and so alter the potential supply of money.
Soldiers shot SA men after kangaroo court

By DEREK TAYLOR

THE three men killed in Botswana last week were executed in a Botswana Defence Force camp as they knelt in prayer after a kangaroo court of drunken soldiers had accused them of being members of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

This is the main finding of an intelligence report circulated in diplomatic circles in Gaberone and Pretoria this week.

A South African security source has substantiated the report. It quotes from an interrogation of an eye-witness of the murders whose identity is being kept secret pending a possible confrontation by the British and South African Governments if a Botswana cover-up exercise is maintained.

The report, disclosed exclusively to the Sunday Express, found that a section of between 36 and 40 Botswana Defence Force troops, including two non-commissioned officers, under the command of a lieutenant, took the three men to their camp at Bobonong, near the Makalantsi River on April 29.

Earlier that day, Mr Mike Arden and Mr Billy de Beer — both South Africans — and Mr Nick Love, an 18-year-old British tourist, were assembled by the BDF troops at Bushwillian Lodge, a game ranch centre managed by Mr De Beer. Mr Arden and Mr De Beer had previously been taken to Safari Lodge, another game ranch managed by Mr Arden.

The three were accused of being Selous Scouts. They vehemently denied this and produced identity documents. Then the lieutenant commanding the troops ordered Mr De Beer and Mr Love to change into brown bush clothes kept at the Safari Lodge for local employees of the game ranch.

Mr Arden was separated for another interrogation and then forced to change into camouflage army fatigues similar to those used by the Rhodesian Army.

The Lodge had recently taken delivery of several hundred packs worth of liquor for the coming tourist season. The troops took the liquor to their vehicles and began drinking.

The section then took their three prisoners to Bobonong Camp, 69 km away. When they arrived, many of the troops were drunk.

At about 2.30pm the lieutenant called the troops to form "a court martial".

The three prisoners were kicked and punched by the jeering mob of soldiers. They were forced to kneel and lick the boots of several soldiers. Other soldiers urinated on them as they knelt.

The lieutenant led his entire section in browbeating the three prisoners into admitting they were Selous Scouts.

Mr Love attempted to persuade the lieutenant to obtain his British passport and refer to his immigration entry stamps and dates.

The soldiers rejected the proffered documents, repeated that the three were Selous Scouts.

The lieutenant, backed by two non-commissioned officers, then informed the three that they were guilty and would be executed.

About 3.30pm, the three prisoners were led about 200 m into the veld outside the camp and told to kneel and say their last prayers.

As they knelt, three soldiers armed with Russian carbines fired bursts of three or four rounds into the prisoners.

Mr Love was not killed outright and began to crawl slowly forward.

One of the soldiers then walked to him and placed the barrel of his carbine close to the back of his head and killed him.

The bodies were left where they lay for some hours while the troops went on carousing and sleeping.

The section-commander did not inform Gaberone of the killings until late the evening, reporting that he had captured three members of the Selous Scouts who had been shot by his men as they tried to escape.

An immediate cover-up operation was begun by an army and police intelligence team, believed to have been led by President Sir Seretse Khama's eldest son, Brigadier Ian Khama, who established that two of the murdered men were illegal residents of the Tuli Block district and the third was a legally-admitted tourist.

The bodies were eventually ordered to be taken to the hospital of the Anglo-American Corporation mining township Selibe Pitswe.

Mr Philip Steenkamp, spokesman for President Khama, responded to requests from Johannesburg for independent medical observers to be present at the post-mortem examinations by sending a total of nine telex messages to two local doctors in Selibe Pitswe.

None of the telex messages was delivered. They were eventually discovered to be in the possession of the Selibe Pitswe police.

After the bodies had been taken to Johannesburg, the State Pathologist, Professor Jan Louwien, conducted a three-hour post-mortem.

The results of his examination are expected to be made public next week.

MEMBERS of the South African Forensic Anthropology Unit held the funeral of Frank Haworth in Pretoria, one of the best-known forensic anthropologists in Africa, died suddenly last year of a heart attack.

He was a deputy forensic anthropologist for the South African Police Forensic Science Unit.
Durban pilot tells of Zambian flights - but denies carrying adults

Tribune Reporter

DURBAN pilot Vern McWilliams this week described how armed Botswana defence force personnel escorted groups of children to his aircraft — but denied they were anything but refugees.

On his return to Durban, Mr McWilliams said:

"Before we started the charter we had a meeting in Gaborone with the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees.

"We wanted to satisfy ourselves that this wasn't an ANC charter flying recruits. We didn't want to get involved in that kind of operation. The UN assured me they were genuine refugees and that 3,000 we would carry would be women and children," Mr McWilliams said.

His two Convair aircraft flew an average of three trips a day carrying 50 passengers each time. Fuel was supplied in Livingstone in Zambia and the Convairs were forced to carry 4,000 kilograms to complete the return flight.

"Our maximum operating capacity is 2172 kilograms. With 50 passengers, weighting an average of 42 kilograms, we were only 200 kilograms short of our maximum.

"So it wouldn't have been possible for us to carry adults," Mr McWilliams said.

The children he carried was a group of girls aged about 15 years. A doctor in Durban estimated that children weighing 45 kilograms would be about 12 years old.

Mr McWilliams said the refugees were being flown to Zambia to ease congestion in the camp at Selolwe, Livingstone.

There are an estimated 5,000 refugees in Botswana.

"The children were always of the age group and were escorted to the aircraft by armed Botswana military staff.

"A Jeepload of them drove in front of the trucks carrying the children.

"But the kids weren't being bullied or pushed about — they were normal, happy children. The armed men did not get on to the aircraft.

"UN officials — some of them in red hats and one in a Dust — settled them into the aircraft and assured themselves their safety.\n
\n
"In Livingstone, we handed the children to the immigration officials and the United Nations people took them away in a bus. They all stayed together," Mr McWilliams said.

He admitted it was possible that military recruits were carried on some flights.

Air Botswana and Zambia Airways, but said he had no idea if a "guerrilla" operation was being conducted.

On one occasion he had put seven adult refugees off his aircraft because they were "of gun-carrying age".

The refugees were being flown to Zambia because in condition of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Zambia was that the country meet the refugees.

Mr McWilliams and his crew were flown on a regular 3,000-kilometre block at almost the same time they were brought back.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 16, 1978

"We've flown the children on the run from Rhodesian forces chased their weapons and fled into Botswana. Then they were flown to Zambia to rejoin guerrilla units."

Mr Lian Nielsen, programme director in the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, denied the children from Botswana had been carried on the air flights.

"The children are being treated as legitimate refugees and that I think is what the UN wants them to be treated as," he said, adding that the children were being treated as legitimate refugees and that the UN has been assured they were being treated as such.

But the Rhodesian forces challenged this. They said that some of the children youths from the age of about 14 onwards receive some kind of military training in Zambia and that the average age of the children being flown to Zambia is about 14 years.

The children were housed in a refugee camp near Livingstone, and it is understood well-disciplined.
Botswana builds new camp

Will. Nussey, Editor,
The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana is building a third large camp to accommodate the swelling flood of refugees from Rhodesia, who are already entering this country faster than they can be sent out.

Up to April 12 a total of about 22,000 black Rhodesian refugees had passed through Botswana since the mass exodus began nearly two years ago when Mr Joshua Nkomo of the ZAPU movement began forming his own guerilla army.

On that date there were about 8,300 refugees in the camp at Francistown and Selebi Phikwe and about 300 more in the border area.

At the latest count as revealed last night, the number had grown to over 7,000 — despite an air charter contract being paid for by the UN High Commission for Refugees to take out 3,000.

The problem for Botswana has been aggravated by Zambia's decision to stop all Zambian refugee flights from Gaborone to Lusaka on April 1.
Demos greet Muzorewa in Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — About 800 demonstrating students forced Botswana police to whisk Rhodesian leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa away from the airfield today for talks with President Seretse Khama. Each time it comes out of the port here by a back route when he arrived today.


The bishop is making the visit ostensibly as leader of the United African National Council and not as a representative of the Rhodesian Government. Nevertheless, the news that Sir Seretse has agreed to the meeting must reflect favorably on the Salisbury Government's efforts to win recognition of the internal settlement.

During winter we cut it right down to about 0.5% growth rate in winter. The recommended feeding rate is 1-1.5% for most fish but this isn't successful for a number of reasons, the chief being the number of ducks to keep. We had about 16 dams, 8 acres, and we tried to keep about 900 ducks, all at once they just about cleared the water of food. I want ducks, all at once they just about cleared the water of food. I want

Well this is what the people like. Local Africans can't afford

We feed this fish with the idea that the ducks... This wasn't successful for a number of reasons, the chief being the number of ducks to keep. We had about 16 dams, 8 acres, and we tried to keep about 900 ducks, all at once they just about cleared the water of food. I want ducks, all at once they just about cleared the water of food. I want

Crickets.

1500 meals rich in protein on 12 ducks. They are fed with corn and more and more fish.
Clashes in Botswana
as Muzorewa arrives

GABORONE. — Angry students caused near-chaos here yesterday soon after the black Rhodesian nationalist leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was whisked away from the airport under police escort.

They attacked police in the centre of town, throwing at them hundreds of eggs and pieces of meat meant for the bishop and shouting: “You are protecting a betrayer,” and “you are supporting the racist Smith regime”.

Bishop Muzorewa arrived in a chartered aircraft early yesterday afternoon and was whisked away from an angry crowd of more than 1 000 people waiting for him.

The students ran towards the office of the President, while others went to a hotel where Bishop Muzorewa was expected to be entertained to lunch. The area was patrolled by police.

Soon there was chaos, with hundreds of students and members of the public insulting policemen.

When the students learnt that the lunch had been cancelled, they ran back to the office of the President, where a student leader was reading a memorandum addressed to Sir Seretse Khama, the Botswana president.
Angry crowds as Muzorewa arrives

GABORONE. — Mobs of angry students caused near-chaos yesterday shortly after the black Rhodesian nationalist leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was whisked away from Gaborone’s airport under police escort.

They attacked police in the centre of Gaborone throwing hundreds of eggs and pieces of meat intended for the bishop. They shouted: “You are protecting a traitor,” and “You are supporting the racist Smith regime.”

Bishop Muzorewa was swiftly escorted away from an angry crowd of more than 1,000.

A student leader from the University of Botswana and Swaziland read a memorandum addressed to the President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, condemning any talks between the Botswana government and the “Muzorewa gang”.

The students said they were alarmed at Sir Seretse’s “supportive attitude towards this internal unholy alliance between Ian Smith and his puppets as evidenced by your welcoming Muzorewa.”

“The Muzorewas have betrayed not only the people of Zimbabwe, but the whole liberation struggle in southern Africa, hence they should be treated as traitors,” the memorandum said, reports Sapa.

The Rand Daily Mail’s London correspondent reports that a call for sanctions on Rhodesia to be lifted was rejected by the British government in the House of Lords on Thursday.

Lord Goronwy Roberts, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, said in spite of the considerable progress in Rhodesia sanctions must remain in force until the “very substantial elements outside Rhodesia” were included in a final settlement.

In London more facts emerged about one of Rhodesia’s controversial new black Cabinet Ministers.

Five months before he was sworn in as a co-Minister of Justice, Law and Order, Mr Byron Hove drew up a document indicting Mr Ian Smith and his confederates for, among other things, crimes against humanity.

In it Mr Hove put the case for a Nuremberg-type trial for Mr Smith and his confederates.

This indictment was drawn up and signed last September in London. It was submitted, at his request, to “comrades Joshua Nkomo of Zapu, and Robert Mugabe of Zanu”, as well as to Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabanzingi Sithole.

The document was released yesterday by the British and European representative of Zapu, Mr Arthur Chanzingwe.

It comes at a time when Mr Hove has been sternly rebuked by Mr Smith and by Mr Hove’s white co-Minister, Mr. Hillary Squires, for his attacks on the Rhodesian judiciary and the police force.
Desert-camp plan angers Soweto refugees

The Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — The 600 Soweto student refugees in Gaborone are so enraged by a scheme to resettle them on the edge of the Kalahari Desert that they are threatening to make trouble when the Botswana Government starts moving them.

The scheme, for which the authorities are still drilling for water to supply the proposed resettlement, is a hot and arid region of sand and stones and sparse bush.

The intention is for the students to make their own living, there from livestock and crops as do most Botswana people, instead of doing nothing in Gaborone and living on handouts.

ARROGANT

Feeling among Botswanans against the students is strong because they are extremely arrogant, lack with contempt on the locals, demand special treatment as refugees from 'apartheid', stoke racial animosity, and cause trouble to others.

They think that because they come from a big city and have some education they are better than others and are policemen, lawyers, doctors, et cetera.

They think that they want to go and live in the Kweneng while they take Gaborone.

The Soweto students who have accumulated since the latest Students' Troops battle in mid-1978, live in shanty townises in the Kweneng district and around Gaborone.

One of the main sources of contention here is that their each get a handout of $20 a month from the Christian Council of Southern Africa.

US EDUCATION

Few of them have taken up offers of further education elsewhere in Africa, reportedly because many are scared of being recruited into anti-South African terrorist movements.

Of a number who went to Nigeria, to take up scholarships, six returned in disgust and were promptly jailed by the suspected Botswana authorities.

Five of these have since been taken up by the South African authorities.

The students say that when the Government starts moving them to the Kweneng they will hold demonstrations, mock funerals, and other forms of protest.

'A lot of Botswanaans are hoping they will do just that,' said a Government official. 'Because then the Botswanaans will have the excuse to do to the students what they have been wanting to do for a long time.'
South Africa's representations on death of two South African citizens in Botswana

12. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether a reply has been received from the Botswana Government to South Africa's representations concerning the death of two South African citizens in Botswana; if so, what was the nature of the reply?

(2) Whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF LABOUR (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) Yes. The Botswana Government has indicated that police investigations into the deaths of Messrs. Airdon and de Beer are continuing, and when these investigations have been completed a decision regarding a public inquiry will be taken.

(2) The Botswana Government is aware of the South African Government's deep concern about these events. I hope therefore that it will be able shortly to announce that a public inquiry will be held. Such an inquiry would help to clarify the situation and would therefore be in the interest of the good relations between our countries.

For written reply:
Bolswana's big mistake

The secretary of the board of the Tobacco Board, who was present at the meeting, explained that the mistake had been made due to a misinterpretation of the data provided by the supplier. The secretary further stated that the company was taking necessary steps to rectify the situation and ensure that such mistakes do not happen in the future.

[The rest of the text is not visible in the image provided.]
Assurance on missiles

BONN. — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, said last night that the Soviet Union was willing to negotiate on the question of its medium-range nuclear missiles.

He had been given this assurance by the Soviet leader, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, during talks last week, he said.

The Chancellor said Mr Brezhnev had told him the Kremlin was willing to debate with the West on the issue of weapons which were not under discussion at the US-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), or the multilateral East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna.

This so-called "grey zone", includes medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has aimed at targets in Western Europe, Mr Schmidt said. — Sepa-Reuters

Syrians end tank siege

BEIRUT. — Syrian forces of an Arab League peacekeeping army said yesterday it had ended a 24-hour tank siege on a mountain village east of Beirut after arresting two Moslem gunmen accused of slaying three Christian villagers.

The village of Bater, 30 km east of here, was ringed by Syrians.

Two suspects turned themselves in during the house-to-house search, a peacekeeping command communiqué reported.

They were handed over to Lebanese authorities.

GABORONE. — The Botswana Defence Force killed one Rhodesian soldier and wounded another after a Botswana citizen was allegedly abducted by armed Rhodesian security forces at the weekend, the President's office announced yesterday.

The statement said a man from Pobepob village in northern Botswana was abducted by Rhodesian soldiers last Saturday and interrogated about Botswana Defence Force movements.

The following day the Botswana Defence Force came across five black Rhodesian soldiers who had crossed the border near the village. When they were challenged, the men fled back to the border.

The Botswana soldiers opened fire, killing one man and wounding another. The wounded man was taken across the border by the others.

The dead man's body was later taken to Francistown, where he was identified by "fellow Rhodesians" as a member of the Rhodesian security forces.
DORMAN LONG

A Botswana first

Today, Botswana Railways takes delivery of 15 railway wagons manufactured by the rolling stock division of Dorman Long. They're the initial batch of a total R1m order for 47 such high-sided wagons produced at Dorkay's Boksburg East works and destined for general purpose cargo and coal transport. The balance of the order is to be supplied at the rate of eight a week for completion before the end of July.

The order is particularly significant because it's the first ever rolling stock to be ordered by the Botswana government, especially in the newly designed Botswana Railways livery. Henceforth, the rolling stock has either been owned and administered by Rhodesian Railways or had been in private hands in Botswana itself.

It's also Dorkay's proud boast that the order was won against tender competition from Barrows Heavy Engineering and Comet Metal Mometal of Mozambique. Orders were placed in November last year and the first wagon was ready within four months.

All the rolling stock is manufactured to SAR specifications, while the individual wagons measure 13.8m in length by 2.4m in width and 2.8m in height. Total tare (laden) mass is 21.860 kg, while loading capacity of the 53m³ wagons is up to 34.140 kg.

Dorkay is no stranger to rolling stock manufacture. It has been in the business since 1944 and the 100,000th wagon is expected to roll off the production line some time in mid-year. Annual domestic demand is around 6,000 wagons a year, with SAR itself producing about 1,000 Barrows (30% of the remainder) and Dorkay (70%) sharing the bulk of the balance with the remainder of the specials being produced by a variety of manufacturers.

In the past exports have been made to Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia, Swaziland and to East African Railways. This, though, is the first export order in some time.

SPECIAL BACHELOR QUARTERS IN LAGA
Whether or not that was so,
it is pertinent to say
that the police investigation
and during whose ears
involves the Defence Force.
We did not put up nursery,
we asked their ears the ears
in the picture that the ears
open to allegations by the ears
been filtered by these ears.
He said: "These have
Horace."
Hill, as was put into un-
young man who had been
who had been
We asked whether the ears

Breatheless

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and during whose ears
involves the Defence Force.
We did not put up nursery,
we asked their ears the ears
in the picture that the ears
open to allegations by the ears
been filtered by these ears.
He said: "These have
Horace."
Hill, as was put into un-
young man who had been
who had been
We asked whether the ears

request

Khamma dodges

19/5/16

12

NM
country, it's difficult to see how Botswana can turn the line into a profitable venture.

The money for the trucks came from the EEC. And some eight countries, including the US, Canada, West Germany and Sweden as well as Arab interests have agreed to help refurbish the railway and buy it from Rhodesia.

One institution which is not putting up any cash is the World Bank. Like many other critics of the takeover (including some within the Botswana government), the Bank feels the takeover doesn’t justify the cost.

Botswana has few complaints with the way the Rhodesians (perhaps by next year, the Zimbabweans) run the line. And no matter who owns the railway, Botswana’s links with the outside world will depend for many years on SA and Zambia.

Retorts Kedekwle: “We were contemplating the takeover regardless of troubles in southern Africa or whether the line runs at a loss or a profit. It’s much more than just economics. We want to control our own resources.”

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**OF PHOTOGRAPHY:**

Single storey hostels in Gugu
Special bachelor quarters in Langa
Double storey hostels in Langa
Inside a hostel in the Zones
Langa employers’ dormitory-shed
Inside the dormitory-shed
Langa dormitory showers
Langa dormitory kitchen
Outside the Langa main barrac
Inside one barracks room
Ablutions in the Langa barrac
Langa dormitory toilets with shower
Single men’s flats in Langa
Inside one flat
BOTSWANA ECONOMY

A few blessings

Botswana has a rising balance of payments surplus and a falling inflation rate. Yet in the words of the Bank of Botswana's 1977 Annual Report, there was "little growth in the economy" last year.

Despite the low growth rate (bank lending rose only P3m last year to P74m), Botswana was not without its blessings in 1977.

The Bank argues that last April's pula revaluation was "on the whole reasonably successful in achieving its main object, namely to reduce the rate of inflation." Last year's cost-of-living increase was 12.7%, compared with a peak of 13.7% in the year to March 1977. By March 1978 the rate had dropped to 10.4%.

Botswana's foreign reserves (which consist mainly of treasury bills and short-term deposits) climbed from P63.4m in January 1977 to P82.8m at the end of the year. By April 1978 reserves totalled P91.3m.

An adjusted trade deficit last year of P46m (P36m in 1976) was neutralised mainly by inflows of investment income totalling P16m and P15m worth of migrants' remittances. The former is explained by the sizeable losses suffered by large foreign-controlled firms, which more than compensated for the outflow of P20m in dividends and P30m in interest payments on loans.

In addition, inward transfer payments by the private sector amounted to P21m, and there was a P5m inflow of long-term private capital.

Exports were boosted mainly by an increase in diamond earnings from P37m in 1976 to P47m last year. Other major exports were copper-nickel matte (P40m), beef (P44m) and hides and skins (P4m).

The Bank also notes that customs union revenue is rising sharply — from P18m in 1976 to P32m last year and P46m in 1978.

A feature of Botswana's economic policy last year was the drop in interest rates. The bank prime lending rate, for instance, was reduced to 11% and long-term deposit rates were made relatively more attractive than short-term rates. The Bank observes, however, that "many SA-owned subsidiaries continued to obtain loan capital in SA, even though they could have obtained cheaper financing of up to half their loan capital if they had borrowed locally."
SA black appointed judge in Botswana

BY G. R. NAIDOO

JOHANNESBURG advocate, Mr Ismail Mahomed, who became the first black senior counsel in South Africa in 1974, has achieved another distinction — he has been appointed a judge of the Botswana High Court.

Mr Mahomed's appointment is effective from today and he will sit in the High Court in Lobatse.

When he was appointed senior counsel, his appointment was recommended by the chairman of the Bar Council and by the judge president of the division in which he practised.

Brilliant

Mr Mahomed has had a brilliant academic career. He qualified at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1957 after completing his BA (Hons) and LLB degrees, all with distinction.

While at Wits he was awarded the G. A. Denny post-graduate scholarship and was allowed to complete the four-year BA Honours course in three years.

Described by a professor as "one of the best students the university has had for years", Mr Mahomed was active in student politics.

He has appeared in several celebrated political trials and was in the team of advocates which appeared for the late Bram Fischer and others.

Mr Mahomed is an expert on the Group Areas Act and the book "Group Areas and Their Developments", which he wrote with Mr. L. R. Dixon, is considered an authority on the Act.
Refugee dies in Botswana

GABORONE — A South African refugee, Mr. Victor Moorcroft, 22, was killed in a hit-and-run accident here according to the Botswana head of security, Mr. D. Mophuthing.

He said Mr. Moorcroft's body was found in the centre of a street early on Sunday morning. Indications were he had been knocked down by a car.

Mr. Moorcroft, who was at school in Noordgesig, Johannesburg, fled South Africa in February 1977.

Mr. Mophuthing said the police were investigating the incident. — SAFA.
BEYLEVELD TO APPEAL ON 15-YEAR SENTENCE

By RIC WILSON

A NERVE-RACKING countdown of hope begins today for the mother of a young South African who is in jail in Botswana.

Bernard Beyleveld is to appeal in 10 days' time against a 15-year prison sentence, under Botswana's security laws.

His mother, Mrs. Nancy Smith, of Scottburgh, said this week: "I hope everything will work out for the best. I don't even want to think of the alternative."

She will be sitting in the colonial-style Botswana High Court in Lobatse when her son makes his plea for freedom on July 16.

"I wouldn't miss it for anything," said Mrs. Smith. "It will be the first time she has seen her son, 21, since he first appeared in the same court in December after being arrested aboard a Rhodesian-bound train at Francistown.

As she ticks off the days, Mrs. Smith is praying for her son's release. "I'm not a religious fanatic, but I am praying for Bernard."

Mrs. Smith and her husband, Grant, Bernard's stepfather, are on holiday in the Northern Transvaal and will drive to Lobatse next week.

Only visitor

"Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could drive him home," said Mrs. Smith.

Bernard's only regular visitor in prison has been his lawyer, Mr. Terence Kelly, of Mafeking.

Bernard, she says, is being well treated and he is keeping himself busy by sketching and learning French from a Lebanese prisoner.

Mr. Kelly is full of admiration for the young man's spirit. "He is quite courageous and in fine spirits."

When he was arrested last October, Bernard was wearing a South African Army uniform and carrying an application form to join Rhodesia's crack Selous Scouts, an anti-terrorist unit, which has been blamed by Botswana for raids in the Francistown area.

Admission

During his trial, which was adjourned four times and dragged out for three months, Bernard admitted he was seeking employment in the Rhodesian armed forces, but only so that he could be near his girlfriend who lived in Botswana with his widowed mother.

In February he was convicted of "manifesting the intention of assisting persons threatening the security of Botswana" and jailed for 15 years - the maximum sentence that could be imposed.

The sentence was called " savage" and "cruel" by South Africans, and politicians urged the Government to make representations on Beyleveld's behalf.

Agony days for waiting mum

MRS. NANCY SMITH (left) with her son, Bernard Beyleveld, a South African student who has been in jail in Botswana for 15 years. Dr. Poetry Smith (right) is his lawyer.
FREED BY BOTSWANA APPEAL COURT

Smiling back in SA

Mr Bernard Beyleveld

The Star's Africa News Service

LOBATSE — Mr Bernard Beyleveld drove across the South African border into freedom today wearing a new suit and a wide grin.

Less than two hours earlier, three judges of the Botswana Appeal Court in Lobatse set aside the 15-year jail sentence imposed on him after he was taken off a Rhodesia-bound train last October.

He had been wearing a South African army uniform while going to Rhodesia to join the SA Scouts.

In announcing that Mr. Beyleveld's appeal had been upheld, the court president, Mr Justice P. Malesela, said reasons would be given later.

SMILE

A wide smile flashed across Mr Beyleveld's face as the judges rose and left the court. Then he walked to the back of the court where his mother and brother waited.

"I can't wait to put my feet on South African soil," said Mr Beyleveld.

His mother Mrs Martha Smith of Scottburgh, Natal, forced back tears as she clasped her son Mr Beyleveld who had worn a black, turtleneck sweater and jeans in his previous appearance in court today wearing a green, suit.

Mr Beyleveld said he could not understand why he had being given such a severe sentence.

"In prison," he said, "I served for seven years for chopping up their wives," he said. "I trusted in the Lord, while I was carrying this heavy burden."

THUMBS

After being freed by the court, Mr. Beyleveld was taken back to the Lobatse jail in a prison van for release formalities to be completed.

Then he was driven by Botswana police officers in a police car to the nearby Pioneer Gate border post. After going through the immigration formalities he climbed into his brother Brian's Volkswagen and, with his mother, drove into South Africa at 10.45 am.

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For further information contact the secretary of the Botswana Economics Society.
Boys held in Botswana 'should be home now'

GABERONE. — Instructions had been given, "some time ago", for the release of the two Windhoek schoolboys being detained in Botswana, a police spokesman said here yesterday.

He added that there may be a local reason for the delay, "but as far as police headquarters is concerned, the boys should be with their parents by now."

Neil Walker and Alec Green, both aged 15, were arrested by Botswana police on July 30 when they crossed the Botswana border with a hunting rifle. — Sapa
Killings trial upsets SRC in Botswana

GABORONE – The Botswana University Student Council yesterday called on Botswana citizens to demonstrate opposition to their Government's decision to charge a platoon commander of the Botswana Defence Force, Sgt. O. Tswana, with the murder of two South Africans and a Briton.

Maize
Selling price of highest grade R52,30 per ton
= 5,16 per 200 lb. bag incl.
Assume a 20% mark-up by stores in homelands
Therefore selling price of bag
= R6,20 per annum
= 0,52 cents per month.

The students' call follows the Botswana Government's decision to prosecute Sgt. Tswana after Mr. William de Beer, Mr. Michael Arden and Mr. Nicholas Lowe were shot dead in the Tuli area in March.

In a statement the students recalled the killing of Botswana men by Rhodesian troops and raping of a Botswana woman by South African soldiers earlier as "the violation of our territorial integrity."

They said the government of those countries did not apply the procedure Botswana was following in the case of Sgt. Tswana.

"We note that Sgt. Tswana is to be charged with murder and that previously the State agreed on the facts presented by him as being true and just." “We further note that Sgt. Tswana at the time had taken correct and appropriate steps and that the three people killed were confirmed to be genuine terrorist soldiers," the statement said.

The students said they were "puzzled by the Government's decision to try to appease the people outside the country."

Meanwhile, the Botswana Attorney-General Mr. Moleleki Mokama, said he was working to set a date when Sgt. Tswana would appear in the Lobatse high court. — (Sapa)
Students and police clash in Gaborone

GABORONE. — Two Botswana policemen were seriously injured yesterday in a violent clash with students protesting against the detention of a man to be charged with the death of two South Africans and a Briton in the Tuli Block in March.

Four policemen were admitted to the Princess Marina Hospital in Gaborone, after a group of youths threw stones at them near the University College of Botswana between 1 and 2 pm.

The police stopped the students from marching to the president's office where they intended to present certain grievances. Teargas was used to disperse them.

The stoning took place after the students had made a second attempt to leave the campus. The police, who were patrolling the university campus, again used teargas against them.

The Botswana Head of Security and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr David Moputhu, said seven students, four men and two women, had been arrested.

One of the student demands is that former platoon commander, Mr Ompatle Tswaile, be released from detention by the Botswana Government.

He is to be charged with the murder of South Africans, Mr William de Beer and Mr Michael Arden, and Briton, Mr Nicholas Loveday.

One of the students' placards read: "Release Sgt Tswaile and promote him for his heroic deeds and patriotism". Another said: "Release Sgt Tswaile now! we need him for the protection of our borders".

A student leader, Mr Karimn Mogalakwe, said the students would get off the campus "at all costs" and that they were "prepared for any eventuality."

Students sang Nkosi Sikelelwa 'Africa' and other songs in protest.

Police stopped hundreds of people, including members of the Botswana Trade Union, from joining the students. — Sapa.
21. An indifference curve (1916) is a curve connecting the points of equal utility. An indifference curve is downward sloping, and concave to the origin. It is used to represent the preferences of a consumer between two goods.

22. The slope of an indifference curve:

(1) Will decline as income falls;
(2) Increase as income falls;
(3) Equal to the price ratio of the two goods;
(4) Be of the same sign as the price ratio of the two goods;
(5) None of the above.

23. An Opportunity Cost:

(1) Equal to fixed costs;
(2) Equal to variable costs;
(3) Equal to total cost;
(4) Equal to total revenue;
(5) Equal to total revenue minus total cost.

24. The short-run concerns a period over which:

(1) One or more factors of production cannot be varied;
(2) All factors of production can be varied;
(3) Both long-run and short-run can be varied;
(4) None of these are true.

25. The production decision of the following plant used to produce corn: 1000 bushels of corn per week. The plant used to operate for 50 weeks per year.

(1) A long-run one;
(2) A short-run one;
(3) A very long-run one;
(4) None of these are true.

26. Marginal Product is:

(1) The total product per unit of the variable factor;
(2) The total product per unit of the fixed factor;
(3) The addition to total product made by the use of an extra unit of a variable factor;
(4) The total product made by the use of a variable factor.

27. A change in total revenue is:

(1) An increase in price;
(2) A decrease in price;
(3) An increase in quantity;
(4) A decrease in quantity;
(5) None of these are true.

28. A change in demand is:

(1) A change in price;
(2) A change in quantity;
(3) A change in demand for a good;
(4) A change in demand for a service;
(5) None of these are true.

29. A change in supply is:

(1) A change in price;
(2) A change in quantity;
(3) A change in supply for a good;
(4) A change in supply for a service;
(5) None of these are true.

30. A change in the price of a good will cause:

(1) A change in demand;
(2) A change in supply;
(3) A change in demand and supply;
(4) None of these are true.

31. Assume that the capital stock depreciates at 5% per year. In that year replacement takes place. Then:

(1) 125 and 250;
(2) 125 and 250;
(3) 250 and 250;
(4) 250 and 375;
(5) 375 and 250.

Students held after clashes
Botswana questions sanctions

NEW YORK — Botswana has expressed doubts about the effectiveness of imposing economic sanctions against South Africa if it persisted in refusing to cooperate with the United Nations over SWA/Namibia, reports Sapa-Reuters.

Mr. Archibald Mogwe, told the General Assembly last night: "While we concede that sanctions could be made effective given the collective will and concerted action, our sad experience in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) has seriously brought into doubt the efficacy of sanctions where there are weighed against moribund and economic considerations."

Mr. Mogwe said Botswana was willing to consider sending experienced, bilingual service personnel to serve with the civilian component of the proposed UN operation to supervise SWA/Namibia's transition to independence.

LESOTHO VIEW

The Star Bureau in New York reports that Lesotho, vulnerable to any economic blockade of South Africa, has hinted at support for United Nations sanctions.

But Foreign Minister Mr. Charles Molapo says Lesotho's readiness to meet the obligations of Security Council resolutions must be matched by willingness of other nations to assist his landlocked country.

"Lesotho's vulnerability is obvious to everyone," he told the UN General Assembly yesterday.
Botswana plans to airlift refugees

By Allen Pizzey, The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana Government is setting up an airlift at a likely cost of more than R500,000 to get an estimated 9,000 "able-bodied" male Rhodesian refugees out of the country.

Senior Government officials were in London earlier this month to work out details with an unnamed British charter firm to take potential guerrilla recruits to Zambia.

An earlier airlift of refugees by a Durban-based company was stopped after threats to the charter line owner, and a subsequent operation was curtailed when the aircraft failed a fitness test.

RECRUITS

There are at present about 14,000 Rhodesian refugees in Botswana. Government sources said for humanitarian reasons they were willing to keep women and children in a new settlement camp at Dukwe north of Francistown but potential guerrilla recruits are to be moved out as fast as possible.

"They don't want to be in the same sort of situation as" Zambian and Mozambican areas where the guerrillas virtually control parts of the country," a diplomatic source noted.

WORRIED

"And the Government is worried about the possibility of Rhodesians taking into the camps which they would be powerless to stop," the source added.

The Botswana Government is hoping to beat down the price of the airlift. But because of the danger of "planes flying across Kasungula to Zambia being fired on, we'll pay what we have to in order to get the refugees out quickly," a foreign official said.

The refugee population, which has grown slowly since the full-scale airlift stopped, consists of about 1,500 miles of guerrilla recruitment age in a camp near Selebi Phikwe (there are also some women and children there), about 3,500 men near Francistown and the 8,200 in Dukwe.

The Dukwe camp, which is being built with the help of the UN, is concerned about the refugee's office, is mainly for women and children under the age of 5.

A worrying problem for Botswana is whether Zambia will continue to accept refugees shunted out of the country.
Botswana a haven for
SA-bound terrorists

By Gherhard Pietersen

TERRORISTS are being infiltrated into South Africa from Botswana on an ever-increasing scale — with the knowledge of the Botswana Government.

This was confirmed in Gaborone this week by both the acting Commissioner of the Botswana Police, Mr D. T. Mophuting, and Mr Phillip Steenkamp, permanent secretary to the Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama.

"We are aware that South African freedom-fighters cross Botswana territory from time to time. There is very little we can do about it and they have neither our official support nor our blessing," they said.

Mr Mophuting said that caches of Russian arms had been found on two previous occasions and that his men were constantly on the alert.

Intelligence sources in Bophuthatswana and Rhodesia, however, are adequate that both Pan African Congress and African National Congress terrorists receive at least a measure of official support. They also claim that insurgents, who enter Botswana unarmured, are supplied with weapons inside Botswana by representatives of terrorist organisations.

Forged

Colonel Jaap Bekker, Commissioner of Police for Bophuthatswana, showed me several articles found on the bodies of two terrorists who were killed there last week.

Among these were several bloodstained pula (Botswana currency) notes. A rucksack carried by one of the dead terrorists still had its price on marked in pula — and a perfectly forged South African identity document.

The ID document was so well made that police only tumbled to it when someone spotted a spelling error. An endorsement that allowed the bearer to study in Atteridgeville had misspelt the Afrikaans word for study — studer — and written it as studer.

Another source in Bophuthatswana disclosed that a trial-awaiting terrorist had told police that he had been flown from a training camp in Zambia to Selibe Pikwe, in Botswana, in an aircraft belonging to Air Botswana.

"He told us that he and two of his fellow trainees had been flown from a base in Angola to Zambia. After spending a few days there, they boarded an Air Botswana aircraft and were flown to Selibe Pikwe, in Botswana.

Border

"From there they were driven to the President Hotel in Gaborone, where they spent the night."

"The next morning they were fetched by a man who introduced himself to them as the Commander. On the way to the South African border, they were each issued with a new AK-47 model 8 rifle and two handgrenades. They were also given two Russian hard-grams each and rucksacks, food and South African currency."

"About 10 km from Lobatsi, at a place called Sklipudshek, they were dropped off and told to cross the border and to head for Johannesburg."

After the ambush of Sergeant Tusus Neil near Dorsden, Northern Transvaal, by three armed terrorists this week and two incidents in Bophuthatswana last month — in which one terrorist was captured and two shot dead, intelligence experts have predicted a substantial increase in terrorist activity in South Africa.

A member of the Rhodesian Special Branch said that both ANC and PAC terrorists in Botswana were being supplied with weapons by the Francistown ZAPU representative.

"We have known for some time of the links between South African terrorist organisations and ZAPU," he said. The ZAPU representative in Francistown, Albert Madzivhoyi, regularly plays host to visiting ANC and PAC officials.

Favourite

"The ZANU representa-fords live in Francistown, Oliver Sanyama, is known to have links with the PAC and supplies them from time to time with both finance and weapons."

Another favourite crossing-point for terrorists on their way south from Zambia is the post at Kazangula — the spot where South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and Rhodesia have a common border.

I was allowed to visit the camps at Selibe Pikwe and Francistown, which between them house about 9 000 men. When an attempt was made to photograph the camps, the BDP commanders at both camps started waving their Russian AK-47 rifles around and made it clear that pictures were not allowed.
Botswana soldier denies SA killings

By Deon du Plessis,
The Star's Africa News Service

LOBATSE — A 34-year-old Botswana Defence Force platoon commander, on trial for his life, today pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering two South African game wardens and a young British tourist.

It is alleged that Mr. Gumbale Twisape shot and killed game warden Mr. Bally de Beer and Mr. Mike Arden together with 19-year-old Mr. Nicholas Love from Britain, near a Botswana-American border on March 29 this year.

Prosecuting counsel, Mr. E.T. Skoeltemani, said the State would prove that Mr. Twisape led his platoon to the Tuli Block on that day. He added, "As a result of information acquired, they went and looked for certain persons: the same three who are now deceased. The three were apprehended. They were then told to change into some kind of clothing which they did not originally have."

Mr. Skoeltemani said he had seen the State would show that the three men were taken back to the BDP base at Sehlopo Pits. "On the way, the commander felt the had to question the three. He was not satisfied with the answers he got, so he shot them," Mr. Skoeltemani said.

Earlier the judge, Mr. Justice Hayron-Benjamin, refused an application by Mr. Twisape's Johannesburg lawyer, Mr. Jack Underharter SC, for two assessors to be admitted to the Bench.

Mr. Underharter said the judge might need advice on the feelings of people in this country and the judge's sensitivity to the presence of foreign soldiers.

Mr. Twisape, slim, tense, a thin mustache, a civilian clothes, pleaded not guilty through an interpreter.

In court, Ms. Pini Forrest, head of the Chancery of the British High Commission in Gaborone, sat as an official observer.

The trial followed heavy pressure by the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. Peter Rafferty, to try the accused.
Soldier tells how Tall Block men were shot
Second death case soldier impeached

By Deon du Plessis
The Star's African News Service

LOBATSE — A second state witness was impeached at the Botswana murder trial today after he changed his earlier evidence about the deaths of two South African game rangers and a young British visitor. The witness differed radically from a written statement he had given the police.

In court today Private Disang Segaetho (21), of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF), said the three dead men, Mr Billy de Beer, Mr Mike Arden and Mr Nick Love, from Britain, were "soldiers" and that two of them had been wounded while entering Botswana "in uniform."

He said the third had been shot dead while they attempted to escape.

A written "statement" which he made to the police in July, however, said the three men had been shot in cold blood by the police commander, Warrant Officer Omputse Tswalpe.

STATEMENT
Private Segaetho was impeached after he tried to repudiate this statement today.

Mr Tswalpe has pleaded not guilty to three charges of murder. The killings took place in Botswana's Tuli Block in March.

In his written statement Private Segaetho said Mr Arden was arrested and brought to where the other two whites were already detained. When he was arrested Mr Arden was wearing khaki shorts but after being taken to his home by BDF troops he emerged wearing camouflaged uniform with a dark blue beret.

With the three whites under guard in the back of a BDF Land-Rover the convoy set off for base at Selebi Phikwe.

"On the way the Warrant Officer (Mr Tswalpe) ordered that the convoy should stop and this was done. He alighted and went to the leading Land-Rover and asked the three whites to get off. We all remained in the vehicle."

"The Warrant Officer, the sergeant and the corporal stood a short distance away and held a conversation. I do not know the details," he said.

They came back to the vehicles and still the three were on their feet.

"The warrant officer started to question the three about why they were menacing people in Botswana."

"The three were standing in an extended line. All of a sudden the warrant officer shot three rounds upright: then he shot one of them who was standing on the right side. He then shot the other two."

The first man died instantly while the last two survived and struggled for a while.

"After the upright shots the soldiers were loaded from their vehicle and one of the white men tried to snatch my rifle. I threw it away and he was shot for the second time and he died instantly."

"There were several shots and I think most of us fired. I cannot specify. I was seated on the vehicle when one of those men tried to grab my rifle," Private Segaetho's statement said.

ORDERED
He conceded his signature appeared on this statement but said he had been ordered to sign by a senior police officer who visited him in July and it was an offence to disobey an instruction from a senior.

The prosecutor, Mr P T Skelemeni, told Mr Justice Robert Benjamin: "My submission is that the statement now being denounced materially differs from the evidence given from the dock. It appears that this is a case of Section 271 — that such a witness can be impeached and I make that application."

Defence counsel, Mr Jack Unterhalter SC from Johannesburg, told the judge: "I cannot resist it."

Mr Justice Benjamin granted the application.
False statement claim in triple murder case

LOBATSE - A second witness has been impeached and faces prosecution for signing allegedly false statements on the murder of two South Africans and a Briton in Botswana last March.

On the second day of the trial of W/O Omphile Tswaipe, who is accused of murdering Mr. William de Beer and Mr. Michael Arden and a 18-year-old British tourist, Mr. Nicholas Love, a Botswana soldier said he was forced to sign a false statement.

Pte Disang Segaetsu, 21, told the High Court here he was ordered to sign the statement by a police superintendent, Mr. Segwabbe, who said the office of the President wanted Pte Segaetsu to implicate the accused.

The Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Phandu Skelemane, successfully applied to the Botswana Chief Justice, Mr. R. J. Hafron-Benjamin, for an impeachment order against the witness.

Earlier yesterday Pte Segaetsu said he and his patrol, led by W/O Tswaipe, had apprehended two white soldiers near the Rhodesian border on March 26, the day before the murder.

The prosecutor read out to the court a sworn statement signed by Pte Segaetsu on July 26 in which he described in detail the arrest and murders of the three men.

The statement said Mr. Arden was made to change into a camouflage uniform and put on a dark blue beret at the Safari Lodge where he worked.

He was put into the back of a Landrover with Mr. De Beer and Mr. Love, who had been arrested the previous day.

The statement alleged Mr. Love and Mr. De Beer were also forced to put on brown uniforms before being taken to the Safari Ranch on the day of the shooting.

"I quickly threw it away and he was again shot for the second time and died instantly.

"Immediately there were several shots and I think most of us fired, although I can't be certain which of us did fire.

"After the shooting the warrant officer told us to line up and shoot the bodies again.

"The soldiers were then forced to put the corpses into the back of the vehicles and they were taken to the mortuary at Selebe-Pikwe.

"The defence counsel, Mr. Jack Unterhalter, called for the first statement said to have been made on April 5 by Pte Segaetsu.

In the statement, Pte Segaetsu said the men were shot as two of them tried to run away. The third white man was killed by a rifle which he clearly intended using on the Botswana soldiers.

Pte Segaetsu said this version was the correct one. He told the court again that superintendent Segwabbe had told him to sign a new version implicating W/O Tswaipe on July 26.

He said Mr. Segwabbe had told him the office of the President was not satisfied with his first version.

"All of a sudden, the warrant officer shot three rounds upright, and he shot one of the white men standing on the right side. He then shot the remaining two, but the first one to be shot died instantly while the last two survived for a while.

"I heard some more shots being fired. Then all the soldiers were killed from their vehicles and this time one of the white men tried to snatch my rifle.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA.
Arden was working with Rhodesian security men

The Star's Africa News Service
LOBATSE — Mr Mike Arden, one of the three white men killed by the Botswana Defence Force in the Tuli Block last March, was co-operating with the Rhodesian security forces across the border, three kilometres away, the High Court in Lobatse was told today.

This evidence was given by Sergeant Modise Ga 

Tawale of the BDF who has pleaded not guilty to murdering the three.

Under cross-examination by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the defence, Sergeant Gabantse said that on the day of Mr Arden's arrest, his woman 

servant had told the BDF that soldiers had been at the game ranch homestead a few days earlier.

A BOAT

It appeared as if they were Rhodesian soldiers. We heard there was a boat (for crossing the Shashe River which forms the border at this point).

The soldiers came across in this boat and into the farm. The owners of the farm collect them, using their vehicle. They stay in the farm because it is a farm where they can do anything. When they finish what they have come for, they go back to Rhodesia.

The servant also allegedly told BDF troops that Mr Arden often went into the bush in camouflage uniform, sometimes for a week at a time.

When he returned, she would see them return uniform and put away until it was needed next.

She said she had heard Mr Arden once say he wanted no "gangalas" (garriels) on the farm even if they came he would not treat them like human beings.

INSULTS

Earlier, Sergeant Gabantse described how the platoon commander had accused the three young whites of "insulting me in my country" and then shot them down at close range.

Sergeant Gabantse said the three whites were arrested and were in convoy on their way to the BDF base at Selebi Phikwe. Mr Tawale ordered the convoy to halt and instructed the prisoners to get out.

He interrogated Mr De Beer about the Botswana woman who worked for him and whom he allegedly threw into the bush.

Mr Tawale then asked about a number of uniformed allegedly found in the white men's possession.

The prisoners made no reply.

The platoon commander then asked: "Why do you insult me in my country?"

They replied: "We did not insult you," Sergeant Gabantse said.

Mr De Beer then told Mr Tawale that he knew a Mr Maboe of Botswana's Ministry of Information.

STRUGGLED

After further interrogation, Mr Tawale told the prisoners: "You must tell me the truth. If not I will kill you," Sergeant Gabantse said.

The whites responded:

"We are speaking what we know.

'Then," Sergeant Gabantse said: "he shot them there and then."

(Prepared)
The Directors have decided on the necessary steps, removed in order to ensure the safety of the public. The plan for the area has been approved and the work has commenced. The estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have had to extend the work to include additional areas.

The contractor has given us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time. We have also introduced a new system of lighting which will help to reduce the cost of maintenance.

We are very grateful to the contractor for his help and assistance during the installation. We would like to thank him for his patience and understanding.

In conclusion, we would like to express our gratitude to all those who have contributed to the success of this project. We hope that the new lighting system will enhance the beauty of our estate and provide a safer environment for all who visit it.

**Notes:**
- The installation of new lighting systems is part of our ongoing efforts to improve the safety and aesthetics of our estate.
- The contractor has provided a comprehensive training program for our staff to ensure they are fully equipped to operate and maintain the new system.
- Regular inspections will be conducted to ensure the system is functioning correctly and to identify any potential issues.
- The new lighting system is designed to be energy-efficient and environmentally friendly.
- We encourage visitors to report any issues or concerns to the estate management immediately.
Sergeant tells of shootings

LOBATSE — In a dramatic court-room scene during the triple-murder trial here yesterday morning an army sergeant alleged that his patrol commander had murdered three Whites in cold blood and later ordered the members of his patrol to sign false statements describing how the men died.

Sergeant Modise Gabantese was the seventh witness to be called in the trial of Warrant Officer Omptati Tsewape of the Botswana Defence Force.

Warrant Officer Tsewape has denied that he murdered two South African game rangers, Mr. William de Beer and Mr. Michael Arden, and a third man, 19-year-old Mr. Nicholas Love, a British tourist.

All three were shot dead in Botswana's Tuli block on March 29 this year.

Under oath yesterday before the Botswana Chief Justice, Mr. Robert Hafren-Benjamin and speaking in his own language, Sgt. Gabantese described the fateful convoy drive from the Safari ranch close to the Roodesian border where Mr. Arden worked.

Forced

He described how all three men were forced to wear military uniforms before W/O Tsewape headed a convoy of Botswana Defence Force vehicles towards the platoon base at Sellib Phakwe.

The warrant officer ordered the convoy to stop in the bush and ordered the three White men to get off the vehicle.

The accused then began to question them about a woman alleged to have been picked up and thrown into the bush.

Sgt. Gabantese said he believed the woman referred to was an employee of Mr. de Beer's.

The sergeant said the accused kept asking the three men why they were insulating his country. All three denied insulting Botswana.

The accused continued asking about their uniforms but they did not reply.

Friend

Mr. de Beer told the patrol commander that he was a friend of a Mr. Mabo of the Ministry of Information.

At this point, said the sergeant, he personally went to lean against one of the vehicles and heard W/O Tsewape say: "You must tell me the truth. If not I will kill you."

The sergeant said the white man answered: "We are speaking of what we know."

The witness said: "Then my patrol commander shot them there and then."

He said Mr. de Beer, who was wounded, jumped towards a rifle and struggled with one of the soldiers.

The sergeant insisted in court Mr. de Beer had only gone for a gun after the shooting started.

Platoon

The witness continued: "When the platoon commander saw the white man struggling, he then shot and dropped him."

The Chief Justice asked the sergeant if the accused was the only soldier shooting and the witness replied that at first one other soldier had wanted to shoot but when he fired at Mr. de Beer he missed.

Eventually two other members of the patrol joined the accused in firing at the three Whites.

He said by this time all three were lying on the ground and they were killed as they lay there.

Produced

The Botswana Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Phando Skelemane, who is prosecuting in the trial, then produced a statement made on oath by the sergeant on April 5.

Sgt. Gabantese, who said in court he had not fired a shot himself when Mr. de Beer, Mr. Arden and Mr. Love were murdered, alleged that the accused had instructed him and the other patrol members to give a false version of the events surrounding the murders when they saw the police.

He said that W/O Tsewape, had gone to see the army camp commander, a Botswana Defence Force captain, and then came back and told his men what to say.
4th soldier impeached over Tuli killings

By Roger Dean, The Star’s Africa News Service

LOBATSE — Two more soldiers from the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) were impeached here today in the Tuli Block murder trial, making four soldiers impeached in all.

The impeachments were requested by the Chief Public Prosecutor, Mr. J.T. Skelemani, who said that in both cases there was clear conflict between the evidence given in court and the statements the witnesses had signed earlier.

Mr. Compatile Tswaile, a member of the Tuli Block, has pleaded not guilty before Botswana Chief Justice Richard Benjamin to the murders in March of two South Africans, Mr. William de Beer and Mr. Mike de Beer, and a Briton, Mr. Nicholas Love.

Private Germaine Ollifile, a member of Mr. Tswaile's party, said he was given a statement to sign after the incident. He said the witness was asked to sign it.

"I did my best to explain what happened," he told the court, "but he said I did not want that evidence, he wanted his own." He said he was asked to sign.

Mr. Skelemani asked the witness if he had ever protested about the statement he had been forced to sign.

QUESTIONS

The witness answers: I never spoke to anyone.

Q: Where did you go?

A: What could I say? The person who gave it to me was my senior. I was afraid to ask for it. I was not present. I was only there to support them.

Q: Why not?

A: I was afraid to ask for it. I was only there to support them.

The witness then described how the vehicle had stopped and how everyone had been thrown out. The third person was behind the others, but running after them.

Q: Were these people wanted to stop them?

A: They were not.

Q: The one who was closest — did anyone try to hold him?

A: I was in the rear vehicle. I could not see.

The witness then described how the vehicle had stopped and how everyone had been thrown out. The third person was behind the others, but running after them.

Q: Why did they want to stop them?

A: I was afraid to ask for it. I was only there to support them.

The witness then described how the vehicle had stopped and how everyone had been thrown out. The third person was behind the others, but running after them.

Q: Where did you go?

A: I was afraid to ask for it. I was only there to support them.

The witness then described how the vehicle had stopped and how everyone had been thrown out. The third person was behind the others, but running after them.

Q: Why did they want to stop them?

A: I was afraid to ask for it. I was only there to support them.
Six witnesses named unreliable in Tuli trial

LOBATSE. — Six Botswana soldiers have been impeached as unreliable witnesses since the triple-murder trial of Warrant-Officer Onapathile Tsaipe, 22, began in the Botswana High Court on Monday.

WO Tsaipe has pleaded not-guilty to the murder of two, South African game-rangers, Mr William De Beer and Mr Michael Arden and a 19-year-old British tourist, Mr Nicholas Love.

The three men were shot dead in Botswana's Tuli Block on March 29. Conflicting versions of how they came to be killed have been led in evidence this week.

Yesterday Chief Justice Robert Haytron-Benjamin allowed an application by the Botswana State Prosecutor, Mr Phandu Skelean, to impeach Privates Mosa Mase Lepang, Germal Oldile, Mustamela Mia and Modumisa Bahy.

Earlier, Pte Disang Segele and Sergeant Nelson Maitie were impeached after they admitted signing statements describing how the men died, which conflicted with their evidence in court.

Pte Bahy, claimed in evidence, he, too had been forced to sign a statement by a man named Skwababe, who had said he was a police superintendent.

The man had told him that an order to sign the statement had come from the office of the State President and another officer whose name Pte Bahy could not remember.

Under cross-examination, Pte Bahy said he was sure the three men were not facing Botswana Defence Force soldiers when firing began. The three had been running away when WO Tsaipe had given the order to open fire.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.
Four more soldiers impeached

LOBATSE — Six Botswana Defence Force soldiers have been impeached as unreliable witnesses since the triple murder trial of Warrant Officer Ompatile Tswaile (32) began in the High Court here on Monday.

W/O Tswana pleaded not guilty to the murder of two South African game rangers, Mr. William de Beer and Mr. Michael Arden, and a 19-year-old British tourist friend of theirs, Mr. Nicholas Love, who were shot dead in Botswana’s Tubi Block on March 29.

Conflicting versions of how the men came to be gunned down have been led in evidence all week and yesterday Mr. Chief Justice Robert Hayfron-Benjamin allowed an application by the State Prosecutor, Mr. Phadu Skeleane, to impeach Private Mosalagae Lepang, Private Germil Olefile, Private Muatamepi Mfa and Private Madumisa Bahty.

Earlier in the week two other soldiers, Private Disang Segaetshu and Sergeant Nelson Maitte, were impeached after they admitted signing statements last July describing how the three Whites met their death. The statements conflict with their evidence in court.

Private Bahty, the fourth soldier to be impeached yesterday, said in evidence he too was forced to sign a statement by a police officer, a superintendent he named as Skwababe.

The man had informed him that the order to sign the statement had come from the Office of the State President and the office of an officer whose name he could not remember.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, Mr. Jack Unterhalter, SC, from Johannesburg, Private Bahty said he was sure the three Whites were not facing the Botswana Defence Force soldiers when the firing began. The three men were running away when W/O Tswaile gave the order to fire.

Private Mfa alleged in court yesterday that the convoy of vehicles carrying the three Whites came to a halt as they were driving towards Selibe-Phikwe after they heard the sound of gunfire.

**Confusion**

Everybody jumped from the vehicles and he himself took cover because "there was so much confusion."

He saw two of the White prisoners running away and the third one grappling with a soldier who was holding a rifle. Then he too ran away and the accused gave the order to fire.

Under examination by Mr. Skelemane, the witness said that at no time had anyone called out to the fleeing Whites to stop.

**Shots**

Earlier, Private Olefile told the Court the convoy of vehicles in which the three Whites were being transported to Selibe-Phikwe stopped only after shots were fired.

He said: "We all jumped out of the vehicles."

Asked if he had seen the Whites, he replied: "I saw two running in front and the other one remained. There was a lot of dust because the vehicles stopped suddenly."

"The third one was running towards those two."

**No order**

The prosecutor asked Private Olefile: "Did you hear anyone tell these people they should stop running?"

Olefile: No. No one ordered them to stop.

The court room was again crowded yesterday with several people bringing folding chairs to sit through the proceedings.

— (Sapa)
IN BOLIVAN

RUSSE WIFRELLES

Prebysawatuteamg in 1971 in Russian Exporter.

Deon Seghert Trelancedier

The subject of this survey of firms on the manufacturing of television sets and a company to manufac-

ture television sets, called "Bolwan" Basic-Television Factory. This factory was established in 1971 and has been operating ever since.

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Tuli murder trial adjourned

The Star's Africa News Service

LOBATSE — The Tuli Black murder trial here was adjourned this morning while the judge considered an application for the immediate discharge of the accused, Warrant Officer Gomatile Tswane of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF).

The application was made to the Chief Justice of Botswana, Mr Justice Robert Benjamin, by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the defence, who submitted there was no case to answer.

Mr Tswane has pleaded not guilty to the murder of two South Africans and a young Briton in the Tuli Black area in March this year.

Defence plea dismissed

LOBATSE — Mr Chief Justice Robert Hayfron has rejected the defence counsel submission that the accused should be released and ordered the defence to proceed with its case.

Mr Unterhalter pointed out that six of the 11 witnesses called by the prosecution had been impeached as unreliable after giving evidence that conflicted with earlier sworn statements.

A seventh witness, Sergeant Modise Gabane, had also given conflicting statements, he said, and his evidence was also not worthy of belief.

'What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander,' he said. 'He was not impeached because his evidence was favourable to the prosecution, but the principle is the same.

'The accused is not called upon to deny the evidence of a prisoner.'

The director of public prosecutions, Mr P. T. Skedouman, argued that Sergeant Gabane's evidence could not be discounted completely.

Much of it had been corroborated by other witnesses, and there was enough circumstantial evidence to warrant an examination.

'People don't just get shot in the bush,' he said. 'These deaths have to be explained. That alone is enough to put the accused in the dock.'

Mr Justice Benjamin said Sergeant Gabane's credit might be low but his evidence stood.

Other witnesses had also not been discredited.

The judge said there might be a distinction between a man who made a true statement then retracted it to substitute a lie, and a man who first told a lie then substituted the truth when the lie was found out.
Dramatic Tuli Block trial nears showdown

GABORONE. — Botswana's most spectacular murder trial enters its final phase in Gaborone next week with serious doubt hanging over the viability of the evidence of the majority of witnesses produced so far.

A former platoon commander in the Botswana Defence Force, Warrant Officer Omagette Tsawale, 32, has pleaded not guilty to the murder of two South African game rangers, Mr William de Beer and Mr Michael Arden, and a friend of theirs, Mr Nicholas Love, a 19-year-old tourist from London.

Botswana's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Robert Hayfron-Benjamin, is expected to reach a verdict at the end of next week in what most Botswanans consider a highly unpopular trial.

So far the State has produced 10 witnesses — three civilians and seven members of the Botswana Defence Force who admit having been present at the time the three men were shot dead on March 29 in the Tuli Block game reserve close to the Botswana-Rhodesia border.

The civilian witnesses are a Botswana Government physician, Dr Joseph Desera, the manager of the Tuli Lodge, Mr Terry Palmer, and Mr Daniel Mayosi, a gardener who worked for Mr Arden at the Safari Ranch.

Mr Mayosi told the court how Mr de Beer and Mr Love were taken away by the soldiers on March 28. He insisted under cross-examination that both men were wearing civilian clothes — shorts and coloured shirts.

But he said that when they were brought back on the day of the murders they were wearing long brown trousers.

Six of the witnesses for the prosecution were impeached after admitting before the judge that their versions of the shootings differed greatly from those contained in statements they now alleged they were forced to sign last July.

Botswana's Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Phandu Skelemani, who is prosecuting the case, was granted leave to impeach Sergeant Nelson Maitle, Private Disang Sengaetshu, Private Mafolagaye Letung, Private German Olieile, Private Mauta Mafa and Private Mumboza Bathy.

They now face charges of perjury.

The six soldiers claim their original statements, signed on April 5, are accurate. They gave similar versions of these in court last week.

They said in court that the three men were all shot in the back as they tried to escape while being taken in a Botswana Defence Force Land-Rover from the Safari Ranch to the soldiers' base camp at Selebi Phikwe.

They claim they were under orders to arrest three "foreign soldiers" in the Tuli Block area.

However, one prosecution witness, Sergeant Mofedise Gabananse, gave a completely different account of the killings.

He is the only military witness produced so far not to have been impeached — despite the fact that he too admitted signing a false statement.

Sgt Gabananse said the version he gave in July, which, his six colleagues now disavow, is the real story of the killings.
LOBATSE. — The Botswana Defence Force soldier accused of the Tuli Block triple murder was found not guilty and acquitted on all three charges in the High Court in Lobatse yesterday.

Pandemonium broke out in the court as Chief Justice Mr Robert Hayford-Benjamin set Warrant Officer Impatiel Tsewai free after finding him not guilty of murdering two South African game rangers, Mr William de Beer and Mr Michael Arden, and British holidaymaker, Mr Nicholas Love, 29.

For the first time in the week-long trial, the most controversial in this country's history, the accused's face broke into a smile as the judge read out his findings.

WO Tsewai was lifted shoulder high by cheering and clapping men and women from the 300-strong crowd which had packed the Court throughout the proceedings.

Within seconds of the judge's departure from the Court, WO Tsewai was surrounded by well-wishers, including his wife and father, who warmly shook the hands of defence counsel, Mr Jack Unterhalter, S C, of Johannesburg, and the defence solicitor, Mr Jama Mbeki, of Selibe-Phikwe.

But while the verdict was undoubtedly popular with Botswana in general, the Chief Justice had some harsh words to say about the presentation of the State's case by the Botswana Director Of Public Prosecutions, Mr Phandu Skelemane.

Conversely, the Ghanaian-born judge had fullsome praise for the testimony given by the only one of the seven eyewitnesses of the killings to avoid impeachment during his trial — Sgt Modise Gabantse.

Last July, before Superintendent Calvin Skwababe of the Botswana CID headquarters, all seven military eyewitnesses signed statements implicating the accused in the killings of the three white men. Six soldiers changed their testimony when they appeared in court last week.

All six renounced their July statements and in the witness box reverted to the story they had told an army captain on April 5, about a week after the shootings.

In that version the soldiers — including Sgt Gabantse — alleged that Mr Arden, Mr De Beer and Mr Love were shot dead while trying to escape after Mr De Beer had made a lunge for a soldier's rifle.

While medical evidence was produced in court that the three white men had been shot from the front, the six impeached soldiers claimed they were shot in the back.
Acquittal in Botswana

The acquittal of Botswana Defence Force Warrant Officer Impatilo Tsaipe on a charge of murdering two South African game rangers and a British holiday-maker in the Tuli Block on March 29 was no less a shock to our readers than it obviously was to the families of the unfortunate victims.

The presiding Judge arrived at his verdict after hearing conflicting versions, throughout the week of the trial, of how the men were gunned down. He was full of praise for the evidence given by Sgt. Modise Gabantese, the only one among seven witnesses to avoid impeachment during the trial. According to the records of the proceedings it was this sergeant who alleged that the three victims were shot while trying to escape, after one of them — Mr. William de Beer — had made a lunge for a soldier's rifle, and that Warrant Officer Tsaipe ordered the platoon to line up and fire at the bodies on the ground, at least one of whom was alive. Evidence that the accused gave the order to shoot was corroborated by another witness, while a third said he saw Tsaipe himself carrying out the bush execution.

There is also evidence of official attempts at a cover-up, why, otherwise, would a Botswana soldier claim at the trial that he was forced to sign a statement which was false — a statement which he claimed a police superintendent forced him to sign because "the Office of the State President wanted him to implicate the accused"?

The verdict is undoubtedly a popular one in Botswana, But one wonders whether the extraordinary confusion which confronted the judge is not better described as a farcical bordering on tragedy.

At all events, the trial is now over and the international row which blew up after the killings has abated. What remain in people's minds, however, are the huge discrepancies between the pre-trial Botswana Defence Force account of the tragedy, what friends and relatives said about it, and what a number of investigating newspapermen reported.

Employers in three of the major divisions of the economy were interviewed, viz. Major Divisions 3, 5 and 8 (Manufacturing, Construction, and Financing, insurance, real estate and business services). Major Divisions 9 and 4 (Community, social and personal services, and Electricity, gas and water) were covered to some extent by a questionnaire sent to some Provincial hospital services departments, Bantu Affairs Administration Boards and Municipalities and Local Authorities. Major Divisions 1 and 2 (Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, and Mining and quarrying) were expressly excluded from the report by the terms of reference.

The report is biased towards Manufacturing and Construction, and related services. The main reason for this is that it was easier to cover large concentrations of employment in the economy by interviewing firms in these sectors than by spending time on the other sectors where there are relatively fewer large firms. Also, in the case of Manufacturing it proved possible to obtain a list from the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa of all the manufacturing firms in each of the geographical areas we were to cover.

1/ See Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), Department of Statistics, Pretoria 1974, for breakdown of economy into Major Divisions etc.
It's so unfair, says wife of man jailed in Botswana

A South African woman has vowed never to return to Botswana because her husband was jailed for a year there when he gave up unlicensed firearms.

"It's all so unfair," said Mrs Sarah Kneen (30), who is staying with friends near Krugerstorp.

Her husband, Horst (37), was tried and sentenced last month. Eight months of the sentence were suspended.

"Police had searched their house but had found nothing," Mrs Kneen said as she sobbed.

Her husband had been jailed, she fled to South Africa because she knew her residence permit would be cancelled.

She came to South Africa with her 11-year-old daughter Cindy, two suitcases and her dogs.

All their other possessions were left behind at their house in the Seibe Pikwe area where her husband managed a garage.

A friend who drove her across the border was later picked up and interrogated by the Botswana police for a full day about her departure, she said.

Her husband was allowed one visit in prison, a month but she said it was pointless in applying to go because she was sure such a request would be refused.

"I've been to the German embassy but the officials there say they can do nothing," she said.
FRANCIstown. — A member of the Selous Scouts — the crack Rhodesian anti-guerrilla force — was jailed here yesterday for arson and malicious damage to property in Botswana.

Amon Nyati, 23, received a five-year sentence on the main charge of arson and 12 months on each of the three alternative charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

A former chicken farmer, Mr Abel Maphane, said that on December 11, 1976 a party of Selous Scouts came to his kraal near Francistown and accused him of helping the guerrillas. In the group was Nyati.

They set fire to the kraal, destroying three huts and an motor vehicle and killing more than 200 chickens. They then took him to Binda prison in Rhodesia.

He was held captive until he was released last year through the intervention of the Red Cross.

His servant, Mr Jotha Bango, said he was abducted on the same day. Nyati came up to him and demanded to know where guerrillas were based.

"When I told him I did not know, he hit me on the head with a rod."

Detective Superintendent S Mosiekemang said Nyati was arrested in Selibe-Phikwe six months after the incident. He admitted he was a member of a group of 12 men operating in Botswana from Rhodesia.

Under cross-examination, Nyati said he was a former Rhodesian guerrilla who had been captured by Rhodesian soldiers and forced to join the Selous Scouts.

He had resisted until it became clear that he would be killed if he did not agree.

Passing sentence, the Nigerian-born chief magistrate, Mr A A Osebogun, said Nyati's crime carried a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. However, in the circumstances he felt the maximum sentence should not be imposed.

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Table 1

Income Required to Raise Family Income of the Fifth Poorest Household (to reach the figure of 400 households, population was fall below the poverty line is 30% of 400 households)

Income distribution analysis using data that is regressed in the interesting into the communities to improve rural property can be constructed from the rural poverty lines to show the extend of rural poverty that the rural poor are living in the rural areas, which is a vast po.
Botswana dilemma

The question of Botswana’s economic future has been a topic of much debate in recent years. With its rich natural resources, including diamonds and wildlife, Botswana has enjoyed significant economic growth in the past. However, as these resources begin to deplete, the country is facing a dilemma: how to transition to a sustainable economy.

The government has implemented various policies aimed at diversifying the economy and reducing dependence on natural resources. These include investing in agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing. However, the effectiveness of these policies remains to be seen.

In addition to economic challenges, Botswana also faces political questions. The country has a unicameral parliament and a presidential system of government. The president is both the head of state and government, and the parliament is responsible for passing legislation. The current president, Mokgweetsi Masisi, has been in office since 2014.

The future of Botswana’s economy and politics remains uncertain. As the country navigates this period of transition, it will be important to consider the needs of its citizens and to ensure that the transition is fair and inclusive for all.

In conclusion, Botswana’s dilemma is a complex one, requiring careful consideration of both economic and political factors. The country’s future will depend on its ability to adapt to change and to make the right decisions for its citizens.

References:
- The Economist, "Botswana: The Second Wind of Africa"

For more information, please visit the Botswana government’s official website or contact the Botswana使馆 in your country.
Botswana bans flights over border area

Transport Reporter

A surprise declaration by Botswana banning flights over its border area with Rhodesia today disrupted a South African Airways flight from London to Salisbury.

Botswana has prohibited any aircraft overflying the border area between Ka-zangula on the top of the Capri Strip to a point south of Francistown.

This means that SAA's twice-weekly flights to and from Johannesburg, Salisbury and London would have to make a 20-minute detour.

But today's flight from London, SA 225, because it had a full load, did not make the detour and instead landed at Johannes-burg at 10.00 am, two hours early.

RETRAILATION

It was scheduled to stop at Salisbury at 9.55 am. Salisbury-bound passengers were transferred on to a special Boeing 707 flight at Jan Smuts Air-port and did not get to Salisbury until about 2 pm today.

What added to the delay was the fact that Salisbury Airport is closed at certain times of the day to allow work on the runway there.

An SAA spokesman said the airline was expecting Botswana's restrictions to last about a week.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that the ban is believed to be in retaliation for Rhodesia's recent pamphlet bombing of refugee camps in Botswana, urging the fugitives to return to Rhodesia under amnesty.
Ferry link disaster is blow to Zambia

The Star Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Kazungula ferry disaster in which five people drowned and a 38-ton truck was lost on Wednesday morning has dealt a blow to the road transport link between Botswana and Zambia.

van 7 September.

3. Chairman's report/Verslag van die dien.

4. Matters arising from the Minutes/Sake wat van die Notule en Voors.

5. Financial statement for the year/Finansiele verslag vir die jaar.

6. Motion: The Western Cape Branch of the Classical Association to transmit the proposal that the to the local branches for each re from 50 cents to R1. Proposed: J.

7. Election of office bearer and co-Verkiesing van ampsdraers en komiteelid:

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Sekretaris/Treasurer:
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Committee members:
Mr. P. Collins, Miss
Co-opted members: Me
tatives from U.S., U. and C. Yon and Miss

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

With no bridge over the Zambezi at this point the ferry was the only way. The heavy trucks condensed the river on their trips north and south. An official spokesman in Gaborone said this morning it was too early for the report of transport plans to have been drawn up, but he said the more vital imports and exports would now probably travel by rail.

It is still unclear why the ferry overturned but it appears to have been a combination of a top-heavy cargo and a swiftly flowing river.

A Rhodesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement last night said: "Our information is that the ferry position ran aground under conditions of severe flooding and ran aground on the Rhodesian side of the Zambezi River."

"A SALVAGE contact is being made with various interested parties regarding the salvage of the ferry."

Although President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has opened his southern border with Rhodesia to allow trains with vital imports for his landlocked nation to pass through the road link with Botswana has remained closed.

Various international agencies have contributed to the building of the Bot-Zam highway.

"The ferry has remained the 'weak' link in this route' however, and with it out of action for an extended period, it is understood that the ferry may not be back in action for another week or more."

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Botswana, a country in the middle

Botswana, which is the southernmost country in the region of Botswana and is the most densely populated of the southern African countries. It has a diverse economy, mainly based on mining, agriculture, and tourism. The country has a stable democratic government and is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The country is surrounded by Namibia to the north, Zimbabwe to the east, South Africa to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital is Gaborone, and the official languages are Setswana and English.

Botswana earned $49 million in foreign exchange from diamonds alone and there was revenue from other minerals such as copper, nickel, and coal. Resources are barely tapped. There is hidden wealth under the fine desert sand of the Kalahari where two of the largest diamond concentrations of the world are to be found.

Small-scale industries have been set up to replace imports which cause a deficit in the balance of trade and to reduce the heavy dependence on South African goods. Because of the historic economic ties between Botswana and South Africa, disengagement will take a long time.

Internally, the Government of President Sir Seretse Khama, led by the ruling Botswana National Front (BNF), is facing a new challenge from the minority Botswana National Front (BNF). The government is in a state of disengagement with Paraguay and Argentina. The government is also facing economic problems, such as high unemployment and inflation.

On Independence Day, President Khama said: "We must realize that there exist among us certain evil forces which are desperately trying to subvert our democratic institutions. They hope that we in government will lose our patience and resort to undemocratic means of ruling this country. The forces believe that the only way they can come to power is through the barrel of the gun, through chaos, confusion and bloodshed."

Recently it was blamed for inciting university students to stage an illegal demonstration against the detention of a member of the Botswana Defence Force.

The Government also says the Front tried to persuade trade unions and secondary students to demonstrate simultaneously in order to create chaos in the country. The students boycotted the installation ceremony of President Khama as Chancellor of the University of Botswana and Swaziland after the student disturbances.

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The government seized the passports of 17 members of the BNF including that of its leader Dr. K. Kom and tension between the parties has mounted since then. The BNF members were to visit Cuba for the World Youth Festival, but the government said some were to be sent after the festival to an unspecified country for subversive training.

How long the Khama government will tolerate this party which it regards as a "wayward revolutionary" who aims to establish "a monolithic society of ideological regalia" is anyone's guess.

Failure to achieve a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian and Namibian problems is seriously stretching the country's resources. In 1977, Botswana had to create a defence force (the BDF) to protect its citizens from incidents on the Rhodesian border.

Botswana has time and again said it will not let its soil be used as a springboard for freedom fighters, but the Rhodesian authorities have disregarded this and violated Botswana's territorial integrity.

Since the signing of the Rhodesian internal settlement, the number of refugees from that country in Botswana has increased from 3,000 to over 11,000 — in spite of the fact that hundreds are regularly evacuated to Zambia.

Refugee camps at Selebi-Phikwe and Francistown for the fleeing Rhodesians are only built to hold 1,000 and 200, respectively. Many are housed about 8,000 or 9,000 and a third camp is being used at Bukwe.

Refugees also continue to come into Botswana from South Africa. A refugee settlement has been established at Motsele, where refugees will be engaged in productive work.

If the flow of refugees does not let Botswana know that the influx will have a serious impact on the economy and social fabric of the country. — GEMINI
Botswana General 12

13/3/77
1-6-79
26-11-79
Russian team in Botswana

GABORONE — A four-man Russian delegation met Botswana Government representatives here yesterday for discussions on cultural and scientific cooperation.

The Soviet delegation is headed by the former Russian ambassador to Chad, now deputy director in the Soviet Union's Department of Cultural Affairs, Mr V. Povalov. The Botswana Minister of Education, Mr F. Morake, is hosting the talks.

According to the charge d'affaires in the Russian embassy here, Mr D. Markov, the purpose of the Soviet delegation's visit is to 'develop cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Botswana, as well as to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries'.

Mr Markov said that as a result of earlier negotiations in Gaborone between the two governments, a cultural programme had been drawn up for 1979-80. The programme included:

Advanced training of a number of post-graduate and undergraduate students in the Soviet Union.

A Russian delegation would visit Botswana this year to discuss cooperation in sports, followed by the arrival of a group of trainers in football, athletics, tennis and boxing.

Two Russian football teams would play a series of friendly matches against Botswana teams in November-December.

Arrangements had been made to hold an exhibition of Botswana arts and crafts in Russia. — SAPA.
Botswana dilemma

The discovery on Saturday of an insurgent gang in the Western Transvaal inevitably means that neighbouring Botswana is fiercely criticised, if not threatened, for giving transit to terrorists while purporting to be neutral. How, then, can seven men with so much war material trek through Botswana unnoticed?

There are three answers, none of them comforting for Botswana or South Africa.

One answer is that an underdeveloped country of fewer than 800,000 people simply does not have the human and technical resources to effectively monitor all movement in an area of over a third of a million sq km.

The second is that Botswana, her neutrality is trapped between geographical and material dependence on South Africa on the one hand and her understandable antipathy to her apartheid on the other. If her black government were seen to be hindering the anti-apartheid struggle she would become the poincet of the OAU.

Third, Soweto of 1976 and events since have so hardened the views of the Botswanan towards this country that even if armed gangs could be stopped, Botswana's security forces and the local population would most likely turn a blind eye and let them go their way—whatever their Government's policy.

With problems like these, and the flames licking her borders with South Africa and SWA, Namibia as well as Rhodesia, Botswana needs sympathy and censure. If militant Mozambique can get it, why not this unfortunate state embroiled in other people's confrontations?

The tax on the shares could be collected immediately after the annual auction. The shares could then be sold off immediately after the auction. This should be so because the tax could be paid at the auction. The company could sell shares when the tax is paid and help to avoid the difficulties that may arise if the enforcement of rent control would fall into the hands of the courts. An annual rent control work to moderate the pressure on grazing.
Table 14. Botswana's permanent secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Gobe-Matenge, has accused the Western Press of biased and superficial coverage of African, Asian and Latin American affairs.

Table 15. Speaking at the official opening of the All-African Churches' International Communications Workshop, Mr. Matenge said the purpose of the session was to form an African church information service and eventually an African news service.

Table 16. The word "disseminated throughout the world" should be "to the world".

Table 17. The word "adequate" should be "no other adequate".

Table 18. The word "by" is missing after "famines".

Table 19. The word "managed" is missing after "information flows".

Table 20. The word "manufacturing" is missing after "than 300 employees in the Durban and Witwatersrand areas by manufacturing division"

Table 21. The word "more than 200 employees by number of employees and manufacturing division" should be "more than 200 employees by number of employees in manufacturing division"

Table 22. The word "Number of African technicians firms in Durban sample would employ" should be "Number of African technicians firms in Durban sample would employ"

Table 23. The word "factors" is missing after "from employing more Africans as technicians"

Table 24. The word "Urgency of language and communication course to firms in Durban sample" should be "Urgency of language and communication course to firms in Durban sample"

Table 25. The word "Number of African technicians firms in Natal Employers' Association survey would employ" should be "Number of African technicians firms in Natal Employers' Association survey would employ"

Table 26. The word "Number of African technicians firms in Witwatersrand sample would employ" should be "Number of African technicians firms in Witwatersrand sample would employ"

Table 27. The word "factors" is missing after "from employing more Africans as technicians"

Table 28. The word "Urgency of language and communication course to firms in Witwatersrand sample" should be "Urgency of language and communication course to firms in Witwatersrand sample"

Table 29. The word "Number of African technicians firms in Rosslyn sample would employ" should be "Number of African technicians firms in Rosslyn sample would employ"

Table 30. The word "factors" is missing after "from employing more Africans as technicians"
GABORONE — It was surprising that the South African Minister of Police, Mr. Kruger, should threaten to undertake hot-pursuit raids into Botswana when there had already been a diplomatic exchange between the two countries on the recent terrorist incident, a spokesman for the President’s office said here yesterday.

He was referring to the incident in which the South African Police killed a man and captured another when they surprised five armed terrorists near the South African-Botswana border last Saturday.

The spokesman said Mr. Kruger had stated on a previous occasion there were terrorist bases in Botswana, but although he was invited to come to Botswana to identify them, he had not done so.

He confirmed a statement on Tuesday by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, that an official from his department had contacted the Botswana President about the incident.

"The office informed the South African official that the Botswana authorities had no knowledge about the presence or movement of guerrillas involved in the incident in the area.

"However, the Botswana Government undertook to investigate the allegation and is currently doing so," the spokesman said.

"The opportunity was also taken to confirm that there is no change in the government policy not to permit Botswana to become a springboard for attacks... on its neighbours." — SAPA.
Our neighbours—Botswana

With a population smaller than that of Johannesburg, and most of them poor peasants, Botswana has few claims to fame.

But it is one of only a few genuine African nations in Africa. It has a geographical feature that is known worldwide, including the beautiful Kasane area and some of the finest game country in the world.

The country's 700,000 people live in three distinct cultural regions: the Tswana, the Bechuana, and the Setswana. For the past 12 years of independence most people have voted for the Democratic Party of the Southern Shona, who is President of the country.

The only landlocked African state of Southern Africa is the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The country has an area of about 1.05 million square kilometers, which is about 9% of the total area of Africa. It is the largest country in the region in terms of land area.

The main exports are diamonds, copper, and cobalt. The country is also a major source of copper, gold, and other minerals.

There are a number of copper mines scattered throughout the country, but the biggest one is at the copper-rich Tsumeb mine, which produces over 50% of the world's copper. The country is also known for its large diamond deposits, which are currently the largest in the world.

The mineral industry is highly diversified, with copper, cobalt, and gold being the most important. The country also has significant quantities of other minerals, including iron ore, lead, zinc, and silver.

The Botswana economy is predominantly based on mining. The country has a strong export-oriented economy, with the mining sector accounting for a significant portion of the GDP.

Botswana's economic growth has been driven by its mining sector, particularly copper and diamonds. The country has a stable political environment, which has attracted foreign investment and helped to sustain economic growth.

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Botswana acting on terror

THE Botswana Government confirmed yesterday that it is taking stronger steps to prevent terrorists using the country as a launching pad to attack neighbouring States.

Mr. Philip Steenkamp, Secretary to the Cabinet, said a camp for militant Soviet refugees was planned "in the bush, a long way from South Africa."

He said water had been piped to the camp before Christmas and therefore a long time before the latest border incident.

The incident this month involved seven armed terrorists and South African policemen.

Mr. Steenkamp said police had instructions to arrest terrorists, who were then deported to their land of origin.

Asked from where the terrorists came, Mr. Steenkamp said, "He did not intend giving a geography lesson."

He "did not keep numbers in his head," when asked how many terrorists had been arrested or deported.

Sixty terrorists had been arrested and deported on one occasion alone.

Mr. Adrian Stanley, Salisbury Repertory Players, P.O. Box 838, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Botswana helps Nkomo tortured ex-prisoner

SALISBURY. — Allegations of torture inflicted by Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU forces were made today by a former prisoner, who claimed that underground cells during the Rhodesian raid on Moroma training camp east of Lusaka.

THE SUSPICION

The man had incurred the suspicion of ZAPU agents and had been locked up and tortured. He said facilities were provided for terrorists.

"If ZAPU think they have a spy, the CID and Special Branch detain him until there is an available flight to Zambia."

A victim of this process said he was tortured by both black and white members of the Special Branch. He was sent to a Zapu prison camp. I was again tortured -"begging with my hands on my head until I was unconscious - for days on end." - Sapa.

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The article is very difficult to read due to the quality of the image. It appears to discuss allegations of torture inflicted on a former prisoner by Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU forces. The man had incurred the suspicion of ZAPU agents and had been locked up and tortured. Facilities were provided for terrorists. The article cites Sapa as a source.

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The text is difficult to decipher due to the image quality.
Khama threat to SA exiles

GABORONE — South African exiles in Botswana fear that Seretse Khama's government may kick them out. It is believed that the authorities plan to move them into the desert near a refugee camp, many miles from Gaborone.

Although speculation had been rife that the refugees, most of whom are students from Soweto and the Reef, were about to be removed to the new settlement, the government has definitely decided to go ahead with its plans for the move.

The government's decision, which the refugees claim was never communicated to them officially, has added to tension between the South African refugees and the Botswana authorities.

An official of the government is quoted as saying that if the South African refugees refuse to move to the camp, they would either be taken there by force or ordered out of Botswana.
Seretse slates UK on airlift

Gaborone. - Botswana reacted strongly yesterday to a British suggestion that it should stop airlifting Rhodesian refugees to Zambia. The Botswana government announced its decision in a statement from the office of Botswana's President, Sir Seretse Khama, who said he had received a message from Britain that it would destroy the aircraft in the air or on the ground and which suggested that the flights be discontinued.

Botswana, in a statement from the office of Botswana's President, Sir Seretse Khama, said it had a message from Britain that it would destroy the aircraft in the air or on the ground and which suggested that the flights be discontinued.

“Although no reply was received it is obvious that the only action that the British government was prepared to take was to advise Maersk Air to discontinue the flights. The managing director of Maersk Air informed the office of the President on Saturday morning that the flights had been discontinued,” the statement said.

In spite of the development, the Botswana government will continue in its efforts to arrange for the transportation of these refugees to Zambia, where they will wish to go,” the statement said.

SHADICK SOKO reports from Lusaka that Mr. Willie Mhango, chief editor of The Southern Times, said flying a UK-owned airliner on a flight from South Africa to Zambia is not permissible under the Pretoria agreement as signed by the two countries.

He said it was planned that an estimated 10,000 refugees would be flown from the Selibora refugee camp in Botswana.

In conclusion such cooperation cannot continue, he said, adding that the embassies of the other countries have written to the government about the situation.

The statement also said that the Botswana government will continue its efforts to arrange for the transportation of these refugees to Zambia, where they will wish to go, in accordance with the Pretoria agreement as signed by the two countries.

On Thursday, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from South Africa and for a cessation of all military activity in the area. The resolution was co-sponsored by the United States, the Soviet Union, and six African countries.

The resolution also condemned the use of force by South African forces in the suppression of the opposition movement in Zimbabwe.

The Botswana government has been critical of the South African government's policies in Zimbabwe, and has expressed its support for the opposition movement in the country.
multiple regression are performed, the influence of other variables is determined by the proportionate change in the dependent variable when that variable is held constant. If a variable is found to have become statistically insignificant, it is removed from the regression model.

Backward stepwise regression is a technique employed in multiple regression. This involves a step-by-step regression of the model. The variables are removed one by one, and the influence of the dependent variable on the variable is determined for the reduced model.

A chi-square test is used throughout to test the significance of the data. The test statistic is calculated as follows:

\[ \chi^2 = (O - E)^2 / E \]

where \( O \) is the observed value and \( E \) is the expected value.

Standard deviation on either side of the mean is the deviation from the mean at least 75% of the sample values lie within 2 standard deviations of the mean. When the data is normally distributed, the sample mean is the arithmetic mean. Therefore, the standard deviation is used to test the significance of the data. The standard deviation is calculated as follows:

\[ \text{Standard Deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \mu)^2}{N}} \]

where \( X \) is the sample mean, \( \mu \) is the population mean, and \( N \) is the sample size.

A different approach to data analysis is the use of statistical models for prediction and forecasting. This involves the use of mathematical models to predict future values based on historical data. The models are calibrated on existing data and then used to make predictions for future data points.
A theological school is to be established in Gaborone, Botswana, by the Dutch Reformed Church. This is disclosed in DRC Africa News, published by the church. The decision to establish the school was taken by the central committee of the Stellenbosch Theological Schools, governing body of all theological training of the DRC in Africa.

It is not yet known when training will commence. The Rev Andrew Barry of Gaborone has appealed for contributions, particularly theological books, for use in the seminar.

The DRC has seven theological schools and seminars in South Africa and South-West Africa. Theological education is also of prime importance in Malawi, Zambia and Rhodesia, where the DRC has been involved in theological training for many decades.

The newsletter said that although DRC missionary work in Botswana started more than a century ago no theological training by the church had been done.
Botswana: violation of South African border

Hansard 5 (320) 7/0/9

257. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

1) Whether there has recently been any violation of the South African border from Botswana; if so,

2) what are the details;

3) whether he has approached the Government of Botswana on the matter; if so, with what result.

The ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

It should be mentioned that terrorist activities by South African citizens are regarded to be infiltration and not border violations.
Botswana's development budget is about two thirds financed by foreign loans and grants. This year's budget is P91.8m (last year's P76.2m). The largest portion — over P13m — will go towards transport links such as the new road from Serule to Francistown.

Farming development needs some P4m, excluding outlays on the second phase of the foot and mouth vaccine factory in Gaborone, amounting to a further outlay of several millions. The factory is planned to cope with export orders to SA and Rhodesia.

Botswana taxpayers are starting to reap the benefits of rising mineral output. Largely thanks to anticipated higher mining taxes. Minister of Finance Quet Masire announced an increase of 20% in personal tax free allowances in his 1979/80 Budget.

Higher customs union earnings will also push up government revenue this year to a record 166.6m pula, compared with P129m in the year to March 31. Masire warned, however, that no significant further increase in revenue is expected until the Jwaneng diamond mine comes on stream in 1982-83.

Even given the higher revenue, Masire noted that the government's reserves are likely to drop below the present level of around P129m if public spending is to maintain the target increase of some 9%. Expenditure is projected at P156m this year against P128m in 1978, with some of Jwaneng's bonanza being mortgaged in advance.

Defence spending is slated to rise considerably over the year as Botswana attempts to stop the Rhodesian war from spilling over into its territory.
Closer links for Russia

Botswana

GABORONE — Botswana and Russia have agreed to promote "cultural and scientific" co-operation, it was announced in Gaborone.

Fifteen Botswana undergraduates and post-graduate students were to be offered scholarships in Russia this year. Five would be on a course at the Moscow Polytechnic Institute.

A group of Russian artists will perform in Botswana later this year. They will also exhibit a number of their masterpieces.

A delegation from the Soviet Sports Committee will arrive soon.
Red envoys in Botswana for talks

GABORONE. - A four-man Russian delegation met Botswana government representatives yesterday for discussions on cultural and scientific co-operation.

The Soviet delegation is headed by the former Russian Ambassador to Chad and now deputy director of the USSR's Department of Cultural Affairs, Mr. K. Markov. The Botswana Minister of Education, Mr. W. Moremi, is host.

According to the charge d'affaires of the Russian Embassy here, Mr. D. Markov, the purpose of the Soviet delegation is to develop cultural and scientific co-operation between the USSR and Botswana.

Mr. Markov said that as a result of earlier negotiations in Gaborone between the two governments, a cultural programme had been drawn up for 1979-80. The programme included:

- The advanced training of a number of post-graduate and undergraduate students in the Soviet Union; and
- A Russian delegation would visit Botswana to Kennedy, and the opening of a sports ground by the arrival of a group of trainers in football, athletics, tennis and boxing.

friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries.
SA blacks held in Botswana arms cache raid

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana police have arrested four black South Africans after raids on three houses in Gaborone uncovered explosives, automatic weapons and a large quantity of ammunition.

The raids are believed to be part of an operation under the Botswana Government's policy of not allowing its territory to be used as a springboard for terrorist incursions into South Africa.

The four men arrested were due to appear in Gaborone Magistrate's Court today on charges of unlawful possession of arms.

It is understood they were to be remanded to a later date for trial.

A spokesman for the Office of the Botswana President said the arms caches found by police included automatic rifles, automatic pistols and revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition as well as explosives.

Botswana police are known to have intensified their watch on groups of South African exiles after the recent skirmish near Zeerust.

One man was shot dead and another apparently wounded when a group of seven exchanged fire with the police at Dordrecht, near Zeerust, on January 13. One man was captured.

The dead man, thought to be the leader of the group, was found clutching a hand grenade, according to the SAP.

The remaining members of the group were reported to have fled back into Botswana.

Botswana police sources later said no trace of the man had been found.

The latest terrorist incidents in South Africa all point to the armed men having come across the border from Botswana.

In January a sharp-eyed young farm labourer spotted tracks.

Later the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said nine grenades and two AK 47 rifles were found at the scene of the fight. He also said that each man had been carrying 20 blocks of TNT explosive, 15 grenades and 300 to 350 rounds of ammunition.
Botswana jails SA terror man

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A former Hand Water Board employee was jailed in Botswana today for possessing communist-manufactured arms and explosives "to be used in South Africa."

Shorty Mfapitsa (33), formerly of Johannesburgh, was jailed for 31 years by Senior Gaborone magistrate Mr John Oliver after pleading guilty to a charge of possessing the weapons.

The trial followed a series of police raids in the capital last week.

Three other South African men arrested in the same raids, pleaded not guilty and were remanded to March 26 when a date will be set for their trial.

They are: James Bantu (52), a mechanic, John Mario (54), a caretaker, and Zachariah Tolo (28), all of whom are living in Gaborone.

Displayed in court today were a rocket launcher, AK-47 assault rifles, three sub-machineguns, automatic pistols and 41 blocks of TNT explosive.

When Mfapitsa pleaded guilty, he said in mitigation that the weapons and explosives were not for use in Botswana but were for attacks in South Africa.

He said he had entered Botswana six months ago without travel documents as a refugee. He had previously worked for the Rand Water Board.

No evidence was led as to whether he belonged to the ANC or the PAC guerrilla groups.

The magistrate said the offence was a serious one, but the fact that he had no previous record and had pleaded guilty were factors in mitigation.
Botswana jails SA terror man

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A former Rand Water Board employee was jailed in Botswana today for possessing communist-manufactured arms and explosives "to be used in South Africa."

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They are: James Rantau (23), a mechanic, John Marino (54), a caretaker, and Zacharias Tolo (26), all of whom are living in Gaborone.

Displayed in court today were a rocket launcher, AK-47 assault rifles, three sub-machineguns, automatic pistols and 43 blocks of TNT explosive.

When Mfamisa pleaded guilty he said in mitigation that the weapons and explosives were not for use in Botswana but were for attacks in South Africa.

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Refugee situation critical in Botswana

By Dean du Plessis
The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The abrupt halt last month of the airlift of Rhodesian refugees from Botswana to Zambia is posing the Botswana Government a critical problem as refugees continue to stream across the border at an average of more than 100 a day.

The end of the airlift, after only 25 flights which removed 3,175 refugees to Zambia, means that the numbers are now damming up in Botswana.

On March 8 there were 17,993 black Rhodesians sheltering in Botswana.

The Botswana Government, with the help of the International Red Cross, the Lutheran World Federation, the World Food Programme and other international bodies, has accommodated and is caring for these people in three camps, in Selebi Phikwe, Francistown and Dukwe.

There have been allegations that these are guerilla bases. They are not.

I was one of the first South African reporters to tour all three camps and all are genuine refugee centres. But many of the younger men are potential recruits for Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zambia-based Zapu.

The Botswana Government is adamant that it will allow no guerilla training bases in its territory.

* Behind the wire the days drag on — Pages 14, 15. 
From previous page was a crude attempt, says Mr. Hansen, to "poison" the minds of people who have just come back from Rhodesia because of the war. Billing them on how good life is in Tanzania if it was, they wouldn't be here in the first place."

In fact, from the day or two before the end of November only 16 refugees reached Francisville; this is the normal attention rate.

The administration, they are concerned there, are Rhodesians again among the refugees, but this does not worry them. "They say, these are not good-looking refugees and that if the Rhodesians know this, they are unlikely to put in a good show." There is nothing to hide here," says Mr. Anderson.

Not concerned.

"If we were doing anything wrong, neither our organisation nor myself would have anything to do with it. There are refugees camps, they are being run as such. With the people when they come in, they are there. We are not concerned any more, our job is finished."

The health needs of the refugees are the responsibility of the International Rescue Committee, which has clinics in all the camps and a medical team led by a Dutch doctor who shuttles between them.

There have been no serious outbreaks of sickness in Bekoma, Phikwe or Francisville yet, although 106 people in Dowa have died.

In the other two camps (eastern), the health problems are those associated with overcrowding. Live became a serious problem.

Every new refugee who is picked up by the border patrol is the Botswana police or the army is handing them over to the authorities.

The refugees are responsible for a good deal of their own administration. Quota official from Lusaka are allowed access to the camps, and it is just about anyone who wants, and each camp has its own Rhodesian "commandant" and disciplinary committee.

This committee, which judges minor matters such as fist fights and petty thieving, may also impose punishment like dumping food or digging rubbish pits.

The penalty.

For crimes of "razeness and insubordination" said a committee member at Bekoma, Phikwe, the offender is sentenced to digging a pit and filling it in again.

More serious cases are dealt with by the Botswana police, who say the authorities, despite the overcrowding, are sensitive to the problem.

Some people have been returned home, but there have been no serious problems.

Both committees have small libraries containing Zambian newspapers and magazines, a battery of KGB unwritten books such as "Rape Propaganda Sheets" and "Beware them..."

Refugees with special skills are on their second jobs. There are scores of teachers among the refugees who can, on arrival, teach the students of the mission schools of the Relief and Development Office.

Both camps have "air stations" where volunteers act on the radio.

Cross bonds from plastic food containers, which arrive at the camp. Nothing is wasted.

Playing football.

The two camps have a football area, where they play. Again, the football capes are used as a place to keep the football, as they are. The playing area is a rectangle, where the ball is kept in place.

As the ball rolls forward, the ball is kept in place over the area, where the people are sitting on the ground. The people are sitting on the ground, watching the football.

Any new division shows a huge crowd, whether it is the practice, or watching others play/fit.

One small refugee camp gathered one day last week to look at an arriving group of "war songs" from home. The group was led by the Supt. and his wife, and they were in the company of a hand of Xhosa who was playing the guitar.

They sang in sharp contrast to each other. The songs of sharp contrast, but also odd, was the Minstrels' song, "Let us sing for Knox, for his singing is the best."

The Minstrels' song, which is the only song that we know them to sing, is about the Minstrels and their success in the world, with Knox as their leader. They shall go back and live in your country and rest there."

Tomorrow, Duke and the community of Rhodesia in the camp backed out of the hot
DEON DU PLESSIS of The Star's Africa News Service concludes his report on the three refugee camps for black Rhodesians in Botswana with a description of Dulweke, where many are better off than they were before.

\[\text{Content continues...}\]
Botswana has a problem many would welcome — more cash than it knows what to do with, reports DEON DU PLESSIS of The Star’s Africa News Service.

By buy back, in foreign currency, any of its new money, Pula, which is spent over the borders.

Botswana citizens who intend building homes for over R15 000 have to pay 70 percent of the building societies while the Government guarantees a further 25 percent. This has the double effect of "mopping up" cash while providing housing for poorer Botswana.

Botswana also declined to introduce sales tax last year when South Africa did so: “Government simply does not need the money,” one source explained.

Roads are being tarred over Botswana in further money spending development projects.

The authorities are desperately keen for more foreigners to invest and begin new projects. Any company starting up in Botswana from outside may borrow as much cash as it brings in. Under certain conditions some companies may borrow even more.

Proclaimed and surveyed industrial sites lie waiting and there is free remittance abroad of all interest and dividends.

The problem is that with Botswana’s small market manufacturers find it more profitable to turn out their goods in South Africa and export them to Botswana.

Not quite sure whether to be happy or gloomy, one source here said: “This money problem: it’s going to get worse.”

Average Rate, Consavant (FDR) and Average as presented in (1) above.

To 2.

1. Average Rate
2. Consavant (FDR)
3. Average

...
3 ANC men jailed for having huge cache

The Star’s Africa News Service

GABORONE — Three South African ANC members jailed in Botswana for illegally possessing weapons of war had enough explosives to demolish a major building, the head of the Botswana CID told the magistrate’s court here today.

In mitigation, the men said the weapons and explosives were for use in South Africa and not in Botswana.

Johannes Rantau (52), and John Maroe (84), both South African refugees, pleaded guilty before Mr John Oliver to a charge of possessing three AK-47 assault rifles, three submachine-guns, 36 explosive charges for a rocket launcher, 1,941 rounds of AK-47 ammunition, 134 AK-47 magazines, 2 automatic pistols with 7036 rounds of ammunition, 23 blocks of TNT and 44 electrical detonators.

Rantau was jailed for 41 years and Maroe for 4 years.

GUILTY

A third South African, Zachariah Tolo (20), pleaded guilty to possessing a 9-mm automatic pistol and was jailed for two years.

Superintendent Kevin Cullinan, head of the Botswana CID, told the court police made a security check on a house in the Broadhurst suburb of Gaborone on March 14 and found a room nearly filled with weapons and explosives.

MEMBER

Tolo said he was a member of the ANC and intended taking the firearms he was found with to South Africa.

"Botswana is against fascism, racism and oppression," and is a member of the FBU, and one of the founding fathers," he said.

The magistrate interrupted Tolo to restrict his language to those relevant to the charge.
Exile handed to SA by Botswana

LONDON — A South African political refugee, Mr. Hlanti, has been handed over to the Botswana authorities by the South African Police. Mr. Hlanti has been named as a co-conspirator in the Bethal terrorism case allegedly involving members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

The handover has caused a furore in exile political circles here. The newly-formed Azania People's Revolutionary Party has reported it to the United Nations.

The High Commissioner of Botswana here confirmed yesterday that Mr. Hlanti had been handed over to South Africa but declined to comment.

Mr. Hlanti, a former member of PAC, has lived in Botswana for 13 years. His wife is a Botswana national and his children were born there. The family then fled to France in 1976 from Francistown.

Mr. Hlanti was detained by the Botswana Police in August, his wife alleges. He was taken from Francistown on March 14 to be handed over to the South African Police.

This follows on the recent noises in the PAC which led to the jailing of a number of PAC members in Swaziland in April, including Mr. Tekako Lebello and Mr. David Sibeko, president and director of foreign affairs respectively of the PAC, who had alleged they were plotting to overthrow the Swaziland Government.

The APRP alleges that pressure and persuasion to hand over Mr. Hlanti was initiated also by Mr. Sibeko and Mr. Lebello.

In a statement issued here yesterday, the APRP expressed disgust at the action of Botswana — which is a member of the Organisation of African Unity and one of the frontline states — DDC.
clearly this tended to factor, and sometimes to engender political advantage from Bantu-speakers, such as protection. Protection was necessary because of the constant shunting of San territory, the effects of which are well known. The records tell us building kraals to keep cattle, thus one can assume that some San had used the body of their raids to become stock-keepers. Therefore, building can be seen as to new circumstances, an adaptation which spelt the end of traditional hunter-gatherer life for many.

I have argued that the reason in the response of the San and those of the Khoe advance are to be found in the economic stress on them. The political and social structures required for hunting and gathering enabled the San to exhibit a measure of resistance, while the structure of Khoe society did not, and were extremely susceptible to the disintegrating effect of the white advance. However, I have also demonstrated that San success was only 'apparent' and not real. I have also noted that khoe did resist in some measure.

Clive Kirkwood
March 1979

NOTES

(1) Elphick, R.: 
Kraal and Cattle; Nama and the Founding of White South Africa (Jude Historical Publications 1977), p. 30 ff.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid., p. 18.

(4) Ibid., p. 16.

(5) Ibid., p. 20.

(6) Ibid., p. 36-38.

(7) Ibid., p. 56 ff.

(8) Ibid., p. 71.

(9) Knight, J. B.: 
Botswana camp for SA refugees

GABORONE. — Botswana is building a camp for South African refugees, the Foreign Minister, Mr Archie Mogwe, said yesterday.

The camp is being built in the Maunam district, about 35 km west of Gaborone.

At the moment over 5,000 South African refugees are living in Gabarone in houses provided by the Botswana Housing Corporation.

Mr Mogwe said in an interview the camp was being established to protect the refugees and to curb dissatisfaction among them.

"Idleness breeds demoralization," Mr Mogwe said.

Commenting on refugee complaints that the camp could become a target for attacks by the South African Government, he said it was not intended to be a training camp or base but a "country settlement."

The three existing camps at Francistown, Selebi Phikwe, and Ditwa in Northern Botswana accommodate only Rhodesian refugees. — Sapa.
Botswana holds guerrillas

When he did not do so he was arrested. A friend, believed to be Mr John Muyanga, telephoned the head of the Botswana Security Police and threatened to kill him if Hlanti was not freed.

The call was traced, and he was charged and jailed, but the Botswana Government, annoyed at what it considered a major breach of its hospitality to two refugees, promptly handed him over to South Africa. Since the formation of the Botswana Defence Force in 1977 there has been a marked decrease in the number of incursions by Rhodesian troops. This decrease came only after a bloody ambush by Rhodesians of a BDP patrol inside Botswana in which 15 Botswana troops died.

There are indications, however, that Rhodesia has the guerrilla organisations well infiltrated. The Rhodesians who ambushed two new Zapa vehicles just inside the Botswana border recently appeared to know just who they were waiting for.

Either they were told by someone who saw the Landrover and truck leaving Francistown or, more simply, monitored a phone call from a Zapa driver in Botswana telling his people in Zambia that he was coming home.

In this year's check that they books from the

Invaginator

G/W/Sp
WERELD SE JONGSTE BRIGADIER

Oppera van die magtige Bantu-stam, seun van die president van Botswana, onderhoof van sy land se leër en op 26 die jongste brigadier ter wêreld:
Ian Khamá (regts), in sy drietelefoon-kantoor.
(Foto: Nardus Nel)

Hierdie land se grootste stam, die Bamangwato-stam.
Op 26 jaar staan sy kop politiek toe en word hy gesien as die man wat in die toekoms sy vader, sir Seretse Khamá se plek as president sal inneem.
Hy sien sy land as ‘n onverbonde Afrika-land wat nie na die Ooste of die Weste luin nie, maar sy buren saamwerk, maar voorlopig nie ouer bandes met die Republiek kan hé nie.
Hy is agter realiteite genoeg om te besef dat Botswana op Suid-Afrika aangewese is (vir sy in- en uitvoer), sy handel en samewerking op verskeie ander gebiede, byvoorbeeld landbou.
Hoewel hy beroepsoord met ‘n Sandhurst-agergrond is, meen hy dat oorlog en geweld geen oplossing vir problemes is nie.
Na sy mening is Suid-Afrika te sterk om ooit met wapengeweld of deur sanksies op sy knie gedwing te word.
Botswana sal geen deel aan enige konfrontasie in Suid-Afrika hé nie, en eweneens nie in Rhodesië nie.
Wat militêre samewerking met Suid-Afrika betref, is dit ‘n saak vir die toekoms, en sal dit grootlik afhang van binne landse veranderinge in die Republiek.
Vir hom, as lid van ‘n gemeende huisgesin, is die Wet op Gemeende Huwelike ‘n rou plek. Hy is ‘n voorstander van ongedwonge integrasie en gelyke rete vir almal.

Stateblok vir Khamá tegou

Van FRIK BADENHORST, GABORONE
SUID-AFRIKA sal veel verder moet vorder met die afskakelings van diskriminasie en die bevordering van politieke magsdeling, voordat ‘n “anti-Kommunistiese” stateblok waarvan Botswana deel is, in Suid-Afrika gevorm kan word.
Die pas van verandering is te stadig en die tyd word min. De Brig. Ian Khamá, onderhoof van Botswana se
DOER op die horizon is waar die nuwe vlugtelingskamp opgerig gaan word.

Kamp toe na vlug uit SA

Van Fantie van der Westhuizen

MolopoLoe

DAAR is uitsers vyf honderd swart vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika hier in Botswana, maar hul leefwyse loop die regering nou om 'n spesiale kamp in te rig waar hulle selfonderhouend kan word. Werkloosheid, misdadigheid en leeggelykheid is aan die orde van die dag.

Só praat regeringswoordvoerders van staande hier oor berig dat die regering van Botswana nie meer met die byna 5 000 swart vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika kan huishou nie.

"Die grootste probleem is nie die getal vlugtelinge nie — daar is uitsers vyf honderd — maar die feit dat hulle stedelinge is wat nie in landbou belang stel nie. En dit is juist in landbou dat ons hulle kan vestig," sê Mr. Mpuchane, sekretaris van sir Seretse Khama.

Die vlugtelinge gaan dus in 'n kamp geplaas word en hulle sal grond kry om te bewerk. Instrukteurs sal hulle ook as elektriese en skryfwerkers oplei. Hulle sal voorlopig in tente woon, maar sal later die nodige geboue moet help oprig.

Mnr. Mpuchane sê daar is nog nie aan die kamp begin nie, maar die eerste boorgat is al daar. Voorder word die slaggage in die grondplaaie toegemaak — met donkiekarre wat drooggemaak word.

Dit betekent die uiteindelike mikpunt is 'n woonplek waar hulle selfonderhouend kan wees — so het sy.

Niemand gaan gedwing word om in die kamp te woontjie of te werk nie. Maar Mr. Mpuchane waarsku: dié al wat uiteindelik vir die mense gaan oorly. "Hulle is meestal nongroep en hulle is dink aan die uitwerking op ons almal, en veral op die werkerskلاs."

Die terrein waar die beoogde kamp vir swart vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika opgerig gaan word, lê in die hartjie van die Kalahari-westen, wes van die dorp. Die beoogde naam is Mosekatamontle — Pragtie Vrou.

Inwoners van die omgeving is skepties oor dit. "Bestaan in die bosse, tussen klippe, in die ruigte — as landbouers. Totdat die eerste sooi in die gebied gespits word, ontbreek die vlugtelinge maandeliks elk dertig pulas van die regering. Die soms E30 per maand. Kinders kry vir pulas eletr.

Regeringsamptenaar glo die vlugtelinge sal welwaar daar goed sesspok. Dis net vir mense wat in Botswana wil woon en werk. Dier ander moet dan maar na ander lande se kamp gaan," sê Mr. Mpuchane.

Die drie ander vlugtelingskampe in Botswana — op Dukwe, Francistown en Selbi Pikwe — is al in gebruik, vlugtelinge uit Rhodesië.

Die vlugtelinge uit Suid-Afrika is tans nog versprei oor die land, maar hulle sal moet begin kies wat hulle wil doen, sê amptenaar.

"Die besoekers is net basin om ons mense se moreel af te breke nie, hulle het ons ook gels en moet nou hul eie potjie begin krap," is die algemene mening.
economic and social conditions in the country, and the government is taking steps to address the issues.

The improved political situation has led to increased foreign investment, which is expected to boost the economy in the coming years. The government is also focusing on improving infrastructure and education, which will further enhance the country's appeal to investors.

However, there are still challenges to overcome, including corruption and lack of transparency. The authorities are aware of these issues and are taking steps to address them.

In conclusion, the improved political situation and strong economic fundamentals suggest a positive outlook for the country's future. Investors should keep an eye on the developments to take advantage of the opportunities that arise.
Botswana on the spot

Where does Botswana stand in diplomatic terms in relation to South Africa and to southern African political alignments?

The question is most pertinent following the widely publicised allegations that Botswana's President Seretse Khama was not only party to an attempt by front-line states to turn South Africa into the scapegoat in the SWA/Namibia negotiations, but actually proposed that South Africa should be regarded as the "nigger in the woodpile."

This exposé of the minutes of a meeting of front-line states in Luanda in March has led to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, implicating envoys from the United States and the United Nations in the plot, and saying he will not negotiate with fraud.

He let it be known there was "no hope" of a settlement in this climate.

The spearhead role attributed to Sir Seretse in the alleged plot against South Africa has, however, greatly surprised Western diplomatic sources, who have never regarded the Botswana leader as seeking any such part.

They even put a different interpretation on his alleged "nigger in the woodpile" comments, suggesting it would be more probable that he would have advised the front-line states to ensure that if the negotiations over SWA/Namibia should break down, then it would be far better that South Africa should be the nigger in the woodpile than that Swape should be seen in that role.

This would put an entirely different perspective on the alleged remarks, which Sir Seretse has refused so far to comment on.

He heads a country—a largely undeveloped, barren and poor country—which has so far appeared innocently to have been caught up in the madstream of southern African politics.

It has had the reputation of being one of the very few truly democratic states on the whole African continent. While trying to maintain its independence, it is in a captive position in that it is heavily dependent economically on South Africa and has been surrounded geographically by white-dominated states for all these years.

It is in the strange position of being both a member of the Southern African Customs Union with South Africa and of the Organisation of African Unity, being involved in the informal front-line states grouping, as well as being a member of the British Commonwealth.

These should in combination be seen as excellent credentials for neutrality, rather than partisan activism such as is now being ascribed to it.

More interesting is the fact that Botswana must rank as a prime contender for a place in the constellation of southern African states which the South African Government is keen to set up.

How can it possibly be avoided for such a position while Mr Pik Botha is casting it publicly for an alleged role in superimposing the SWA/Namibia negotiations is hard to understand.

Relations between South Africa and Botswana have never succeeded in progressing beyond the "telephone diplomacy" and "occasional visits" stage, with Botswana being careful not to be drawn into any relationship which would compromise its firm opposition to apartheid.

While it remains a member of the customs union, Botswana (along with Swaziland and Lesotho) has not allowed Transkei or Bophuthatswana to become members of the union, because these former homelands are seen as products of apartheid.

Botswana is in the anomalous—and probably unwanted—situation that it sits round the same table with South Africa on economic issues while harbouring refugees, political exiles and even anti-South African terrorist groups (if we are to believe claims that have been made in the past by South African official spokespersons).

Many of its citizens work in South Africa. Much of the development capital for its mines comes from South Africa. Transport routes in and out of the country pass through South Africa. Yet Botswana is implacably opposed to South Africa's race-oriented political ideologies.

Acknowledging the geographic and economic proximity, there are some who would question the wisdom of Sir Seretse Khama sticking his neck out by taking any aggressive political role against South Africa.
Hundreds due at Sibeko funeral

The Sibeko Africa News Service

GABORONE — Hundreds of people, including senior Botswana Government officials and diplomats — are expected to attend the funeral in Gaborone at the weekend of Mr. David Sibeko, the senior PAC official who was assassinated in Dar es Salaam last week.

Mr. Sibeko was shot dead by three PAC dissidents.

The body of Mr. Sibeko, accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, and four children, arrived in Gaborone late yesterday afternoon from Lusaka on a private twin-engined jet plane.

More than 1,000 people gathered at the airport singing freedom songs and waving flags.

Among the dignitaries at the airport to meet the family was Boiswana's Minister of Information, Mr. D.K. Kwele ago.

ARRANGEMENTS

The arrangements for Mr. Sibeko's funeral have not yet been completed. It is now expected to take place on Saturday, and there may be a memorial service first in the town hall or one of the Anglican Churches in Gaborone.

Among the several hundred expected to attend the funeral are many of the approximately 400 South African refugees living in and around Gaborone.

Several busloads of mourners from South Africa are also expected to attend.

Mr. Sibeko will be buried in the Gaborone cemetery.
Botswana may get link with Walvis Bay

GABORONE — A feasibility study is being conducted on the construction of a rail line to link Botswana to a port, probably Walvis Bay, in SWA/Namibia.

Plans are also proceeding for Botswana to take over the Rhodesia Railway line which runs through the country, providing its only link to South African ports.

The first group of Botswana drivers, trained in Malawi, have already returned to Botswana and are undergoing a further specialist course.

DISPUTED

A senior source here said although the proposed line to SWA/Namibia depended on an acceptable political settlement in the disputed territory, it would be a "sensible move, much cheaper for our imports and exports."

He said the fact that Walvis Bay might remain a South African enclava in SWA/Namibia did not matter. "We are dealing with South African ports at the moment anyway."

On the take-over of the Rhodesia Railway line, the source said Botswana would look for "locational advantages in the United States and elsewhere."

Botswana has already acquired a number of rail trucks.

LONG TERM

"Both this and the line to Namibia are long term projects, but in the case of the Rhodesia line we must make contingency plans. The situation in Rhodesia could deteriorate to the point where they are unable to run the line and we would be stuck," the source said.

Tens of millions of rand are involved in both projects and no timetable has been set for the SWA/Namibia line.
GABORONE — Certain people in Botswana were spreading the idea of a revolutionary take-over of the Government, the President, Sir Seretse Khama, said at the weekend.

Addressing a large crowd in the opposition Botswana National Front Party stronghold of Kanye he said "destructive revolution" would not only arrest development but would destroy all the country had achieved over the years.

"In a free and independent country like Botswana there is no need for a destructive revolution as the people's aspirations and dreams are not suppressed," Sir Seretse said.

He said there was a danger of people trying to emulate "alien dogmas and ideas" while not understanding the circumstances that made people in other countries act the way they did.

An example was that those fighting against minority White regimes in southern Africa were doing so because they were being stifled.

Calling for unity in Botswana the President said: "We can only tackle the problems facing us as a united people — tribalism is the enemy of national unity." (Sapa)

\[ \text{The relationship is expressed as} \]
\[ \text{the variable cost is} \quad \text{R} \, 90 \]
\[ \text{the fixed cost is} \quad \text{R} \, 77.50 \]
\[ 92.50 = a \]
\[ 90 + a \eta = 92.50 \]
\[ 0.62 \times \eta = a \]

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006 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\
009 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array} \]
Young offered to save Sibeko

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE.—Mr Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, offered to fly a neuro-surgeon from Britain or America to help doctors trying to save Mr David Sibeko of the banned Pan Africanist Congress after he was shot in Dar es Salaam, his widow said here.

Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko said President Nyerere of Tanzania also offered to charter a plane to fly Mr Sibeko to London for treatment.

In her first interview since her husband was assassinated two weeks ago, Mrs Sibeko said she first learnt that he had been shot when she was telephoned at her home in New York by Mr. Vusi Make, a member of the PAC presidential council who was wounded by the same gunmen.

FUNERAL

Mrs Sibeko is in Gaborone for the funeral of her husband here on Sunday. Her two eldest children, Lindwe, 20, and Bongani, 18, are with her.

"When the call from Mr Make came through," she said, "I telephoned Mr Young, who interrupted his shower and sent a message to his mission in Tanzania and promised to arrange for the best neuro-surgeon to be flown here from Britain or America."

Mrs Sibeko claimed her husband was shot by infiltrators into the PAC.
Although both mining output and government spending climbed slightly last year, "these had disappointingly small effects on the rest of the economy," says the bank. More important was the construction of infrastructure for the large new diamond mine at Jwaneng.

Imports leapt 25% last year to P291m. Exports also climbed substantially from P152m in 1977 to P163m last year, despite a more than 30% drop in beef sales. Diamond exports shot up 62% in 1978, and the value of copper-nickel exports was 25% up on the previous year.

Botswana plans to start its own citrus industry this year. All materials will come from SA, but the country hopes to be self-sufficient within 10 years.
evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collect, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions, the bevelled/fluted complex (Groves, Lelasso, Nkana and Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is confirmed by this ordering. On the other hand, a continuous spread process would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely since group isolation does not occur, and social pressure would have enforced group norms. Therefore, the spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age probably could be explained best by a model that combines a discontinuous expansion with a sequential occupation.

In the present paper two simple ecological models will be described, one a continuous spread and the other a discontinuous spread with sequential colonisation of new areas. Mathematical modelling of both mechanisms will be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and by comparing these with rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

**ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS**

**Continuous Spread.** Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Ember, 1973). A territory or home range, a site where a territory in archaeology (Wiggins and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig. 1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density that the carrying capacity. It has been suggested that social organisation may act as a population regulating mechanism (Bunnell and Brood, 1962; Snyder, 1968).

**Discontinuous Spread.** If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed, then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the...
2 000 there, but no political ‘jamboree’ as was predicted

The Star’s
Africa News Service
GABORONE — The assassinated Joint Leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr David Sibeko, was buried in Gaborone yesterday about 20 km from the South African border in a restrained and modest funeral which did not bear out earlier fears that it would be turned into a political "jamboree".

About 2000 people attended the funeral service in the Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Cross — well below predictions by some PAC organizers that upwards of 15,000 supporters would turn up.

Apart from a few placards carried by PAC members who lined the road outside the cathedral as the cortège arrived from the home of friends of the Sibekos, there were no outward political demonstrations.

Among the mourners were the United Nations Ambassador in Gaborone, Mr Don Norland, and Botswana’s Minister for External Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe - both attending in their personal capacities.

There were also representatives from the Organization of African Unity, Nigeria, the PAC’s external missions abroad in London and Oslo and diplomatic representatives from Liberia.

The funeral service was conducted by the Anglican Dean of Gaborone, the Very Rev Michael Mdalane.

Mr Sibeko was shot dead in a Dar-es-Salam hotel on June 12, apparently the victim of a leadership squabble within the PAC.

Congress speakers at the funeral admitted Mr Sibeko had been killed by members of the movement.

In a eulogy to her late husband read on her behalf, Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko said he had been killed "by the lowest scum of our people".

The Star
The funeral of Mr Sibeko was attended by: The Star's Africa News Service
GABORONE — March Sibeko, the late Mr Sibeko's daughter, was among the mourners.
Khama asks black states to exclude South Africa

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The constellation of southern African states mooted by South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha might get off the ground after all — without the Republic. Botswana's President Sir Seretse Khama has called on black states in the region to form an economic union and cut links with South Africa.

Sir Seretse was opening a conference in Arusha, Tanzania, at which representatives of the Frontline states are discussing with officials of the World Bank, the European Economic Community and the United Nations Development Programme ways of reducing which delegates have termed "their embarrassing dependence" on South Africa.

He said South Africa would be only too happy to continue to exploit other African states in the hope they would be lured into joining the constellation of states mooted by Mr Botha.

"We would be bundled together with bantustan and UDI regimes such as Zimbabwe and Namibia," he said.

But a community of states, which could include Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and independent states of Namibia and Zimbabwe, would enable southern Africa to wage a successful struggle for economic liberation and a common future.
Botswana losses hit Group Five

By Stephen Suckley

Shareholders in the quoted Group Five engineering company are in for a lean time this year as the company has passed the interim dividend and profits for 1979 will be lower than last year's £4.8m.

The reason for this stems from losses which have been made on the group's Botswana contracts and concern over certain other contracts in South Africa.

According to Group Five's financial director Angus MacKenzie the losses in Botswana arise from inherited operations from Reef Latefever, a major part of which was absorbed into the Basil Read group last year.

Mr. MacKenzie would not elaborate on the contracts which are causing concern in South Africa, saying: "It could well be damaging to our clients."

Group Five continues civil engineering and construction work throughout the four provinces of Botswana. On the "brighter" side, the losses in all areas have been reduced by profits brought to account on completed contracts and steps have been taken to stem the losses. "An intensive investigation has been made into the losses and greater personnel and engineering resources have been applied," says Mr. MacKenzie, and he is confident the company will operate profitably for the remainder of the year.
SAP burned and beat our citizen says Botswana

The Star's News Service
GABORONE—A senior Botswana Government official has claimed that a Botswana citizen was arrested and tortured by the South African Police.

He said the man had been released after three months in prison with no charges against him.

But a senior South African Police spokesman today emphatically denied the allegations of torture.

The Botswana Government man said Mr. Gurnal Makuku (30), arrested in Mitzburg on April 7, had been severely beaten and burned with cigarette ends until he fainted.

Mr. Makuku was studying at the University of Swaziland and was visiting Natal at the time of his arrest.

It appears he was suspected of knowing about the movements of refugees and was held under the Terrorism Act.

After nearly three months in detention, he was given a bail warrant to return to Swaziland. He went from there to Botswana two days ago.

The Botswana Government official said, South Africa had replied to Botswana's official representations on Mr. Makuku's behalf. "But this does not do anything to counter the fact that detention without trial is abhorrent."

The Star's Pretoria Bureau says a spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said today Mr. Makuku had been arrested because he had been suspected of aiding terrorists.

Colonel J. I. van der Westhuizen, of the Directorate of Public Relations, emphatically denied Mr. Makuku had been beaten or burned.
Makuki is released after 3 months.
Randy Andy Gets an Eyeful

Seretse praises the Queen for persisting with Africa's Salari

CONT...
GBORONE — Plans to take over the $300-million Zimbabwe Rhodesia railway line in Botswana were being implemented, the Botswana Minister of Works and Communications, Mr James Haskins, said in Gaborone today.

Opening the annual conference of the Railway Staff and Artisans' Union, he said the Botswana Government had an agreement with Rhodesian Railways to set up a district office to transfer the railways' day-to-day functions from Bulawayo to Botswana.

Mr Haskins said most of the railways' assets and facilities would be acquired by 1982. About 30 technicians and artisans were being trained by Kenya Railways "while Malawis had already trained eight locomotive drivers and was busy training more."

December 1978

Hendrik S. van der Merwe
M.P.

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December 1978

Hendrik S. van der Merwe
M.P.
Election battle in Botswana
Botswana, Rhodesia in air battle

The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopters and a Botswana Defence Force patrol plane exchanged fire today inside Botswana, according to an official statement issued here.

The aerial skirmish followed a series of incidents on the ground which left a house blown up, a nightwatchman with his throat cut and a commercial vehicle, allegedly carrying Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops, being ambushed by a BDF patrol.

The bizarre series of incidents began at 6.30 pm yesterday, the statement said, when two Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopters landed at the town of 'Botsel, 20 km from Francistown.

At 3 am a woman, sleeping near Francistown, was woken by a group of men who asked to be let inside her home.

When she refused, the men set off an explosion which nearly destroyed the building. She was not hurt.

BDF troops had in the meantime moved into the area, and at 4.20 am they challenged a group of men in a light delivery van on the road to Matsilojo, 40 km from Francistown.

The men on the truck opened fire, which was returned by the BDF men, then ran off into the bush.

They appeared to be two whites and three blacks.

At 8 am another 'helicopter' was seen near the BDF airfield, at Matsilojo, and, said the statement, it was 'attacked' by a BDF aircraft.

Two more helicopters then pounced on the BDF planes from above and fired at it.

At least two bullets hit the BDF aircraft.

The statement quoted the BDF as saying this morning that the helicopter had dropped a Zimbabwe Rhodesian party and then returned the following day to pick it up.
Big fight still on to hit terror base into Botswana
Air battle over Botswana was a ‘first’

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A dogfight between Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopters and a Botswana Defence Force plane is believed to be the first aerial battle south of the Zambezi.

At dawn yesterday, the three helicopters and a British Norman Defender of the BDF exchanged machinegun fire over Botswana.

The BDF crew landed safely. One bullet had smashed the windscreen and another passed through the tail of the twin-engined aircraft.

They reported hitting one of the helicopters, but not badly enough to bring it down.

The clash followed adoption by the Botswana Government of a more aggressive policy aimed at stopping Zimbabwe Rhodesian cross-border raids.

“I think the action we took yesterday makes that very obvious,” a Government spokesman said in Gaborone.

According to Botswana Government sources, the aerial skirmish climax ed a harassing incursion across the border by a group of Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldiers in which they:

- Were ambushed by BDF troops as they headed back to Zimbabwe Rhodesia in a light delivery van they had commandeered.

The sources said the soldiers — three blacks and two whites — were dropped by helicopter on Wednesday evening near Bosile, 20 km from Francistown.

Early yesterday morning, BDF troops had set up a roadblock on the road to Matsiloje, exchanged fire with men in a van, who fled.

Francistown was shaken by men demanding entry to her house.

When she refused, they blew up the R12,000 building. The woman escaped out of the back door unhurt.

It was assumed the house was blown up in a search for Zipra guerillas.

A Salisbury statement yesterday confirmed that troops had crossed the border on a pre-emptive strike.

The Botswana source said the Zimbabwe Rhodesians tried to commandeer a vehicle at the National Museum branch in Francistown and cut the throat of a nightwatchman who surprised them.

Early yesterday morning, BDF troops who had set up a roadblock on the road to Matsiloje exchanged fire with men in a van, who fled.

Importante punt: ezal iets afkomstig van die Carnegie Corporation om die algemene bestuursvisie van die Universiteit van Soweto ontwikkel om sy personeel en administratiewe personeel aan te stuur. Die projek het die doel om onderrig en onderwijs in die gees van die Carnegie Corporation te bevorder en te ondersteun.

Suid-Afrika rotasie het om hoop van die Carnegie Corporation, wat die Universiteit van Soweto in die gees van die doel ondersteun. Dit het die doel om onderrig en onderwijs in die gees van die Carnegie Corporation te bevorder en te ondersteun.

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SAFETY — Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces carried out a pre-emptive strike against a guerrilla base in Zambia. A military communique released in Salisbury.

In Gaberone, the office of the President, Sir Seretse Khama, said five Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldiers crossed the Botswana border, killed a man and a woman, and engaged in a gun battle with the Botswana Defence Force.

The Salisbury command post said a pre-emptive strike had been carried out against a Zambian base.

During the withdrawal of Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopters and troops, they were attacked by an armed Botswana Defence Force aircraft.

According to the Botswana President's statement, two Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldiers landed at Bosili about 20 km from Francistown at about 6.15 pm on Wednesday. Members of the Botswana Defence Force were immediately sent to the area but found no trace of the "invaders."

At about 3.00 am yesterday, the Zimbabwe Rhodesians then allegedly slit the throat of a nightwatchman and tried to start a library vehicle.

Later yesterday morning a BDF contingent challenged a light delivery van on the Francistown-Mochudi road. The occupants fled into the town, according to the statement. — DDC/SAFA.

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Cultural committee meeting:

Firstly, any central or national committee meeting, unless otherwise stated, was held at the Ohlone Cultural Centre.

Secondly, any national or central committee meeting, unless otherwise stated, was held at the Ohlone Cultural Centre.

Thirdly, any local committee meeting, unless otherwise stated, was held at the Ohlone Cultural Centre.

Fourthly, any international committee meeting, unless otherwise stated, was held at the Ohlone Cultural Centre.

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The Ahrensian system was further developed in 1978. Since then, education has been the focus of a number of studies. In 1978, it was found that the Ahrensian system was not working effectively. In 1978, the system was revised and additional steps were taken to improve its effectiveness. In 1978, the Ahrensian system was found to be more effective than the previous system. In 1978, the system was again revised and additional steps were taken to improve its effectiveness. In 1978, the system was found to be even more effective than the previous system. In 1978, the system was again revised and additional steps were taken to improve its effectiveness. In 1978, the system was found to be the most effective system to date.
Botswana sticks to its policy on ZR

The Star's Africa News
GABORONE — The Foreign Minister's statement in Parliament that Botswana would find it difficult to recognize the Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia does not signal any change in Botswana's policy, according to sources.

The sources said the statement by Mr Archie Mogwe on Wednesday did not represent any deviation from the policy Botswana had followed on Rhodesia in its dealings with other front line states and elsewhere.

Mr Mogwe's statement in a routine report to Parliament drew a quick reaction from the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Foreign Minister, Mr David Mhlophe.

"FRIENDS"

He said his Government wanted to be "good friends" with Botswana and added:
"The only real issue dividing us in the past has been the mistreatment of the Patriotic Front by Botswana. We have never interfered in Zimbabwe's affairs. We do not believe that has been with the consent of the President or Government of that country.

"Mr Mogwe said people must have the right to choose their own leaders in a multiparty democracy, that Botswana has that right and intends to keep it that way. We in Zimbabwe Rhodesia also have that right and we intend to keep it."
'Reject sham uhuru'

PRESIDENT KHAMA APPEALS TO "FORGET TRIBES"

THE Botswana President, Sir Seretse Kha- ma, said yesterday South African homeland leaders should reject pseudo-inde- pendence granted to them by the South African Government.

"Addressing a political rally at Moshobu near Gaborone, he said the leaders should call for a democratically elected government under one leader."

It was wrong for South African people to be divided according to their tribal affiliations and be told that they were independent.

People like the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, and the Venda Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphupho, wanted others to believe that they were "real presidents" when their terri- tories were "states with- in states."

President Khama said historically there were no countries like Bophu- thatswana, Transkei, Venda and other so-called homelands. Black leaders should forget their tribes and work towards one form of government that would be of benefit to all.

SIR: Seretse Khama

President Khama

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SIR: Seretse Khama

President Khama
UN teams warn against SA oil sanctions

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — Two United Nations economic study teams have emphasised the potentially disastrous effect that UN mandated oil sanctions against South Africa would have on Lesotho and Botswana.

Without referring to their dependence on South African supplies, the UN missions have reported on the ripple effect of the cut-off of Iran by the two black states to establish strategic oil reserves.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, sent the study teams to the two countries after a request by the General Assembly last year.

Their reports to Dr Waldheim say that Botswana has begun work on a storage facility paid for by the West German Government, who have also pledged to provide a third of the oil needed. Negotiations are underway with other suppliers for the rest.

But, says the report, "the Government is encountering some difficulty in procuring these supplies from the South African market, since the authorities there are reluctant to allow in Botswana what they consider to be stockpiles."

The Botswana Government is concerned at future restrictions of crude oil supplies to South Africa, and the ever-present danger of disruption to the Rhodesian Zimbabwe-owned rail service through the country.

The B$500,000 project, of which more than a third is being paid by the West German Government, will provide storage depots at Gaborone and Francistown to ensure a three to four-month supply of oil.

Lesotho has been less fortunate, according to the UN report. The ripple effect of higher prices charged by South Africa for all petroleum products has had "a particularly grave impact" on rural communities.

Lesotho has also been asked to contribute to a fund to help finance the Sasol-3 project. The government wants to establish an oil reserve similar to the Botswana project — but no donors have been found, says the UN report.
Khama launches election campaign

GABORONE. — The President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, said yesterday he was prepared to defend democracy until the last drop of his blood had been shed.

Speaking at a political rally in Gaborone to launch Botswana’s October election campaign, President Khama, head of the ruling Democratic Party, said the Government should be changed through the ballot box and not by force.

He said revolution brought destruction and hampered development.

He cited Idi Amin, former president of Uganda, and Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire, as examples of dictatorial leaders who denied people their democratic rights.

Sir Seretse, who has ruled Botswana since independence in 1966, admitted that the country had economic problems.

But he pointed out that political stability and international aid had lifted Botswana out of the ranks of the 25 poorest nations in the world.

On the country’s relations with South Africa, Sir Seretse said the Democratic Party continued to oppose South Africa’s apartheid policies.

He said one of his party’s main objectives was to seek a solution to the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian problem.

“We believe the only way to settle their constitutional problems is through an all-party conference,” he said.

“We oppose the so-called internal settlement because it does not give Zimbabwe-Rhodesia genuine independence, having been negotiated only by the white minority.”

He said by the same token his party believed that any attempts by South Africa to give South West Africa its freedom must of necessity involve all parties in the dispute, including the United Nations and SWAPO. — Sapa.
GABORONE. — The people of Botswana could not isolate themselves from the "war of liberation" in Southern Africa, the leader of the opposition Botswana National Front, Dr Kenneth Koma, said in Gaborone at the weekend.

Addressing a political rally attended by about 3,000 people, he said Botswana could not live in isolation in the changing circumstances. They would have to become part and parcel of the situation.

The President and leader of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, Sir Seretse Khama, should adapt his party to the changing circumstances instead of accusing the BNF of wanting to overthrow his government by violent means.

Sir Seretse had always said he wanted a strong opposition. The time had now come for him to "practise what he preaches".

"Now that he realises our party has become a strong political force, he turns around and accuses us of advocating violence and revolution. I deny these allegations," Dr Koma said.

Referring to the forthcoming general election on October 20, Dr Koma said his party would win at the polls. In the past he had said the BNF would win the 1984 election, but that was political strategy on his part.

"My party is not going to do what the opposition, Lesotho party did during the election campaigning in 1970, when they threatened Chief Jonathan (the Lesotho Prime Minister) and his colleagues with imprisonment and death.

"When I take over next month, I assure everybody that people like Sir Seretse Khama and some of his Cabinet ministers will be left out of my government," Dr Koma said.

He said he had known the President since their school days together and had later lived with him as a student when Sir Seretse was in exile in London.

"Sir Seretse is denying the people a democratic way of life for his own convenience and other reasons known only to him," Dr Koma said.

"However, I will draw on his experience when I form my new Cabinet after the elections."

— Sapa.
GABORONE — The people of Botswana could not isolate themselves from the "war of liberation" in Southern Africa, the leader of the opposition Botswana National Front, Dr Kenneth Koma, said at the weekend.

Addressing a political rally attended by about 3000 people, he said the Botswana could not live in isolation in the changing circumstances. They would have to become part and parcel of the situation.

The President and leader of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, Sir Seretse Khama, should adapt his party to the changing circumstances instead of accusing the BNF of wanting to overthrow his government by violent means.

"Sir Seretse always said he wanted a strong opposition. The time had now come for him to practise what he preached."

"Now that his party has become a strong political force, he turns around and accuses us of advocating violence and revolution. I deny these allegations," Dr Koma said.

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"My party is not going to do what the opposition Lesotho Party did during the election campaign in 1970, when they threatened Chief Jonathan (the Lesotho Prime Minister) and his colleagues with imprisonment and death. "When I take over next month, I assure everybody that people like Sir Seretse Khama and some of his cabinet ministers are too competent to be left out of my government," Dr Koma said.

He said he had known the president since their school days together and had later lived with him as a student when Sir Seretse was in exile in London.

"The only reason why Sir Seretse is denying the people a democratic way of life is for his own convenience and other reasons known only to him," Dr Koma said.

"However, I will draw on his experience when I form my new cabinet after the elections." — Sapo.
Seretse Khama is likely to increase his majority in the coming general elections in Botswana, the Argus Africa News Service predicts.

Seretse Khama is one of Africa's few democracies, preparing for its fourth general election. President Seretse Khama's biggest battle is to get voters to the polls.

Since independence in 1966, a steadily increasing proportion of the Botswana electorate has exercised its right to vote in the multiparty general elections held every four years.

In the 1965 general election, which preceded independence, 68 percent of Botswana's voting age went to the polls. In 1969, the poll was 63 percent, and in 1974 it dropped to 33 percent.

The voter apathy probably has its roots in Sir Seretse's popularity, as President. And the fact that he is a member of the ruling family, the Bamangwato, by far the biggest ethnic group in Botswana, has certainly not done him any harm.

The campaign has been marred by the fears of tribalism in politics.

In an attempt to stem the enthusiasm among the rather indifferent Botswana, Sir Seretse has made extensive electioneering trips, during the past three months. He has been accompanied by his more radical opponents. Most of these have been directed at Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, head of the Botswana National Front and the BNP's only presidential candidate.

Sir Seretse's Botswana Democratic Party is fielding candidates for all 32 seats (four more may be nominated by the winning party). In the present, the BDP holds 27 seats.

When nominations closed, Dr. Lomas, BNF, put forward only 16 candidates. The BNF at present holds two seats.

Another party with two seats is the Botswana People's Party of Mr. Philip Matata which has not declared its candidates.

Mr. Mpho, who held the presidency after the treason trial in 1967, is considered one of Botswana's most constructive MPs. However, hundreds of Angolans who fled the Portuguese and settled in his area may cost him his seat this year.

They have now become eligible to vote and, it is said, this tiny population, the fact that even this comparatively small number of people owes a vote of thanks to the government that gave them a home could swing the balance in that one constituency.

Dr. Lomas, who has a fairly strong following among students here, claims he will be in power by 1970. The general thinking here is, however, that this year at least Sir Seretse has a good chance of increasing his majority.
BOTSWANA PREPARES FOR ELECTION No 4

AS BOTSWANA, one of Africa's few Western-styled democracies, prepares for its fourth General Election, President Seretse Khama's biggest battle is to get voters to the polls.

Since independence in 1966 a steadily decreasing proportion of the Botswana electorate has exercised its right to vote in the multi-party general elections held every four years.

In the 1965 General Elections that preceded independence, 66 percent of Botswana of voting age went to the polls. In 1969 the poll was 55 percent and in 1974 it dropped to 33 percent.

The voter apathy has been directed at Dr Kenneth Koma, head of the Botswana National Front and that party's only presidential candidate.

Sir Seretse's Botswana Democratic Party is fielding candidates for all 32 elected seats (four more may be nominated by the winning party).

Sir Seretse's BNP had put forward only 16 candidates.

At present the BDP holds 27 elected seats. When nominations closed, Dr Loma's BNF had put forward 18 candidates.

Another party with two seats is the Botswana People's Party of Mr Philip Matante, which has held the Francistown seat since independence.

The only other opposition seat is held by a former member of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Motsamai Mpho, and his Botswana Independence Party.

Mr Mpho, who fled South Africa after the Treason Trial of 1957, is considered one of Botswana's most constructively MP's. However, hundreds of Angolan who fled the Portuguese and settled in his area may cost him his seat this year.

They have now become eligible to vote, and, in this thinly populated nation, the fact that even the comparatively small number of people counts a vote of thanks to the government that gave them home could swing the balance in that constituency.

Dr Loma, who has a fairly strong following among students, claims he will be in power by 1984. The general feeling is however that this year at least Sir Seretse has a good chance of increasing his majority.
Police brutality rife in Brazil

Argus Correspondent

RIO DE JANEIRO. — In spite of well-publicised and effective campaigns against the physical abuse of political prisoners, the beating, torture and occasional murder by the police of ordinary criminal prisoners has increased in Brazil.

Yolanda Catao, co-author of a report for the Institute of Penal Sciences that was based on interviews with 300 inmates of Rio's eight prisons, said:

"Political prisoners come from the middle and upper classes, and their cases receive the attention of Amnesty International, the Brazilian Bar Association and the International Federation of Human Rights, which can supply counsel and which have access to the press.

DEATH SQUADS
The same thing doesn't happen with people belonging to the lower class, and 99 percent of the common prisoners come from there."

Almost daily, bodies are found in slum areas of major Brazilian cities under circumstances that strongly suggest the work of so-called 'police death squads.'

The number of victims of these execution teams exceeds 2,000 in the Rio de Janeiro vicinities alone.

SLAPPING
Miss Catao said a typical arrest in Rio begins with police slapping the prisoner around, often in the view of bystanders, then stuffing him either into the boot of a police sedan or putting him in the back of a police van where more vigorous beatings commence.

Finally the prisoner is interrogated in the precinct, in a process that almost always includes some physical abuse.

CHILDREN
The news magazine Veja reported that some police torturers view their work so bureaucratically that they will interrupt sessions to take a call from home, chat with their wives, inquire after their children and then return to their chore.
Botswana’s election

In the midst of a political crisis that is gripping the country, the independent Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), led by President Ian Khama, is facing a tough battle to retain power.

The party faces a uphill battle to clinch a majority in the upcoming election, given the strong challenge from the BDP’s main opposition, the Botswana Congress Party (BCP), led by Kasarla Sebato. The two parties are neck-and-neck in the polls, with BCP gaining ground in rural areas.

President Khama’s administration has been tarnished by allegations of corruption and mismanagement. This has eroded public trust, and many voters are looking for a change.

The elections are scheduled to take place in October, and the outcome is expected to determine the country’s future trajectory.

The BDP is currently divided, with some members expressing dissatisfaction with the government’s policies. This could further weaken the party’s chances of winning.

The BCP, on the other hand, has capitalized on the public’s discontent with the BDP, promising to address the country’s economic and social challenges.

As the campaign heats up, both parties are focusing on key issues such as corruption, economic growth, and social services.

The election is likely to be one of the closest in Botswana’s history, with the outcome hanging on a razor’s edge.
Botswana to go to the polls. Official opposition party, the BNP, has not had an opportunity to participate in elections since independence in 1966. The BNP, led by Kenneth Kaunda, includes a number of veteran members who believe that the current government is not fulfilling its promise of economic development.

Sir Seretse Khama, the first president of Botswana, is a well-respected figure who has been involved in various political and economic initiatives since the country's independence. He has been instrumental in promoting democracy and advocating for the rights of women and children.

The upcoming election, scheduled for the second half of the year, is considered crucial for the future of Botswana. The government is expected to face strong opposition from the BNP, which has been active in the country since independence.

The BNP's agenda includes advocating for better governance, combating corruption, and promoting economic development. The party is also known for its commitment to social justice and equality, and its members are frequently involved in various social and educational initiatives.

Despite the challenges faced by the BNP, the party remains committed to promoting the interests of its constituents and ensuring that the voice of the people is heard in the decision-making process. The upcoming election is expected to be a critical test for the BNP and its leader, Kenneth Kaunda.
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Khama’s party assured of election win today

From ERNEST CHILISA

GABORONE. — With a drought and an outbreak of foot and mouth disease that have together crippled the country's beef exports, the people of Botswana are going to the polls today.

Four parties are fighting the election, but there are only two candidates for the presidency: President Sir Seretse Khama, of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), and Dr Kenneth Koma, of the Botswana National Front (BNF).

Presidential candidates have to be nominated by 1000 registered voters and the other two parties, the Botswana Independence Party (BIP) and the Botswana People's Party (BPP), did not put anyone forward, a sign that both may be heading for extinction.

Old-timers

Nor are any of the other three parties contesting enough seats to form the next government. Only about 15 constituencies will have three-cornered battles. Khama’s BDP has dropped several of its former MPs who are, regarded as old-timers.

Among the new faces in the prominent Gaborone lawyer, David Mogore, who is likely to be in the next cabinet. Missing in the line-up are two senior cabinet ministers — Abid Ali Mogaga, minister of education, and the minister of works and communications, James Juma, who only won one seat in the last election.

The ruling party will find it hard against BNF in the capital city of Gaborone, where Dr Koma is contesting against the minister of home affairs, Peter Mmako, who has won the last election.

The BFP, which won last year and came under fire from the trade unions, seems to have more support among the young people who subscribe to its socialist policies.

Some observers believe that the opposition parties, which shared five seats in the last parliament, will fail to get a single seat in the next. This could lead Botswana to becoming a de facto one-party state.

President Khama reiterates his party's opposition to "foreign ideologies" and tribalism, which he says are responsible for most of the troubles in the country.

The BFP leader, Philip Mabante, an admirer of Kwame Nkrumah, has been using the land question as the election issue. He says the government's policy will force poor and middle-class farmers to sell all their fertile areas. Under the land policy, the tribal area will be divided into three communal, commercial and reserves areas.

Scientific socialism

Dr Koma's party is committed to scientific socialism, seeking change from the type of independence where a few people benefitted to a situation in which independence would mean benefits for all the people.

To avoid the low turn-outs of previous elections, the government media and other resources have been used to encourage about 300,000 registered voters to vote and exercise the democratic rights which their neighbours in South Africa, Swaziland, and Lesotho.

In 1974 only 33 percent of registered voters voted. In the two previous elections the figures were 57 and 70 percent.

Copyright, Gemini News Service
Big win at polls for Khama

GABORONE — President Seretse Khama of Botswana won a further five years in office yesterday sweeping to his fourth consecutive general election victory with the aid of a sharply increased voter turnout.

With only a few results left to be declared, Sir Seretse's Botswana Democratic Party looked set to capture 28 of the 32 seats at stake.

The BDP won 27 seats in the last election in 1974 and held four others, which the ruling party fills by appointment.

The five opposition seats were divided among three minor parties.

Voting returns from Saturday's election averaged more than 50 percent, with one constituency registering a turnout of more than 65 percent, compared to only 33 percent five years ago.

Independence

Sir Seretse has led his country since he won the first general election in 1965, a year before independence from Britain.

The voting figures were a personal victory for Sir Seretse, who had exhorted the 250,000 registered voters to sustain Botswana's multi-party democracy by exercising their freedom of choice at the ballot box.

Throughout this arid, land-locked country the BDP swept to large majorities.

The seat it picked up was in the northern town of Francistown, held since 1965 by the Left-leaning Botswana People's Party.

Narrowly held

The BPP narrowly held on to its only other seat, also in the north-east.

The largest opposition party, the Botswana National Front, fielded candidates for 16 of the 32 seats but failed to make the progress it had hoped, especially in the south and the capital.

The BNF held one of its two seats in Parliament, with the results of the other yet to be declared.

In Gaborone, BNF leader, Mr. Kenneth Koma, increased his vote by more than 1,500 from the last election to 1,973, but still fell nearly 700 votes short of topping the Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Peter Mmusi.

White candidate

The largest majority was won by the only White candidate, Mr. Colin Blackbeard, who was born in Botswana and speaks fluent Setswana.

He received 5,502 votes against only 50 for his Black rival in Sir Seretse's home town of Serowe.

The President is an appointed parliamentarian. — (Sapa-Reuter)
Botswana backs Botha

GABORONE, Botswana would "be only too happy" to join the proposed constellation of Southern African States if South Africa abolished her Bantustan policy and accepted all her people as citizens, the Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, said here at the weekend.

Addressing a press conference he said: "I think one of the things we appreciate is that we belong to the Southern Africa region and that much should be done to make the region solid.

"Once apartheid and Bantustan policies were abolished, Botswana would be ready to join the constellation of Southern African States as proposed by Mr P W Botha, referring to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian issue. Mr Mogwe said: "I think it will be wrong for anybody to assume that just because the constitutional talks have been successful, it will be smooth sailing until elections are held." — Sapa.

Could you please supply the following information for our records:

(1) Name
(2) Department
(3) Please state why new machine is required

Is this machine for a
(1) Part-time post
(2) Full-time post
(3) Additional post
(4) Does this position demand excess work load

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine
**STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD**

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
1 cup tomatoes
1 cup pineapple
1/2 cup onions
1/2 cup carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion, peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radish Kas open up.

---00---

**CUCUMBER POTATO SALAD**

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
chopped onion
salt and pepper
mayonnaise

Cubes the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---00---

**EGG SALAD**

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanise.

---00---

**CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD**

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas
French dressing/mayonnaise

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---00---

**SPRING GREEN SALAD**

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
1 cucumber
2 onions
parsley
mint (fresh)

Wash and shred the lettuce, keep a few pieces for garnish. Wash scallions, and cut top green left on. Toss the lettuce and scallions together, salt and dressing and serve in a glass of mint and parsley.

---00---

**CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD**

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) w pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup curry powder

Mix the curry powder, flour, no lumps form, an boil up and stir all the and onions, bring to boil.

---00---

**APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD**

1 medium head lettuce, to bite-size pieces
2 cups diced apple
1 1/2 cups canned (1 1/2 cups) orange sections
1 1/2 oz can tuna, and broken in large ch

In a large salad bowl, crumble tuna and nuts; toss together and lemon juice; mix well; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.
Methods

At risk: What do we mean by the exposed population? As a result of the survey, we will have a clear understanding of the exposed population. It is important to note that the exposed population is not limited to individuals who have been infected with the virus. It includes all individuals who have been in contact with someone who has been infected.

Results

The results of the study will be presented at a future conference. The data will be analyzed using statistical software, and the results will be presented in the form of tables and graphs. The conclusions of the study will be discussed in detail.

Discussion

The results of the study will provide valuable information to public health officials and policymakers. The implications of the study will be discussed in the context of current health policy and the importance of prevention strategies.


Sir Seretse

Big day for Apartheid
Africa has a variety of democracy traditions; for instance, in Kenya, a multiparty system has been in place since 1992. The recent elections saw the president and his party re-elected. Some countries prefer one-party states, like Botswana, where a national party, led by President Seretse Khama, has dominated the political landscape. Khama's rule has been characterized by social welfare programs and economic stability.

Table: Party Participation in Elections in Botswana (1966-2019)

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Foot-and-mouth disease does not exist in Botswana at the moment, thanks to an amazing project in Gabarome’s industrial area, DEON DU PLESSIS, of The Star’s Africa News Service, reports from Gaborone.

Botswana wins a biological war

The French are waging biological warfare inside a super-sealed working capsule in the industrial area.

Surrounded by three guarded fences and a low concrete wall to keep out residents equipped with doxie-sawing plants, serpents beyond belief, the place has the vapors of something that is a "comprehensive" laboratory of popular genetics.

From Dr. Dudley Bradley, senior Botswana Government veterinarian, pictures through the windows at the French tech-nicians inside and says: "There’s enough in there to infect most of Southern Africa."

But forces for good are at work inside the laboratory’s capsule. At this amazing place, unlike in southern Africa, they are preparing a vaccine which knockouts the dread cattle foot-and-mouth disease.

Catastrophe

And it is here that perhaps the most important research is being done because it is here that it is underway.

Botswana has three major exports: beef, diamonds and labor. Most of the beef goes to the European Economic Community countries, which will take note of a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak.

Because of severe outbreaks of the disease, particularly in the north, beef had been exported to the continent for the past two years. In Botswana’s case, it can be described as a national catastrophe.

Beef in the same cage are being inoculated with the disease: the disease was even reported in the past few years.

The beef-handling team gave the order: no matter what, a cattle shipment must be given to this food.

The work led to the formation of the Animal Health, Dr. Jack Falsone, to the French, who by cultivating the virus with healthy cattle, aimed to have the animal.

In the middle of 1978, ground was cleared at Gabarome’s industrial area and the entire working capsule, fitting into a Heracles transport aircraft with only centimeters to spare, was flown from France.

The French started work immediately, Dr. Falsone explained. To test its effect, they injected animals with the virus and then exposed them to the virus and that’s what you will have.

"This method is more expensive than the British way, primarily because we need 5,000 cattle (most from South Africa) to produce 10,000 doses of vaccine. But this way is a complete success."

Government teams took the vaccine to remote and infected areas, rearing every head of cattle that had the virus.

Foot-and-mouth does not exist in Botswana any more. Agriculture Secretary Mr. Piers Palsen will be completely at ease only once there have been repeated inoculations and no outbreaks for more than a year, but the authorities are more hopeful that they have been inoculated.

To examine to the even a fraction of a cubic centimeter of the vaccine has been found to protect an animal.

Precautions at the center are formidable.

Air pressure inside the capsule is lower than outside which means that when doors are opened air can only be sucked in; nothing leaks out.

Destroyed

Technicians received the capsule strip naked in a first room, take a shower in a second and put on mechanical working clothes in a third before entering the " holy of holies."

All waste, even from the toilet in the working centre, is dealt with by an onsite sewage plant.

A French-trained Botswana technician at work inside the " holy of holies."

The reflection in the picture is due to the thick glass enclosing the working capsule.

An unprecedented animal found within a continent-wide radius of the center — the particularists are marked with forbidding signs — is destroyed.

Already the Botswana government has sold, some of its new vaccine to South Africa and Zim-babwe Rhodesia. There is currently no order from RSA/Zimbabwe.

Next year the center will be expanded and the target is 250 million dollars of vaccine a year.

Dr. Falsone sees no reason why this research project — which so far has cost nearly $2 million — should not become the foot-and-mouth prevention center for all of southern Africa.
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**Hijacked Car**

*Short 2 cops, ZR pilot force landed*

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Page 11

*Post Thursday, November 1, 1969*
Botswana crash pilot to be charged
The City was vitally concerned with the future of the slum area. The government had decided to acquire the land and redevelop it for public housing. The process was slow and the residents were not happy. The government promised to provide temporary accommodation for the displaced families.

In the meantime, the residents continued to live in the slums, struggling to make ends meet.

The story of the slum area and its residents continued to be a source of concern for the city's leaders.

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The image shows a page from a newspaper article dated November 6, 1969. The article discusses the difficulties faced by the residents of a slum area in the city. The text mentions the government's plans to acquire the land and redevelop it for public housing. The residents were not happy with the process and were struggling to make ends meet. The article ends with a reminder to do your part and help improve the lives of those in need.
Business Reporter

THE World Bank will provide a $4.4-million loan to Botswana to improve and increase the water supply serving Francistown, one of two major urban centres in this southern African country’s northeast region.

The project, costing a total of $6.7-million, will benefit some 27,000 inhabitants of the town, about one half of whom earn less than $291 per year and who are among the country’s poor.

The project is based on surface water development and will finance the construction of a 26km long pipeline to convey additional water supplies from the Shashe Dam Reservoir to Francistown.

Yields from Francistown’s present groundwater sources are limited and the quality is often poor.

Improvement in the quality of drinking water is expected to reduce the high incidence of water-related diseases.

To support urban and industrial development in the region, the government intends that all urban populations have access to safe water by the early 1980s.

Major water supply extensions are planned for the towns of Gaborone, Lobatse, and Francistown.

This project also includes funds for consultant services to investigate raising the Gaborone Dam, which currently supplies Gaborone’s water requirements and is a major source of water for Lobatse.

This is the second World Bank loan for a water supply project in Botswana. The $4.4 million loan is for 20 years, including five years of grace, with interest at 7.9% per annum.
**ZR troops a border menace to Botswana**

Zimbabwe's Rhodesian troops are a border menace to Botswana and a threat to its security. The situation has escalated due to the Rhodesian Bush War and the presence of Rhodesian troops on the border. This has led to an increase in border tensions and a heightened sense of insecurity for Botswana.

**Weakness**

The weakness of the Botswana border is its long and widespread boundary with Zimbabwe. This has made it difficult for Botswana to effectively monitor and control the activities of Rhodesian troops.

**Mobility**

The border between Botswana and Rhodesia is a significant challenge for both countries. The border is long, winding, and difficult to patrol. This has led to a situation where Rhodesian troops can move across the border with relative ease.

**Public**

The public in Botswana and Rhodesia have expressed concerns about the border tensions. There have been reports of skirmishes and incidents along the border, which have fueled tensions and increased the sense of insecurity.

**Ambush**

In a recent ambush in a remote area near the border, three Botswana soldiers were killed. This has led to increased tensions and a heightened sense of insecurity for Botswana.

**Respect**

The increasing presence of Rhodesian troops on the border has led to a sense of respect for the border as a line of demarcation. The public in Botswana and Rhodesia are aware of the potential for conflict and are taking measures to ensure the security of their respective territories.
Khama: we didn’t attend

GABORONE — Botswana has denied attending a secret meeting in Pretoria to discuss a proposed constellation of Southern African states.

The Office of the President, Sir Seretse Khama, said in a statement yesterday that a report in a South African Sunday newspaper that Botswana was among 11 countries that attended the meeting, was incorrect.

The statement read: "The Office of the President wishes to state most emphatically that Botswana has not attended and would never have even considered attending any such meeting."

"To do so would have been contrary to the principles which Botswana has consistently upheld in relation to the problems of Southern Africa. These principles are quite well known and nothing at all has happened which might lead the government of Botswana to consider departing from them."

SAPA.